

IB20 Contending Loyalties event descriptions

Event	Description
The Plains of Abraham (Ty)	Also known as the Battle of Quebec, the Battle of the Plains of Abraham (13 September 1759) was a very crucial turning point of the Seven Years War. A British invasion upon the French-controlled Quebec ended with Quebec being surrendered to the British, and with the French never being able to recapture Quebec, they effectively lost control of New France in 1760. In 1763, when the war ended, the French gave up several colonial possessions to the British - including Canada.
Quebec act 1774	Original: The Quebec Act of 1774 was an attempt to address major questions that had arisen during the attempt to make the French colony of Canada a province of the British Empire in North America. The act aimed to diminish boundaries between the Francophone Canadiens and British immigrants. In this Act, the borders of Quebec were expanded to include modern-day southern Ontario, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota. It allowed, for the first time, for public office holders to practice the Roman Catholic faith. However, now the province would be governed through a governor appointed by the Crown along with a legislative council, defining the structure of provincial government, and English would become the official language for public and criminal law. Many American colonists viewed the act as a measure of coercion, making it a major cause of the American Revolution and the invasion of Quebec by the armies of the revolting colonies in the winter of 1775–76. This act eventually became important to French Canadians as the basis of their religious and legal rights.
Lower Canada rebellion	Alec In two insurgencies in Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838, French Canadian militants took up weapons against the British Crown. More than 300 people were slain between the two rebellions. Stemming from years of tension between the colony's anglophone minority and francophone majority's increasing patriotic aspirations. The insurgents' battle against British control was unsuccessful. Their uprising, however, resulted in political change, including the creation of a united Province of Canada and the establishment of responsible government. The Patriots' War (la Guerre des patriotes) offered French Canadians one of their first nationalist heroes in Louis-Joseph Papin, who led the revolt in Lower Canada.
Responsible Government	Responsible government refers to a government that is responsible to the people. Canada, responsible government is an executive or Cabinet that depends on the support of an elected assembly, rather than a monarch or their representatives. A responsible government first appeared in Canada in the 1830s. It became an important part of Confederation. It is the method by which Canada achieved independence from Britain without revolution.
Union Act 1841	Brigid
“Quiet Revolution”	Stefan The Quiet Revolution was a period of intense socio-political and socio-cultural change in the Canadian province of Québec that started after the elections of 1960, characterized by the effective secularization of government, the creation of a state-run welfare state, and realignment of politics into federalist and sovereigntist factions and the eventual election of a pro-sovereignty provincial government in the 1976 election. The Quiet Revolution typically refers to the efforts made by the Liberal government of Jean Lesage, and sometimes Robert Bourassa, though given the profound effect of the changes, most provincial governments since the early 1960s have maintained an orientation based on core concepts developed and implemented in that era. A primary change was an effort by the provincial government to take more direct control over the fields of healthcare and education, which had previously been in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. It created ministries of Health and Education, expanded the public service, and made massive investments in the public education system and provincial infrastructure. The government further allowed unionization of the civil service. It took measures to increase Québécois control over the province's economy and nationalized electricity production and distribution and worked to establish the Canada/Québec Pension Plan. Hydro-Québec was also created in an attempt to nationalize Québec's electric companies. French-Canadians in Québec also adopted the new name 'Québécois', trying to create a separate identity from both the rest of Canada and France and establish themselves as a reformed province.

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White Paper- Red Paper	The “white paper”, also known as the “Statement of the Government of Canada on Indian Policy, 1969”, was a Canadian government policy paper that attempted to put an end previous legal documents surrounding Indigineous peoples in Canada, which included the Indian Act and treaties, and assimilate all “Indian” peoples within Canada. The Red Paper was the counter-punch response to the white paper, created in 1970 by the National Indian Brotherhood, which defended treaty rights and Indigineous rights to lands, public services and self-determination, with the evidence that they had signed previous treaties and agreements, meaning the white paper was exactly what they saw it as: an attempt at assimilation. The Canadian government forfeited the white paper upon this response, and the event is now known as the “Red Paper - White Paper Movement.”
Indian Act 1876	Morgan R The Indian Act was created in 1876 and was passed by the Parliament of Canada , the main idea of the act being the attempt to assimilate the First Nations culning them from practicing their religious beliefs, promoting the idea of residential schools, taking away their land and much more as a rture. The act outlined a set of laws for First Nations to follow such as banesult of a ethnocentric view held by the majority in Canada at the time. The act resulted in the forceful stripping and dehumanization of many First Nations and their culture. This caused physical harm to many of the people and took away what should've been their right by forcing them to give up their culture, land and even children. Today Canada can recognize how wrong this was as we work towards reconciliation for the abuse of power and the unjust belief of superiority that led to the attempt to forcefully assimilate the First Nations culture through the Indian Act. There has also been formal apologies and a revision of the act in attempt to right the wrongs and help mend some of the wounds caused by this act.
Confederation (Ty)	Confederation refers to July 1st 1867 and the process of federal union that led to the creation of the Dominion of Canada (formal name of Canada) where the British North American colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Province of Canada joined together. Starting in 1864, colonial politicians (now known as the Fathers of Confederation) met and negotiated the terms of Confederation at conferences in Charlottetown, Quebec City and London, England. Their discussions resulted in the British North America Act, Canada’s Constitution. It was passed by the British Parliament. At its creation in 1867, the Dominion of Canada included four provinces: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Between then and 1999, six more provinces and three territories joined Confederation.
Boer War (Nidhin)	The Boer war that lasted from 1899 to 1902, is recognized by many different names such as the Second War of Independence, Anglo-Boer War etc. The war was between the British and the Boer, which consisted of two Afrikaner Republics, South African Republic and the Orange Free State. The initial reason why this war started in the first place is still being debated by historians and British politicians. One explanation is that the war was a violent contest to determine which side would gain control over the Witwatersand gold mining complex located in the SAR. The mining complex was the largest in the world at that time, and since the world, primarily British, were still using gold to run their monetary system, the Witwatersand mining complex was definitely a big asset. The consequences of this war are many, as hundreds of thousands of individuals died on each side, there were unhygenic concentration camps and inadequate medical arrangements. When considering the long term effects of this war, the most evident would be of the two Afrikaner republics merging under the British Empire upon their loss.
Meech Lake Accords	The Meech Lake accord was intended to persuade the government of Quebec by symbolically endorsing the 1982 constitution act by transferring some control of the Canadian federation. This amendment was initially backed by nearly all political leaders, however our former prime minister Pierre Trudeau and some feminist activist aswell as indigineous groups raised concerns about its future effects on the Canadian federalism. As further negotiations were discussed the tension between Quebec and the English speaking provinces were rising.
1980 referendum	The 1980 referendum was the first referendum ever held in Quebec. In this referendum, the Quebec government desired a mandate to negotiate a sovereignty association agreement with the federal government of Canada. Though the proposal was rejected with 59.96% voting “no”. But if the referendum ended with a “yes” outcome, the negotiations would have been added to a second referendum. This referendum was one of the most important events in Quebec’s history.

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Bloc Quebécois 1991	The Bloc Québécois is a federal political party that was created officially on 15 June 1991 (registered by Elections Canada on 11 September 1993). It was founded as a parliamentary movement composed of Quebec MPs who left the Conservative and Liberal parties after the failure of the Meech Lake Accord. The party promotes Quebec's interests and Quebec sovereignty in the House of Commons. The party only runs candidates in the province of Quebec.
Residential Schools apology (2008)	June 11, 2008 Prime Minister Stephen Harper apologizes on behalf of the Canadian Government for the residential school that was a terrible part of Canadian history. Prime Minister Stephen Harper apologizes to former students of native residential schools, marking the first formal apology by a prime minister for the federally financed program. Harper's apology was followed by remarks from Stéphane Dion, then the Liberal leader, who acknowledged his party's complicity in the residential schools policy, having governed Canada for 70 years in the 20th century.
October Crisis (FLQ) (Talía)	Brigid
Multiculturalism Act	Morgan R The multiculturalism act is a significant act that was passed in 1988. The act served to protect citizens rights to practice their culture and religion freely. It worked to celebrate differences in society and incorporate them while allowing different views to exist together and respect one another. It particularly stood up for minority groups, but could represent the freedom of many cultures to exist in society. The act was part of an attempt for justice for minority groups that had previously been excluded or there had been an attempt to assimilate. It also worked towards the inclusion of diverse cultures and perspectives to better society as a whole. It encouraged the idea of respecting other cultures, beliefs and way of life despite what yours are and attempted to eliminate much of the idea of superiority and ethnocentrism.
Bill 22	Bill 22, aka official language act, Sept 9 1969, officially making Canada a bilingual country. French and English are of equal status within the government. This is a significant event because it has impacted everyone in Canada and the way everyone else sees Canada. The official languages act is not an event that should make us worry about Canada, because this is a step in a good direction. There are 39 sections under this one act. There are restrictions and explanations on what 'equal status within the government' means.
Bill 63 (David)	Bill 63 was passed in November of 1969 in order to promote the use of the French language in Quebec. It achieved its goal through requiring all students and immigrants to acquire a working knowledge of the French language.
1917 Conscription (Liam)	The Military Service Act of 1917 was made to boost the number of soldiers Canada was contributing to fighting in WW1 through conscription. Before this, Canada only had volunteers, and while this worked initially, reinforcements were needed and the supply of volunteers grew shorter. Initially Prime Minister Robert Borden was opposed to it, as were most politicians, but after travelling to Britain he was convinced that Canada should do more to help the war effort. The draft made legal by the Act was very divisive, especially between French and English Canadians. The English side was in support, as they felt a greater connection to Britain, while the French side felt no loyalty to any part of Europe. Because of this, there were several riots throughout Quebec over the Easter weekend in 1918. Despite this, conscription was still used, 24,132 of those drafted were sent to the front lines.
1944 Conscription (Liam)	In the Second World War the prime-minister of Canada William King was faced with the problem of conscription. He wanted to avoid the issues of divided loyalties that came up during the First World War. Due to this, King focused on making sure no conscript must fight on the front lines, which led to the creation of the "Zombies", draftees who, despite receiving the same training, would only stay in Canada. During the war there was still controversy, as many still wanted conscription to boost the number of infantry on the front lines. At first glance it wouldn't appear that Canada needed to boost its army, as 1.1 million of Canada's 11 million population were actively in the military. The problem was many of them were in the air force in a variety of jobs, so Canada had very few ground troops at that time. King was successful in not dividing the country between the French and English, but his determination to not send any conscripted soldier overseas caused division within parties. Though King was adamant not to send conscripts to war, he finally sent 17,000 in 1944. This caused a brief attempt at mutiny by the zombies that were to be sent overseas, which ended when they were informed that they would be sentenced to death unless they fought. This was meant to be the only time conscripts were deployed, but after

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	the particularly bloody Battle of Scheldt another 12,908 were deployed. Despite this, only 69 conscripts died in the war. Another consequence of Kings actions was the division between the active soldiers and the zombies, to the point the soldiers didn't want to wear the same tie as the zombies. To King, it was a success, he stayed in power until 1948 and didn't create another ethnic divide.
Red River Rebellion	McDonald in 1869-70 there was an uprising in the red river colony which was led by the metis leader Louis Riel. This issue came in 1869 when the Canadian government bought Rupert's Land from the Hudsons Bay company and adopted English speaking Governor, William McDougall. The French speaking metis felt threatened and fought to protect their heritage and land rights against the government and this conflict eventually formed negotiations which led to the Manitoba Act of 1870. During this conflict Louis Riel arrested members of the pro Canadian faction and he executed the orangeman, Thomas scott. There was outrage over his actions which led to Riel being exiled from the country. It is important to note that first nations consider it a resistance and not a rebellion because a rebellion refers to the resistance against an established government. They make the point that they were already established and had been governing the land. From their point of view it was a resistance against European colonial efforts not the Canadian dominion of Rupert's Land
Northwest Rebellion 🕶️	McDonald In 1885, Louis Riel came back from his exile in America to lead yet another uprising against the Canadian government. The issues this time around were related to the dissatisfaction of people in the NorthWest which united them against the Canadian government. These resistors included both white settlers who were dissatisfied with the government's policies surrounding the Candian Pacific Railway(CPR), and the Metis and their indigenous allies who feared the rapidly changing west and its effects on their way of life. The First Nations were losing their land to treaties and westernization and they were losing much of their livelihoods. The violence which ensued resulted in a series of battles and hundreds dead. In the final battle of Batoche, Riel and his resistance were defeated by the Canadian authorities. The aftermath of this event was the execution of Louis Riel by hanging and also an increased control that the government gained over indigenous people in the West.
Oka Crisis (Nidhin)	The Oka Crisis was a conflict that took place in a small town called Oka within the province of Quebec. This event is recognized as being a crisis because of the fact there was a violent dispute over territorial conflicts in the region. In a brief summary, the conflict was between the Mohawk First Nations group in the Oka region and the residents of Oka. The conflict arose because the community of Oka wanted to establish new residential and recreational areas in Mohawk territory as a means of expanding the town of Oka. The Mohawk territory that was being targeted for this purpose was a cemetery. From these facts it is easily recognizable that the territorial conflict must have been invoked because of the potential outcome of destroying spiritual property owned by the Mohawk. An attempt to resolve the dispute was made by the Quebec provincial police, but didn't succeed which led to the intervention of the Canadian military. The Oka Crisis indirectly gained popularity as it symbolized a turning point for the relationship between First Nations and the government. Among the many influences that this crisis had, political benefactors seem to be the most significant. For example the creation of the royal commission was inspired by this event.
Royal Proclamation 1763	Devin The royal proclamation is a declaration issued by King Geroge III used to determine. Royal Proclamation was used to officially document Britain's claim over North America, which ownership was then issued to King George. The proclamation also involved the Aboriginal individuals as well as their territories states that all land is to be considered Aboriginal, any claiming of land is banned, the only way to own aboriginal land is if it was sold to the crown then sold to the individual. However, the Proclamation was written without the wishes and input of Aboriginal people.
1995 referendum	1995 referendum, aka quebec referendum. The quebec referendum was when quebec made the motion for separation. It didn't follow through, though, because the majority voted no. In 1995 the "no" side won by 50.58%.
Bill C-20 (clarity act)	David
Reasonable accommodation	Any change made to the application or hiring process, to the job, to the way the job is done, or the work environment that allows a person with a disability who is qualified for the job to perform the essential functions of that job and enjoy equal employment opportunities. Beginning around the early 90s employers had to changes somethings if someone was eligible according to law like; a change of job tasks, providing reserved parking, improve accessibility to work area, change in presentation of tests and training materials, provide or adjust a product, equipment, or software, allow flexible work schedule, provide aid or a service to increase access, reassign to a vacant position.

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Distinct Society	Distinct society is a political term, used especially during the constitutional debate in Canada, in the second half of the 1980s and in the early 1990s. It is the term used when speaking about Quebec, and how they want to be viewed as distinct from Canada due to their more French-revolving government and lifestyle.
Upper Canada Rebellion	Alec The insurrection in Upper Canada in 1837 was less violent and more confined than the one in Lower Canada earlier that year. However, the demands of its leaders, especially William Lyon Mackenzie, were as serious. They wanted democratic change and the end of a privileged oligarchy's dominance. Although the insurrection failed, its defeat paved the way for more moderate and cautious political reform in British North America. The unification of Upper and Lower Canada into the Province of Canada, as well as the ultimate introduction of responsible government, were all part of this.
Charter of Rights and Freedoms	Devin The Charter of Rights and Freedoms (the Charter) is a bill of rights and freedoms which are entrenched in the constitution. It originated from the Constitutional act of 1867 where it distributed power across the country, from federal and provincial governments. However, it did not possess a “Bill of Rights” up until 1982 where the “Bill of Rights” was established as a part of the constitution for it to have a domineering power over every individual and future law to come. The Charter protects the rights of every individual within Canada including First Nations, Aborigines, Francophones, Anglophones, etc. Due to it being entrenched within the Constitution no individual or government power is able to dispel them, unless the individual attempts or does impede the Rights and Freedoms of others.
60's Scoop	The sixties scoop was a removal of Indigenous children born in the 1960's-80s from their homes and adopted into predominantly white households, resulting in the children, now adults, feeling culturally cut off. The Scoop was not an isolated event due to poor Indigenous parenting, but rather an extension of paternalistic policies in Canada that sought the assimilation of Indigenous cultures and communities. During these years provincial governments considered this the fastest way in addressing Indigenous child welfare issues. Until the early 1980s when the <i>Child, Family and Community Services Act</i> in 1980 social workers did not have to notify band councils of a newborn or young child's removal from their community.
Bill 21	Bill 21, often known as <i>laïcité</i> or Quebec's secularism bill, prevents public servants in Quebec from wearing religious symbols while performing their civic obligations. Religious insignia such as the Jewish kippah, Sikh dastar, and Muslim hijab are prohibited in public educational, government, and law enforcement venues under Bill 21. Bill 21 is based on four principles: the state's religious neutrality, separation of religion and state, equality of all people, and religious and conscience freedom. Bill 21 also aims to elevate the prominence of state secularism by altering the Quebec Charter of Guarantees and Freedoms' religious freedom rights.