Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group: 404- \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 3: 1945-1980: The Modernization of Quebec & the Quiet Revolution**

**Study aid ‘Focus Questions’ for all chapter 3 notes**

Use these ***Focus Questions*** to help you direct your studying for the upcoming chapter test (and even the June exam). Answer the questions below using your class notes and the class PowerPoints (this is to help guide you - Studying the class notes/PowerPoints and looking over the other review activities and textbook is still important)

Notes 3.1: Quebec Society under the Duplessis Government

* After WW2, how was the world divided (hint: ‘Cold War’)?
* What condition were European cities in after WW2? Who was responsible for helping rebuild Europe?
* How does American investment benefit Canada’s economy?
* After WW2, Canada intervened in the Canadian economy. Indicate 2 measures taken by the Canadian government to intervene in Canada’s economy.
* Did the Union Nationale government in Quebec handle intervention from the federal government? Did they accept it? Why or why not?
* Did the Union National government welcome investment form Americans? Explain.
* Did the Union National government invest in INFRASTRUCTURE to help the exploitation of natural resources? How (think railways)? Which regions in Quebec were used for the exploitation of iron ore?
* How did the Duplessis government modernize agriculture? What type of infrastructure did the Duplessis government provide to rural regions?
* The Duplessis government DID NOT want to take care of social services like education and healthcare…. Which group was put in charge of social services in Quebec under the Duplessis government?
* Did the RCC do a good job taking care of education and healthcare in Quebec in the 1940s/1950s? Explain.
* How did the Duplessis government handle unions and worker strikes?
* What happened during the Asbestos/Thedford Mine strikes of 1949?
* How did artists and intellectuals fell about the traditional/conservative Duplessis government? Did these artists and intellectuals believe in secularism? What is secularism?
* Was there an increase in consumerism in Quebec in the 1950s? Why?
* How did American culture influence consumerism in Quebec in the 1950s? Explain.
* What was the nickname given to the time period after WW2 which saw in sharp increase in the birth rate? How did governments react to this spike in births? (think schools, etc.)
* Which immigrants were favored to immigrate to Canada form 1945-1960?
* Were residential schools till operating between 1945-1960? Did the treatment of the children change? Or was it the same as before? What type of education were Indigenous children offered in these residential schools?
* Describe the event 🡪 “High Arctic Relocation”. Who was affected? Why did this happen?
* When did Indigenous people in Canada gain the right to vote in FEDERAL ELECTIONS?
* When did the Duplessis Era (otherwise known as “The Great Darkness”) end?
* What was/is the St. Lawrence Seaway? Why was it built? When was it built?
* When did Newfoundland join the Canadian federation (Canada)? Why did it join?
* When was the Fleurdelise flag established (The Quebec flag)? Why was it established?
* What were the Maurice Richard riots? Why did they happen? What were they a symbol for in Quebec?

Notes 3.2 The Quiet Revolution and its Impact

* Why the 1960s in Quebec called ‘The Quiet Revolution?’
* Which political party won the 1960 Quebec election? Why did they win? Who was the leader of this party?
* What was the goal of the Lesage Liberals for Quebec at the start of the 1960s?
* What is a ‘Welfare State’?
* What is SECULARIZATION and how did the Lesage Liberals SECULARIZE social services in Quebec at the start of the 1960s?
* Name some problems the education system in Quebec was having at the start of the 1960s.
* What was the name of the commission that was to investigate the problems faced by the education system in Quebec at the start of the 1960s? What was the name of the report this commission released to identify the problems/solutions to Quebec’s education system starting in the early 1960s?
* Which reforms were suggested by the report for the education system in Quebec at the start of the 1960s?
* Name some problems the healthcare system in Quebec was having at the start of the 1960s.
* Name some reforms introduced by the Lesage Liberals to make healthcare more accessible for all Quebeckers in the first half of the 1960s.
* What measure did the Quebec government take to help protect workers starting in 1965-1966?
* What is ECONOMIC NATIONALISM?
* What are CROWN CORPORATIONS?
* How did the Lesage Liberals take control of the economy and implement ECONOMIC NATIONALISM with regards to natural resources? Give some examples.
* How did the Quebec government in the 1960s move to promote Quebecois culture? What was a consequence of these actions to promote Quebecois culture?
* What step in 1961 did the Lesage Liberals take to promote and protect the French language in Quebec?
* Provide an example of a cultural venue built by the Quebec government in the first half of the 1960s.
* How did Quebec, during the 1960s, promote itself as a partner (cultural/economic) to foreign countries like France?
* What are ‘civil servants’? How did the number of civil servants change in Quebec during the 1960s? Why did this number change?
* How did the province of Quebec become more favorable to unions during the Quiet Revolution?
* Which political party take power in Quebec in 1966? Who was the leader? Why did they win?
* Which educational reform did the Union Nationale introduce in 1967?
* When did the Legislative Assembly change to ‘The National Assembly’?
* Which law was introduced in 1969 to protect and promote the French language in Quebec? Which changes did this law bring to Quebec?
* What impact did educational reforms have on school enrollment in Quebec after 1961?
* How did the “Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada” change in 1961?
* How did the role of Francophones in the business world change during the 1960s?
* What is Quebec Neo-Nationalism? How is it different from French-Canadian Nationalism? What are some major beliefs of Quebec Neo-Nationalism?
* Who is René Lévesque? What did he do/become in 1968?
* How did Quebec show ‘its openness to the world’ in 1967?
* What problems did the Federal government find with regards to bilingualism in Canada in the 1960s? What did the federal government do to try and fix these problems?

Notes 3.3: Quebec Society in the 1960s

* How did the demographics of Quebec change during the 1960s with regards to:
  + Birth rates? Explain why.
  + Diversity? Explain why.
* What consequence did immigration after 1967 have on Quebec’s territory (think food and where you can buy food)
* What did Quebec establish in 1968 to have more control over immigration to Quebec?
* Did consumerism grow in Quebec during the 1960s? Explain why.
* What were the negative consequences of consumerism in the 1960s?
* Name 3 factors that contributed to economic growth in the 1960s?
* How did the government invest in infrastructure in the 1960s?
* What happened to housing construction in the 1960s in Quebec? Why did this happen?
* What happened to manufacturing in the 1960s in Quebec? Why did this happen?
* What consequences could be seen as a result of factories becoming more efficient and automated in the 1960s?
* How did the development of Toronto have an impact on Quebec/Montreal in the 1960s?
* What is an URBAN AGGLOMERATION?
* What is a SUBURB? Name some suburbs of Montreal.
* What did people choose to move to suburbs in the 1960s?
* What is URBAN SPRAWL?
* What consequences did urban sprawl and suburbs have during the 1960s (and now too)?
* How did attitudes amongst young adults (“Baby Boomers”) change in the mid to late 1960s?
* What is COUNTERCULTURE?
* How did traditional values in Quebec change during the 1960s with regards to:
  + Marriage and divorce? Explain.
  + The Catholic Church? Explain.
* How did the rights of women change in Quebec after 1964? Which player helped push for this change?
* How did a woman’s right to have an abortion change in Canada after 1966? What were the circumstances of this change?
* What change was brought to the Canadian Criminal Code with regards to same sex relationships in Canada after 1969? Did this change have an impact on certain peoples’ attitudes on same sex relationships?
* What did Pierre Elliott Trudeau want to change regarding indigenous status in Canada (in 1969)? Did the government make this change? Explain why or why not.

Notes 3.4: Quebec Society Under the Lesage Government (1970-1976)

* Which political party won the Quebec provincial election in 1970? What was the name of the leader of this political party?
* Which political party won 7 seats in the 1970 Quebec provincial election and what was the name of the leader of this political party? Why was this significant?
* What did the Bourassa Liberals do in 1975 to promote human rights in Quebec?
* What is the name of the large hydroelectric project started by the Bourassa Liberals in 1973? In which region was this project established? (make sure you can find it on a map)
* Name 3-4 environmental/social impacts this project had on the environment and people living in the region this project was established.
* Name 2 groups of Indigenous people affected by this hydroelectric project.
* How did the Quebec government move forward with this hydroelectric project after disputes with Indigenous groups in the region? Name 2 concessions given to these 2 groups.
* Name 2 things Indigenous groups fought for in the 1970s.
* Who were the Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ)? What were their goals? Why could they be considered a terrorist group? Make sure to indicate some events that took place in the 1960s.
* What was the October Crisis? Which events during the October Crisis triggered the WAR MEASURES ACT to be enacted? Who called for the WAR MEASURES ACT to be enacted? What were some of the consequences of the WAR MEASURES ACT?
* What is a Labour Confederation?
* Describe relations between the Quebec government and unions in the early 1970s.
* What is a Common Front? How was a common front used by unions in 1972? What was the consequence for union leaders during the common front in 1972?
* What was the name of the federal commission that investigated the status of women in Canada in 1970? What conclusion did this commission come to?
* Indicate 3-4 demands made by women/feminist groups in the 1970s.
* Who were the FLFQ? What did they demand?
* What types of social issues did artists advocate for in the 1970s?
* Did artists advocate for Quebec Nationalism? If so, how? Provide examples.
* What was the cause of the Oil Crisis of 1973?
* What were the consequences of the Oil Crisis of 1973?
* Why did Pierre Elliott Trudeau want to patriate the Canadian Constitution in 1971? How did he go about trying to do so?
* Was the Victoria Conference a success? Explain why or why not.
* What was ‘Bill 22’? What other name was given to ‘Bill 22’? What were the causes of ‘Bill 22’? Name 2 consequences of ‘Bill 22’. How did Anglos and allophones react to ‘Bill 22’?
* What was the consequence of the Health Insurance act of 1970?
* What was established to help provide Quebeckers with free healthcare services in 1974?

Notes 3.5: Quebec Society Under the Lévesque Government (1976-1980)

* Which political party won the Quebec provincial election in 1976? What was the name of the leader of this political party? Name one important part of this party’s political platform.
* How would the PQ ask Quebecers if they wanted Quebec sovereignty? Did they ask as soon as they were elected? Explain why or why not.
* What was the goal of the 1971 federal policy on multiculturalism?
* How did immigration to Canada change after the Immigration Act of 1976? Describe the different ‘classes’ of immigrants.
* What reasons could the government turn away immigrants after 1976?
* Which determining factor allowed immigrants to settle in Quebec? Name 2 groups of immigrants that settled in Quebec (in large numbers) in the late 1970s.
* What is ‘Bill 101’? When was ‘Bill 101’ implemented? What other name is given to ‘Bill 101? What were the causes of ‘Bill 101? Name 2 consequences of ‘Bill 101. How did Anglos and allophones react to ‘Bill 101’ soon after its implementation? What did many corporate head offices do after the implementation of ‘Bill 101’?
* What was/ is the ‘Rand Formula’?
* Name some consequences of the “Act Respecting Labour Standards”?
* What is the “Act to Govern the Financing of Political Parties”? Why was this law implemented? How did this law affect the financing of political parties? Name 2 consequences.
* Name a cause and consequence of the “Act Respecting the Preservation of Agricultural Land”
* Which event in 1979 hurt Quebec/Canada’s economy? Indicate a consequence of this event.
* Which 1978 agreement was added to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement? Why was this agreement added?
* How did the Quebec government, in 1977, take measures to protect victims of automobile accidents?