

Quebec Nationalism in the 20th Century

CANADIAN HISTORY 30F

Differences in Opinion

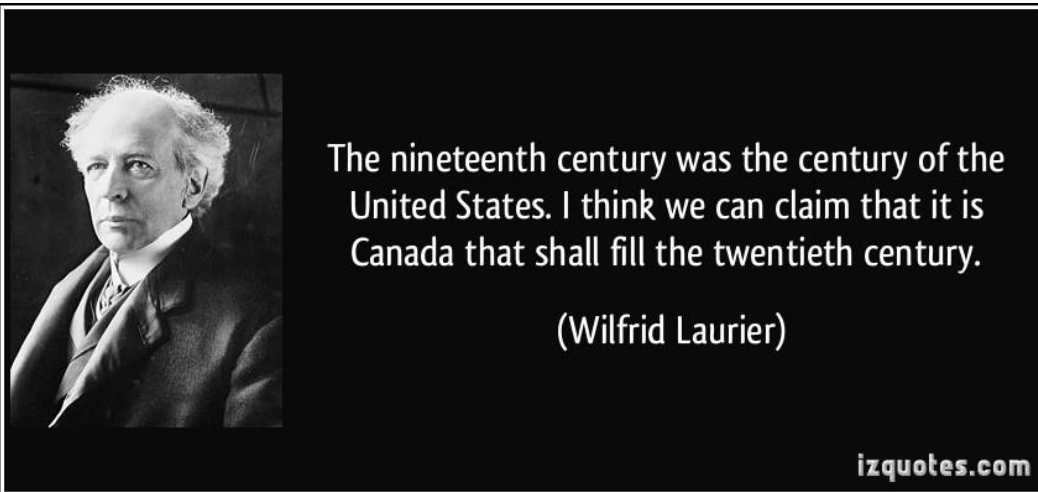
1869 – 1885: Louis Riel

1890's: MB Schools Question

1896 – 1911: Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier

- “Sunny Ways”
- British Imperialism vs. Canadian Nationalism

First and Second World War
Conscription Crises



L'Union Nationale & the Quiet Revolution

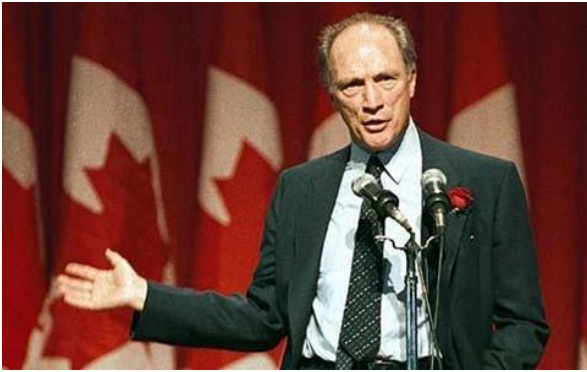
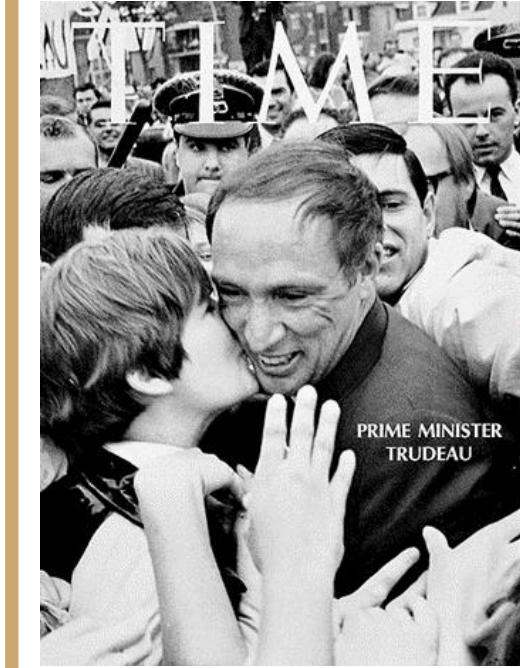
L'Union Nationale

- 1935 - 1960
- Maurice Duplessis
- Conservative, Nationalistic
- “La grande noirceur”

The Quiet Revolution:

- Jean Lesage
- “Maîtres Chez Nous”
- “Rattrapage”





1960's

Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, 1963

Canadian Flag debate, 1965

Centennial Celebrations (Expo), 1967

- [Vive le Québec Libre!](#) (6:00)

Trudeau:

- [Trudeaumania](#)
- Official Languages Act, 1969
- Multiculturalism Act, 1971

1968-1980

FLQ Crisis, October 1970

- Just Watch Me!

Parti Québécois (1968)

- Election, 1976
- Bill 101
- Levesque and Sovereignty-Association

1st Québec Referendum, 1980

Constitutional Reform, 1982



Meech Lake Accord, 1987

- Major players (Mulroney, Bourassa, Elijah Harper, Wells, Filmon)
- Provincial ratification process
- Results (formation of Bloc Québécois - Bouchard)



Charlottetown Accord, 1992

- Differences between
Meech Lake and
Charlottetown

- Result



2nd Québec Referendum

- Debate
- Results



After '95

- Calgary Declaration 1997
 - “unique character of Québec”
 - Equality of provinces
- Clarity Act, 2000
 - House of Commons Role
 - “Clear majority”
 - Parliament recognition of Québec as “a nation within a united Canada”, 2006

National Unity and Political Change

- Western Alienation:
 - National Energy Program, 1980
 - Wheat Board
 - CF-18 contract
 - Political representation/Triple 'E' Senate
 - Federal resource policies
 - Regional identities

“The West Wants In!”

Reform Party , 1987

- Manninng

Canadian Alliance, 2000

Conservative Party of Canada,
2003

#wexit