

TASK 1 - THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ROLE OF WOMEN IN EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Read the following and answer the questions below.

Prohibition in Canada was the result of several movements, and various things happening in the time period of WWI. The fight against alcohol, or the **Temperance Movement**, began as early as the 1860's. Many of those advocating for the temperance movement were religious groups and women, though not in all of Canada's provinces. Another movement taking place before and during WWI was the **Women's Suffrage Movement**. As women sought more social and political equality, one obvious problem was **the right of suffrage**, or the right to vote.

These two movements in the late 19th century and early 20th century came to completion in Canada during WWI. Many women (and men, but mostly women) in Canada had been pressing the government to prohibit the sale, manufacturing and exportation of liquor in Canada through social and religious groups, but could not vote federally or provincially, making it very difficult to pass legislation. Women argued that excessive drinking by men ruined family life and led to much domestic violence. But alcohol wouldn't likely be abolished, they said, until women got the vote. In Canada, the **Women's Christian Temperance Union** was a leading voice in the battle for the vote. However, the government was not enthusiastic about prohibition nor giving the women the right to vote, since it would cause loss of tax revenue and party support.

A large number of Canadian men including politicians supported the right for women to vote but the movement still needed a breakthrough. The turning point came in Manitoba when the opposition leader, Liberal T.C. Norris, agreed to give women the vote if he became Premier in the 1915 election. Norris won. On **January 28th, 1916**, the women of Manitoba became the first in the country to win the right to vote in provincial election and to hold elective office.

Due to the women's suffrage movement, many women gained the right to vote. Women got the federal vote in three stages: the **Military Voters Act of 1917** allowed nurses and women in the armed services to vote; the **Wartime Election Act** extended the vote to women who had husbands, sons or fathers serving overseas; and all women over 21 were allowed to vote as of January 1, 1919. Provincially, women were given the vote in 1916 in the four western provinces, in 1917 in Ontario, in 1918 in Nova Scotia, in 1919 in New Brunswick, in 1922 in Prince Edward Island, and in 1940 in Quebec.

The fact that prohibition was passed in most of these provinces after women gained the right of suffrage is attributed to the suffrage and temperance movements of this time. Another reason for prohibition occurring was the rationing of food that took place in Canada during the First World War. At this time, Canadian farmers had to produce a lot of food to send over to those participating in WWI, not only for Canadians but for all those fighting in the alliance, as many of their countries could no longer farm due to the damage done to their land. As a result of this, food, including grain and fruits

required in liquor, was to be rationed, leading to some governments prohibiting liquor so as to ration grain and fruits for the war effort.

Use a dictionary/Google to define the following terms:

1. Prohibition_____

2. Temperance_____

3. Suffrage_____

4. Efficiency_____

TASK 2 - CANADA AND WWII

Although Canada officially became a country in 1867, it consisted of only four provinces and was still largely functioning as a British Colony instead of as an independent nation. This meant that British policies were followed on Canadian soil, even to the point that when Britain entered into World War I, Canada, as a British **colony**, was also at war. Prior to World War I, Canada did not even have a military of its own, so in some ways, joining the war actually began the process of Canada's separation from Britain. World War I was fought entirely in Europe but since it involved so many countries from around the world, it was considered a World War.

When Canada entered World War II, it did so as an independent nation. Germany, under the leadership of Adolph Hitler, made no secret of its ambitions to gain as much territory as possible - all clearly described in Hitler's autobiography, written in 1925, called "Mein Kampf." (My Struggle)

Since 1933, when Hitler took power, he had systematically killed or imprisoned anyone who was not willing to follow his government policies. Germany overtook Austria and Czechoslovakia first, and then invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. Britain and France declared war on Germany two days later, followed shortly after by Australia, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand. In 1939, Russia

signed a pact with Germany to invade and “annex” eastern European countries. However, after violating the pact, Germany invaded Russia in June of 1941. Russia, now fighting with the Allied forces, sustained the highest level of military casualties losing approximately 10 million men.

While the United States of America joined the war only after the bombing of Pearl Harbour in 1941, it can be said that Canada entered the war to stand alongside Britain and France in their efforts to stop the advance of aggressive Nazism. Over one million Canadian civilians voluntarily enlisted in the war, demonstrating that Canada and her countrymen agreed: world peace had to be protected from Nazi aggression. Unlike WWI, where Canadians were on the battle fields only several weeks after Canada joined the war, Canadian troops began to participate in more military action towards the second half of WWII. The battles of WWII stretched far and wide geographically. While there was fighting as far as Hong Kong, there was also fighting in Northern Africa, Eastern Europe, Italy, Indonesia, and mainland Europe, as well as the attack on America’s naval forces in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, and the regular bomb raids against the civilian population of Britain. In addition to its many service men and women who were deployed to the warfront, Canada contributed a large supply of weapons, munitions, and food to the war effort.

Canadians were horrified to see what happened in Europe, especially to the Jews. Approximately 6 million Jews had been murdered, and Gypsy/Romani, Jehovah’s Witness, disabled/ill, and homosexual populations were also persecuted and killed. This genocide of the Jewish race and other groups of minorities is known as the Holocaust. Through this program of German “purification”, Hitler systemically tried to create a “Master Aryan Race.” This occurred in 2 stages, the first with death squads sent out to kill Jewish communities where they lived, and then the second stage, where Jewish and minority populations were transported to death / concentration camps where they were executed on mass.

The war finally ended on VE Day, (Victoria in Europe), on May 8, 1945 with the surrender of Germany. Japan only surrendered on August 15, 1945, V-J Day, after the United States dropped 2 atomic bombs on Hiroshima (August 6, 1945), and Nagasaki (August 9, 1945).

1. What factors contributed to Canada entering WWII. (Please write complete sentences.)

TASK 3 - THE QUIET REVOLUTION AND THE ROOTS OF QUEBEC NATIONALISM

From the earliest days of Canadian history, French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians have often disagreed about how Canada should be run and what it means to be a Canadian. French Canadians have worried about English Canada's influence on their culture and economy. Many Quebecois feel the best solution for Quebec would be to separate from Canada and form its own nation.

As we have seen, the conscription crises of both World Wars started the discontent. Many people in Quebec feel their political views are different from the rest of Canada.

THE QUIET REVOLUTION

The Quebec people elected Maurice Duplessis and his new party, the **Union Nationale**. Duplessis wanted the best for Quebec. After his death in 1959, the Quiet Revolution began. Between 1960 and 1966, Quebec experienced a revolution or a great change in the way Quebecois people thought about themselves and the rest of Canada. It was "quiet" because it was not achieved through guns and force, but through magazine and newspaper articles and changes in political legislation. The Quebec people wanted to protect and promote French culture. Quebec was larger than most modern nations, and had more wealth, natural resources, and agriculture than most countries. Quebec had distinct borders, culture, language, and people. Quebec felt they should be able to vote to leave Canada. Many people in Quebec felt discriminated against socially, culturally, politically, and economically. For all these reasons, many people wanted Quebec to become a nation of their own. In 1965, the Canadian government revealed the **Canadian flag** with the intention of creating a unifying symbol for Canada. This further led people in Quebec to feel pressure because many didn't want to become part of a unified Canada.

The Quiet Revolution began with the election of Jean Lesage as Premier of Quebec. He promised change. Quebec wanted more control and Lesage passed many laws to improve life for the average Quebecois citizen. Quebec wanted to take power away from the English minority in Quebec and give it to the French majority.

Lesage made it easier for Francophones to obtain loans to set up their own businesses. He created a Department of Education, changed the courses that Quebec students took, and made high school free. Lesage created the CEGEP system, which replaced classical colleges. Students began to take more technical and business classes.

On the morning of October 5, 1970, four men posing as deliverymen kidnapped British trade commissioner James Richard Cross from his Montreal residence.

Cross was in the hands of Quebec's most radical separatist group, the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ). Since 1963, the FLQ had been involved in over 200 bombings in Quebec. Now the self-described revolutionary movement was changing tactics.

The kidnapers threatened to kill Cross unless the government released 23 prison inmates charged with crimes committed in the name of the Front. The FLQ insisted these people were political prisoners. They also wanted their manifesto to be read on national television.

At first, both the federal and provincial governments - led by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Premier Robert Bourassa - downplayed the kidnapping. The Quebec government said it was open to negotiate with the FLQ and even allowed the group's staunchly separatist manifesto to be read on Radio-Canada.

"We have had enough of promises of work and prosperity," the manifesto read. "When in fact we will always be the diligent servants and bootlickers of the big shots ... we will be slaves until Quebecers, all of us, have used every means, including dynamite and guns, to drive out these big bosses of the economy and of politics, who will stoop to any action, however base, the better to screw us ..."

Despite some government concessions, the crisis escalated. Five days after the Cross kidnapping, the FLQ struck again kidnapping Pierre Laporte, the Quebec Minister of Labour and the government's senior Cabinet minister.

The news sent ripples of panic through the public and gave the impression that the FLQ was a large, powerful organization. The kidnapping put tremendous pressure on the young premier who turned to Ottawa for help.

The federal government sent in the army to protect politicians and important buildings. For Pierre Trudeau, a lifelong champion of individual rights, it was a defining moment.

All signs indicated that the FLQ was a powerful force in Quebec. Bourassa and Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau urged Ottawa to invoke the War Measures Act.



On October 16, 1970, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau invoked The War Measures Act after a radical Quebec separatist group kidnapped British trade commissioner James Richard Cross and Quebec minister of labour Pierre Laporte. Pictured here Trudeau making a statement after the release James Cross, December 1970. (National Archives of Canada, PA-110806

"What else can I do?" Bourassa reportedly told a colleague. "I personally know a great number of the people who will be arrested ... I know that my political career is over. The economic recovery, the foreign investment, the 100,000 new jobs, all that has just gone up in smoke."

On October 16, Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act, which suspended basic civil rights and liberties. It allowed police searches and arrests without warrants, and prolonged detentions without charges and without the right to see a lawyer. It was the first time in Canadian history the Act was used during peacetime.

That morning the police arrested 405 people. Some of those arrested under the War Measures Act were kept behind bars for 21 days - the full period allowed under the Act - but most were released after a few hours without being charged.

The day after the first arrests, the tide turned for the FLQ. On the night of October 17, an FLQ communiqué led police to a car parked near St. Hubert airport. In the trunk was the body of Pierre Laporte. He had been strangled to death.

It was the first political assassination in Canada since the murder of Thomas d'Arcy McGee 102 years earlier. Laporte's death would mark the beginning of the end of the FLQ as sympathy abruptly shifted away from the group.

On November 6, Bernard Lortie was arrested when the police raided the hiding place of the Laporte kidnapers. Three members escaped the raid but were captured in late December. Paul Rose and Francis Simard received life sentences for murder. Bernard Lortie was sentenced to 20 years in jail for kidnapping. Jacques Rose was convicted of being an accessory after the fact and sentenced to eight years in jail.

After two months of captivity, James Cross was released as part of a deal, which allowed five kidnapers to leave Canada. Over the years, all of the exiled FLQ members returned to Canada to

face trial. They were all convicted of kidnapping and sentenced to jail terms. A sixth Cross kidnapper remained in Montreal and was arrested in July 1980 and convicted of kidnapping.

Several years later, after extensive investigation, it became apparent that the FLQ was not the major paramilitary organization many had believed. It was an informal group, organized in small, autonomous cells, whose members dreamed of a separate and socialist Quebec. At the time of the October Crisis, the group had no more than thirty-five members.

The FLQ ceased activities in 1971.

2. What does the term “FLQ” stand for and how did this organization pursue their goals?

3. Name 2 terrible things the FLQ was responsible for doing.

TASK 4 - QUEBEC SOVEREIGNTY

IF QUEBEC WERE TO SEPARATE.....

FOR QUEBEC

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Increased power</i> ▪ <i>Increased trade opportunities</i> ▪ <i>Appease French Canadian nationalism</i> ▪ <i>Might strengthen the French language and culture</i> 	<p>Economics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Quebec might be forced to renegotiate international trade deals such as NAFTA.</i> ▪ <i>Quebec may no longer receive federal grants for assistance.</i> ▪ <i>The Anglophone community may move to other provinces.</i> ▪ <i>Foreign and domestic investment might drop.</i> ▪ <i>Economic problems might worsen.</i> ▪ <i>Quebec may be asked to pay its portion of Canada's debt.</i> ▪ <i>Might be slow to gain international recognition.</i>
	<p>Land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Quebec may lose land to Aboriginal groups.</i> ▪ <i>Quebec may not receive ownership of federal property owned by Ottawa.</i>

FOR CANADA

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Fewer French-English tensions</i> ▪ <i>More representation for Western provinces in the federal government and Supreme Court</i> 	<p>Land and Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Canada would lose 15.5% of its land area, 25% of its population, 23% of its GNP, 15% of its fresh water, and 14% of its mineral production capability.</i>
	<p>Separation of people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Atlantic Canada would be physically severed and isolated from the rest of Canada.</i> ▪ <i>Quebec's separation may cause other provinces to consider separation.</i> ▪ <i>Francophones in other provinces would be left without one of their most powerful allies.</i> ▪ <i>Currently there is a certain level of respect between the French and English – tensions may worsen.</i> ▪ <i>Canada may experience greater Americanization</i>

