

Module 7



Contemporary Period in Quebec and Canada

1939-Today

Population and Settlement

- What is the present population of Canada?
- What is the population of the Province of Quebec?
- What has been the impact of Urbanization?
- How has the population grown since World War II?
- Who were the immigrants 1945-1970?
- Who were the immigrants 1970- present?
- What was the baby Boom?
- Why has the birth rate plummeted ?



Economy and Development

- What was the impact of the war on the economy?
- Why did the economy shift from manufacturing to service?
- How did Duplessis Encourage economic growth?
- Development of Quebec's north - the Cote Nord, and James Bay
- What was the impact of government intervention since 1960?
- What has been the impact on unionization?
- What was the impact of the Anglo Exodus?
- What is Free trade, globalization, and protectionism?

Powers



- Who was Duplessis and what were his policies?
- What was the Quiet Revolution?
- Who are the Nationalists and Separatists?
- What has been the impact on English power?
- How have Federal- Provincial relations evolved?
- What is the new role of the Roman Catholic Church?
- Why has the government intruded so much into peoples lives?



Powers

- What are the power relations between
 - Aborigines and the State?
 - Unions and the State?
 - Feminists and the State?
 - Media and the State?
 - Linguistic groups and the State?
 - Nationalists/Separatists and the State?
 - Environmentalists and the State?



Culture and Thought

➤ Describe and analyze:

➤ Capitalism and Socialism

➤ English and French Canadian Nationalism

➤ Quebec Nationalism

➤ Secularism

➤ Cooperatism

➤ Facism

➤ Americanism (The American Dream)

➤ Neoliberalism (Neo Conservatism)

➤ Aboriginalism

isms

World War II

➤ Wartime production:

- 16 000 aircraft
- 741 vessels
- 800 000 transport vehicles
- 55 000 tanks and armoured vehicles
- 149 000 heavy guns
- 133 **MILLION** rounds of heavy ammunition and 5 **BILLION** rounds for small arms



World War II

➤ Restrictions:

- Rationing of butter, coffee, sugar, meat and gas
- Recycle - rubber, glass, old saucepans and toothpaste tubes
- Government controlled prices and wages to prevent inflation
- Inflation is when the general price of a good is raised.



World War II

- Income taxes were raised to help with the cost of the war
- **Victory Bonds** - raised money for the Government to put towards the war effort
- **Japanese Internment Camps** - British Columbia had many Japanese immigrants and due to concerns camps were made to house them during the war - threat to National security



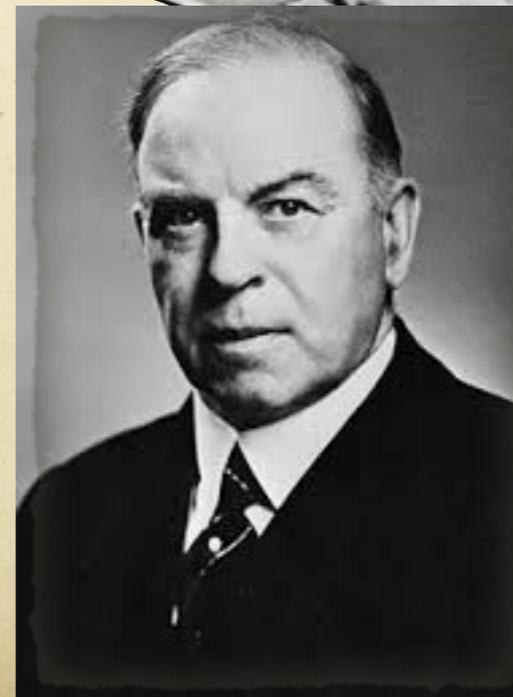
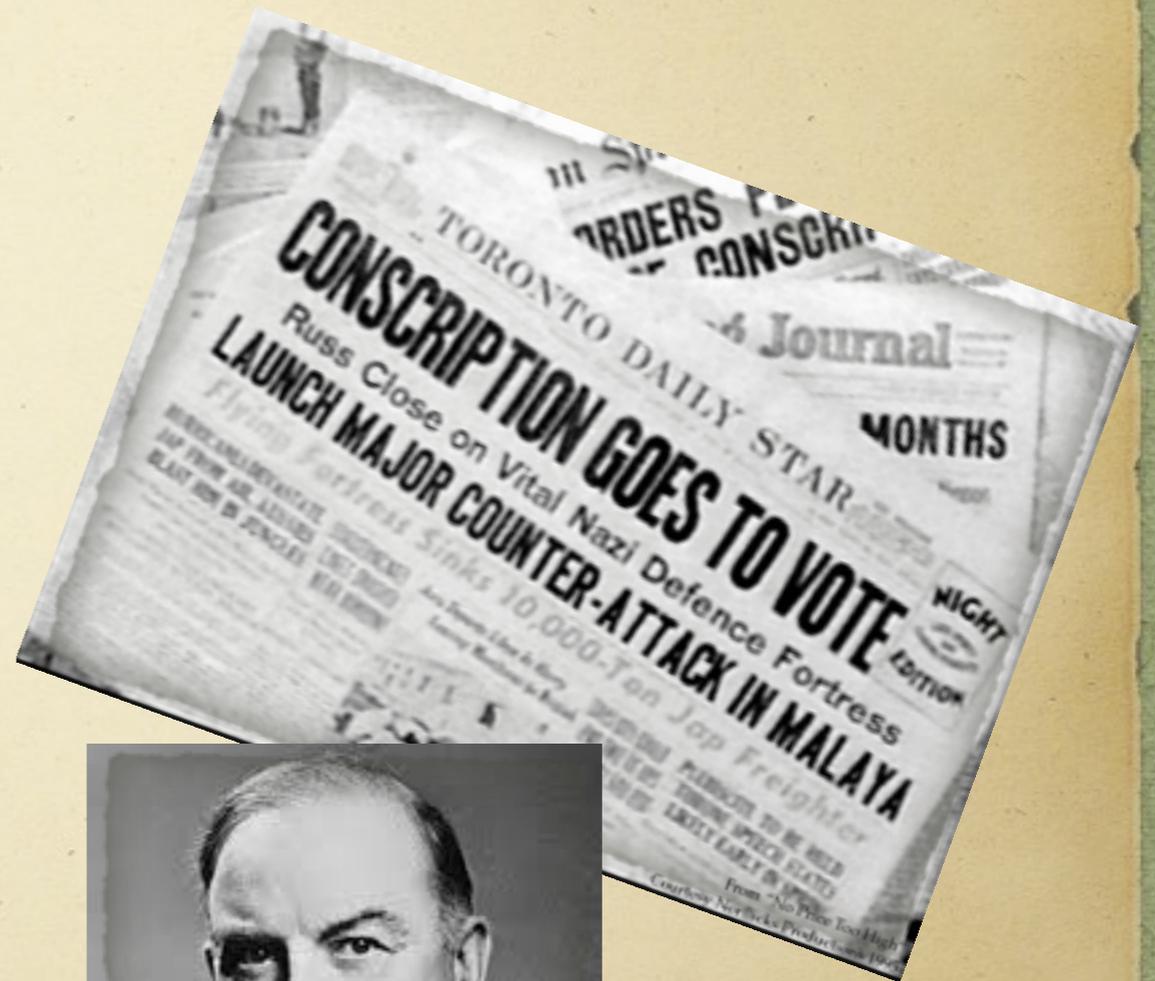
Women and the War

- Labour shortage!
- Women went back to the work force
- Factories
- Right to Vote in the Province of Quebec: 1940



French/English Relations

- **Conscription**
- Forced to go to war
- Was a major issue between the two during The Great War
- Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King remembered the wounds from the 1st war
- “Conscription if necessary but not necessarily conscription.”

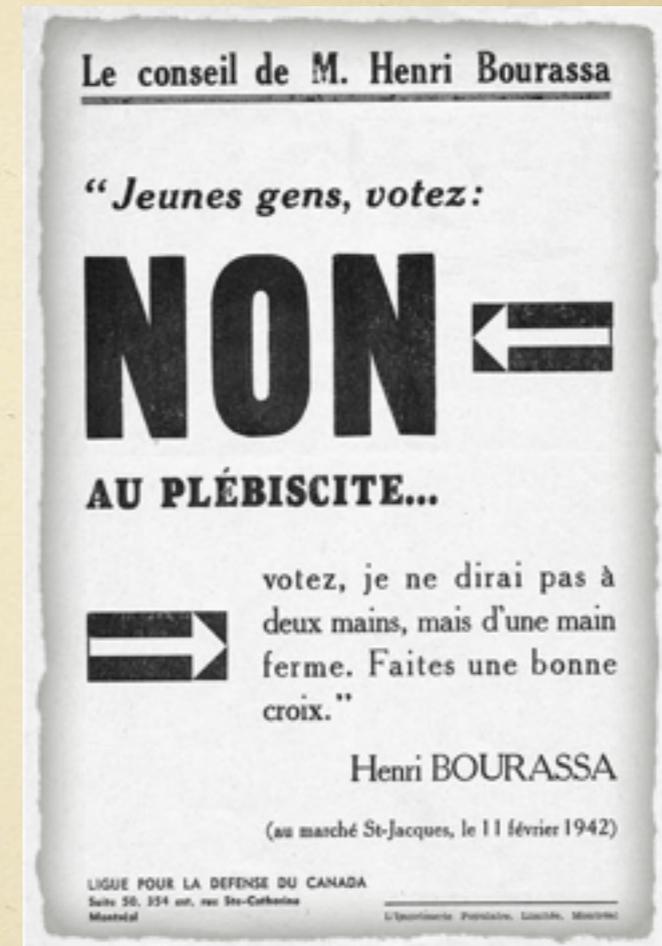


Conscription Crisis 1939

- PM King was fearful of dividing the country and his own government.
- He promises the Quebec population during the provincial elections in 1939 that his government **WOULD NOT** impose conscription during the war
- Only volunteers would be sent overseas

French/English Relations

- English felt the French were not pulling their weight (Although by War's end 19% of the armed forces were French)
- 1942 - Volunteers can no longer keep up with the demand
- King was under considerable pressure from the military to bring in conscription.
- Holds Plebiscite to release him from his promise
- Across Canada 64% voted in **FAVOUR**
 - In the province of Quebec 70% voted **AGAINST**
 - Je Me Souviens ?



Post War Immigration

- The Great Depression (Dirty 30s) and World War II slowed immigration down to almost nothing.
- After 1945, Europe was in ruins and millions of people came in Canada in search of opportunity
- Western Europeans came for jobs
- Eastern Europeans fled communist tyranny in their homelands



Baby Boom

- With the prosperity (\$\$) of the Post War years, Canadians had more children than ever before
- 1945-1960 saw a huge jump in the number of births



Americanism - AGAIN!

- Tv, movies, cars, family
- White Picket fence ideal



Post World War II - The Duplessis Era

- Duplessis was the Premier of Quebec from 1936-1939 and from 1944 - 1959
- Political Party: Union Nationale
- Known for dealing harshly with striking unions
- Adoption of the Quebec Flag - Fleur de lis 1948
- Refused Government funding/subsidies for Quebec Universities and federal allowance payments
- Introduced Quebec Income Tax in 1954- Did not trust the Federal government to give them their fair share



Post World War II - The Duplessis Era

- Roman Catholic Church:
- Control education, hospitals, orphanages, and welfare services
- Influential in Government, unions, and caisses populaires
- Continued to promote large families, rural life and Christian values

Post World War II - The Duplessis Era

➤ Rural Life:

- Rural communities were the best part to promote traditional values
- Agriculture was and should be at the heart of the Quebec economy in order to avoid urbanization and associated problems such as unemployment and housing shortages

➤ Role of the State:

- State should not intervene in either the social or economic sectors

Post World War II - The Duplessis Era

- The Economy: North America “Boomed” for 30 years while Europe and Asia rebuilt and developed
- Pent-up consumer demand after 17 years
- Canada’s raw materials were in great demand

Post World War II - The Duplessis Era

- Iron
- St. Lawrence Seaway opened in 1959
- Service sector largest part of economy
- By 1961 50% of the workforce was in services
- English the language of business in Quebec
- Government (especially in QC) began to get more in the economy
- Asbestos Strike 1949
- Duplessis dies in 1959

Quiet Revolution

- 1960s
- Rapid and far reaching process of social, economic and political reform
- Lesage and his Liberals beat Duplessis and the Union Nationale
- Social, economic, and political reform in Quebec
- Wanted to make the Quebec government a major force in economic and social areas
- To weaken the influence of the Church and strengthen Quebec's political power



Quiet Revolution: Social Sector

➤ Education:

➤ Parent Commission

- Improve education
- Compulsory until the age of 16
- CEGEPS created
- Free textbooks till the end of High School
- Established Quebec's first Ministry of Education



➤ Healthcare:

- 1960 Hospital Insurance Plan
- 1964 Quebec Pension Plan
- Ministry of Social Affairs

Quiet Revolution: Social Sector

- Labour:
- Labour Code
 - Unionization and improve labour relations
 - Gave public sector workers the right to strike

Quiet Revolution: Economic Sector

- Economy should be controlled either through direct or indirect state intervention and action
- Government created a number of crown corporations whose purpose was to develop Quebec's economy and expertise
- Hydro Quebec



Quiet Revolution

- Nationalization of companies (including Hydro Quebec)
- Investment in certain parts of the economy
- Massive spending on roads, services and other infrastructures (government owned companies)
- Hydro electricity (Hydro Quebec)
- 1960: *All about Spending Money*

Duplessis Era (1950s)

Recap:

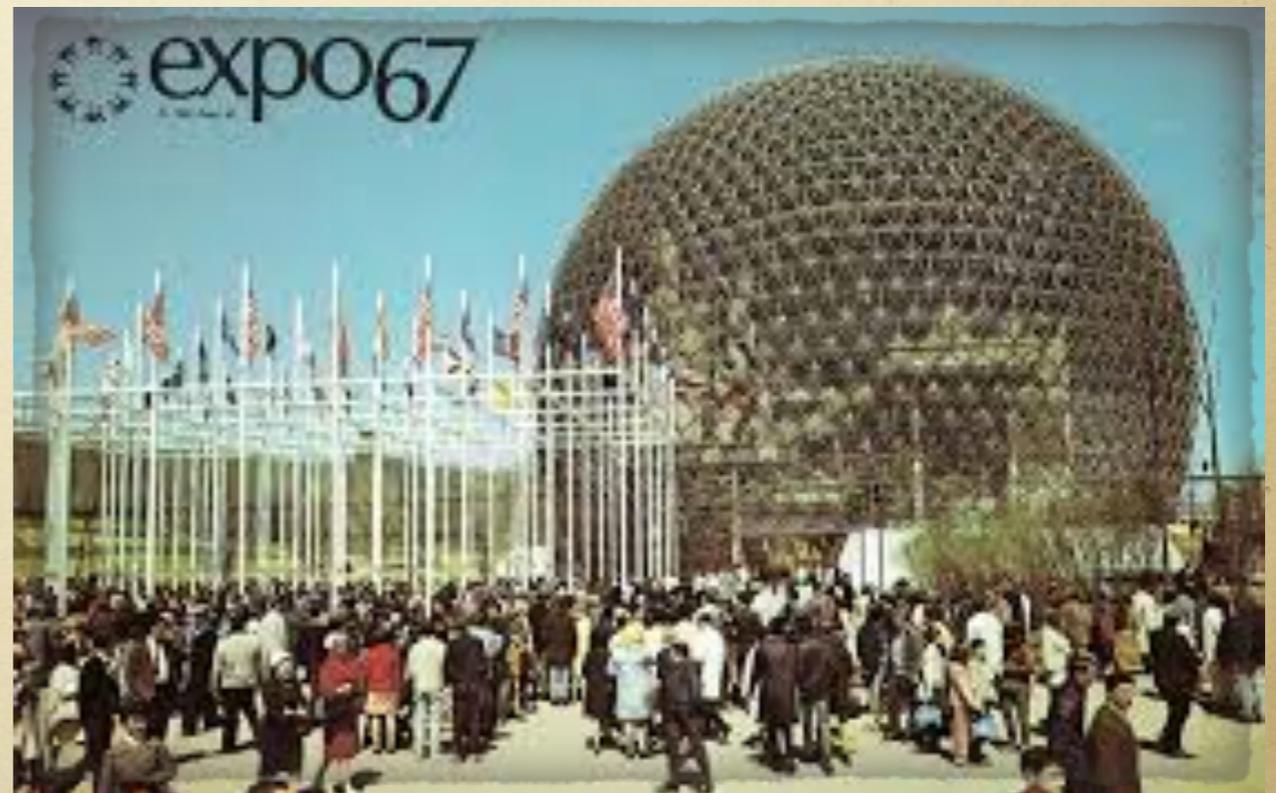
- American investments, owners and management
- Government stays out of economy and taxes are low
- Roman Catholic Church involved in education and health care
- Wages low (Anti- Union)

Quiet Revolution - Lesage

Era Recap:

- Government intervention in both economy and society
- Roman Catholic Church is not involved
- French Canadians put in charge of crown corporations
- Wages rise (pro Union)
- Maitres Chez Nous (Masters of are own house)

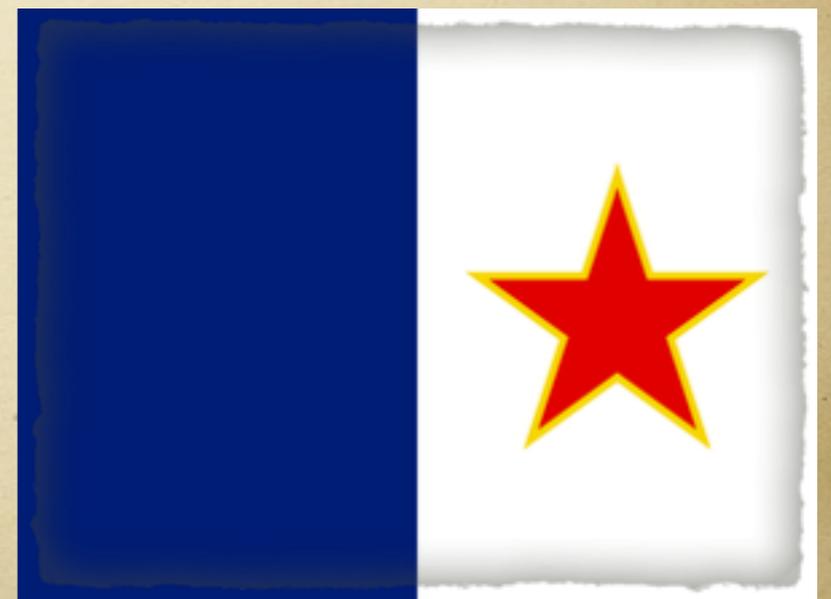
- Canadian flag (Maple Leaf) created in 1965
- Canada's centennial (100 years as a country) in 1967
- Expo 67 (world's fair in Montreal)



FLQ

(Front de Liberation du Quebec)

- Separatist group
- 1960s - 1970s
- large military movement to gain sovereignty
- Was seen as a terrorist organization
- Responsible for over 160 violent incidents
 - Including: the bombing of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and the Kidnapping of James Cross and Pierre Laporte (Laporte was killed).



Robert Bourassa and the 1970s

➤ Political:

- October Crisis 1970
- FLQ kidnaps James Cross (a British Diplomat) and the Quebec Minister of Labour Pierre Laporte
- Led to the position of the War Measures Act
 - Allowing Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to send troops into Montreal to suspend civil liberties.
 - Many were imprisoned



October Crisis

➤ 1970

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watch?
v=EYOUhVb7IhE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EYOUhVb7IhE)

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Robert Bourassa and the 1970s

➤ Economic:

➤ James Bay Hydro Project

➤ Social/Cultural:

➤ Implemented health insurance/medicine

➤ CLSC's (Health Services)

➤ Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms

➤ Common Front Strikes



Rene Levesque 1970s - 1980s

➤ Economic:

➤ Quebec Automobile insurance plan

➤ State would compensate victims of car accidents for loss of life or injuries sustained

➤ Bombardier, Jean Coutu, Hydro Quebec

➤ Social/Cultural:

➤ Maternity leave and increased access to daycare

➤ Agricultural zoning laws are passed

➤ Adoption of anti-scab laws - prevented companies from hiring strike breakers

➤ Liberalization of access to abortion



Major Events 1970s

➤ **BILL 63**

➤ 1969

➤ Jean Jacques Bertrand

➤ Allowed freedom of choice (i.e. Language of instruction)



Major Events 1970s

➤ **BILL 22 (1974)**

- Allowed freedom of choice with regards to language of instruction
- Decreed that French was the Official language in Quebec
- Only immigrant children having a sufficient amount of knowledge of the english language were allowed to go to english schools

Major Events 1970s



- Montreal Olympics (1976)
- Puts Quebec on the international stage

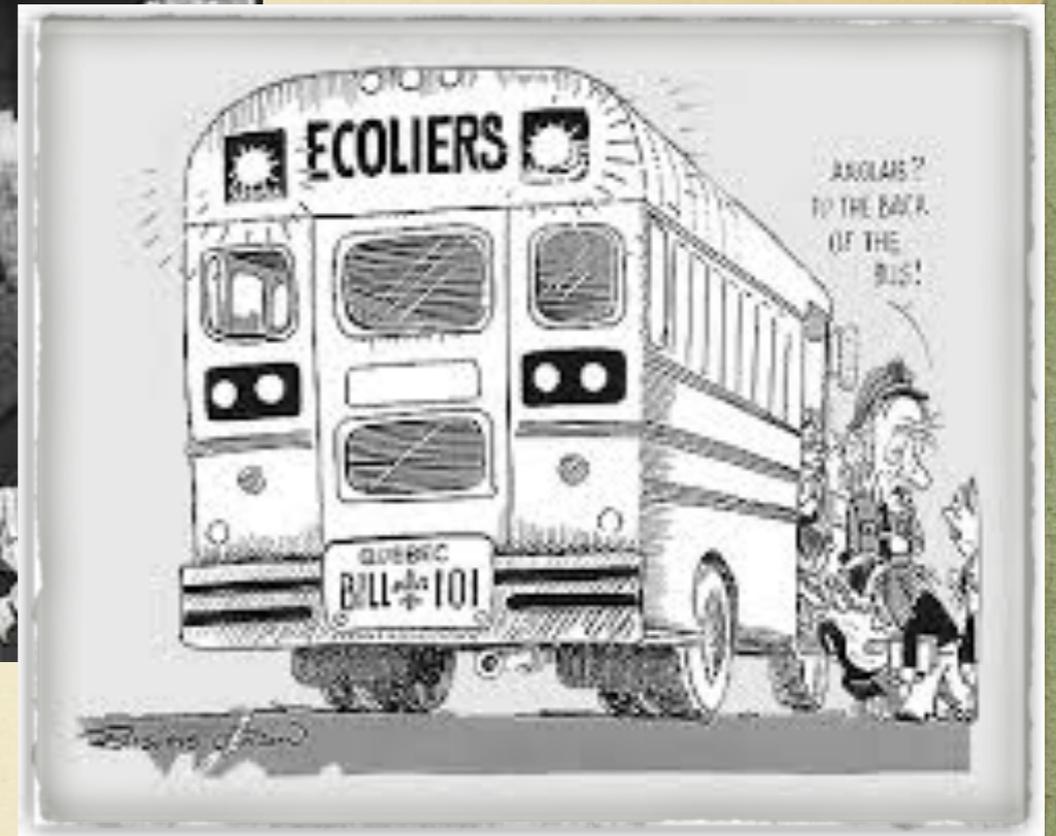
Opposition

- The Parti Quebecois (PQ) was founded in 1968 by Rene Levesque, the former Liberal minister
- Under Jean Lesage they joined forces with other political groups who wanted a sovereign Quebec, to create the Parti Quebecois (PQ)

Major Events 1970s

- Arab oil Embargo 1973: was a massive shock to the economy
- Attempts made to limit the power and influence of the English people in the Quebec economy
- Toronto surpasses Montreal in population, wealth, and importance

Bill 101



- 1977
- René Lévesque
- Replaced Bill 22 (1974)
- French is now the only official language in Quebec
- Imposes unilingualism in the legislature: signs, work, commerce, and states that ALL immigrants must go to french schools.
- Only children who could attend english school were those whose parents received an education in english **IN QUEBEC**

1980s to Today

➤ Threat of separation, Anglo exodus, high taxes, and powerful unions have all **HURT** Quebec's economy

➤ Referendum 1980

➤ 60% vote **AGAINST**

➤ 40% vote **FOR**



➤ Quebec remains a “have not” province, dependant on money from the rest of the country

➤ Some area's of Quebec have relatively strong economies.

➤ Others in rural and isolated regions suffer

➤ Free Trade very beneficial

Major Developments since 1981

- Political:
 - Repatriation of Canada's constitution act in 1982 without the ratification of the Government of Quebec
 - Failure of the Meech Lake Accord 1990
 - Failure of the Charlottetown Accord 1992
 - Quebec Referendum 1995



Failure of Meech Lake Accord

- Meech Lake Accord: was an attempt to get the provincial government of Quebec to sign the Constitution
- PM Mulroney promised he would attempt to get Quebec to sign the 1982 constitution
- The Accord would give the provinces more status and powers
- Accord failed to get unanimous consent from the provinces and failed

Failure of Charlottetown Accord

- Included much of the same items as listed in Meech Lake
- “Canada Clause”
- Equal by Province
- Self Government of First Nations
- Social Charter
- Prime Minister Mulroney, his government, and the premiers of each province let the accord “die”

Oka Crisis 1990

- Need to deal with the long standing grievances of aboriginal peoples increased in urgency following the events at Oka
- July 1990 Quebec Provincial Police tried to dismantle roadblocks by the Mohawk tribes
 - They were protesting the expansion of a golf course onto their land
- Police Officer killed in raid
- Mohawks faced QPP and Canadian Armed Forces



Failure of Charlottetown Accord

- Rejected in a nationwide referendum in 1992



Bill 178



- 1988
- Supreme court declares unilingual french signs as stipulated in Bill 101 is **UNCONSTITUTIONAL**
- To counter this, Bourassa uses the notwithstanding clause - allowing him to ignore the ruling and introduce Bill 178
- **ONLY** french exterior signs (outdoor)
- Provided bilingual indoor signs **SO LONG AS** French predominates

Bill 86

- 1993
- Robert Bourassa
- Allows for bilingual exterior signs (outdoor) **SO LONG AS** French predominates

Economy in the 1980s

- Heavy in public debts, the government reduces its involvement in the economy
- Continue to struggle with deficits and attempt to balance their budgets.
- Leads to **HUGE CUTS** in the health and education sectors
- Unions see their influence diminish
- Free Trade agreement with the United States (1989) and later expanded to include Mexico (1994).

Quebec Referendum 1995

- It fails too!
- PQ leader Jacques Parizeau (in power), Bloc Quebecois Lucien Bouchard, and Action democratic Mario Dumont worked together **FOR** sovereignty
- Liberal Leader Daniel Johnson worked **AGAINST** sovereignty
- The Yes side drafted new a referendum
 - October 30th vote
 - 50.6% **NO**
 - 49.4% **YES**
 - About 60% of the French voted **YES** while 90% of the english population voted **NO**
 - Parizeau blames the ethnic vote for his loss and resigns from office

Clarity Act

- 1998
- In response to the 1995 Quebec Referendum and their fight for independence
- Passed in 2000
- Gives conditions under which the Government of Canada would enter into negotiations that might lead to secession following a vote to separate by one of the provinces.



Free Trade

- Free Trade with the United States (FTA 1988 and NAFTA 1993) has been extremely beneficial
- 85% of our exports go to the United States
- Government's continue to intervene in the economy- rarely has this worked



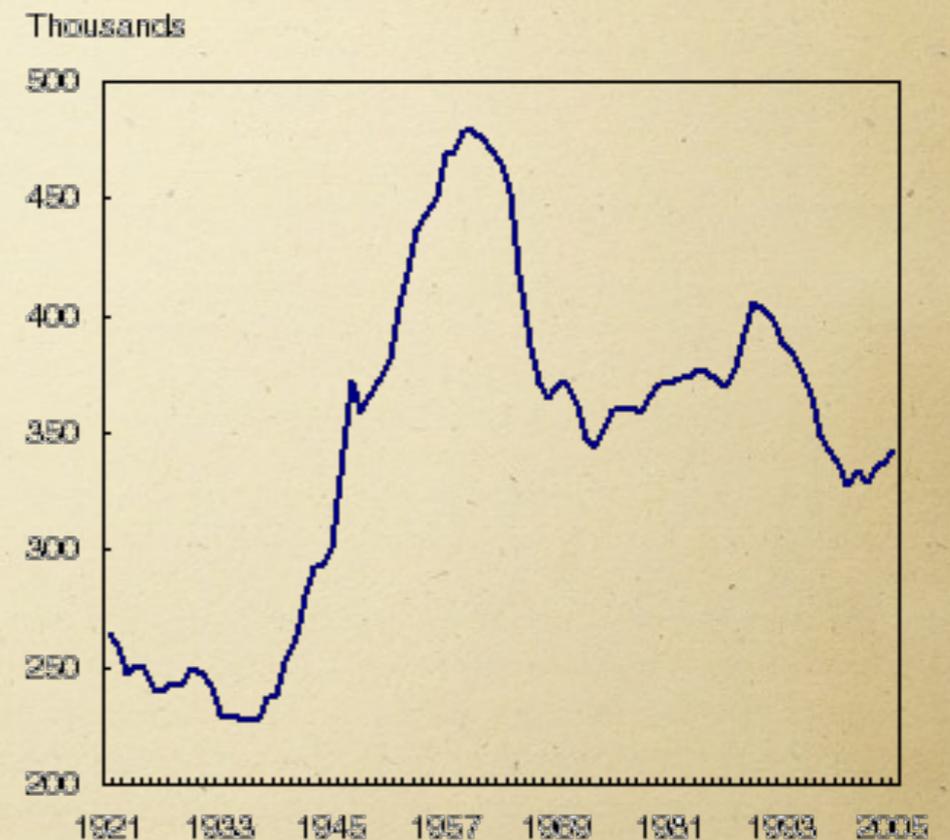
Immigration since the 1970s

- While many immigrants still come from the United Kingdom and the United States the majority were from Asia, Africa, and Latin America
- Many push and pull factors
- What are the pull factors in Canada?
- Since the 1990s the provincial government has had a large role in choosing immigrants for Quebec
- French Speakers are preferred (Haiti)

Baby Bust

- With contraception and feminism, a new mentality took hold
- Women wanted to have less children
- The birthrate began to decline
- Quebec today has one of the lowest birthrates in the world
- Baby Bonus

Births, Canada, 1921 to 2005



The Anglo Exodus

- English Quebeckers have always been highly mobile. Why?
- Since 1976 about 500 000 English people have left. This devastated the community
- Knowledge left, schools and churches and hospitals closed
- Why did english people leave?

Why? Well...

- BILL 101
- Lack of opportunity
- Discrimination
- Threat of separation
- Most English Quebecers consider themselves Canadian first and foremost and many about their place in the province second
- The English population has stabilized and continues to grow in west Quebec



Other Important Social Developments

- Canadian Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms
- Immigration Policies
- Women now participate more and more in political and economic life
- Family Patrimony (1989)
 - Passes ensuring property divided between spouses after divorce/death equally



September 11th 2001

- Attack on the United States of America
- World Trade Centre, Pentagon and Pennsylvania

