

Welcome to spring and to great plans for Canadian studies in the region and nation! First, our two Centers are pleased to announce the first Québec Institute for Teachers of French to be offered in Québec City this summer. "Québec's Language, Culture and Society in the Classroom" is a 3-week immersion institute in Canada's oldest and most charming city! Thanks to the Pacific Northwest Québec Initiative, a grant offered by the Québec Ministry of International Affairs and UW Extension, we are able to provide this opportunity to educators across the nation. We would like to thank Lynn Klausenburger (UW Educational Extension) whose vision, hard work and inspiration has made all of this possible. The Institute will be held at Laval University from July 4-22, 2005. And, we're pleased to announce that Anne George, long-time friend of both centers and director of Canadian Studies at Seattle University, will be the director of the Institute.

We'd like to point out that several \$500 scholarships are available on a first-come, first-served basis. For more

information, visit www.extension.washington.edu/k12/quebec/default.asp or contact Lynn at lhk@u.washington.edu. We hope to see you in this romantic and inspiring city!

Each Center is also offering its annual K-12 workshop the last week of June. At Western Washington University, educators can enjoy the 27th Annual *STUDY CANADA Summer Institute* (June 26-July 1). Participants can enroll for a single day or for the full six-day institute (for 3 university credits or 40 clock hours). Contact Tina for more information.

At the University of Washington, educators can enroll in a 2-day workshop on international education with a focused session on Canada. This year's *2005 Summer Seminar* is entitled, "Mystics, Eccentrics, Visionaries and Revolutionaries: People Who Changed the Course of History" offered June 28-29. For more information contact West European Studies at 206-543-1675 or cwes@u.washington.edu.

Finally, we're also pleased to mention that the *O Canada! The True North Strong and Free!* Newspapers in Education supplement has been published by more than a dozen newspapers across the country! *The Seattle Times* published it as a reproducible 8-1/2" x 11" guide for teachers—get a copy by contacting klang@seattletimes.com or (206) 652-6340.

Have a wonderful spring and, as always, enjoy teaching about that intriguing country north of us!

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The History of Québec and Roots of the Sovereignty Movement

by Nadine Fabbi

The study of Québec is indeed an intriguing one for American educators and students. First, there is no other province or state in North America that has only one official language that is not English. And, there are few countries or regions in the world that have struggled for linguistic and cultural survival and then created protective policies and laws that have been so successful.

French settlement in North America dates back almost to the same time as English settlement and colonization (Québec City was settled in 1608 just a year after Jamestown was founded). But each colony would develop a very distinctive character. For example, New France was more interested in the fur trade than in settlement shaping a Québécois character that is still very much influenced by the freedom-loving *coureurs de bois* (men of the woods), the survival abilities of the *hommes du nord* (Northmen), and the adventuring spirit of the *voyageur* (traveler).

Young adventurous Frenchmen were responsible for exploring the country claiming new lands for the French King that would come to include the St. Lawrence River Valley, the Great Lakes Region, and the Missouri and Mississippi River Valley from the northern states to the mouth of the Mississippi at the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Rockies. The territory was huge but vulnerable to English competitive interests.

The first loss by New France to the British was Acadia (see the Fall 2004 *K-12 STUDY CANADA* flyer). In 1755 about 13,000 Acadians in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were expelled from their farms and beautifully cultivated lands. After Acadia, there were just two other crucial colonies to conquer in order to have dominance in North America – Québec City and Montréal. The British took Québec City in 1759 and Montréal a year later. The Conquest virtually ended French immigration to the New World. Almost all of Canada's 7,000 million francophones today can trace their ancestry back to those 60,000 colonists who lived along the St. Lawrence in the mid-1700s.

The Québécois have still not forgotten the fall of New France. In fact, the Québec license plate reads, "Je me souviens" or "I remember" referring to the defeat of the French armies in New France in 1759 and 1760. Some people think that 200-plus years are too long to hold a grudge and that the Québécois ought to "get over it." But this is too simplistic. The French in Canada are not just remembering that they lost a battle – they are remembering their culture, their language, and their identity as a people, and remembering is certainly part of keeping a culture alive.

After the Conquest, there was just one major uprising by the French against British rule and this occurred in the early 1800s. Following the uprising, the British sent Lord Durham to Canada to investigate the tensions. Durham's report is revealing of British sentiment towards the French-Canadians. "There can hardly be conceived a nationality more destitute than that which is exhibited by the descendants of the French in Lower Canada, owing to their peculiar language and manners," wrote Durham, "they are a people with no history and no literature." This prejudice towards Canada's francophones would last well into the 20th century.

Between the 1930s and the 1960s, French-Canadians remained undereducated, mostly rural, religious, and mainly laborers for the English-owned businesses. It wasn't until the 1950s that intellectuals began to speak out against Church control over their lives and English political and economic dominance. In 1960 everything changed. Jean Lesage, a new and forward-looking man was voted in as Premier of the province and sparked a political movement in Québec similar to the Civil Rights movement in the U.S. – "the Quiet Revolution". The new government took back ownership of Québec businesses

from the English and set up policies and laws to protect French language and culture. The popular slogan at the time was, "Maître chez nous!" or "Masters in our own house!" The English left Montréal for Toronto in droves.

The Quiet Revolution wasn't entirely quiet, however. During the 1960s, a terrorist group formed called the *Front de Libération du Québec*, (Québec Liberation Front) or, more popularly, the FLQ. The FLQ set bombs in garbage cans and eventually kidnapped a diplomat and provincial politician murdering the politician. This tense month in 1970 was labeled the "October Crisis" and marked the end of the Quiet Revolution in Québec.

In the mid-70s, a new provincial party was founded by René Lévesque, the Parti Québécois (PQ). The PQ, a separatist party, became the party of power overnight. They moved quickly to implement language laws that would effectively protect French. Bill 101 made French the *only* official language of Québec, the dominant language in the workplace, and the language used in most schools and mandatory for the children of immigrants. Since that time, the Parti Québécois became so popular that it served as the Official Opposition in the federal government for several years.

Today, popularity rests with another new political party, the *Action Démocratique*, although the Quebec Liberal Party, led by Jean Charest is in power. Many of the issues faced by the Québécois since the Conquest, are no longer of concern. Québec has a strong economy with the largest hydro-electric output in the nation, a vibrant technology industry, and a world-renowned cultural industry. The Québécois are indeed "masters in their own house." Québec remains a fascinating subject for American students because of its unusual history and distinct society and status in North America. Given the struggles

for cultural and linguistic survival in an increasingly globalized world, Québec provides a positive example that a minority of 7 million francophones can indeed exist in a "sea" of about 300,000 million anglophones in North America and thrive in their distinctiveness.



FAMOUS QUEBECKERS

Denys Arcand (film director); Conrad Black (media mogul); Genevieve Bujold (actress); Roch Carrier (author); Leonard Cohen (poet, author, songwriter); Celine Dion (singer); Anne Hébert (poet, novelist); Mario Lemieux (hockey player); Robert Lepage (playwright, actor, film director); Norm MacDonald (comedian); Julie Payette (astronaut); Oscar Peterson (jazz musician); Carolyn Rhea (comedian); Mordecai Richler (author); Jean-Paul Riopelle (painter); Gabrielle Roy (author); Mack Sennett (director); William Shatner (actor); Michel Tremblay (playwright, author); Gilles Vigneault (poet and songwriter); Jacques Villeneuve (race car driver); Roch Voisine (singer).



Province of Québec: Geographical Highlights

Area	1,540,680 km ² (of which 183,889 km ² is inland water); 15.51% of Canada
Time Zone	Eastern Standard Time
National Parks	La Maurice, Forillon, Mingan
Highest Point	Mont d'Iberville (Tomgat Mountains) 1652 m
Lowest Point	Atlantic Coast (sea level)
Largest Lakes	(entirely within PQ) Lac Mistassini 2336 km, Manicouagan Reservoir 1942 km ²




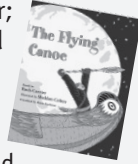


Province of Québec: Fact Sheet

Created as a Province	July 1, 1867 (one of the original four)
Origin of Name	An Algonquian word meaning "where the river narrows," a reference to the narrowing of the St. Lawrence River at Cap Diamond
Provincial Flower	Blue flag or flag lily (<i>Iris versicolor</i>), adopted November 5, 1999, and replacing the Madonna lily
Motto:	<i>Je me souviens</i> (I remember)
Capital City	Québec City
Provincial Government	Lieutenant-Governor, Executive Council (premier and Cabinet), National Assembly, with 125 elected members (MLAs)
Flag	Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, January 21, 1948
Coat of Arms	Royal Warrant of Queen Victoria, May 26, 1868

Canada in the Classroom: K-12 Resources

RECOMMENDED READING

- **Maria Chapdelaine** Hemon, Louis and Rajka Kupesic (ill.). Tundra Books: Plattsburgh, 2004. Fiction ISBN: 0-88776-697-8 - 40 pages - Ages 8 and up
This picture-filled story is based on the moving novel of survival in the midst of pitiless nature. *Maria Chapdelaine* has cast its spell over millions of readers around the world with over 230 different editions published in 23 countries since it first appeared in 1916. 
- **Québec: Land & People** Apple Press - activity book w/ blackline masters - 44 pages - Grades 4-6
Topics cover Québec's geographical regions, including the St. Lawrence Valley and Gaspé, climate and natural resources. Other topics include Samuel de Champlain, the seigneurial system, the fur trade, Québécois foods, Forillon National Park, Montréal and Québec City. Numerous maps, drawings and charts are included to develop map skills and enhance content while a crossword puzzle and a quiz help students review. 
- **Champlain** Moore, Christopher and Francis Back (ill.). Tundra Books: Plattsburgh, 2004. Non-Fiction ISBN: 0-88776-657-9 - 56 pages - Ages: 8-12
Christopher Moore brings "the father of New France" to life and, through him, creates a portrait of Canada in its earliest days. This remarkable book is entirely illustrated entirely with paintings, archival maps, and original artifacts. 
- **The Flying Canoe Retold** by Roch Carrier; Illustrated by Sheldon Cohen; Translated by Sheila Fischman. Tundra Books: Plattsburgh, 2004 ISBN: 0-88776-636-6 - 24 pages - Ages: 8-12
The "chasse-galerie" is a well-told legend in French Canada. In various versions, lumbermen make a pact with the devil to fly them home, with uncertain outcomes. Roch Carrier's version is fun and makes a good elementary-level read-aloud. Roch Carrier's story *The Hockey Sweater* (ISBN: 0-88776-169-0) is also highly recommended and the themes used can be analyzed at all grade levels. This one's a favorite. 

QUÉBEC ON THE WEB

- Québec at a Glance:**
www.mri.gouv.qc.ca/en/decouvrir_quebec/clin_oeil/horizon/federation_canadienne.asp
- Canadian Studies Web Center:**
www.canadianstudies.ca
- Communication-Québec:**
www.mrci.gouv.qc.ca/52_2.asp?pid=citoyens/en/222
- Confederation for Kids:**
Québec www.collectionscanada.ca/confederation/kids/h2-1360-e.html
- News** (translated into English):
www.QuebecNews.com/en
- Quebec History Encyclopedia:**
<http://www2.marianopolis.edu/quebechistory/encyclopedia/index.htm>
- Québec Portal:**
www.gouv.qc.ca/wps/portal/pgs?lang=en
- Virtual Museum of New France:**
www.civilization.ca/vmnf/vmnfe.asp
- Web Activity Plan:**
www.glencoe.com/sec/socialstudies/geography/owt2003/content.php4/191/5
- Teaching Canada Resources** (high school level lesson plans and units that include Québec):
www.umaine.edu/canam/k12outreach/resources/lessonhigh.htm#DISCOVER%20CANADA



Educators from across Washington State learn about the Inuit in Northern Québec at the Annual Washington State Council for Social Studies K-8 Educator Retreat.

K-12 STUDY CANADA

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K-12 STUDY CANADA is a quarterly publication of the Pacific Northwest National Resource Center for Canada (NRC) - a joint center linking the Canadian Studies Center, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington to the Center for Canadian-American Studies, Western Washington University. The NRC offers quarterly workshops on specific Canadian topics; the annual, week-long STUDY CANADA seminar held the last week of June, and; an extensive Resource Library for the use of local educators. The NRC is funded through a Title VI Grant from the U.S. Department of Education and an annual Program Enhancement Grant from the Canadian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

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