History of Canada – Unit 4 Lesson 10 - Changing Canada: 1946-1967
QUEBEC and the QUIET REVOLUTION 1960-1966

Time: One Period

Requirements: Hand-Out Quebec and the Quiet Revolution (attached)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Task</th>
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<td>10-1</td>
<td>Introduction&lt;br&gt;$ Students will examine the Quiet Revolution by reexamining the events during the Great Darkness that preceded the Quiet Revolution. Question to be addressed could include:&lt;br&gt;$ Was a Quiet Revolution needed?&lt;br&gt;$ What impacts did the Quiet Revolution have on other parts of Canada?</td>
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<td>10-2</td>
<td>Quiet Revolution&lt;br&gt;$ Students read the handout Quebec and the Quiet Revolution plus page 255-256 in Making History.&lt;br&gt;$ Students answer Question #18-19 on Page 260 in Making History&lt;br&gt;$ Students present their impression regarding the “Bi and Bi Commission” and the two pictures presented with the handout.</td>
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<td>10-3</td>
<td>Vive le Québec libre&lt;br&gt;$ Charles De Gaulle was invited to participate in Canada’s 1967 Centennial celebrations and Montreal’s Expo 67. De Gaulle was the leader of the French army during WWII and later served as France’s President.&lt;br&gt;$ He gave a speech saying he felt like the day in 1944 when France was liberated from the Nazi. De Gaulle ended his speech with the resounding cry “Vive le Québec libre” (Long live a free Quebec).&lt;br&gt;$ Students will discuss “Why did De Gaulle’s remarks stir up such a wave of controversy?”</td>
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RATIONALE

? To make the government of Quebec the major force behind Quebec's social and economic development by greatly increasing the role of the state in both of these sectors.
? To modernize Quebec's educational system and to allow it to catch up to the other provinces in Canada.
? To weaken the influence of the Church and to end Quebec's political isolation.

GOVERNMENT SLOGAN  \textit{Maître chez nous! Masters in Our Own House}

In the Quiet Revolution period, Quebecers experience many positive changes.
$ The salary discrepancy between francophones and anglophones was eliminated.
$ A Ministry of Education was established and the education level of Quebecers improved.
$ The Quebec Pension Plan was formed
$ Hydro-electric power was nationalized
$ Church-run programs were phased out and replaced by government led actions (e.g., hospital insurance and Medi-Care, education)
$ Quebec gained partial control over immigration and, as such, began assimilating immigrants into its French-speaking society

INDEPENDENCE, TERRORISM and the WAR MEASURES ACT

During the Quiet Revolution, Quebecers voiced two major complaints:
$ The struggle with the Government of Canada for a larger share of the tax dollars, and
$ The top jobs in Quebec were given to English speaking Canadians.

Some Quebecers thought that as long as Quebec was associated with the rest of Canada, French-Canadians would never be treated equal. They thought that separation was the only solution, and the independence movement for Quebec gains momentum. Quebec nationalists form various political groups advocating sovereignty or independence for Quebec. The Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale was the most prominent political group.

At the same time, terrorist organizations such as the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) and the Arm de Libération de Quebec (ALQ) begin to plant bombs targeting military establishments in the Montreal area and mailboxes in Westmount. Their main goal was using violence to attain independence.
On May 17th in 1963, a Canadian Army engineer was seriously injured when a terrorist bomb blew up in his hands in Montreal. A total of 17 bombs were placed.

There were many Quebec Federalists that believed that separatism had no future and that French-Canadians could play a role in a bilingual Canada. This group included Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Jean Marchand and Gerard Pelletier.

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson knew the conflicts between Quebec and other parts of Canada needed to be solved. Pearson began searching for a new and stronger Canadian identity. One of Pearson’s first actions was to establish the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (“Bi and Bi Commission”) in 1963 to (1) examine the relationship between French and English Canada, and (2) consider the role of Quebec within the Confederation of Canada.

The Commission advised that Canada may break-up unless a new and equal partnership between French and English Canada could be forged. The Commission recommended

- Canada be officially declared bilingual by making French and English the official languages of the federal Parliament and courts
- New Brunswick and Ontario should officially declare themselves bilingual provinces (Note: New Brunswick is the only official bilingual province in Canada.)
- As a national capital region, Ottawa-Hull should be officially bilingual
- More French-Canadians should be hired to work in the federal public service
- In Quebec, French should be the main language of work, government and business
- Students in any province be given the chance to study both official languages.

The President of France General De Gaulle came to Quebec in 1967 and gave speeches supporting the struggle of separatism. Prime Minister Pearson criticized De Gaulle’s remarks.
Vive le Québec Libre

Charles De Gaulle was invited to participate in Canada’s 1967 Centennial celebrations and Montreal’s Expo 67. De Gaulle was the leader of the French army during WWII, and during this period, he was France’s President.

He gave a speech at Montreal’s City Hall saying he felt like the day in 1944 when France was liberated from the Nazi. De Gaulle ended his speech with the resounding cry “Vive le Québec libre” (Long live a free Quebec).

“Why did De Gaulle’s remarks stir up such a wave of controversy?”
The Quiet Revolution extended from 1960 to 1966 and corresponded to the tenure the Liberal Party of Jean Lesage.

The term was coined by a Toronto journalist who, upon witnessing the many changes taking place in Quebec, declared a revolution, albeit a quiet one.

The first major change that took place during the Quiet Revolution was the large-scale rejection of past values. Traditional and conservative attitudes were replaced by liberal attitudes. Demographic tendencies associated with a traditional rural way of life (high marriage, birth and fertility rates) were reversed. Of all of the values associated with the past, only nationalism continued.

The period was also marked by intense social change. In Quebec (the rest of Canada and the world) forces such as the civil rights movement made social inequities difficult to accept. The changes included democratisation of the political system, equal access to educational and social services, and establishment of a social safety. Quebec spearheaded the movement in Canada.

A large and professional state bureaucracy was rapidly set up, many government departments and agencies were created, public institutions that had not existed previously were formed (a network of state universities, public colleges, SOQUEM, SOQUIP, Société générale de financement, etc.).

No full understanding of the Quiet Revolution can be arrived at unless the strong current of statism of the time is grasped.

Change came with a cost. Quebec went from being the least taxed and the least indebted of the Canadian provinces to have the highest taxes and debt.