

CANADIAN POLITICS IN THE POST WWII ERA

I LEADERSHIP IN THE 1950s p. 180-183

William Lyon Mackenzie King continued to lead Canada up until 1948, when he retired. The Liberal Party would now be led by _____. He was portrayed by the media as a family man and the party used this persona to get Canadians to vote for him. St. Laurent's legacy includes building a social safety net of government programs such as old-age _____, family _____, and hospital _____, as well as developing Canada's identity through the _____ Commission and its resulting programs (CBC television, NFB, CRTC, Canada Council for the Arts). He is also remembered for strengthening Canada's political autonomy in the following ways: appointing the first Canadian born Governor General _____, establishing the _____ as the highest court of appeal in the country, and gaining power to amend portions of our _____ without British consent.

Under St. Laurent's leadership _____ joined Confederation in 1949, although not all Newfoundlanders were keen on joining the country: some preferred to be a Dominion, others wanted to be governed by Britain, and some preferred union with the US. Due to the topography of the province it was difficult to provide services to all citizens; thus, the provincial government created a _____ program to move people to larger cities where more services could be provided. Movement to larger, urban areas did not guarantee prosperity: people still struggled to find jobs and the loss of community ties left some disheartened and angry.

In the 1957 election, the Liberals were voted out of office and a Progressive Conservative minority government came into power under _____. He was the first Canadian PM to come from the _____ and his _____ ancestry made him the first PM to not have French or English heritage. He was a good speaker and identified as someone who was connected to the concerns and needs of every day Canadians. An election was quickly called in 1958 and the Progressive Conservatives won a landslide majority victory – the largest ever in Canadian history.

Political change was also happening in Quebec post WWII. Premier _____, leader of the Union Nationale, was a strong nationalist who believed Quebec was a distinct _____. He created a new provincial flag, with the _____ symbol, to celebrate their French culture. Under his rule, the _____ had extensive control over religion, culture, education, and health care. Duplessis tried to stimulate the province's economy by encouraging _____. In exchange for offering low taxes and cheap labour, he expected businesses to give money to his political party.

II PRIME MINISTERS OF THE 1960s and 1970s p. 215-217; 219

Circle the name of the Prime Minister that matches the statement.

Appealed to the youth vote and was a 'free spirit' with an exciting life	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Believed Canada should be a 'just society' – government needs to protect rights and freedoms	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Believed in developing our British and French cultural beginnings	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Believed in the “un-hyphenated” Canadian = equality for all	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Created the Canada Assistance Plan: help provincial governments provide financial assistance to their citizens	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Created the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) to support Canadians after retirement	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Created the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Gave status Indians the right to vote in federal elections in 1960	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Introduced the Canadian Bill of Rights in 1960	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Introduced the national flag, the Maple Leaf, in 1965	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Introduced universal health care in the Medical Care Act	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Passed the Official Languages Act in 1969, making English and French the official languages	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Wanted to preserve connections to Britain and stand up against America	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU
Was not popular among French Canadians because of his views on being 'Canadian', not 'French Canadian'	LESTER PEARSON	JOHN DIEFENBAKER	PIERRE TRUDEAU

III BIRTH OF QUEBEC NATIONALISM AND SEPARATISM IN THE 1960s and 1970s p. 217-219

1. What types of change did Jean Lesage bring to Quebec provincial politics during the “Quiet Revolution”?
2. How do you think Lesage’s actions should be interpreted? Was he trying to make Quebec the best and strongest province it could be or was he setting the stage for separation (“Maitres chez nous”)?
3. Find examples that demonstrate French Canadians in the 1960s had a right to feel like their culture was threatened and they were ‘second class citizens’.
4. How would an ‘open door’ immigration policy impact the feelings of Quebec nationalism?
5. What was the goal of the Front de liberation du Quebec (FLQ)? Why are they deemed a terrorist group?
6. What are the names of the federal and provincial political parties that advocate for Quebec separatism from Canada?