

Chapter 1 : George-Etienne Cartier: A biography: Alastair Sweeny: calendrierdelascience.com: Books

Sir George-Étienne Cartier, 1st Baronet, PC (pronounced [É•É•É• etjÉ•n kaÉ•tje]; September 6, - May 20,) was a Canadian statesman and Father of Confederation. The English spelling of the name "George, instead of Georges, the usual French spelling" is explained by his having been named in honour of King George III.

Macdonald was infinitely charming and crafty, but Confederation was not his achievement. Indeed, it could have happened without him. So why has Macdonald garnered better press, with some even calling him "Father of the Country"? Willful ignorance of the facts and reliance on myth, rather than reality. The fight for Confederation was a French-Canadian project, and Cartier became its leader. Their main weapon was bloc voting. If they remained united, and allied with an Upper Canada rump party, they would keep power. Indeed, it worked out that way: The only exceptions were the shaky J. Macdonald Sicotte-Dorion ministry and the short-lived Brown-Dorion ministry that followed the infamous "double shuffle" of . Finally, Cartier controlled the levers to make Confederation happen. He was long-time solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway, the railway committee chair and minister of militia. He took the lead at Charlottetown in , convincing Maritimers that the British provinces needed an intercolonial railway, a common defence against the United States and a railway to the Pacific. Story continues below advertisement Story continues below advertisement Even after , Cartier continued the great work, in some cases where Macdonald was indisposed or drunk. He met with British Columbian delegates to draft their terms of union, telling them to press not for a wagon road through the Rockies, but for a railway. Why has Cartier been downgraded in our national mythology? For one thing, he was complicated and perhaps too passionate to be truly Canadian. English Canadians yearn for a presidential founding father, their very own George Washington. They ignore Cartier, almost as a nuisance who gets in the way of their adoration of Sir John A. Many French Canadians, identifying as a conquered nation and oppressed people respond similarly. Even though he was the poet of the Lower Canada Rebellion of and founded the new province of Quebec in , he remains a politically incorrect personage, almost invisible in his home province. Macdonald confessed to his first biographer, Joseph Pope, that "Cartier was as bold as a lion. He was just the man I wanted. But for him Confederation could not have been carried. Macdonald was just the man he wanted. Cartier himself made a telling argument against the Macdonald legend. As Morgan recalled, Cartier was proud that he was "the first man, as prime minister of United Canada, to make Confederation an administrative act and to carry it to the foot of the Throne. A longer version of this essay is available at [http:](http://)

Chapter 2 : Sir-George-Étienne-Cartier National Historic Site | Montreal Museums

Cartier, George-Etienne, Sir, Brief biography of Sir George-Étienne Cartier with digitized copies of related correspondence. From calendrierdelascience.com From calendrierdelascience.com George-Etienne Cartier A review of two biographies of Sir George-Étienne Cartier that examines his controversial political legacy.

December 26, Sir John A. His family moved to Kingston, Upper Canada when he was five years of age. By the time he was nineteen, Macdonald was running his own law practice. He was also a successful businessman before he entered politics. Macdonald was elected to the Kingston Town Council as an alderman in 1837. The other is that alcoholism was considered to be part of his charm. Cartier was a lawyer at first, but became involved in politics early on. As such, Cartier was also part of the madness of 1837, however he ended up fighting on the sides of the Patriotes the rebels during the Lower Canada Rebellion. Just like the one in Upper Canada, that uprising also failed and he fled to the United States for a time, before being allowed to resume his law practice in Montreal. The two men first met in 1841. A recent election had shuffled the Canada East section of the cabinet and three new members joined. One of which was Cartier as the new Provincial Secretary. Macdonald and Cartier shared an equal fear of the United States one day annexing Canada. It was a part of the drive behind their goal to unite the country, believing unification would prevent a takeover. The two men worked as co-Premiers of the Province of Canada. Given that Macdonald and Cartier held support from Canada West and Canada East respectively, their alliance gave them the majorities needed for their government to work. A slew of legislative bills were passed including the Independence of Parliament Act, amendments to the Municipal Corporations Act and the Act for the registration of voters, etc. Reforms to the judicial system decentralization and the creation of the civil code of Lower Canada also took place. Now the idea of federal union that would join the Province of Canada with the Maritimes had been floating around for a while and efforts to make it a reality had been in the works over the course of the 1840s. Fellow Father of Confederation and someone Macdonald and Cartier shared a mutual dislike of. Cartier was actually attacked in Canada East for forming an alliance with Brown because his anti-Francophone views were well-known. He brushed off the criticism. Delegates of the Charlottetown Conference. Please click on the photo for a larger image. Macdonald is sitting down in the center and Cartier is standing to the left of him. Regardless of their feelings about one another, Macdonald, Cartier, and Brown came together to form the Great Coalition. Their goal was to promote the union of the colonies. They spearheaded the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences of 1864. Macdonald, forever a fan of centralized governments, was the dominant figure during the Quebec Conference. This is where the 72 Resolutions that formed the framework of the Constitution Act were written. Cartier both defended Francophone interests and was also key in convincing weary French Canadian members of the Legislature to accept the Resolution, even though he too would have preferred not-so-strong central government. The Great Coalition was successful in its goal and on July 1, the Dominion of Canada was formed. Macdonald became Prime Minister and Cartier the minister of militia and defense. Delegates of the Quebec Conference. The two men worked together to bring in both Manitoba and British Columbia. Unfortunately, he was already in poor health when he arrived and he died a few months later on May 20, at the age of 55. His early death however meant that he missed the fallout from his role in the Pacific Railway Scandal. The scandal would come to engulf the Macdonald government. Sir John A Macdonald:

Chapter 3 : Sir George-Étienne Cartier | The Canadian Encyclopedia

Sir George-Étienne Cartier, Baronet: Sir George-Étienne Cartier, Baronet, statesman, Canadian prime minister jointly with John A. Macdonald (;), and promoter of confederation and the improvement of Anglo-French relations in Canada.

He studied at St Sulpice College, Montreal, in preparation for a legal career. Called to the bar in 1838, he was immediately caught up in the political struggle of the French-Canadian patriotes against the English-dominated executive of Lower Canada. As an ardent supporter of the reform cause led by Louis-Joseph Papineau, Cartier fought in two of the sharpest encounters of the short-lived rebellion of 1837. The wholesale defeat of the rebels forced him to flee to the United States, where he settled for a time in Burlington, Vt. After an amnesty declared by the British government, Cartier returned to Montreal in 1840, and, as passions cooled after the rebellions, settled down to a legal career. Corporation Lawyer Cartier was remarkably successful as a lawyer, and he became the leading French-speaking corporation lawyer of Montreal, specializing in railway companies. In 1849 he reached the summit of his professional career, when he was asked to act as solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway, the largest railway enterprise in British North America. Cartier and Macdonald In 1854 Cartier had entered politics through his election as member for Vercheres County, which he represented until 1857, when he was chosen by a Montreal riding. A moderate Conservative, he reached ministerial rank in 1858 as provincial secretary for Canada East, in the united Province of Canada. A year later he was made attorney general of Canada East, and in 1861 he became the leader of the French-Canadian wing of the Conservative party. This brought him into close relations with John Alexander Macdonald, the Kingston lawyer who filled the same position in Canada West. The two found similar interest in the economic growth of Canada and agreed in applying the principles of a partnership of French and English-speaking Conservatives to the maintenance of a British North American identity. Each possessed a pragmatic approach to political questions, each was affable and urbane, and each was a master in the art of managing men. They developed a relationship of confidence that was to carry them through the critical times of Canadian federation and the launching of a new nation. In 1867 Cartier teamed with Macdonald in the first of several ministries in which they functioned as joint leaders. The ministry was defeated in the Assembly on June 29, 1868, but came back to power on August 6 through a legal technicality, the "double shuffle. The Confederation Out of office for 2 years, Cartier resumed his old post of attorney general of Canada East in March 1870, again in alliance with Macdonald. In June he joined in a coalition ministry, in which George Brown and the Reformers of Canada West participated, to explore the possibilities of a federation of all the British American colonies. Cartier helped to work out the language and educational guarantees for the French-speaking minority in the projected new federal state. Then, tirelessly and skillfully, he used his considerable influence in Quebec to successfully persuade French-speaking Canadians to enter the wider union. The Confederation scheme was endorsed by the members of the legislature from Canada East in 1870. For his essential services to the cause of Confederation, Cartier was made a baronet by the British government in 1876. The first federal cabinet was formed in July 1877, with Macdonald serving as prime minister. The acquisition of these lands was essential to the project of a transcontinental railway, which Macdonald envisaged as a necessary step in the creation of a new state across northern North America. Cartier, with his long interest in railways, was a strong supporter of the Pacific railway project. Cartier was a distant witness of these sorry events. He had gone to England in the spring of 1878 to consult physicians about his health, and he died suddenly in London on May 20, 1878. His Life and Times DeCelles, Papineau; Cartier; reprinted as vol. A Political and Social History; rev. A Modern History; rev. McClelland and Stewart,

Chapter 4 : George-Étienne Cartier, Politician – Biography & Facts

George-Étienne Cartier The George-Étienne Cartier Monument in Mount Royal Park, Montreal The Sir George-Étienne Cartier Monument is a monument in Mount Royal Park to George-Étienne Cartier by sculptor George William Hill ().

In he married Marguerite Mongeon at Beauport, and became a salt and fish merchant at Quebec. In one of his sons, Jacques, settled at Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, about 36 miles from Montreal. He left his son Jacques a sizeable fortune, which allowed him to lead the agreeable and easy life of a wealthy country squire. As there was no school at Saint-Antoine, the boy was first educated by his mother. In he entered the college of Montreal, directed by the Sulpicians, with whom he retained connections all his life. He was a diligent and brilliant pupil. While he was a student Cartier had worked during the elections on behalf of Louis-Joseph Papineau and Robert Nelson. During the autumn of , when the situation worsened in Lower Canada and rumbles of revolution were heard in assemblies [see Papineau], Cartier took part in the events in circumstances which, although unclear, enable us to situate him among those called Patriotes. The events of have been badly interpreted. The object of the people was rather to reduce this oppressive minority to nothingness than to bring about a separation of the province from the mother-country. In his speech at Saint-Denis in he was able to exclaim without being contradicted: His death was announced in the papers, but in reality he had to flee to the United States after his hiding place was discovered. His great period of activity as a lawyer extended from this year until After he became a minister, in , he no longer had the time or the opportunity to concern himself personally with his clientele. His opponents were quick to accuse him of collusion with the biggest railway company of the day. In , to an mla who accused him of being an agent of the Grand Trunk and receiving money from it, Cartier replied: While carrying on his profession, Cartier continued to take an interest in public affairs. It was then that his true political career began; it continued uninterrupted until his death. He was in favour of the measure, although he did not take part in the debate. Cartier was to put this idea into practice. That same year, as an mla, he protested against the movement started among politicians and businessmen, particularly of English origin, in favour of the annexation of Canada to the United States, and the subsequent published Annexation Manifesto [see Holton]. Cartier all his life had an almost morbid fear of the United States, and was always strongly opposed to its republican institutions. He continued to dread annexation, and in , in a speech against a possible customs union with the United States, he went so far as to say: From the first day of the session, when the speaker was elected, the Hincks-Morin ministry saw how precarious its position was. The Reformers had decided at a general meeting that Cartier should be their candidate for this post. The Hincks-Morin government resigned, and an alliance of the Conservatives and moderate Reformers then took place; it was the origin of the Liberal-Conservative party. In the general election of , Cartier stood only in the newly created riding of Montreal East, and this time he emerged victorious from the battle against A. For some years the assembly had been discussing the selection of a permanent capital: In , nonplussed by varying opinions, the Macdonald-Cartier ministry obtained approval for an address to the queen in which she was requested to choose a capital. On the advice of her Canadian ministers, she decided on Ottawa. At first a supporter of Montreal, Cartier had finally come round to Ottawa, a choice which at the time seemed surprising, but which was consistent with the development of Canada westwards. During this period from to , Cartier gave evidence of great activity. However, in the face of the reticence of the other provinces, the English government did not deem it wise to put the plan into effect. As a minister and prime minister, Cartier was the guiding spirit behind many legislative measures; these measures contributed, in the middle of the last century, to the development of United Canada, and established institutions out of which have grown those that still govern Canada, and more particularly Quebec. In he completed the fundamental Act 9 Vict. In he took part in a reform of the Legislative Council, accepting with some reservations, its elective basis. It was in the sphere of the administration of justice, and in that of law, that Cartier was to accomplish his greatest reforms. In he got parliament to enact that in the Eastern Townships, populated mainly by Anglophones, French laws would apply as elsewhere in Lower Canada 20 Vict. The uncertainty that had hitherto prevailed

threatened to create a system of personal law under which persons of the same territory were judged according to different law, by reason of their origins. In the same year, going against old traditions, he brought about the decentralization of the judiciary 20 Vict. By this measure, the number of judges in Lower Canada was considerably augmented, and new judicial districts were instituted outside the large towns. The work of which he was most proud was the codification of civil law. Cartier had parliament approve the plan that was drafted 29 Vict. Cartier also, with John A. Macdonald, initiated the great legislative compilations which in made it possible to publish, in English and French, The consolidated statutes of Canada, and, in English, The consolidated statutes for Upper Canada; in addition, in The consolidated statutes for Lower Canada appeared in French and English. Cartier can claim the honour of having remoulded the legislation of Lower Canada, and of having endowed us with a code of laws which, in this respect, raises us to the level of the most civilized nation in Europe. The liberal ideas that he defended were precisely those that Cartier despised. At the beginning of the session, Cartier violently criticized the government of J. Macdonald and Dorion, which enjoyed only a slight majority. Macdonald as his counterpart for Upper Canada, and Cartier entered the government as attorney general for Canada East. In six years, it was the sixth ministry overthrown; no group seemed capable of taking hold, and a general election, the third in three years, did not seem to be a solution. Macdonald and Cartier, with whom George Brown had agreed to ally himself on condition that the constitutional difficulties of the past few years be settled. Like Cartier, the political leader of Upper Canada set aside his personal antipathies for the sake of a national objective. All groups, except the radical liberals of Lower Canada, whom Cartier did not need and whom he regarded as his irreconcilable enemies, were represented in the coalition, which was given its essential character by the presence in the same ministry of Cartier and Brown. Up to then they had been unyielding adversaries, but they agreed to unite in order to bring about the federation of Upper and Lower Canada, or, if possible, the confederation of all the colonies of British North America. After the setback of , he was convinced that a plan emanating from a coalition government would be more acceptable to the mother country. The British government was moreover now in favour of such a plan, as a result of the inquiry that the secretary of state for the colonies, the Duke of Newcastle [Clinton], had circumspectly conducted when he had accompanied the Prince of Wales to Canada in . Cartier became the advocate of a federation of the provinces of British North America because it appeared to him the best way of extrication from the political difficulties of the period, created especially by the question of representation by population. Lower Canada, which in had received representation equal to that of the less populous Upper Canada, now was favoured by the subsequent reversal in proportions. Cartier realized that Lower Canada could not hold out indefinitely against rep by pop, and that acceptance of it would not have as many disadvantages in a federative state: Cartier also feared annexation to the United States, and in he declared: Finally, it was natural that as a politician he should desire to play a role on a larger stage. This attitude is explained by the fact that the delegates from the colonies were studying John A. Indeed, it became evident that the Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island legislatures would not adopt the plan that had been conceived at Quebec. Despite this situation, Cartier went to London in April, after the session, to present to the government the plan for federalism conceived at the Quebec conference and approved by the legislature of United Canada. During the latter session Cartier won acceptance of the plan for the future constitution of Quebec, which provided for the existence of an upper, non-elective chamber; such a chamber was not proposed for Ontario. According to Cartier, economic considerations were not a reason for refusing to give more dignity to our legislative institutions. In reality, a Legislative Council had been established in Quebec for another more precise motive, which his contemporaries stressed: It was also during this session that the government of which Cartier was a member suffered a reverse, while attempting to settle the problem of minority rights in education. Cartier and his supporters never gave any precise details. The fate of the Protestant and Catholic minorities under a future federation was to be discussed again and decided at the London conference. Macdonald tried to transform the federative system that had been accepted at Quebec into a much more centralized union. Macdonald did not insist. This version has been accepted by some historians, without serious proof, but it remains true that Cartier continued in London, as he had at Quebec, to protect the interests of Lower Canada. He won for his French Canadian compatriots living in Quebec rights that he

believed essential at the time. He wanted a Quebec that was master of its destiny in the matter of education, common law, and local institutions. Furthermore, he endeavoured to protect the religious rather than linguistic rights of the minorities in other provinces. One may even wonder whether Cartier believed in a veritable Canadian duality which would allow French speaking Canadians to enjoy their rights fully throughout the country from the point of view both of education and of the use of their language. By the end of the month he was back in the British capital, where he took an enthusiastic part in social activities. He returned to Canada in the middle of May. He entered the cabinet, formed by John A. Cartier stood in Montreal East as candidate for both houses, as the law allowed. His party gained a resounding victory in the federal and provincial elections. Out of 65 members from Quebec elected to the House of Commons, there were only 12 opponents of confederation. Worn down by illness, Cartier had aged, and had lost his erstwhile ascendancy over his supporters; the temporary rise of the Parti National, and to a certain extent the setback that the New Brunswick school question might have seemed to be for Cartier, explain his defeat. Furthermore, during the session the New Brunswick legislature had passed a law declaring that in order to obtain state aid schools must be neutral, which to all intents and purposes made it impossible for the Catholic schools to operate. The latter existed in New Brunswick by virtue of custom, not of law, and thus they could not avail themselves of the protection afforded by article 93 of the British North America Act. He was seriously reproached in Quebec. He was a kind of co-prime minister, practically the equal of Macdonald. Officially, he was minister of militia, and attached much importance to this task. Should there be another Fenian invasion they should be met with still stronger force than on the previous occasion. They would make known by their fortifications and militia measure that they were determined to be British. It was mainly Cartier who was the moving spirit behind the advance westwards; this was something in which he took great pride, but in which, in retrospect, he also saw a few flaws. The shareholders accepted the offer, and Cartier returned to Canada in triumph, his negotiations having added more than a quarter of North America to the territory of Canada. It is also to Cartier that we owe in large part the entry of British Columbia into the Canadian confederation. During the spring of , in the absence of John A. The government, not wishing itself to build the railway, decided to entrust the responsibility for it to a company, to which in return it would ensure subsidies and grant blocks of land. In the spring of , Cartier introduced a bill in the House of Commons that provided for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway 35 Vict. It was at the time of the adoption of this bill that Cartier gave the exultant cry:

Chapter 5 : George-Étienne Cartier Monument, Montreal

George-Étienne Cartier was born on September 6, in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Quebec (then known as Lower Canada). Cartier was educated and was called to the bar in where he began to practise his profession. He was also involved in the railway business, and Grand Trunk Railway was one.

Cartier was educated and was called to the bar in where he began to practise his profession. He was also involved in the railway business, and Grand Trunk Railway was one of his legal clients. Early in his career, Cartier was inspired by Louis-Joseph Papineau. For his part in the uprising, Cartier was exiled and he took temporary refuge in Vermont. However, he was allowed to return to Montreal in to resume his law practice. In , Cartier gave up his law practice and ran for office as a Reformer and was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada. During his time in the Union parliament, Cartier introduced a bill in for the creation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. In Cartier was appointed to cabinet. From to he served alongside John A. Macdonald as co-premier of the united province. Cartier was a loyal friend of Macdonald, with whom he created the Great Coalition with George Brown in The purpose of the Great Coalition was to end the political instability in the province, which had six governments in as many years. The Great Coalition was one of the first steps in the movement towards Confederation. He attended all three of the conferences convened for this purpose: Charlottetown , Quebec , and London. Cartier was largely responsible for gaining French-Canadian support for union. Cartier also played a leading role in pushing through legislative reform that effectively abolished the semi-feudal seigneurial system of land ownership in Lower Canada, turning its legislative council into an elected body of representatives, and pushed successfully for the adoption of the Civil Code within the province. The following month Cartier was acclaimed the victor in the Manitoba riding of Provencher after Louis Riel and Henry James Clarke resigned as candidates there. He settled in Beauport and founded one of the foremost families of Quebec. Cartier was also an active participant in the negotiations that lead to the creation of the province of Manitoba and the entry of British Columbia into Confederation. In keeping with his ties to the railways, in Cartier introduced a bill for the creation of the Canadian Pacific Railway. After the election , Cartier traveled to London hoping to find a cure. His health did not improve and he died in London on May 20, at the age of He was unable to pay a visit to his Manitoba riding where he was acclaimed a Member of Parliament. The couple had three children, all girls, one of whom died in infancy, and one in When Josephine, the eldest daughter, died in March , at her request her remains were brought to Montreal and interred alongside those of her father. Great Britain had begun to loosen its ties to the North American colonies. The United States was becoming more and more powerful, and represented a threat to Canada. In , following a series of discussions and conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec , the alliance known as the Grand Coalition succeeded in forging the agreement which gave birth to Confederation. From this time onwards, the new federal government convened in Ottawa. It also serves to recall the architectural heritage and lifestyles of the upper middle class of 19th-century Montreal. Six schools have been named in his honour:

Chapter 6 : George Etienne Cartier Longueuil, QC Schools - MapQuest

George-Étienne Cartier was one of the most influential politicians of his time. He was initially a patriot who fought in the unsuccessful rebellion against the British army. Later he switched sides and promoted the creation of a federation of the British provinces in North America.

Cartier was educated and was called to the bar in where he began to practise his profession. He was also involved in the railway business, and Grand Trunk Railway was one of his legal clients. Early in his career, Cartier was inspired by Louis-Joseph Papineau. For his part in the uprising, Cartier was exiled and he took temporary refuge in Vermont. However, he was allowed to return to Montreal in to resume his law practice. In , Cartier gave up his law practice and ran for office as a Reformer and was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada. During his time in the Union parliament, Cartier introduced a bill in for the creation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. In Cartier was appointed to cabinet. From to he served alongside John A. Macdonald as co-premier of the united province. Cartier was a loyal friend of Macdonald, with whom he created the Great Coalition with George Brown in The purpose of the Great Coalition was to end the political instability in the province, which had six governments in as many years. The Great Coalition was one of the first steps in the movement towards. He attended all three of the conferences convened for this purpose: Charlottetown , Quebec , and London. Cartier was largely responsible for gaining French-Canadian support for union. Cartier also played a leading role in pushing through legislative reform that effectively abolished the semi-feudal seigneurial system of land ownership in Lower Canada, turning its legislative council into an elected body of representatives, and pushed successfully for the adoption of the Civil Code within the province. The following month Cartier was acclaimed the victor in the Manitoba riding of Provencher after Louis Riel and Henry James Clarke resigned as candidates there. Cartier was also an active participant in the negotiations that lead to the creation of the province of Manitoba and the entry of British Columbia into Confederation. In keeping with his ties to the railways, in Cartier introduced a bill for the creation of the Canadian Pacific Railway. After the election, Cartier traveled to London hoping to find a cure. His health did not improve and he died in London on May 20, at the age of He was unable to pay a visit to his Manitoba riding where he was acclaimed a Member of Parliament. The couple had three children, all girls, one of whom died in infancy, and one in When the eldest daughter, Josephine Cartier died in March , her request her remains were brought to Montreal and interred alongside those of her father. She was buried in Montreal alongside her husband and daughter, in Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Great Britain had begun to loosen its ties to the North American colonies. The United States was becoming more and more powerful, and represented a threat to Canada. In , following a series of discussions and conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec , the alliance known as the Grand Coalition succeeded in forging the agreement which gave birth to the Confederation. From this time onwards, the new federal government convened in Ottawa. It also serves to recall the architectural heritage and lifestyles of the upper middle class of 19th century Montreal. Five schools have been named in his honour:

Sir George-Étienne Cartier () was a Canadian statesman who led French Canada into the federation of British North America in George-Étienne Cartier was born in Saint-Antoine, Lower Canada, on Sept. 6,

However, with the Patriotes facing defeat, he was forced to flee and go into hiding for a time. One of the Fathers of Confederation, Cartier belonged to a generation of French Canadian politicians who made a significant contribution to the building of modern Canada. His life and achievements illustrate a number of aspects of Canadian, and especially French Canadian, political life in the 19th century. Early in his political career, Cartier conceived of plans and reforms that might lead to the creation of a new Canada. He was guided and supported in his thinking by people with whom he came into daily contact. When the troubles of 1838 broke out in Lower Canada, Cartier was only He had, however, already made a name for himself through his eloquence and his patriotic songs. Yet he rapidly distanced himself from it, as documented in a letter he sent in September to Charles Buller , chief secretary to Lord Durham. Cartier belonged to the group of players in the political life of United Canada who, between and , succeeded in instituting reforms in the colony. In a political context where elections were often determined not only by reasoned debate but also by violence, Cartier fared well. A supporter of some form of responsible government, he became the trusted associate of Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine in Montreal in the s. Chronic government instability, resulting from the failure of political institutions created in the Act of Union to adapt to demographic and socio-economic changes, characterized these three decades. During the 25 years of his active political life, Cartier wielded great influence and authority in Canada East Lower Canada; present-day Quebec. He initiated or supported numerous legislative and institutional reforms , including the reshaping of the municipal system, the abolition of seigneurial tenure, the creation of the Council of Public Instruction, and the codification of civil law. Cartier wanted his French Canadian compatriots to thrive. He also wanted the country to have social and political peace, and thus firmly believed that a healthy relationship among the various linguistic groups rested on the protection of minority rights. He was made a minister in That year he helped found the Liberal-Conservative Party, which became one of the main Canadian political groups of the mid 19th century. Motivated partly by their desire to find lasting solutions to political, economic, and social problems, the leaders of United Canada, with Cartier and John A. Macdonald at their head, developed scenarios for federating the British colonies of North America [see The Charlottetown and Quebec City Conferences of]. Other public figures of the day, including the businessman and politician Alexander Tilloch Galt , proposed ideas for shaping the future Canada. There were many factors to consider. Access to the American and British markets varied according to economic conditions, among other things, so the domestic market had to be enlarged and stabilized by extending the east-west commercial axis hence the importance of building a railroad along that axis. Protectionist tariffs for national industries would also be required. Furthermore, the plan for federal union had to put forward an equitable sharing of the public debt among the provinces. This last point, especially, led to resistance by legislators from the Maritimes [see Opposition to Confederation], who feared bankruptcy and parliamentary under-representation. On 1 July Cartier was among those who took their seats in the parliament of a new country: He was one of the Fathers of Confederation , who laid the institutional foundation of a federal system characterized by the sharing of powers between a central government and provincial governments. Yet the British North America Act did not settle everything. With the goal of watching over the interests of his French Canadian compatriots whose demographic weight was decreasing within confederation, but who had played a fundamental role in building the country Cartier took it upon himself to intervene in matters of jurisdiction on behalf of his native province; his dual responsibilities as a federal-provincial legislator gave him room to manoeuvre in this regard. Assisted by civil servants and members of the military and police force, such as George Futvoye , Patrick Robertson-Ross , and Frederick William Ermatinger , he undertook major reforms of the military. He was also interested in westward territorial expansion , the economy, and transportation. On these issues, political decision makers felt a sense of urgency. Cartier therefore encouraged certain individuals, such as Joseph Dubuc and Marc-Amable Girard ,

to settle in Manitoba to ensure the presence of young professional francophones in that province, which was created in 1870. The difficulties were various and concerned boundaries, territory, religion, and language. As early as 1871, Cartier had declared his interest in the question of public transportation, especially railways, in which he was to invest his own capital. Cartier and other 19th-century Canadian politicians were involved in controversy and scandal. Cartier was involved in one of the biggest disgraces in Canadian political history: Among other things, he personally received tens of thousands of dollars from the business and industrial magnate Sir Hugh Allan, which was paid to ensure that the government would award the contract for building the Canadian Pacific Railway to his consortium.

Chapter 8 : George-Étienne Cartier - Wikipedia

The village in the Vikings Heritage Minute was actually shot on a small maquette (a diorama, a model) and then was made to look life size by changing the frame rate.

Chapter 9 : George-Étienne Cartier | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Sir George-Étienne Cartier, after / Montréal, Quebec. Admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1833, the first part of George-Étienne Cartier's public life was linked to the cause of the Patriotes. In 1837, he worked to elect Louis-Joseph Papineau and Robert Nelson. He was also a member of the.