



Name: **ANSWER KEY** Group: 404- _____ Date: _____

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

In class activity- Recap Activity: Notes 3.2 (Parts 1 & 2), notes 3.3

Task:

Use your class notes, Mr. O’Neill’s PowerPoints and your textbook to help you answer the questions below. **DO NOT** leave any question blank.

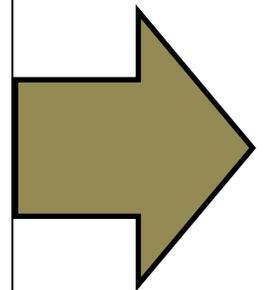
Part 1: The Quiet Revolution and its Impact (Textbook, pages. 224-239)

1. Consult Document 29, on page 225 in your textbook. Indicate how the composition of the class in this picture would be different from classrooms in Quebec AFTER educational reforms of the 1960s.

After the educational reforms of he 1960s, the class would be co-ed (boys and girls in the classroom).

2. Consult the information presented on pages 225 and 226 in your textbook. Create a timeline for the education sector.

1961: The charter of education was established (the plan to help education in Quebec get better)	1961: The ‘Parent Commission’ was created (a group of people tasked with figuring out ways to make education in Quebec better)	1963: The ‘Parent Report’ was released (the document that made suggestions on how to improve Quebec education)	1964: The department of Education was established (a permanent government office to oversee education in Quebec)	1965: Comprehensive high schools were established in Quebec
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3. Compare Document 33, on page 227 in your textbook, with Document 15, on page 215. Identify a fact that shows a change in Québec’s health care system and a fact that shows a continuity.

Change:

The Roman Catholic Church was no longer in charge of healthcare services.

Continuity:

In both documents, we see secular workers (in this case- nurses that are not nuns)

4. Indicate if the following statements, regarding the health care sector, are true or false. If you indicate that a statement is false, correct it.

Statement	True	False
a) In 1960, 57% of the population of Québec had private insurance.		X
b) In 1961, the Lesage government set up a hospital insurance program so that Quebecers could be hospitalized at low cost.		X
c) In 1962, the <i>Hospitals Act</i> stipulated that hospitals had to hold a government permit and be administered by a board of doctors.	X	

Corrections:

a) Only 43% of the population of Quebec had private insurance

b) The hospital program was set up for FREE hospitalization

5. What is a crown corporation? In addition, name 2 crown corporations established by the Quebec government in the 1960s.

A crown corporation is a company owned and run by the government. Examples of crown corporations established in Quebec in the 1960s include Caisse de Depot et Placement du Quebec, Societe Quebecoise d’Exploitation Miniere.



6. Consult Documents 34 and 35, on page 228 in your textbook, and explain the connection between the Liberal Party’s election slogan in 1962 and the creation of Crown corporations.

The slogan: “Now or Never! Masters of our own territory!”. It relates to Quebec’s establishment of crown corporation because the Quebec government (at its citizens) now have greater control of the economy in Quebec, rather than American corporations, etc.

7. Explain the reason why Lesage government nationalized electricity in 1962.

To have greater control of the economy, to standardize prices of hydroelectricity across Quebec, to provide electrical service to everyone in the province, to make profits from the sale of hydroelectricity.

8. What was the Lesage Liberal’s goal for establishing the “*Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec*”?

To help workers have access to a PENSION once they retire.

9. Document 36, on page 229 in your textbook, presents one of the actions taken by the Québec state in the cultural sector. Explain what motivated the state’s interventions in this sector.

The state (government) wanted to affirm Quebecois culture (promote).

10. Consult Documents 34, 38 and 40, on pages 228, 230 and 231 in your textbook. What do you call a state (government) that adopts the types of social and economic intervention measures presented in these documents?

A Welfare State → a government that intervenes in economic and social matters to help its citizens.



11. Consult page 234 in your textbook. Among the following statements, circle the ones that represent the effects of interventionism and leadership by the Québec state with regard to economic development during the Quiet Revolution.

A. Creation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by French entrepreneurs

B. Creation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by Francophone entrepreneurs

C. Creation of multinationals led by Francophone entrepreneurs

D. Emergence of a new Francophone elite

E. Emergence of a new Franco-American elite

12. Consult Document 43, on page 233 in your textbook. Indicate a change and a continuity with regard to the percentage of Québec adolescents attending school.

Change:

An increase in school enrollment from ages 12 to 17 between 1950 and 1986

Continuity:

Between the years 1961 and 1986 we see 100% enrollment for ages 12, 13 and 14

13. Indicate how the Quebec government during the 1960s made the work of unions easier.

The government established laws to legalize unions and strikes.

14. Indicate an event that took place in the second half of the 1960s that signified Quebec’s greater openness to the rest of the world. In addition, explain WHY Quebecers were now more open to the rest of the world.

Event: EXPO 67’

Quebeckers had greater openness because they were traveling abroad more frequently as tourists or students.



15. How did Quebec neo-nationalism seen in the 1960s moving forward differ from French Canadian nationalism seen in decades before the 1960s?

Quebec neo-nationalism was different because it paid much less attention to attachment to traditional values and more attention to attachment to Quebec as a territory and the independence of Quebec from Canada (separate Quebec from Canada).

16. Indicate the name of the first leader of the Parti Quebecois. In addition, indicate one of the main ideas/goals of the Parti Quebecois in the late 1960s.

The first leader of the PQ was Rene Lesvesque. The PQ wanted Quebec to separate politically from Canada while still maintaining some economic ties.

17. Consult pages 238-239 in your textbook. What problematic information on biligualism did the “Commision on Bilingualism and Biculturalism” find in regards to job access for Francophones in Canada? In addition, indicate the federal government’s proposed solution to this problem.

The commission found that Francophone Canadians were not as well off as Anglo Canadians. Francophones did not get tha same wages and were not given the same opportunities for jobs in the federal government.

A proposed solution was establishing a law that made both FRENCH AND ENGLISH official languages of Canada (1969)



Part 2: Quebec Society in the 1960s (Textbook pages 240-251)

1. Consult Documents 54 and 55, on page 240 in your textbook. Indicate the factors that explain Québec’s demographic situation during the 1960s (falling birth rate).

- **The introduction of the birth control pill**
- **Women were focused more on careers than on having large families (in general)**

2. Why was Quebec/Canada’s population becoming more diverse after 1967?

Immigration laws for people coming to Canada had changed. These laws considered the skills immigrants had rather than where they came from. This meant people from developing countries had much more of a chance to be accepted as immigrants to Canada after the new laws in 1967.

3. Consult page 241 in your textbook. Indicate a change and continuity with regard to the country of origin of immigrants who came to settle in Québec during the 1960s.

Change:

More people from developing countries are arriving in Canada after the late 1960s (India, Pakistan, Vietnam, Haiti, etc.)

Continuity:

We are still seeing the majority of immigration coming from Western European nations (France, Italy, UK, etc.)



4. Consult page 242 in your textbook. Which of the following statements correspond to the factors that explain the increasing consumption of goods among Quebecers during the 1960s? (Circle all correct answers)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Development of a leisure society | <input checked="" type="radio"/> E. Fashion, propelled by a rapid increase in advertising |
| <input type="radio"/> B. Household debt | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F. Increased number of affordable goods |
| <input type="radio"/> C. Air pollution | <input type="radio"/> G. Increased waste |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Wages in Québec increasing more than prices | <input checked="" type="radio"/> H. A growing variety of available goods |

5. Consult page 242 in your textbook. Which of the following statements correspond to problems caused by the consumer society during the 1960s? (Circle all correct answers)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> I. Development of a leisure society | <input type="radio"/> M. Fashion, propelled by a rapid increase in advertising |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> J. Household debt | <input type="radio"/> N. Increased number of affordable goods |
| <input type="radio"/> K. Air pollution | <input checked="" type="radio"/> O. Increased waste |
| <input type="radio"/> L. Wages in Québec increasing more than prices | <input type="radio"/> P. A growing variety of available goods |

6. Which 3 factors contributed to the period of economic growth during the 1960s (especially from 1962 to 1967)?

- **Public investment (building roads, highways, bridges, hospitals, school, the Montreal Metro, etc.)**
- **Housing construction (increase in houses being built)**
- **Increase in manufacturing**



7. Name three kinds of infrastructure the Quebec government invested in during the 1960s.

building roads, highways, bridges, hospitals, school, the Montreal Metro, etc.

8. Explain WHY the manufacturing industry was growing in Quebec during the 1960s.

- **Increase in the demand for goods (people had more \$\$\$ to spend)**
- **Factories were more efficient (they could produce more goods faster)**

9. Why was there a spike in housing construction in Quebec during the 1960s?

People/ families had more money to spend (PURCHASING POWER) and families were large due to the Baby Boom of the 1940s/1950s

10. What consequence did Toronto’s development have on Quebec (and Montreal) during the 1960s? (consult page 245 in your textbook)

Factories and head offices were moved from Montreal to Toronto as it became Canada’s largest market (city with the largest population)

11. Indicate 3 factors that lead to the creation of urban agglomerations (large cities and surrounding suburbs).

- **Families loved the idea of suburbs (large houses with backyards/close to parks/great to raise kids)**
- **American influence of suburban life**
- **Highways made it easy to access suburbs**
- **Factories near suburbs/highways = close to potential jobs**



12. Indicate two consequences of urban sprawl.

- **Pollution (caused by more cars)**
- **Traffic**
- **Loss of farmland (farmland built on by suburban homes)**

12. Indicate if the following statements, regarding changing attitudes in Québec, are true or false. If you indicate that a statement is false, correct it.

Statement	True	False
a) The young generation born during the post-war years were called “the baby boomers.”	X	
b) At the beginning of the 1960s, the children born during the baby boom were all adults.		X
c) Youth formed a very important social group, which is why the minimum voting age was reduced from 25 to 18 years of age in 1963.		X
d) The baby boomers openly challenged their parents’ values.	X	
e) Religious practice decreased, and the number of priests and members of religious communities dropped in Québec.	X	
f) The number of marriages was growing and the number of Quebecers in common-law relationships was increasing.		X
g) The number of divorces increased in Québec, due, in part, to a 1968 federal law making it easier to obtain a divorce.	X	
<p>Corrections:</p> <p>b) Many Baby Boomers were still teens or children</p> <p>c) The age to vote was moved from 21 (not 25) to 18</p> <p>f) Marriages were decreasing not growing</p>		



13. Under what circumstances was abortion allowed in Canada as of 1969?

- **If the mother’s health was in jeopardy**
- **If 3 doctors approved of the abortion**

14. Choose the set of statements that describes the situation of same sex relationships in Canada at the end of the 1960s.

- A. Before 1969, same sex relationships were considered a criminal offence. The “omnibus bill” ended discrimination against homosexuals.
- B. Before 1969, same sex relationships were tolerated. Despite the “omnibus bill,” discrimination against homosexuals continued.
- C. Before 1969, same sex relationships were tolerated. The “omnibus bill” ended discrimination against homosexuals.
- D.** Before 1969, same sex relationships were considered a criminal offence. Despite the “omnibus bill,” discrimination against homosexuals continued.

15. What was the goal of the Trudeau government’s ‘white paper’ entitled *Statement of the Government of Canada on Indian Policy, 1969*? Was their goal achieved? Explain why or why not.

The goal of the ‘white paper’ entitled *Statement of the Government of Canada on Indian Policy, 1969* was to create a situation where indigenous people in Canada did not have any special status. Trudeau thought this would create a fair society for all. The idea did not pass into law because of protest from indigenous people/groups who were concerned of assimilation and loss of traditional land ‘granted’ during many treaties.