



waypoints 6

Workbook



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Table of Contents

Highlights	IV	Unit 19 The Montréal World Fair	81
Toolbox	1	Unit 20 The Olympic Games	84
Maps	2	Unit 21 The Charters of Rights and Freedoms ..	86
Timelines.....	5	Unit 22 The First Referendum	89
The Geography of Québec	7	Traces of the Period	92
Review – Background for Studying Québec in 1905	12	Chapter 3 Review	94
	Chapter 1		Chapter 4
Life in Québec around 1905	15	Life in Québec around 1980	95
Unit 1 The Territory	16	Unit 23 The Territory and the Population	96
Unit 2 The Population	19	Unit 24 Culture, Recreation and Sports.....	101
Unit 3 Culture, Recreation and Sports.....	22	Unit 25 Agriculture	104
Unit 4 Agriculture	25	Unit 26 Trade and Industry	106
Unit 5 Trade and Industry	28	Unit 27 Means of Transportation	109
Unit 6 Labour Unions.....	31	Unit 28 Waterways and Roads.....	112
Unit 7 Means of Transportation	33	Unit 29 The Government.....	115
Unit 8 Federal and Provincial Governments....	36	Traces of the Period	118
Traces of the Period	41	Chapter 4 Review	120
Chapter 1 Review	43	 	
	Chapter 2		Chapter 5
Important Events between 1905 and 1960	44	Two Societies in the World: Québec and Cuba around 1980	121
Unit 9 The Early 20th Century.....	46	Unit 30 The Territory.....	122
Unit 10 The First World War	49	Unit 31 The Population	125
Unit 11 The 1920s.....	52	Unit 32 Rights and Freedoms	128
Unit 12 The Great Depression	55	Chapter 5 Review	130
Unit 13 The Second World War	58	 	
Unit 14 The Post-War Period.....	61		Chapter 6
Unit 15 The End of the Duplessis Government	64	Two Societies in Québec: Mi'kmaq and Inuit around 1980	131
Traces of the Period	67	Unit 33 The Territory.....	132
Chapter 2 Review	69	Unit 34 The Mi'kmaq	135
	Chapter 3	Unit 35 The Inuit	137
Important Events between 1960 and 1980	70	Chapter 6 Review	139
Unit 16 The Quiet Revolution.....	72	Glossary	141
Unit 17 The Nationalization of Electricity	75	Photo Credits	144
Unit 18 Education and Health Care Reforms....	78		



Life in Québec

around 1905

Three Physiographic Regions

In 1905, the territory of the province of Québec fell within three **physiographic regions**: the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Appalachian Mountains and the Canadian Shield.

physiographic region: natural region determined by its relief (mountains, valleys, plateaus, hills and plains)

hydroelectric dam: construction that holds back water in a river or a reservoir to convert its energy into electricity

Québec in 1905 and Its Physiographic Regions

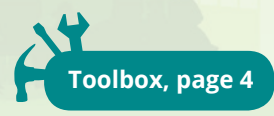
Legend

- Canadian Shield
- Hudson Bay Lowlands
- St. Lawrence Lowlands
- Appalachian Mountains
- Québec borders today
- Québec border in 1905

- A huge rocky plateau
- Farming possible in certain valleys
- Vegetation: scarce in the north (stunted conifers), mixed forest (deciduous and coniferous trees) farther south
- Many lakes and rivers (possibility of **hydroelectric dams**)
- Laurentides region (southern boundary): monts Sainte-Anne and Tremblant, village of Sainte-Marguerite
- Minerals: silver, copper, iron, gold

- Long chain of ancient mountains (~ 450 million years old)
- Farming possible in certain valleys
- Vegetation: large boreal and mixed forests (possibility of logging)
- Monts Sutton, Orford and Jacques-Cartier
- Minerals: asbestos, coal, copper

- Huge plain with a few hills
- Farming possible
- Vegetation: mixed forest (deciduous and coniferous trees)
- St. Lawrence River
- Collines Montérégiennes: monts Royal, Rougemont, Saint-Hilaire
- Most populated region (cities)



Read the map on page 16 to answer questions A to D.

A How are borders represented on the map?

B • Which physiographic region lies farthest to the south in Québec?

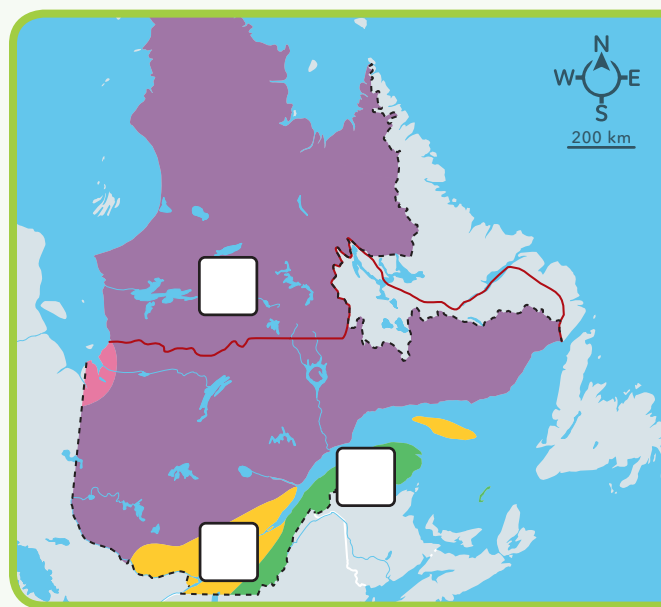
• Which physiographic region covers most of the territory of Québec?

C Complete the table of physiographic regions and their colours on the map.

Colour	Physiographic Region
Purple	_____
Yellow	_____
_____	_____

D On the map to the right, write the numbers of the physiographic regions that match the following descriptions:

1. Where the biggest cities are
2. Where electricity is produced
3. Where a mountain chain lies
4. Where you live



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1 Complete the tables with words from the word box. (You can use words more than once.)
Match the tables to the corresponding photos.

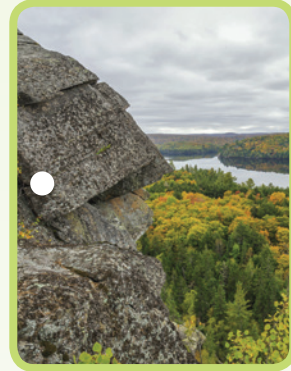
boreal
mineral
plain

fertile
mixed
rocky plateau

lakes and rivers
mountain chain
St. Lawrence River

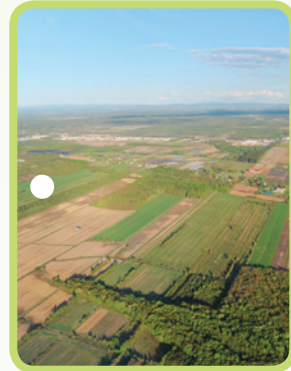
The St. Lawrence Lowlands

Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • Hills
Bodies of water	_____
Soil	_____ soil
Vegetation	_____ forest



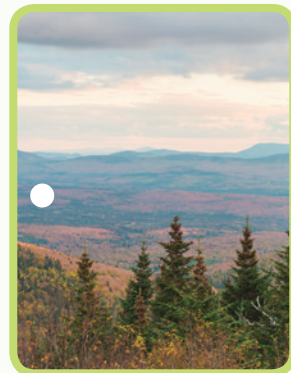
The Appalachian Mountains

Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • Valleys
Bodies of water	Several _____
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ soil in the valleys • _____ deposits underground
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ forest in the south • _____ forest on the mountaintops



The Canadian Shield

Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • Valleys
Bodies of water	Many _____
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not very _____ soil • Rich _____ deposits underground
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ forest in the south • _____ forest in the middle



Unit 2 The Population

The Number of Inhabitants

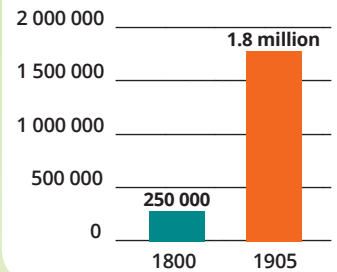
Around 1905, Québec had one of the biggest populations among the provinces of Canada. It represented about 30 percent of the Canadian population, which was 5.3 million at that time. About 1.8 million people lived in Québec, which was many more than in the previous century.

1 Look at the diagram to the right and **answer** the questions.

a) What was the population of Québec around 1800?

b) What does the diagram show?

The Population of Québec



The population increased rapidly because French Canadians generally had very large families. Some had as many as 15 to 20 children.

Population growth also depended on other factors, such as the arrival of a large number of **immigrants**, especially in Montréal. Around 1905, approximately 5 percent of the Québec population had been born in another country.

immigrant: person who leaves his or her home country to live in another one

A large family. The rise in the birth rate was referred to as the *revanche des berceaux* ("revenge of the cradles"). French Canadians hoped that their numbers would prevent their people from disappearing. It was a form of resistance against domination by English speakers.



2 a) **Choose** the causes of population growth in Québec around 1905.

- People having large families
- The arrival of a large number of immigrants
- A relationship between rising populations in Canada and in Québec

b) **Underline** the cause that was related to the English-speaking population.

The Origins of the Inhabitants

The majority of the people living in the province of Québec were French Canadians; they formed 80 percent of the population. They were almost all Catholics.

The second-largest group formed 18 percent of the population; it was made up of English Canadians (of English, Scottish or Irish origin). They were almost all Protestants, except the Irish, who were Catholics.

The third-largest group formed 1.3 percent of the population; the members of this group had different backgrounds (German, Jewish, Italian, etc.) and religions. The rest of the population (0.7 percent) was of Aboriginal origin.



Immigrants from eastern Europe on their arrival in Québec around 1900

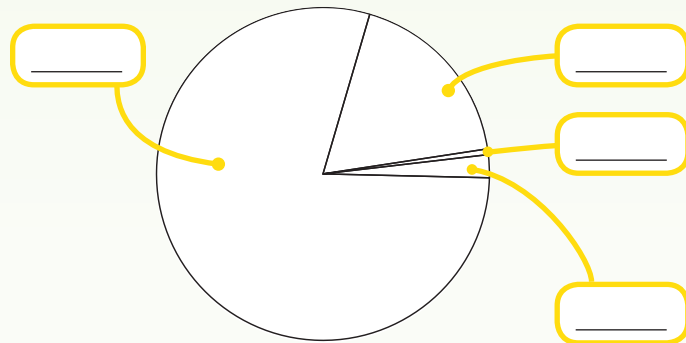
3 What was the Québec population like around 1905?

To complete the diagram:

- **colour** the four sections different colours.
- **write** the percentages of the populations of different origins.
- **complete** the legend.

Legend

<input type="checkbox"/>	French Canadians
<input type="checkbox"/>	English Canadians
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aboriginal people
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Germans, Italians, etc.)



4 Write the population group described in each sentence below.

A Aboriginal people

EC English Canadians

FC French Canadians

I Irish

OO Other origins

It was made up of Jewish, Italian and German people.

It was made up of American, English, Scottish and Irish people.

It formed less than 1 percent of the total.

It formed more than three quarters of the total.

It was made up of Catholic English speakers.

Population Distribution

In 1905, 36 percent of the population lived in urban centres (towns and cities), and 64 percent lived in rural areas (the country). The population was concentrated in the areas of Montréal (40 percent) and Québec (16 percent). The rest was scattered over different regions of the province, regions known today as Estrie, Gaspésie and Mauricie.

Montréal around 1910. Montréal was the largest city in Québec. About 22 percent of the province's population lived there.



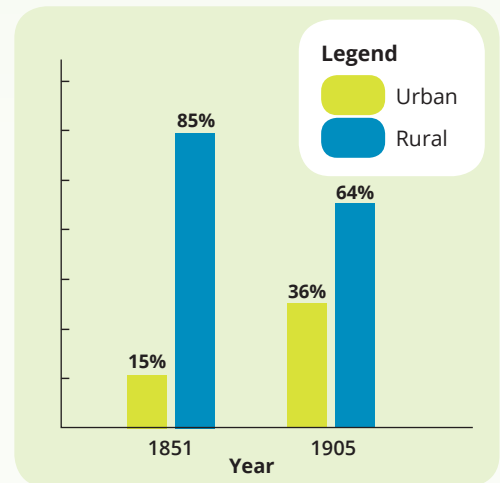
5 Look at the photo above.

Compare this scene of Montréal with scenes from modern cities.

6 Look at the diagram to the right.

a) Give the diagram a title.

b) What does the diagram show?



c) What does the diagram tell you about the difference between urban and rural populations?

Unit 3 Culture, Recreation and Sports

Culture and Recreation

Around 1905, people in Québec went to amusement parks, the theatre or the circus for entertainment. The circuses came from the United States and travelled from town to town around the province. Their shows, which were very popular, included rare animals and strange characters, such as bearded women.

However, a new form of entertainment was causing a sensation at the time: motion pictures, or *movies*. At first, travelling film projectionists presented short movies all over the province. The movies were silent, in black and white and about 10 minutes long. Between two movies, short sketches or songs were presented.



The Ouimetoscope, 1906. The first cinema in Québec was founded by Léo-Ernest Ouimet, one of the province's first filmmakers.

1 Name three forms of recreation that were popular among Québécois in 1905.



2 Look at the picture to the right. **Underline** characteristics of this form of entertainment in the early 20th century.

silent	in black and white	about 10 minutes long
only one movie presented	talking	several movies presented
in colour	about 2 hours long	



A scene from the movie *Évangéline*, 1919

Sports

Québecers played a variety of sports around 1905. Most of them had been introduced in the province by the British. Consequently, it was mostly wealthy English-speaking townspeople who played them. However, the situation was beginning to change around 1905 because French Canadians had become interested in sports too.

People liked participating in sports as much as watching them. In summer, **cricket**, **lacrosse** and baseball were among the favourites. Boat races also drew large crowds of spectators, but horse races were even more popular.

cricket: team game of Scottish origin with certain similarities to baseball, but played with a wide flat bat

lacrosse: team game of Aboriginal origin in which a ball is caught, thrown and carried using a stick with a net on one end

3 Name the sports shown and **complete** the definitions.



Team game of _____ origin,
played with a _____ bat



Team game of _____ origin
in which the ball is carried using a stick
with a _____



Team game of English or Scottish origin
in which the ball is struck with a bat and
caught in a player's glove

In winter, people went tobogganing, snowshoeing and skating. However, there was one sport that was more popular than all the others: ice hockey. Ice hockey had been invented in Montréal only recently, but its popularity grew so fast that by 1905, it was already considered Canada's national sport. Hockey fans numbered in the thousands. However, the first professional hockey team was not formed until 1909. It consisted mostly of French-speaking players. The team was named the Montréal Canadiens.



The first team of the Montréal Canadiens, 1912. It is the oldest hockey team in the world.

4 Look at the photo to the right.

Describe the differences between a hockey game in 1893 and a hockey game today.

a) The equipment: _____

b) The ice: _____

c) The spectators: _____



5 Read the text.

The Early Days of Hockey

In the beginning, people played hockey on outdoor rinks. There were eight or nine players per team. Later, on smaller indoor rinks, the number of players had to be reduced to six.

The game was played with balls, rocks, frozen potatoes or lumps of coal rather than with a rubber puck. There were no nets in the goals. Instead, goalposts were marked with stones or with sticks planted in the ice. Later, a fishing net would be attached to the goalposts to form the type of net used today.

In 1893, the governor general of Canada, Lord Stanley, decided to offer a trophy to the top hockey team; it was called the Stanley Cup.

Compare hockey in its early days with the game of today.

Fill in the following table.

	Early Hockey	Modern Hockey
Rink	_____	_____
Number of Players	_____	_____
Puck	_____	_____
Goals	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

CHAPTER 1 Review Life in Québec around 1905



The Territory The territory of the province of Québec fell within three physiographic regions: the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Appalachian Mountains and the Canadian Shield.

The Population The province of Québec had a population of 1.8 million: 80% were French Canadians and Catholic; 18% were English Canadians and Protestant. The other residents had various origins and practised a variety of religions.



Culture, Recreation and Sports People went to amusement parks, the circus, the theatre and, more recently, the cinema. The most popular sports were horse racing and hockey.

Agriculture Agriculture became specialized by region. The main crops were hay and oats. Dairy and hog farms were common.



Trade and industry Industries based on natural resource development appeared, such as hydroelectric production and pulp and paper mills. Manufacturing industries such as the food and drink industry and the garment industry played important roles.

Labour Unions Industrial development created a new class of workers. Their poor working conditions drove them to form labour unions.

Means of Transportation Steamships replaced large sailing ships. On land, railways made it possible to travel long distances in a relatively short time. In cities, streetcars offered a form of public transport. Cars were still rare.



Government There were two levels of government: federal and provincial. They had separate powers. Citizens voted to elect their representatives.