

<p>In what year did Pierre Trudeau succeed Pearson as prime minister?</p>	<p>-1968</p>
<p>Why was Trudeau noted “as a man of his times”?</p>	<p>-Canadians were calling for changes (rejecting consumerism and becoming involved in the women’s, aboriginal and environmental movements)                  -he believed in a “just society”;government had a duty to protect the rights and freedoms of people and to foster their economic well being.                  -also that gov’t should not interfere with personal liberties.</p>
<p>Name 3 protest groups that emerged in Canada during the 1960s</p>	<p>-student movement (youthquake)                  -women’s movement (feminism)                  -environmental movement</p>
<p>What kind of impact did these groups have on Canadian society?</p>	<p>STUDENTS                  -they protested against racism, the Vietnam war and the devastation of the environment.                  -since ½ the population was under the age of 25 the gov’t appealed to them by providing employment and activity for youth and changing the voting age from 21 to 18.                  -the drinking age was lowered to 18 to decrease the appeal of illegal drugs.                  WOMEN                  -1967 the gov’t set up the Royal Commission on the Status of Women.                  -woman’s groups lobbied for; the right to work outside the home, day care services to be provided, paid maternity leave, and demanded promotions to positions of responsibility in government, business, education and the civil service.                  -women now pursued careers (such as doctors&amp; engineers) in which they had previously been underrepresented.                  ENVIRONMENT                  -federal gov’t passed laws that required companies to limit pollution and not harm the environment.                  -recycling was promoted                  - car manufacturers were pressured to make vehicles that were more fuel-efficient and produced less pollution.</p>

	-Greenpeace protested the testing of nuclear bombs.
In the early 70's Canada was faced with an economic crisis. What factors caused this crisis?	<p>1. 1973- an oil embargo was imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. (Israel and Arab neighbors went to war and Canada and other western countries supported Israel. Arab countries refused to sell oil to Canada).</p> <p>-oil and gas prices increased 400% which started a round of inflation. (costs of manufactured products increased, wages increased but the demand for products was down so unemployment soared).</p> <p>2. regionalism resulted in 2 problems:</p> <p>a) regional disparity- there was an economic gap between poor regions (fishing in Atlantic Canada and forestry, mining and fishing in BC suffered massive layoffs) and more prosperous regions such as Ontario and Quebec (suffered less of an economic downturn).</p> <p>-resentment between provinces resulted.</p> <p>b) western alienation- people in the prairies believed that Ottawa favoured Central Canada. eg. federal gov't froze the price of domestic oil and gas – taxed the petroleum exported from western Canada – used that tax money to subsidize the cost of imported oil in the East.</p>
What did the Trudeau government do to deal with unemployment and regional disparity?	<p>1. increased transfer payments to the provinces to be used for social services.</p> <p>2. spent millions of dollars on regional projects to help economic development in certain areas, especially the Atlantic provinces.</p>
What program did the liberals bring in to deal with rising gas and oil prices?	-the National Energy Program (NEP)
What were the three aims of the NEP?	<p>1. reduce the consumption of oil</p> <p>2. protect Canadians from rising oil prices</p> <p>3. make Canada self-sufficient in oil.</p>
How did the NEP program function?	<p>1. provided funding to Canadian petroleum companies to drill for oil in the Arctic and off the coast of Nfld.</p> <p>2. encouraged consumers to switch from oil</p>

	to gas and electric sources of power.
In what year was the NEP dismantled and why?	-1984 because oil prices had fallen.
What does operating at a deficit mean?	-expenditures (amount of money spent) are far greater than revenues (money taken in, especially through taxes).
Why was the federal government almost \$160 billion in debt by 1984?	1. social services cost more than envisioned 2. when businesses failed and people lost their jobs the government collected fewer taxes but had to spend more on welfare and unemployment insurance.
Chapter 8	
Who controlled Quebec from 1936 to 1939 and from 1944 to 1959?	Premier Maurice Duplessis and the Union Nationale.
What idea about Quebec was Duplessis devoted to?	-he saw Quebec as a distinctive society, a “nation” rather than just another Canadian province. -introduced a new flag bearing the French symbol, the fleur-de-lis.
How was the Roman Catholic Church the main defender of Quebec culture?	-priests preached against English speaking materialism -Church controlled schools and hospitals, taught children to accept authority, and produced priests, lawyers, and politicians.
Why did bribery and corruption become the trademarks of the Duplessis regime?	-foreign investment was encouraged by 1. guaranteeing cheap labour (union activity was either discouraged or banned) 2. promised low taxes 3. in return for favourable business conditions or for gov’t jobs or licenses, businesses were expected to give “gifts” to the Union National.
In 1960 after Jean Lesage and the Liberals came to power there was a wave of change known as the Quiet Revolution. How did it transform the face of Quebec?	1. corruption was stamped out by awarding government jobs and contracts according to merit. 2. wages and pensions were raised. 3. restrictions on trade unionism were removed. 4. gov’t took control of social services and the education system. 5. students were encouraged to take more science and technology courses. 6. focus on 20 <sup>th</sup> century citizens and a decline in the influence of the Roman

	Catholic Church.
After the 1962 election what was the aim of Quebec?	-to follow the motto Maitres chez nous, “Masters in our own house”. -strengthen Quebec’s control of its own economy eg. Provincially owned power monopoly, Hydro-Quebec.
Who were the FLQ and what were their aims?	-they were young terrorist radicals who were ready to die for the political and economic independence of Quebec. -used fire bombs and explosives to attack symbols of English-Canadian power in Quebec.
What was Ottawa’s response to the separatist movement?	-Lester Pearson appointed the royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism(the “Bi and Bi Commission”) recommending that Canada become bilingual. -1964 Pearson chose a new flag for Canada to represent all Canadians.(to replace the old flag that had traditional links to Britain).
Who succeeded Pearson as prime minister in 1968?	-Pierre Trudeau
What measures did Trudeau take to persuade people from Quebec that their future lay with Canada?	-1969 his gov’t passed the Official languages Act, making Canada an officially bilingual country. -called on all Canadians to increase their understanding of the other national culture.(French immersion classes). -required all federal government agencies to provide services in both languages -more French-Canadians were appointed to senior federal government positions.
Francophones in Quebec were not impressed with Trudeau’s measures. In Oct. 1970 what event took place in Quebec that made headlines across the nation and around the world?	-Oct.5 (the October Crisis) a British diplomat, James Cross, was kidnapped from his Montreal home by the FLQ.- demanded FLQ members be released from prison. -Oct.10 –in response to request denied, FLQ kidnapped labour minister Pierre Laporte.
What action did Pierre Trudeau take?	1.-asked parliament to impose the War

	Measures Act.
	(-civil rights were suspended; anyone could be arrested and detained without being charged with an offence.) 2.-membership in the FLQ became a crime. 3.Oct.16-federal troops were sent in to patrol the streets of Ottawa and Montreal. -hundreds of pro-separatist Quebecers were arrested and held without charge.
What was the result of this action?	-Oct. 17 –the body of Pierre Laporte was found in the trunk of a car; murdered.
What was the resolution of the October crisis?	-Dec.1970- James Cross was tracked down –the kidnappers were permitted safe passage to Cuba and political asylum. -those detained by the War Measures Act were released. (only 25 were charged).
In the 1976 election which party took victory over the liberal party of Robert Bourassa?	-the Parti Quebecois with Rene Levesque as the leader.
Why had the Parti Quebecois increased from 7 seats in 1970 to 110 seats in the 1976 election?	-Levesque promised that he would hold a province-wide referendum before making any moves towards independence.
What was the top priority of the new government?	-to strengthen the status of the French language. -passed Bill101 (“Charter of the French Language”) making French the only official language of the province.
What was Levesque’s 1980 referendum based on?	-sovereignty-association (a proposal that Quebec become politically independent, yet maintain a close economic association with Canada).
What was Trudeau’s counter proposal?	-a promise to negotiate a new Constitution should the “no” side win.
What did it mean to patriate the Constitution?	-under the British North America Act no changes could be made without the British Parliament’s approval. To patriate the constitution would mean that the Canadian government would have the authority to make changes.
What is the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?	-a clear statement of the basic rights to which all Canadians were entitled.
What was the attitude towards patriating the Constitution?	-Trudeau wanted to include a Charter of Rights and Freedoms in the constitution. -premiers of English speaking Canada felt that the charter would make the courts

	<p>more powerful than their legislatures.                  -Levesque feared the charter would be used to override his language laws.</p>
<p>What was the “Kitchen Compromise”?</p>	<p>-signed Nov.4,1981                  -a meeting of the 10 premiers and Trudeau to resolve the above issues.                  -federal Justice Minister Jean Chretien and the justice ministers from Sask. &amp; Ont. Presented a compromise to the premiers in order for them to accept the charter. (the”not withstanding” clause &amp; an agreement on the amending formula were included )</p>
<p>What was the “not withstanding clause”?</p>	<p>-a clause which allowed the federal government or any of the provinces to opt out of some of the clauses of the Charter.</p>
<p>What was an amending formula?</p>	<p>-an agreement stating that changes to the Constitution could be made only with the agreement of “seven out of ten provinces representing 50% of Canada’s population”</p>
<p>Why did the Quebec provincial government refuse to sign the proposed new constitution?</p>	<p>-Levesque was not included in signing the Kitchen Compromise.                  -Levesque and the people of Quebec felt they had been betrayed in order to deny Quebec recognition of it’s distinct status.</p>
<p>On what date was the new Constitution Act signed into law?</p>	<p>-April 17,1982</p>
<p>Who was the new prime minister elected in 1984?</p>	<p>-Brian Mulroney</p>
<p>Why did Mulroney re-open the constitution debate?</p>	<p>-an election campaign promise to obtain Quebec’s consent to the constitution “with honor and enthusiasm”                  -provinces wanted more control of resources(Nfld of fisheries and Alta of its oil industries)                  -western provinces felt alienation</p>
<p>What was the Meech Lake Accord?</p>	<p>-a conference at Meech Lake in 1987 where Mulroney proposed to the premiers a package of amendments to the constitution.</p>
<p>What did the Meech Lake Accord offer?</p>	<p>-to recognize Quebec as a distinct society.                  -proposed giving more power to other provinces.</p>
<p>What were the criticisms of the Meech lake Accord?</p>	<p>-Trudeau argued that Quebec as a distinct society would create “two solitudes” in Canada.                  -opponents worried that distinct society</p>

	<p>might be used in Quebec to override the charter &amp; deprive specific groups of their rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Aboriginals wanted their “distinct society” recognized.</li> <li>-other critics argued Canadians had not had enough opportunity to have their say.</li> </ul>
When and why did the Meech Lake Accord disintegrate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-June 1990</li> <li>-Manitoba and Newfoundland withheld their support.</li> </ul>
What new political party was formed by Lucienne Bouchard in Quebec in 1990 to support separation?	-Bloc Quebecois
What was the “Citizen’s Forum”?	-a committee appointed to hear the views of Canadians on the Constitution.
What changes to the Constitution did the Charlottetown Accord recommend?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-answered Quebec’s concerns in a similar way</li> <li>-proposed reforming the senate, making it an elected body with equal representation from all parts of the country.</li> <li>-supported Aboriginal self-government.</li> </ul>
Why did the Charlottetown Accord fail?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-B.C. voters felt that Quebec had too much power (guaranteed 25 seats in the House of Commons).</li> <li>-Quebec believed that most of the Senate seats had been given to the West which usurped their power. – also feared Aboriginal self-gov’t.</li> </ul>
Why did the results of the 1995 Quebec referendum shock the country?	-the vote was so close that the “no” side won by just over 1 per cent.
What was Prime Minister Chretien’s controversial “clarity bill”?	-set down in law that in any future referendum a substantial “yes” vote would be necessary before Quebec’s exit from Confederation would be negotiated.
How did Canadian immigration policies and patterns develop between 1960-2000?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1960-more open attitude towards other people and other countries.</li> <li>-1962-most limits removed on immigrants of Asian, African and other origins.</li> <li>-1967-national and racial origins no longer factors; immigrants were chosen by point system based on education and employment prospects.</li> <li>-1968-69-more allowance for refugees fleeing persecution in their homelands. (1968 11,000 refugees from the Soviet Union-1972-7,000 people from Uganda)</li> </ul>

	<p>1961-1970-five leading nations immigrating to Canada were:Southern Europe,United Kingdom, Northern Europe United States,Caribbean and Bermuda</p> <p>-1971-a policy of multiculturalism was introduced which encouraged the country’s different ethnic groups to express their cultures.</p> <p>1976-changes allowing immigration of family members with relatives already in Canada.</p> <p>-1980’s-especially encouraged immigrants having the money andbusiness skills to create jobs by investing in existing companies or starting new ones.</p> <p>1991-1996-five leading nations were Eastern Asia,Southern Asia,Southeast Asia Western-Central Asia and Middle east,Eastern Europe.</p>
<p>Why did Trudeau introduce an official policy of multiculturalism?</p>	<p>-to support all ethnic groups to express their values and cultures to help create national unity.</p>
<p>What does the Canadian model of a “cultural mosaic” mean?</p>	<p>-cultural groups maintain their own identity.</p>
<p>What does the United States model of a “melting-pot” mean?</p>	<p>-cultural groups are encouraged to give up their identities and take on the mainstream culture to a greater extent.</p>
<p>In what year did the Aboriginal people living on reserves win the right to vote?</p>	<p>-1960</p>
<p>Why was the National Indian Brotherhood formed in 1968?</p>	<p>-to lobby Ottawa and the provincial governments on behalf of Adoriginal people living on reserves.(poverty, poor health, inadequate housing and education, lacking job skills, an inability to adapt to urban life and discrimination)</p>
<p>What policy did the White Paper of 1969 propose?</p>	<p>-any special rights Aboriginals had on the reserves would be abolished and they would be encouraged to mainstream into Canadian society</p> <p>-the purpose of this assimilation would be to supposedly bring and end to their problems.</p>
<p>What was the Aboriginal’s response to the White Paper?</p>	<p>-they presented their paper called Citizens Plus, or the “Red Paper” in which they demanded self-government.</p>



In what year were residential schools disbanded?	-1969
In what year did the federal government apologize for the abuse in those schools and offer a \$350 million healing fund?	-1998
What was the Berger commission?	-a commission created by the federal government to investigate the environmental impact of the construction of oil and natural gas pipelines through Aboriginal lands.
What were the results of the Berger commission?	-construction was suspended for more than 10 years pending an in-depth environmental study and negotiations with the Aboriginal people in regards to financial compensation, self-government and other issues.
Why did the Canadian Aboriginal peoples form the Assembly of First Nations in 1980?	-to represent them in their dealings with the federal government during constitutional negotiations.
What were the results of the formation of the Assembly of First Nations?	-legal recognition of Aboriginal rights were entrenched in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. -1985 Bill-C-31 gave Aboriginal band councils the power to decide who had the right to live on aboriginal reserves.
What are specific land claims?	-claims that have arisen in areas where treaties between Aboriginal peoples and the federal government have been signed but their terms have not been kept.
What are comprehensive claims?	-claims questioning the ownership of land in large parts of Canada that were never surrendered by treaty.
What was the significance of the Nisga'a treaty?	-first group to make a land claim -1996 were offered a settlement that entitled; 8 per cent of their original land claimed, ownership of the forest, partial profits from salmon fisheries and hydro development and the right to develop their own municipal government and policing.
What was the 1998 ruling on the Delgamuukw case?	-the Supreme Court of Canada defined "Aboriginal title" (the right to claim ownership of land if they could prove that they occupied the land before the Canadian gov't claimed sovereignty)
What percentage of land do Aboriginal	-110 per cent



