

## CHAPTER V

## CHURCH AND STATE UNDER BRITISH RULE

(a) Early relations of the British Government and the French Canadians. . . . .	131
1. Attitude of the British rulers, new subjects. . . . .	133
2. Religious settlement at the conquest . . . . .	135
3. Introduction of English law caused dissatisfaction, the people turned to the clergy, expulsion of foreign ecclesiastics . . .	139
(b) The British government conciliatory to the Roman Catholics; the Quebec Act increased the power of the Roman Catholic church . . . . .	154
1. Recognition of Roman Catholic religion . . . . .	155
2. Recognition of the right of the Roman Catholic clergy to tithes. . . . .	157
(c) Loyalty of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to the British strengthened ecclesiastical control . . . . .	158
1. Roman Catholic hierarchy saw that religion might profit by "a change of masters" . . . . .	158
2. Hatred and fear of the religion of the "Bostonians" . . .	159
(d) The attempt to establish the Church of England as the National Church. . . . .	162
1. Early difficulties, small Protestant population, some of the early clergy unsuited to their tasks, lack of church buildings and adequate revenues . . . . .	164
2. Attempts to improve the status of the Church of England necessarily advanced the interests of the Roman Catholic church . . . . .	175
(e) Separation of Upper and Lower Canada . . . . .	178
1. Separation of English and French population . . . . .	178
2. Roman Catholics remained dominant in ecclesiastical affairs in Quebec. . . . .	178
(f) The Constitutional Act of 1791. . . . .	179
1. The act the culmination of the development of the system of ecclesiastical control. . . . .	179
2. The extension of self-government opened to the church another avenue to power through influence at the polls. . .	179
3. Few changes of fundamental importance since its passage . .	179

## CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION. . . . .	180
APPENDIX: Bibliography . . . . .	189