

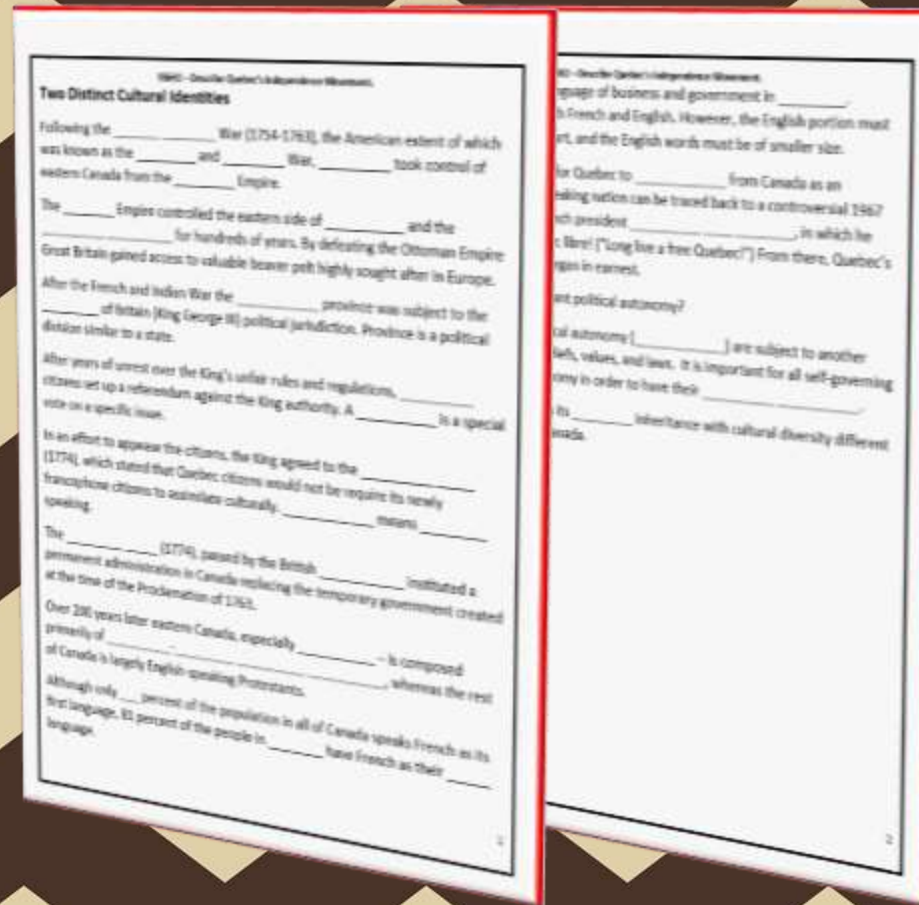
CANADA HISTORY

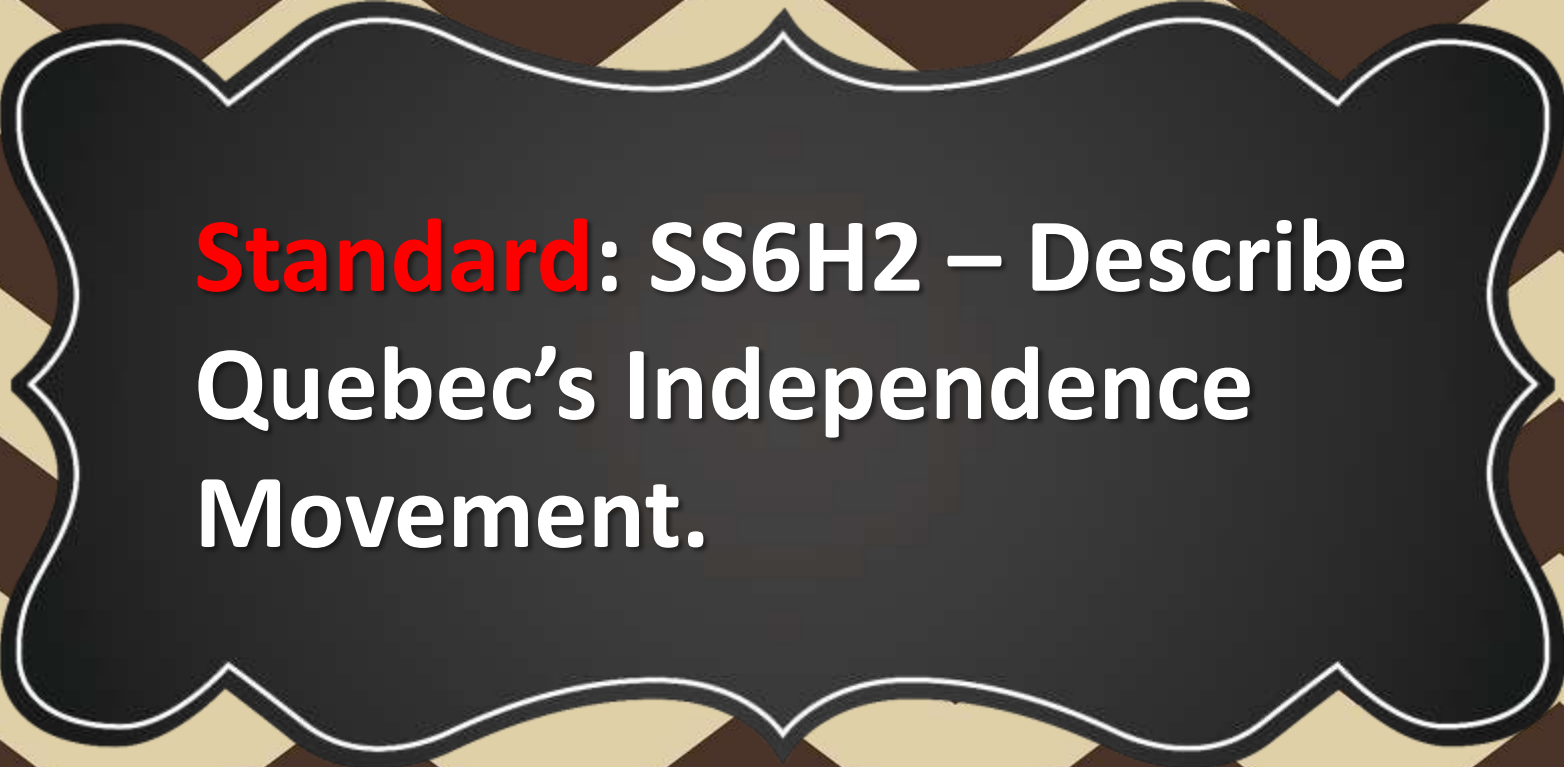
The Seven Years
The French and Indian



SS6H2 Slotted Notes

Words in boxes like this and **yellow** are for slotted notes.

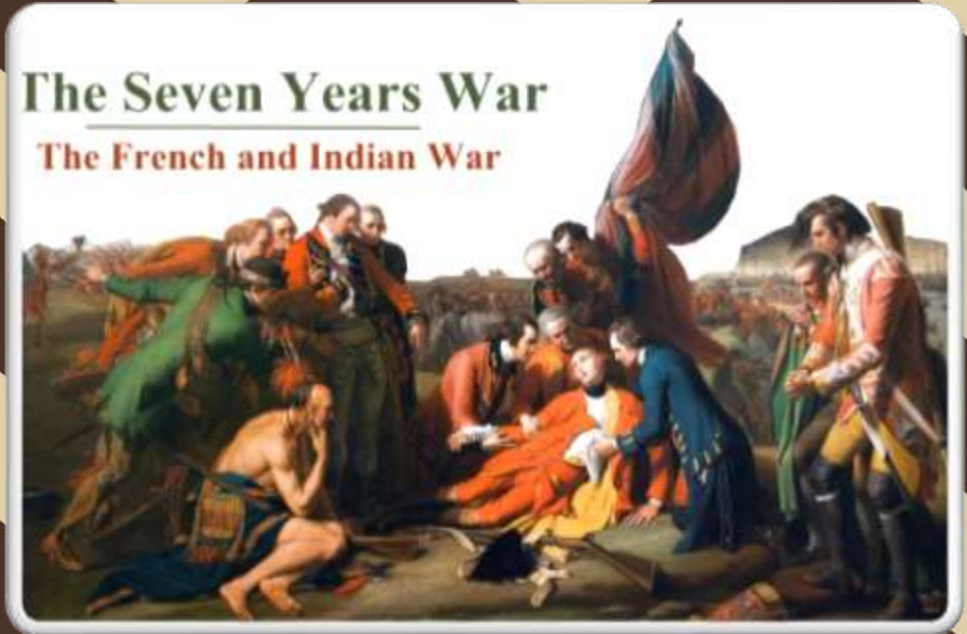




Standard: SS6H2 – Describe
Quebec's Independence
Movement.

Two Distinct Cultural Identities

Following the **Seven Years' War** (1754-1763), the American extent of which was known as the **French and Indian War**, **Britain** took control of eastern Canada from the **French Empire**.



Two Distinct Cultural Identities

After the French and Indian War the **Quebec** province was subject to the **monarch** of Britain (King George III) political jurisdiction. Province is a political division similar to a state.

King George III



Jurisdiction means subject to authority.
The province of Quebec was subject to the complete authority of the
King George III.

Two Distinct Cultural Identities

After years of unrest over the King's unfair rules and regulations, **Quebec** citizens set up a referendum against the King authority. A **referendum** is a special vote on a specific issue.



The citizens voted for political sovereignty from his rule. Sovereignty means the right to self-rule.

Two Distinct Cultural Identities

In an effort to appease the citizens, the King agreed to the **Quebec Act** (1774), which stated that Quebec citizens would not be required to assimilate culturally.

Francophone means **French** speaking.

Two Distinct Cultural Identities

The **Quebec Act** (1774), passed by the British **Parliament** instituted a permanent administration in Canada replacing the temporary government created at the time of the Proclamation of 1763.

The Quebec Act gave the French Canadians complete religious freedom and restored the French form of civil law.

Two Distinct Cultural Identities

The Quebec Act
basically granting
Canadians freedom to
go back to their original
form of governance and
French culture in the
Province of Quebec.



Two Distinct Cultural Identities

Over 200 years later eastern Canada, especially **Quebec** – is composed primarily of **French-speaking Roman Catholics**, whereas the rest of Canada is largely English-speaking Protestants.

French Anglican-
Roman Catholic
priest

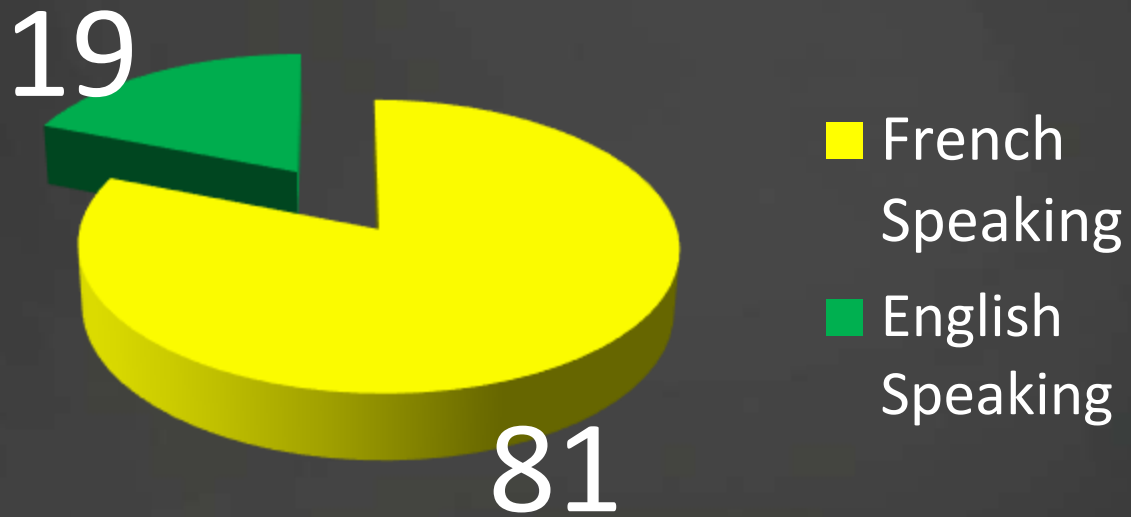


Two Distinct Cultural Identities

Although only **20** percent of the population in all of Canada speaks French as its first language, 81 percent of the people in **Quebec** have French as their **first** language.

Two Distinct Cultural Identities

Quebec Language



Two Distinct Cultural Identities

French is the official language of business and government in **Quebec**. Advertising can be in both French and English. However, the English portion must come after the French part, and the English words must be of smaller size.

Quebec is unique because its official language is French rather English like the rest of Canada.



Two Distinct Cultural Identities

The political movement for Quebec to **separate** from Canada as an independent, French-speaking nation can be traced back to a controversial 1967 speech delivered by French president **Charles de Gaulle**, in which he remarked *Vive le Quebec libre!* ("Long live a free Quebec!") From there, Quebec's quest for **autonomy** began in earnest.

Autonomy
means political
independence.



Charles de Gaulle
(French President)

Two Distinct Cultural Identities

Why would a country want political autonomy?

Countries without political autonomy (**independence**) are subject to another country's ideology's, beliefs, values, and laws. It is important for all self-governing countries to have autonomy in order to have their **cultural heritage**.

Quebec embraces its **French** inheritance with cultural diversity different than any other city in Canada.