***Chapter 4***

**Part 1: Political Choices in Contemporary Quebec**

Quebec’s political status in Canada:

 -1980 Referendum: close, but no side wins

 -Patriation of the constitution/Constitution Act 1982: Canada can make its own decisions

 -Meech Lake Accord (1987): change the roles of the provinces

 -Charlottetown Accord (1992): Same idea

 -1995 Referendum: very very close, still a no side win

Indigenous rights:

 -Bill C-31 & Indian status

 -Oka crisis (1990): municipal govt wants to expand a golf course on indigenous territory without asking. The indigenous people get mad. The situation escalates and the Canadian military gets called in.

 -Creation of Nunavut (1999): big deal, acknowledging that indigenous populations are not homogeneous

 -Paix des Braves (2002): between the QC government and the Cree, promising to work better together especially for hydroelectric projects

 -Truth and Reconciliation Commission (2008): looking at residential schools and their ongoing impact

**Part 2: Economic Choices in Contemporary Quebec**

1980s recession: bad times, businesses close

State’s role:

 -social programs: to help people get through the recession

 -neo-liberalism: countries should be able to trade with whoever they want

 -privatization: companies like to make money, so they don’t want to be nationalized

Globalization: NAFTA: US Canada and Mexico sign a free trade agreement

\*Devitalization of communities:

 -single industry towns: Asbestos, other mining town

**Part 3: Social Choices in Contemporary Quebec**

Aging population:

 -Cause: baby boomers are getting older

 -Consequences: less people working (retired), health care demands increase

Low birth rate:

 -Cause: birth control, family values changed, abortion laws change, yay women!

 -consequences/solutions: family allowance (more kids = more $$$), daycare (cheap), parental leave is longer (Canada 18 months)

Immigration groups:

-main groups: French speaking immigrants, French speaking countries, overall very multicultural

 -integration: school, special programs to Frenchify them

Indigenous peoples living conditions: for the most part=awful

 Reserve system isn’t working, many families living in one house, no electricity. Birth rate is very high

Gender equality: getting better

**Part 4: Cultural choices in Contemporary Quebec**

Language issues:

 -signs: supposed to have bigger font for french

 -instruction (schooling): only in french for immigrants

 -indigenous languages: in danger (except Inuktitut)

Quebec’s cultural policy and funding: promoting French arts (music, art, books etc. laws for content on TV and radio)

Information society

 -mass media: news and information are everywhere all the time

 -internet:

**Part 5: Environmental choices in Contemporary Quebec**

state of the environment: not good, global warming

environmental management: overall trying to do better (laws)

ozone layer & climate change: getting worse

resource exploitation: hydroelectricity (iffy choice) , better for the environment, forestry