

History
Secondary 4

From Duplessis to the Quiet Revolution

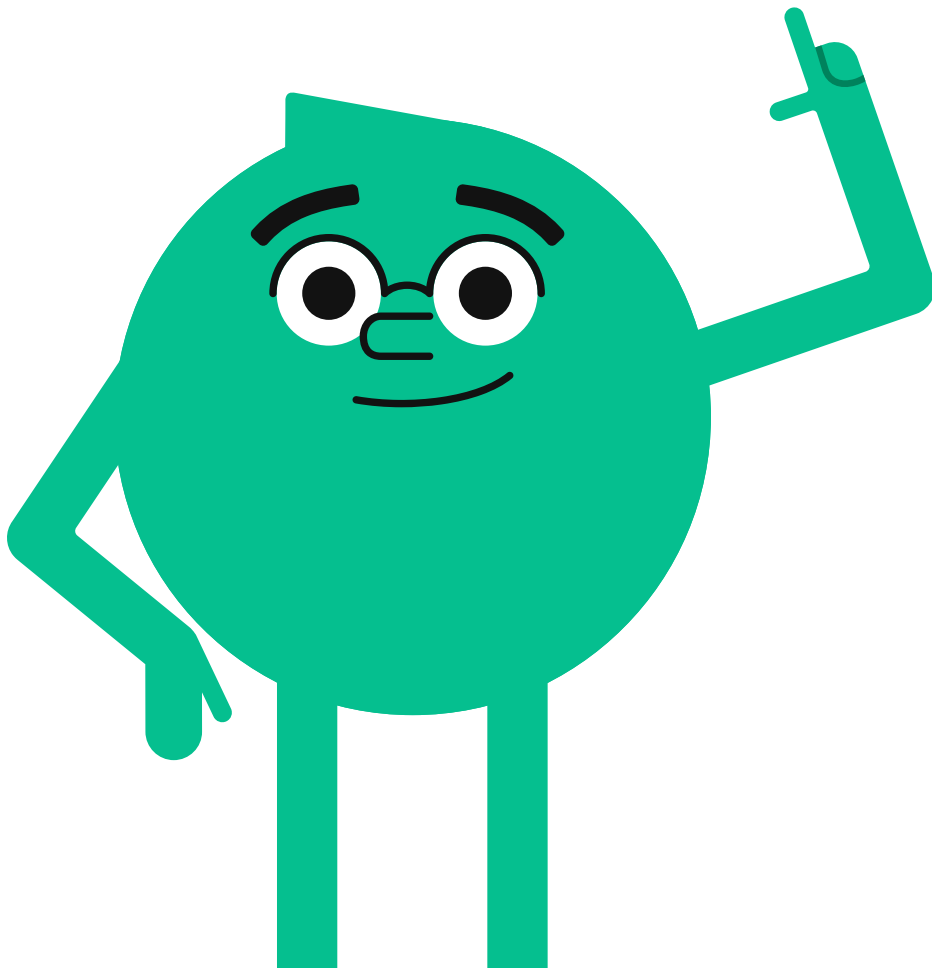


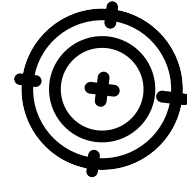
Teacher's Guide

Introduction

This turnkey activity plunges students into the heart of two important periods in Quebec history: the Duplessis period (1944–1959) and the Quiet Revolution (1960–1966). Using a comparison table, students will learn about the main characteristics of each period. They will also identify major social, cultural, and economic changes and continuities.

This activity can be used after completing the chapters on the Duplessis period and the Quiet Revolution, to review for a test, to practise the intellectual operation of identifying changes and continuities, or as part of the end-of-year review.





Objectives

- Identify the main characteristics of the Duplessis period (1944–1959) and the Quiet Revolution (1960–1966)
- Identify changes and continuities in social, cultural, and economic aspects between the Duplessis period and the Quiet Revolution



Duration

One to two 75-minute periods

Materials

- Pencil, eraser, highlighter
- Student Booklet
- Alloprof files (printed or digital):
 - [Quebec Under the Duplessis Government](#)
 - [Society Under the Duplessis Government](#)
 - [The Economy Under the Duplessis Government](#)
 - [The Quiet Revolution \(1960–1966\)](#)
 - [The Quiet Revolution: State Interventionism](#)
 - [The Quiet Revolution: Asserting Quebec's National Identity](#)
 - [The Quiet Revolution: Quebec's Cultural Revival](#)
- Course notes (if required)
- Projector and whiteboard



Steps

Distribution of topics (5 minutes)

The teacher creates 6 groups of 4 to 5 students and assigns them a historical period and an aspect of society.

- Political aspect of the Duplessis period
 - [Quebec Under the Duplessis Government](#)
 - [Society Under the Duplessis Government](#)
- Economic aspect of the Duplessis period
 - [The Economy Under the Duplessis Government](#)
 - [Quebec Under the Duplessis Government](#)
- Social aspect of the Duplessis period
 - [Quebec Under the Duplessis Government](#)
 - [Society Under the Duplessis Government](#)
- Political aspect of the Quiet Revolution
 - [The Quiet Revolution](#)
 - [The Quiet Revolution: Asserting Quebec's National Identity](#)
 - [The Quiet Revolution: State Interventionism](#)
- Economic aspect of the Quiet Revolution
 - [The Quiet Revolution](#)
 - [The Quiet Revolution: State Interventionism](#)
- Social aspect of the Quiet Revolution
 - [The Quiet Revolution](#)
 - [The Quiet Revolution: Asserting Quebec's National Identity](#)
 - [The Quiet Revolution: Quebec's Cultural Revival](#)

Individual reading (15 minutes)

Have students read the Alloprof resources assigned to them and focus on the characteristics of their assigned aspect of society and period. They can take notes in the designated area of their student booklet.

Comparison table (20 minutes)

Before continuing the activity, explain how to complete the table. The goal is to summarize the main characteristics of the period in question. Use the table in Appendix 1 as an example.

In teams, have students gather the information from the Alloprof resources and fill in the table with the main characteristics of the period and aspect of society they've been assigned.

Correction of the Duplessis period and Quiet Revolution characteristics columns (15 minutes)

Gather all the teams together again and project the blank comparison chart in the student booklet onto the screen. Have each team share its answers in turn, and add them to the *Characteristics of the Duplessis period* and *Characteristics of the Quiet Revolution period* columns as you go along. Clarify and correct their answers as needed (see Appendix 3 for the answer key).

Period comparison (20 minutes)

Before starting this part of the activity, explain how to fill in the column showing continuities and changes column. You can use the example in Appendix 2 as a model.


Individually or back in their original teams, have students compare the two periods and identify political, economic, and social changes and continuities.

Alternatively: Group all teams with the same aspect of society. Have them compare the two periods and identify changes and continuities.

Correction of the changes and continuities column (15 minutes)

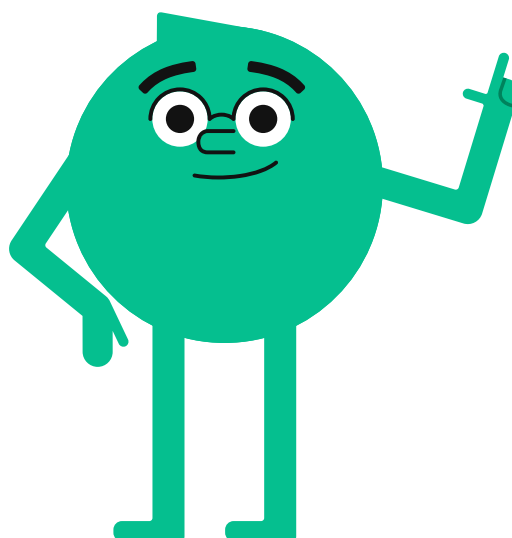
Gather all students together and project the comparison table with the answers already noted in the first two columns. Have each team share its answers in turn, and add them to the Changes and/or continuities column as you go along. Clarify and correct their answers as needed (see Appendix 3 for the answer key).

Appendix 1 – Sample Answers: Main Characteristics of a Period



Aspect of Society	Characteristics of the Duplessis period	Characteristics of the Quiet Revolution	Changes and/or continuities
Political 	<i>French-Canadian nationalism: Affirmation of Quebecois identity through language, traditions, and Catholicism (the Fleurdelisé flag).</i>	<i>National affirmation: A strong sense of Quebecois nationalism emerges, leading to a desire for autonomy.</i>	



Appendix 2 – Sample Answer: Continuity Between the Two Periods


Aspect of Society	Characteristics of the Duplessis period	Characteristics of the Quiet Revolution	Changes and/or continuities
Political 	<i>French-Canadian nationalism: Affirmation of Quebec identity through language, traditions, and Catholicism (the Fleurdelisé flag).</i>	<i>Affirmation of national identity: A strong sense of Quebec nationalism emerges, leading to a desire for autonomy.</i>	Continuities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quebec's strong sense of identity and a desire for provincial autonomy.</i>



Appendix 3 – Comparison Table Answer Key

Aspect of Society	Characteristics of the Duplessis period	Characteristics of the Quiet Revolution	Changes and/or continuities
Political 	<p>French-Canadian nationalism: Affirmation of Quebec's identity through language, traditions, and Catholicism (the <i>Fleurdelisé</i> flag).</p> <p>Provincial autonomy: Duplessis firmly defended Quebec's powers to the federal government (refusal of funds, creation of provincial tax).</p> <p>Opposition repression: Use of the Padlock Law to close establishments suspected of being used to promote communism or opposition to the government.</p>	<p>Affirmation of a national identity: A strong sense of Quebec nationalism emerges, leading to a desire for autonomy.</p> <p>Creation of the welfare state: Under Jean Lesage, the government intervened much more in economic and social sectors that were previously managed by the private sector or the Church.</p> <p>State modernization: The creation of new ministries and Crown Corporations to help modernize Quebec and develop and exploit its resources.</p>	<p>Continuities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quebec's strong sense of identity and a desire for provincial autonomy. <p>Changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of the welfare state brought greater state intervention in the social and economic spheres. Modernization of the state by creating new ministries in areas previously managed by the Church.
Economic 	<p>Economic liberalism: Minimal state intervention, favouring the exploitation of resources by foreign (often American) companies to create jobs.</p> <p>Post-war economic boom: Strong growth, rising consumption, falling unemployment.</p> <p>Modern infrastructure: Development of roads and the St. Lawrence Seaway.</p>	<p>The state as an economic driver: The government invests in job creation, reducing unemployment, and promoting French Canadians in the workplace.</p> <p>Nationalization of hydroelectricity: Hydro-Québec's takeover is a landmark project, creating jobs, increasing government revenues, and standardizing electricity rates.</p>	<p>Continuities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the Duplessis period and the Quiet Revolution, many efforts were made to develop and modernize the hydroelectric industry. Economic growth: Unemployment fell during both periods.

<p>Economic</p> 	<p>Modernization of farming: Innovation, farming mechanization, and rural electrification increase agricultural yields.</p> <p>Hydroelectric development: Construction of power plants by Hydro-Québec, strengthening provincial expertise.</p> <p>Regional development: Growth in remote regions thanks to the mining and forestry sectors.</p>	<p>Creation of Crown Corporations: Numerous state-owned companies (Crown Corporations) were founded to stimulate the economy and manage Quebec's natural resources, embodying an economic nationalism (e.g., Hydro-Québec and Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec).</p>	<p>Changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the Duplessis government advocated economic liberalism, under the Lesage government, the State intervened heavily in the province's economic development. • Under the Duplessis government, resources were exploited by foreign companies, while under the Lesage government, the State took over management of hydroelectric power with the nationalization of hydroelectricity.
<p>Social</p> 	<p>Social conservatism: The Catholic Church had great influence over everyday life, education, and health.</p> <p>Censorship: The Church, with the support of the State, imposed control over cultural content.</p> <p>Social services: Education and health remained the responsibility of the Church, with little state intervention.</p>	<p>Deconfessionalization and secularization: The State took control of education and health, sectors previously dominated by the Catholic Church, making services available to all.</p> <p>Education reform: Following the recommendations of the Parent Commission, education became mandatory, accessible to all social classes, and free up to age 15, and the government created the Ministry of Education, comprehensive schools, CEGEPS, and the Université du Québec network.</p>	<p>Continuities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no social continuities between these periods. <p>Changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of the Church: Quebec went from being a society where the Church had great influence and power to being a secular society. • The State was more involved in health and education.

<p>Social</p> 	<p>Opposition to unions: The Duplessis government opposed the unions and supported company owners and management. They passed laws to limit and take away workers' right to strike. Despite this, the trade union movement was on the rise.</p>	<p>Universal health care: The government aimed to provide the same high-quality health services for all, built hospitals, and joined the federal health insurance program.</p> <p>Sociocultural vibrancy: The period was marked by remarkable social and cultural dynamism, influenced by global movements for equality.</p> <p>Women's rights: Women began to assert themselves, fight for their rights, and gain importance in society.</p> <p>Labour Code reforms: The Labour Code was amended to make unionization easier and to recognize the right to strike, which gave workers more power.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quebec's cultural revival: Under the Duplessis government, the State and the Church censored cultural content, whereas during the Quiet Revolution, the Lesage government supported Quebec culture and artists. • Women's rights: Women gained importance in society. • Workers' rights: The Duplessis government opposed unionism, whereas under the Lesage government, the Labour Code was amended to facilitate unionization and recognize the right to strike.
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You've done this activity in class?
Do you have any suggestions or
comments? Tell us what you think!

