Chapter summary

Establish a connection between each of the concepts below and the modernization of Québec society by providing a specific example. Begin by defining the central concept.

**ATTITUDE**

Example:
*During the 20th century, the traditional values of the Church gradually gave way to values related to consumption and individual freedoms.*

**INTERVENTIONISM**

Example:
*From the time of the Great Depression and the Second World War onward, the government intervened increasingly in social and economic areas, leading to the creation of a welfare state during the period of the Quiet Revolution.*

**MASS COMMUNICATION**

Example:
*During the 1950s, the media contributed to changing attitudes by spreading values related to American culture and consumer society.*

**MODERNIZATION**

Definition:
*The transformation of society according to its current needs and ways of thinking*

**DEMOCRATIZATION**

Example:
*During the 20th century, women’s struggles for the recognition of their rights and sexual equality allowed them to make many gains, including the right to vote and equality for married women.*

**AFFIRMATION**

Example:
*During the Quiet Revolution, the Liberal Party, with its slogan, “Maîtres chez nous” (Masters of our own house), created the conditions for Quebecers to have control over their natural resources and nationalized hydroelectricity.*

**QUIET REVOLUTION**

Example:
*The Quiet Revolution allowed Québec society to develop quickly, due in particular, to the reform of the education system.*
Fill in this chart showing how the role of the government has evolved over time.

The origins of government intervention

1929-1939 Major event: *Economic crisis.*
Interventions by the federal government: *Reduction of tariff customs, relief vouchers, public works, return to the land, creation of unemployment insurance, minimum wage, old age pensions, fight against monopolies, creation of the Bank of Canada.*

1939-1945 Major event: *World War II.*
Interventions by the federal government: *Promotion of recycling, sales of war bonds, censoring of information, rationing, increase of income tax, family allowance, creation of the NFB.*
Interventions by the provincial government in education, labour and energy: *Bill passed on mandatory attendance to school, free schools, free school books, Labour Code, nationalization of electricity in Montréal.*

1944-1959 Premier: *Maurice Duplessis.*
Interventions by the provincial government to affirm Québec autonomy: *Adoption of the Québec flag, creation of the provincial income tax.*

Interventions by the provincial government in the economy: *Nationalization of electricity provincial wide in Québec, creation of the Société générale de financement (SGF), creation of the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (CDPQ), creation of Lotto-Québec, creation of Société d'énergie de la Baie-James (SÉB).*
Interventions by the provincial government in social affairs: *The bill on the Status of Married Women, taking responsibility of healthcare (hospital insurance and health insurance) and of education (reform of education), creation of pension plans, family allowance and social welfare.*
2. Match each of the following statements with one of the time periods listed here:

- 1929-1939
- 1939-1945
- 1944-1959
- 1960-1970

a) Thanks to the shortage of available workers, unions had leverage to get better working conditions. 1939-1945.
b) The unemployment rate was very high. 1929-1939.
c) Television programs were broadcast in Québec homes. 1944-1959.
e) La Bolduc sang about people’s poverty. 1929-1939.
g) Québec society was becoming more secular. 1960-1970.
h) The birth rate dipped because couples were not reproducing. 1960-1970.
i) Artists denounced the hold of Catholic Church on society. 1944-1959.
j) Unions faced opposition by the government of Québec. 1944-1959.

3. Explain the relationship between individuals and a government in an interventionist government.

a) What does a government provide for citizens?

- Essential services, redistribution of wealth via the allowances, the pensions, and the benefits.
- Bill in favour of social justice, such as the bill on the Status of Married Women.

b) What do individuals provide for a government?

- Money, by the means of income tax and other taxes.

4. Write a text summarizing the modernization process as it occurred in Québec after the Great Depression of the 1930s. Get inspiration from the following terms:

- interventionism
- mass communication
- the Quiet Revolution
- affirmation
- outlook
- modernization

Several answers are possible. For example: After the economic crisis from 1929 to 1939 and World War II, the economic growth led to increase of consumption. The new means of mass communication transformed the outlooks. During the Quiet Revolution, the government of Lesage undertook the modernization of Québec. The government’s interventionism increases. During the same period, Québec affirms its different culture and questions its place within Canada.