Notes
Secondary IV – History and Citizenship
Ms. Hamel
Beaconsfield High School

Name: _____ Group: 404- _____ Date: _____

P&CP- Contemporary Period Part 7

Chapter 3 – Power & Countervailing Powers

The Contemporary Period (1867 to Present)

Part 7: Women and the State

Women and the State - _____

- Women ask for more _____ and _____ over the state very early on…
- Women had no _____ or _____ rights
- Those who worked were paid far _____
- First wave of feminism wanted to _____ of women
- Used petitions, _____, articles, _____, associations
- National Council for Women (NCW) created
- Mostly _____, _____ women participated in these groups
    - They had _____

Demands of Women to the State – Early 20th Century

1. _____
- Only granted in 1940 in _____

Key Groups and Actors – Early 20th Century

- _____
    - Fought for the right to vote
    - Wanted to increase their _____ and _____
- _____ (1871-1949)
    - Fought for _____ and working conditions
    - _____ about inequality, racism, and discrimination

- Founder of the Montreal Public Library, which the Church thought would be a source of _____
- Wanted to _____ the state

- Fédération Nationale Saint-Jean-Baptiste (1907)
  - Focused on women's working conditions
- _____ (1892-1956)
  - Premier of Quebec who gave women the right to vote

<u>Demands of Women to the State – _____</u>

1. Creation of _____
   - Maternity and paternity leave
2. Right to _____ and _____

<u>How Women Influenced the State</u>

- _____, strikes, _____, marches
- 1952 Call for Strike at _____
  - Challenge the streamlining industrial process, which would remove jobs from women
  - _____
- Du Pain et des Roses _____
  - March against poverty after an _____

<u>Key Groups and Actors – Late 20th Century</u>

- Fédération des femmes du Québec (_____) (_____)
  - Fight for female worker's rights
  - Promote _____ instead of radical demonstrations, which led to _____ with the State
  - Encouraged Government to act on behalf of women, demand maternity leave, day care centers, etc.

<u>Feminist Movements</u>

- Campaigns for _____ between _____ and _____
  - 1964 Act respecting the legal capacity of married women
  - Women were allowed to do legal acts _____
- _____ of the 1960-1970s
  - Front de Liberation des Femmes du Quebec (FLFQ)

- Closely linked to the Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ)
- _____ against violence and rape, contraception and abortion rights, sexual _____
- Frustrated with _____ of other progressive groups
- _____ and _____ to change people's attitudes

Laws Passed

- 1970 Commission on the Status of Women
  - Create organizations that allowed women to _____
- 1988 _____
- 1996 Pay Equity Act
- 1997 _____ centers

What are the effects?

- Pass women's minimum wage act
  - _____
- Appointment of women to board of directors to _____
  - Government is legally required to have _____ in their businesses
- Introduction on provisions of maternity leave into _____

13

. . . the main reasons cited as to why women should stay at home are that they do not know enough about business, and that they do not have the necessary physical strength . . . .

[Do they not have] enough judgment, enough power, enough reason, and enough good sense to vote just as well as men . . . .

François-Philippe Brais, April 25, 1940

Jean-Pierre Charland, *À l'aube du XXIe siècle: Histoire du Québec et du Canada*, with the collaboration of Jacques Saint-Pierre (Montréal: Lidec, 1997), student textbook, 424-425. [*Translation*]

The legislation proposed today is assuredly among the most serious on which we have had to deliberate for a long time . . . .

Women's entry into politics [will be contrary to] the social order and family order . . . .

Sir Thomas Chapais, April 25, 1940

Jean-Pierre Charland, *À l'aube du XXIe siècle: Histoire du Québec et du Canada*, with the collaboration of Jacques Saint-Pierre (Montréal: Lidec, 1997), student textbook, 426-427. [*Translation*]

9

The Québec government announced a reform of its family policy. New measures were introduced, including full-time kindergarten and a contribution of $5 a day for childcare for children aged four and under. The Ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance was established . . . .

Public funding for daycare services was implemented to support women's efforts to enter the job market.

Conseil du statut de la femme, *La constante progression des femmes*, 3rd ed. (Québec: Gouvernement du Québec, 2013), 29. [*Translation*]