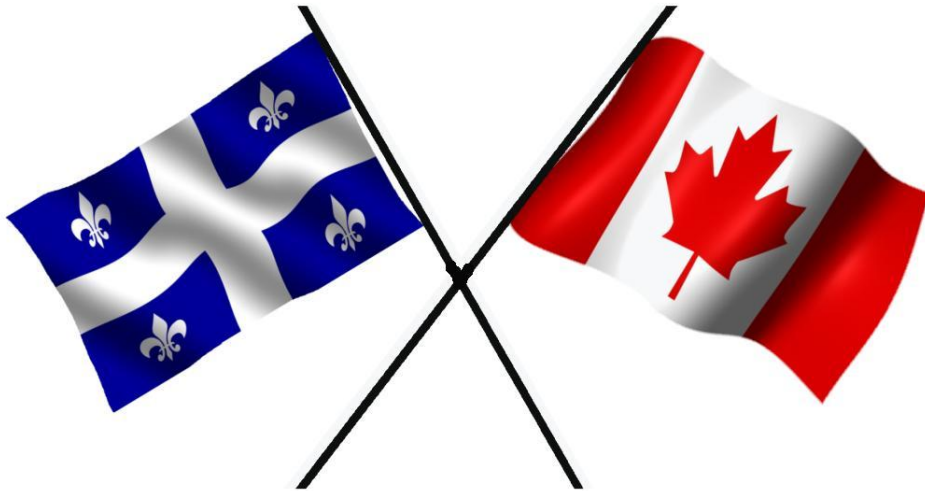


QUEBEC, ACADIA (New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)



FLAGS DESCRIPTION: The Québec flag is on the left and the Canadian flag is on the right. It is called the *Fleurdelisé* (featuring four fleur-de-lis symbols). The white cross in the center comes from ancient French royal flags. The white fleurs-de-lis symbolizes purity and the four blue fields symbolize heaven, which in turn comes from the banner for the Virgin Mary, which was carried by the general of the French-Canadian militia, Louis-Joseph de Montcalm during his key victory over the English at Carillon. The Canadian national flag, on the right, was officially adopted by Canada in 1968, when it replaced the Union Jack of the United Kingdom, which had ruled Canada for two centuries. The red maple leaf in the center is said to symbolize all Canadians regardless of native language, ethnicity, origin, orientation, culture, and religion. In English the flag is called the *Maple Leaf flag*, and in French it is called the *Unifolié* (single leaf) flag. The flag is seen the same from both sides.



NAME: Québec is a province in the nation of Canada; a residents of Québec is called a Quebecer (hard 'c'; English) or a Québécois (hard 'c'; m.) or Québécoise (hard 'c'; f.)

POPULATION: 8,250,000 (Descendents of French Founder population, 2,600);

CAPITAL: Montréal

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: French; in addition, English, being a Canadian national language is spoken in French-speaking Québec

MAJOR AMERINDIANS (called FIRST NATIONS in Canada):

First Nations (142,000): in 11 ethnic groups: Inuit; 7 Algonquian (Abenakis, Atikameks, Crees, Innus, Malecites, Mi'kmaks, Naskapis) and 2 Iroquoian (Wendats, Mohawks)

PATRON SAINT: (Fête de la) Saint-Jean-Baptiste (Day) / English: National Holiday: June 24.

CITIES: Montréal (1,700,000); Québec (520,000)

MONEY: Canadian dollar (0.75 CAD = 1.00 \$US)

INDUSTRIES: Manufacturing, electric power, mining, pulp, paper

WEBSITE: www.gouv.qc.ca

HISTORY:

7,900 BCE - present Inuit, Algonquian, and Iroquoian people controlled what is Québec in the present. Descendents of these peoples still inhabit the province (see above).

1523 – 1524 Giovanni da Verrazzano sailed for France searching for France for the Norwest Passage to China (Cathay). These people traded with and made war on each other.

- 1534 – 1542 Jacques Cartier's voyages to the St. Lawrence River area and other areas that became French Canada. He plants a cross on the Gaspé Peninsula and claims the territory for king François I of France. French fishermen continue to fish along the Atlantic coast and down the St. Lawrence River, and they initiate trading alliances with the First Nations, which continue with Champlain and the first permanent settlements.
- 1555 – 1665 Failed French attempts to establish colonies in Florida and Brazil.
- 1598 – 1600 Marginal French trading posts on Sable Island and at Tadoussac on the St. Lawrence River.
- 1603 Samuel de Champlain explores the St. Lawrence River
- 1604 Champlain and the Sieur de Mons explore Acadia (l'Acadie: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Maine)
- 1608 Champlain founds the first permanent French settlement at Québec (City). Champlain called this fur trading outpost the *Habitation de Québec*. Champlain was the first colonizer, and he was the first in a long succession of French explorers and trappers (*coureurs des bois*) and Catholic missionaries who set up trading posts on the Great Lakes (1615, Étienne Brûlé), Hudson Bay (1659 – 1660, Radisson and Groseilliers), the Ohio and Mississippi rivers (1682, La Salle), and the Saskatchewan and Missouri rivers (1734-1738, de la Verendrye).
- 1612 Champlain named Lieutenant of New France (Nouvelle-France)
- 1615 Arrival of the Catholic Récolet fathers in Québec and environs
- 1624 Arrival of the Jesuits in Québec on the insistence of Cardinal Richelieu, under king Louis XII
- 1627 King Louis XIII proclaimed the (medieval) seigneurial system in New France and forbade, against Champlain's program of religious tolerance, non-Catholics to emigrate to Canada.
- 1629 – 1632 The French (Champlain) lose Québec to British traders

- 1632 – 1635 Britain returns Québec to France and Champlain re-establishes Québec and Nouvelle-France on a solid basis commercially, socially, and militarily
- 1635 Champlain dies in Québec
The Jesuit College is founded in Québec
- 1642 Montréal founded
- 1654 – 1667 Britain controls Acadia
- 1657 – 1680 Kateri Tekakwitha, an Algonquin-Mohawk Native American woman (known as First Nation in Canada) born in Ossernenon, a town in the Iroquois Confederacy in New France / Nouvelle France, until 1763), which is near present-day Auriesville, New York; she died in Kahnawake (near Montréal, Canada) in 1680. She was canonized by Pope Benedict XVI in 2012 as Saint Kateri Tekakwitha, although, upon her conversion to Roman Catholicism she was baptized as Catherine and she was known as Lily of the Mohawks due to her vow of perpetual virginity and her ascetic Catholic piety. As a child she contracted smallpox, which killed her parents. In 1675 she moved to the Jesuit mission village of Kahnawake, near Montréal.



Earliest portrait of “Catherine Tekakwitha Virginis” (1690) by Jesuit Father Chauchetière, who wrote a biography of her and was an early supporter, among many others, of her beatification.

- 1658 Monseigneur Laval arrives as Catholic Apostolic Vicar; he is elevated to bishop in 1674.

- 1663 Louis XIV makes New France a Royal Province (integrated directly into France itself), and he authorizes 800 French young women (*les filles du roi*) to go to New France to balance the male/female population; thereafter, the population of New France increases fairly rapidly due to the high Catholic birthrate.
- 1672 Frontenac is named governor; re-named governor in 1689.
- 1682 La Salle travels down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico
- 1702 Iberville founds Louisiana (la Louisiane) as French territory.
- 1713 England takes over Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson Bay as a result of the War of Spanish Succession.
- 1718 New Orleans city (Nouvelle-Orléans) founded
- 1725 The French Québécois construct fort Niagara.
- 1737 The land-side Kings Highway opened between Québec and Montréal
- 1754 George Washington triggers the French and Indian War (US name / European name: Seven Years War—England and France at war / French Canadian name: *La guerre de la conquête*) when he carries out a surprise attack on frontier French outposts (“Jumonville Affair”)
- 1755 Beginning of the English deportation of French Acadians to French territory in New Orleans and Louisiana: beginning of the Cajuns
- 1756 – 1763 Seven Years War
- 1758 Montcalm wins victory at Carillon; the French lost Fort Frontenac, and Fort Duquesne
- 1759 The French Canadians lose Forts Niagara and Saint-Frédéric; at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham (now a park in Québec City) British general James Wolfe defeated French General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm; Québec surrenders to England
- 1760 Montréal surrenders to England
- 1763 Treaty of Paris: French Canada is surrendered to Great Britain, but France keeps the Caribbean island of Guadaloupe
The British Royal Proclamation re-named Canada as the Province of Quebec
- 1774 The Québec Act passed in the British Parliament in order to keep French-Canadians (99% of the

- population of Québec) from joining the imminent American Revolution. The Québécois got their first Charter of (civil) Rights including rights to their Catholicism, the French language and Francophone culture.
- 1775 George Washington invaded Canada but lost at the Battle of Trois Rivières (on the St. Lawrence River). Washington's army withdrew to Fort Ticonderoga (New York state)
- 1783 American colonists loyal to Britain (Loyalists) fled to Canada, increasing the number of Anglophiles in Canada.
- 1778 The French language *Gazette littéraire* is founded
- 1784 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia separated from the province of Québec
- 1791 Britain separated Canada into Upper Canada (English speakers with their own government) and Lower Canada (Québécois-French population with its own government).
- 1806 The French language newspaper *Canadien* is founded
- 1829 McGill University (English language university) founded in Montreal
- 1840 The (British) Act of Union for Canada ends ethnic rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada by creating a unified Canada in the Province of Canada.
- 1851 British Canada adopts the American-style monetary system (dollars and cents)
- 1852 L'Université Laval (French speaking university) founded in Québec City
- 1857 The British Canadian capital is moved from Montréal to Ottawa
- 1867 British North America Acts (in the UK) created the Confederation for the major eastern Canadian provinces: Québec, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and New Brunswick formed the Dominion of Canada. The other provinces joined the Confederation from 1870 to 1999.
- 1922 Lionel Groulx publishes *L'Appel de la race*, the first major novel in 20th century Québec; it is a controversial work dealing with French-Canadian identity.
- 1944 – 1959 Period of the Quiet Revolution: Québec was controlled by a conservative government (the Union Nationale plus the Catholic Church); meanwhile

	Pierre Trudeau was at the center of liberal opposition; the Catholic Church's influence diminished; Anglo economic dominance lessened; Hydro-Québec gave the Québec economy strength; and a pro-sovereignty movement was led by the liberal René Lévesque.
1963 – 1973	The Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) violently (5 people killed) campaigned for independence for Québec.
1965	Canada adopts the Maple Leaf as the national flag.
1968	Pierre Trudeau (liberal) elected Prime Minister of Canada
1970	October Crisis: the British trade commissioner (James Laporte) was kidnapped and the Vice-Premier (Pierre Laporte) was killed as a reprisal; Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act against the militants.
1976	Olympic Games in Montréal.
1976	The pro-independence Parti Québécois won election under the separatist René Lévesque by proposing to hold a referendum on sovereignty for Québec rather than total separation from Canada; Trudeau advocated, on the other hand, the “patriation” of Canada’s Constitution from the UK, which existed only in the British North America Act, which the UK Parliament controlled. All Canadian provinces accepted the
1980	Québec referendum: 40% in favor; 60% opposed.
1982	All Canadian provinces except Québec accepted the patriation of the Canadian Constitution.
1984	Le Cirque de Soleil founded
1995	Second referendum: also rejected: 50.6% against; 49.4% in favor.
2013	Philippe Couillard (b. 1957): elected Premier of Québec, one of the eleven Canadian provinces
2015	Québec’s “special status” within Canada remains unresolved; the Queen of England remains the titular head of state of Canada.

GOVERNMENT: Provincial constitutional democracy, under the central Canadian government.

PRESIDENT: Philippe Couillard (2013 – 2017; Liberal Party)

PRINCIPAL PARTIES:

Liberal Party (Parti Libéral)
Parti Québécois (Québec sovereignty party)

MAJOR MEMBERS OF INTELLIGENTSIA IN HISTORY:

POETRY:

Marc Lescarbot (1570 – 1642): “Adieu à la Nouvelle-France”
(epic poem)

François-Xavier Garneau (1809 – 1866)

Louis Fréchette (1839 – 1908)

Arthur Guindon (1864 – 1923)

Émile Nelligan (1879 – 1941)

Paul Morin (1889 – 1963)

Ernestine (Medjé) Vézina (1896 – 1981)

Alain Grandbois (1900 – 1975)

Saint-Denys Garneau (1912 – 1943)

Anne Hébert (1916 – 1980)

Claude Gabeau (1925 – 1971)

Gaston Miron (b. 1928)

Paul-Marie Lapointe (b. 1929)

Paul Chamberland (b. 1939)

Nicole Brossard (b. 1943)

François Charron (b. 1952)

NOVEL:

Gabrielle Roy (1909 – 1983)

André Langevin (1927 – 2009)

Jean Joubert (b. 1928)

Jacques Godbout (b. 1933)

Jacques Poulin (b. 1937)

Marie-Claire Blais (b. 1939)

Gil Courtemanche (1943 – 2011)

Victor-Lévy Beaulieu (b. 1945)

Gaétan Soucy (1958 – 1913)

Jean Barbe (b. 1962)

CINEMA:

Claude Jutra (1913 – 1986): *Mon oncle Antoine* (1971)

Gille Carle (1928 – 2009): *La Vie heureuse de Léopold Z* (1965)

Michel Brault (b. 1928 – 2013): *Les Ordres* (1970)

Jean Baudin (b. 1939): *Le Matou* (1984); *Nouvelle-France* (2004)

Denys Arcand (b. 1941): *The Decline of the American Empire*
(1986); *Jésus de Montréal* (1989)

Léa Pool (b. 1950): *Mouvement du désir* (1994)

Robert Lepage (b. 1957): *Le Polygraphe* (1997); *The Far Side of the Moon* (2003)

Denis Villeneuve (b. 1967): *Sicario* (2015)

Philippe Falardeau (b. 1968): *Monsieur Lazhar* (2011)

Xavier Dolan (b. 1989): *Les Amours imaginaires* (2010)

