

Years of Change

ACTIVITIES PACKAGE: *FRENCH AND ENGLISH RELATIONS*



LEARNING GOALS:

- ▶ To understand the origins of French separatism.
- ▶ To understand the relations between French and English.
- ▶ To understand how these changes have shaped Canadian identity.



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ACTIVITIES PACKAGE: FRENCH-ENGLISH RELATIONS

In the 1960s a new Quebec emerged, a Quebec that wanted to not only preserve their identity, but further its growth. These desires would have a significant effect upon the whole of Canada. From 1970 to 1995 Canadians faced the reality that Quebec could leave Canada.

**Activity 1: Key Terms**

Using the internet, or your text, define the terms below. The website “canadahistory.com” will be helpful.

Term	Description
Quiet Revolution	
Separatism	
Quebec Sovereignty	
Federalist	
Official Languages Act	
Parti-Quebecois	
Rene Levesque	
Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ)	

Activity 2: Revolution

Following along with the lecture, "The Quiet Revolution," and take the appropriate notes. .

1) Quebec Before the Revolution

2) The Quiet Revolution Begins



3) Principles of the Quiet Revolution

4) Changes Result

5) The Impact of the Quiet Revolution



Activity 3: Crisis

Follow along with the lecture, "The October Crisis" and take the appropriate summary notes.

The Transformation of Quebec

- ☐ The Quiet _____ continued to gain more momentum as the 1970s approached.
- ☐ Quebec had changed much during the _____; more change was still to come.
- ☐ A small minority of Quebecers felt _____ could only be accomplished through violence.

The October Crisis of 1970

- ☐ The _____ between Canada and Quebec reached a crisis in October of _____.
- ☐ The FLQ (Front de Liberation du Quebec) resorted to _____ in an effort to bring Quebec closer to independence.

The Crisis Begins: October 5

- ☐ Two men arrived at the Montreal home of British Trade Commissioner, _____.
- ☐ The two men kidnapped Cross from his home.
- ☐ The kidnappers are identified as members of the FLQ.
- ☐ They demand:
 - ☐ Release of _____ prisoners
 - ☐ Publication of FLQ manifesto
 - ☐ Transportation to Cuba or _____
 - ☐ \$500,000 in gold bars



October 8

- ☐ The Canadian government refused the demands of the _____, but the FLQ Manifesto was read on the _____.

October 10

- ☐ Four armed men arrived at the Montreal home of _____, the Quebec Labour Minister and the Number 2 man in Quebec, and kidnapped him.
- ☐ The men were a part of the second cell of the FLQ.
- ☐ Important Government officials were _____ and protected by armed _____.

October 12

- ☐ Federal troops took up position in _____ to protect government officials and _____.



October 16

- ☐ At the request of the _____ government, Prime Minister _____ enacted the War Measures Act which:
 - ☐ Took away the _____ rights of Canadians.
 - ☐ Allowed police to hold suspects without charge for 21 days and 90 days without trial.
 - ☐ 464 people were eventually _____.

October 18

The body of _____ was found in the trunk of a car in _____ (St. Hubert).



December 4

- ☐ Police surrounded a home in Montreal where James Cross had been held for _____ days.
- ☐ Police _____ with the kidnappers and an agreement was reached; Cross was released at the Expo 67 site and the kidnappers were flown to _____.

December 28

- ☐ The FLQ members accused of kidnapping Pierre Laporte were _____ just outside of Montreal.
- ☐ The crisis was finally over.



Effects of the October Crisis

- ☐ Alerted many Canadians to the seriousness of the Quebec _____ movement.
- ☐ Most Quebecers did not agree with using violence, but recognized that Quebec was _____ too much by the English.
- ☐ Many questions whether using the War Measures Act was too _____.

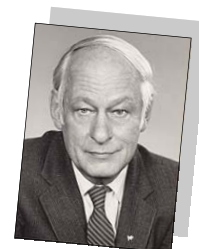
Activity 4: The 1970s

Using the word bank below fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word.

Word Bank			
Declined	English	Alerted	1976
Rene Levesque	Kidnappings	22	Separatist
High Point	Power	French	Independence

Quebec and Canada

French-English relations reached a _____ during the 1970s. The October Crisis had _____ many Canadians to the seriousness of the Quebec _____ movement. Many Quebecers supported Ottawa in their stance against the FLQ _____. However, many Quebecers did agree that the English speaking minority in Quebec held too much _____. When the October Crisis ended French-English relations still remained strained.

**The Language Crisis**

Birth rates in Quebec had _____ following WW II. Many immigrants came to Quebec and they preferred to learn the _____ language. This upset the majority of French-Canadians. In order to protect their French language and culture the provincial government led by Henri Bourassa passed new legislation called Bill _____. This bill limited immigrant parents choice of which language their children would be educated in. Unless an immigrant child was fluent in English, the bill stated that immigrant children must attend _____ schools.

Parti Quebecois Victory!

In November of _____ the Parti Quebecois and their leader _____ were elected to power. They were a _____ party who's platform called for an independent Quebec.

Activity 5: Referendums

Research the Quebec Referendums of 1980 and 1995 and fill in the information below.

<u>Referendum</u>
Definition:

	1980	1995
Provincial Leader		
"No" Side (%)		
"Yes" Side (%)		

Activity 6: Constitution

Read the summary below and then research the Meech Lake and Charlottetown Accords and fill in the appropriate info.

The Constitution Act of 1982

Canada's original constitution was the British North American Act. Any changes that were to be made were required to have the approval of the Britain government. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau decided it was time to change the constitution. The changes passed in 1982 included the following:

1. The constitution would be brought home, or patriated, from Britain.
2. Any changes to the constitution could be made by the Federal Government and 10 provinces.
3. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms would be added to the constitution.

The Charlottetown Accord and Meech Lake Accord (try "canadahistory.com")

Quebec refused to sign the new constitution. New Prime Minister Brian Mulroney attempted to change the constitution to please Quebec and better reflect Canada's changing identity.

Details	Meech Lake Accord	Charlottetown Accord
Year		
Key Details	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
Passed or Rejected?		

Activity 7: Timeline

Use your text, or the internet, to fill in the missing information below.

1974– Bill 22

Description:

1976– Election of Parti-Quebecois

Description:

1977– Bill 101

Description:



Clarity Act—Defined the conditions under which the Federal Gov't would accept the results of a Separatist referendum

1960 Quiet Revolution Begins



1960

1968– Parti Quebecois started under René Levesque

1965

1969– Official Languages Act

October Crisis

1970

1975

1980– Referendum

Description:



1980

1982– Constitution Act and Charter of Rights and Freedoms

1985

1988– Meech Lake Accord

1990

1992– Charlottetown Accord

1995

1995- Referendum

Description:

2000

2012

2012—The Parti Quebecois is elected under leader Pauline Marois. Maybe the separatist movement isn't over?