**Expert Group #5**

**GARNEAU**, **FRANÇOIS-XAVIER: Cole Ernewein**

1. Garneau chose the profession of notary in 1825 and practiced under Archibald Campbell, a notary with an office in Quebec. Garneau devoted himself to his work and took advantage of his position to delve into his employer’s library, which contained a collection of English, Latin, and French classical works. In this way he continued to teach himself Latin, which he had begun to study previously, and he eventually was able to read Horace at sight. He also learned Italian on his own, and improved his English by reading Byron, Milton, and Shakespeare. Garneau
2. Historian writing authority: Spoke from the authority of a French Canadian Liberal Nationalist in the 1840s. He was the first Historian to examine the political policies leading up to the Quebec Act. He used deductive reasoning from his viewpoint as a French Canadian living in an era of political progress for the French Culture In Canada, in order to draw conclusions on the policies of the Quebec Act. He was in tune with the common theory among French citizens.
3. GARNEAU, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER believed much like many of his countrymen, that the Quebec Act served a double purpose for the British rulers. He believed that the Act attached the clergy of Lower Canada to the Imperial Cause so that unrest could be deterred. He also believed that the Act made the French recognize the British’s right to tax them.
4. The position of the Americans in the eyes of the British was a factor that encouraged the British Government beginning to listen to the petitions of the Canadians. Garneau argues that the British had no choice but to cater to the needs of Quebec due to the imminent threat of the American Unrest. He argues that the British had no choice but to take action with the Quebec Act but in doing so also accomplished their mission of placating the French in the process.

**Reginald Coupland: Rohin Hall**

1. Historian Reginald Coupland was a British historian who was prominent during the 1920s and 1940s, and attended school at Oxford University. Coupland is a British historian and when it comes to the Quebec act, he believes that the British had little choice but to implement. Couplands British bias is quite obvious in his works as he sees the Quebec act as a policy of tolerance and diversity and as being essential in order to unify Canada.

2. In the 1920s when Coupland was righting Canada and Quebec had just gone through the 1917 riots in Quebec against conscription, which eventually led to the end of conscription during the war, as well as creating the first French speaking military unit. This relates to Coupland because he believes that the Quebec act was essential to unify French-Canada and just before the 1920s there were many events that showed how Quebec was not unified with the rest of Canada.

3. If the Quebec act had not been adopted, Canada would have been lost to the British Empire and Canada would have never become a distinct nation.

4.

- The Quebec Act was essential to prevent unrest in Quebec during the American Revolution and was essential in keeping, French-Canada British.

-The Quebec allowed the French Canadians to keep practicing their faith, unlike the French in Louisiana, who had been assimilated into the United States and were given no special consideration. Though the Quebec Act seemed harsh it was still not as harsh as what happened to the French in Louisiana.

-The Quebec Act would be more effective in unifying Canada than any policy of suppression that directly attempted to deprive French-Canadians of their church and language. In the end unifying Canada would be better in the long run, than having a diverse and disunited Canadian society

**William Paul McClure Kennady: Cole Lapierre**

1. Historian William Paul McClure Kennedy was educated at universities in Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Trinity College in Dublin where he majored in modern and constitutional law. Arriving in Canada in 1913 he was hired by the University of Toronto as a lecturer on the topics of history and English. He was thus very well versed in the context of constitutional law and therefore had authority to write about the Quebec Act.

2. Kennedy writes during the 1920’s following the conscription crisis of 1917. After the battle of Somme Canada was lacking volunteers for her military so the government turned to conscription. Virtually all Quebecers opposed conscription feeling they had no loyalty to Britain or France. Quebec rioted on Easter Monday it represented French Canadian nationalism and their unique identity that they felt they had to protect.

3. In Kennedy’s book the constitution of Canada he placed emphasis on the role governor Carleton had on the Quebec act. Kennedy explains in his book most legal and expert opinion had been reject whereas Carleton’s had been implemented as he said. Quebec was seen as a very strategic location to combat the increasingly rebellious colonies of the America’s seen in the 1770’s. Thus the Quebec Act strengthened imperial ties and its effects are regularly disregarded.

4. By Carleton’s decree Kennedy claims the Quebec act made Canada a military base, kept strong by the church, a vast hinterland, French Civil law, a satisfied nobility and priesthood resulting in an obedient populace. Kennedy argues that the Catholic Church present in Quebec as established by the Quebec act had appeased the inhabitants and thus avoid potential religious-civil unrest within the British Empire. The politics of Canada was heavily influenced by the Catholic Church and ultimately by giving the Catholic Church protection of the statue law the inhabitants of Quebec were appeased and content that their distinct society would be protected.