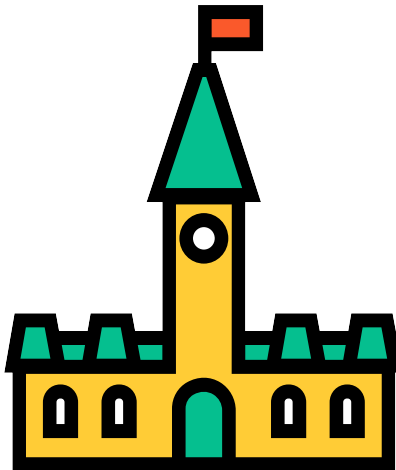




The Referendum Period



Student Workbook - Answer Key

1. In 1976, René Lévesque proposed a major political change for the province: independence for Quebec. However, he wanted to maintain economic ties to the rest of Canada. What is this concept called?

Answer: Sovereignty-association

2. What was the Quebec government's goal when it called a referendum on sovereignty-association in 1980?

Answer: They wanted to find out what the Quebec population thought about Quebec's independence.

3. Shortly after the referendum on sovereignty-association, the Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, initiated plans to patriate the Constitution of Canada.

- a) What is a constitution?

Answer: A constitution is a legal document that determines how a country should operate. It brings together the laws that say how the institutions should operate and sets out the conditions for ensuring that citizens' rights and freedoms are respected.

- b) Before 1982, which country held the Constitution of Canada?

Answer: The United Kingdom

- c) Why did the Canadian government want the Constitution of Canada to be patriated to Canada?

Answer: The Canadian government wanted to patriate the Constitution of Canada because the country would then own the Constitution and could make changes to it without having to demand permission from the United Kingdom.

Summary table (corrected) :

<p>The Referendum on Sovereignty-Association (1980)</p> <p>Objective : <u>to obtain the agreement of the people of Quebec to negotiate the political independence of Quebec.</u></p> <p>Pierre Elliott Trudeau campaigns for the NO side.</p> <p>The NO side won with 59.56% of the vote.</p>	<p>The Patriation of the Constitution (1982)</p> <p>Pierre Elliott Trudeau wants to <u>patriate</u> the Constitution of Canada.</p> <p>The provinces want <u>more</u> power, but the Prime Minister of Canada wants to give more power to the <u>federal</u> government.</p> <p>Number of provinces opposed to the project: 8.</p> <p>In 1982, Pierre Elliott Trudeau patriated the Constitution of Canada without <u>Quebec's</u> consent.</p>	<p>The Meech Lake Accord (1987)</p> <p>The new Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney, launches constitutional negotiations again to finally obtain <u>Quebec's</u> signature.</p> <p>All the provinces agree except <u>Manitoba</u> and <u>Newfoundland</u>.</p>	<p>The Bélanger-Campeau Commission (1990)</p> <p>Objective: <u>to assess Quebec's relationship with Canada and its identity.</u></p> <p>The Bélanger-Campeau Commission recommends <u>a new referendum</u>.</p>
<p>The Allaire Report (1991)</p> <p>In 1991, the Allaire Report proposed a renewed relationship between <u>Quebec</u> and <u>Canada</u>.</p> <p>Should Quebec's demands not be met, the Allaire Report proposes a second <u>referendum</u>.</p>	<p>The Charlottetown Accord (1992)</p> <p>The Charlottetown Accord recognizes Quebec as a <u>distinct society</u>.</p> <p>However, the agreement was <u>rejected</u> by the Canadian population.</p>	<p>The Referendum on Sovereignty (1995)</p> <p>In 1994, Jacques Parizeau debated the question of <u>Quebec's sovereignty</u> again.</p> <p>In 1995, a second referendum was held. The NO side won with 50.58% of the vote.</p>	