

# Review - History - Secondary IV - The Modernization of Quebec and the Quiet Revolution

## The Balance of Power in the West Cold War (1945–1991)

United States = Western Bloc  
Ideology = Capitalism



vs.

USSR = Eastern Bloc  
Ideology = Communism



## Indigenous Communities

Continued assimilation efforts →  
New residential schools in Quebec

Disruption of Indigenous  
people's traditional  
way of life

Decline of Indigenous cultures

## Claims of Indigenous Nations

- Recognition of their ancestral rights
- Land claims
- Increased self-governance

## The Canadian Federation



The government is increasingly involved in social  
and economic matters.

### Federal Programs

- Unemployment insurance
- Family allowance
- Old-age pension

Increased trade with  
the United States

Modernization of  
the St. Lawrence  
Seaway



## Feminist Demands

- Reform of the Civil Code
- Better access to higher education and typically male-dominated professions
- Pay equity
- Right to divorce
- Right to contraception and abortion
- Establishment of daycare centres

**1970**  
Report of the  
Bird Commission

- 1964: The Act Respecting the Legal Capacity of Married Women (Bill 16)
- 1974: Quebec adopts a daycare policy
- 1979: Act Respecting Labour Standards grants maternity leave



## The Trente Glorieuses

Period of economic prosperity after 1945  
Prosperity ends in 1973 with the oil crisis

Rise of the consumer society → People consume more and more



**Urban Agglomeration**  
Emergence of suburbs

**Natural Growth**  
Baby boom 1945-1960



Greater purchasing power

Advertising is on the rise

Urban sprawl



Development of transportation infrastructure (roads, highways, subway)



	1945 - 1960	After 1960
<b>Demographics</b>	Baby boom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ↑ marriages</li> <li>• ↓ infant mortality</li> </ul>	Period of declining birth rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contraception</li> <li>• ↑ women entering the workforce</li> </ul>
<b>Immigration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European immigration resumes</li> <li>• Arrival of war refugees</li> </ul>	Greater diversity in immigrants' origins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1976: Canada's Immigration Act broadens immigration eligibility criteria</li> <li>• 1978: Quebec signs an agreement with the federal government to select its own immigrants and determine how many immigrants it will receive</li> </ul>
<b>Culture</b>	Quebec culture is influenced by US culture	Quebec's cultural influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expo 67</li> <li>• Quebec artists take a stand on social and political issues</li> </ul>
<b>Role of the Church</b>	<u>Clericalism</u> (under Duplessis) Church = involved in public affairs (health care and education) and politics Strong influence on the population	<u>Secularization</u> : State takes charge of areas like education and health care → the Church's influence is reduced  <u>Deconfessionalization</u> : making institutions such as schools and hospitals non-religious <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> <div>Quiet Revolution</div> <div>↓</div> <div>Separation of Church and State</div> </div>



## Duplessis Government (1944–1959)

### Economy

- Modernization of agriculture → electrification of rural areas
- Economic liberalism → strong presence of private businesses
- Development by US companies
  - Mining operations in the Côte-Nord and Nouveau-Québec regions
  - Construction of railways to facilitate transportation to ports



### Politics

- A push for greater provincial autonomy: refusal of federal subsidies, creation of Quebec income tax
- Social conservatism: respect for traditions and authority, support for nationalism and religion
- Anti-unionism



1948 - The Fleurdelisé becomes the flag of Quebec

### Relations Between Workers and Employers

Government opposes the trade union movement and supports employers

### The Padlock Act



Purpose: to limit trade union and communist activity

### Main Actor

1944–1959: Government of Maurice Duplessis

## The Quiet Revolution (1960–1970)

### Why did the Quiet Revolution happen?



At the time there was:

- Growing nationalism and a desire to take control of the province's resources
- A desire to reduce the Church's influence over education and health care
- A need for reforms to modernize Quebec's society and economy

**Nationalization:**  
Purchase of a private company by the State

**Crown corporation:**  
Public enterprise owned by the state

### These changes were achieved through ↘

### Creation of the welfare state

State intervention in economic and social development



### Economy

- Nationalization of hydroelectricity
- Creation of Crown corporations



### Health care

- Construction of hospitals
- Hospital insurance
- Hospitals Act



### Society

- Unemployment insurance
- Labour Code
- Pension plan
- Social Aid Act



### Education

- Free and compulsory schooling
- Creation of the Ministère de l'Éducation
- Creation of comprehensive schools, CEGEPs, and Université du Québec



→ Recommendations of the Parent Report

### Main Actor

1960–1966: Jean Lesage government



## The Robert Bourassa Government (1970–1976)

### October Crisis (1970)

Front de libération du Québec (FLQ) → Quebec independence by force

Federal government → War Measures Act and military intervention

### Reforms

- Adoption of several health and justice reforms
- Health Insurance Act
  - Consumer Protection Act
  - Legal Aid Act

### Major Projects

- Effort to stimulate Quebec's economic growth
- Hydroelectric development in James Bay
- Facilities for the Olympic Games, Mirabel Airport, metro lines, etc.

1973  
Oil crisis



1975  
James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement

1976  
Montreal Olympic Games

### Union Actions

- Demands for better working conditions
- Tense relations between unions and the government
- 1972 - Unions joined together forming the *Front commun* and government employees organized a strike

1975  
Adoption of the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms

## The René Lévesque Government (1976–1985)

First time a party supporting Quebec sovereignty is elected

1976  
Election of the Parti québécois with René Lévesque  
Promise to hold a referendum

### Many Reforms and New Laws

Effort to protect and promote the use of the French language

1977  
Charter of the French Language (Bill 101)



Opposition from Anglophone communities

Effort to make political party financing more transparent

1977  
Act to Govern the Financing of Political Parties

To establish rules that all employers must follow, even if employees are not unionized

1979  
Act Respecting Labour Standards

Concerns that agricultural land would be converted for infrastructure development

1978  
Act Respecting the Preservation of Agricultural Land

