

## UNIT 15: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AMERICAS AFTER WORLD WAR II

### 15:1a Canada 1945-2000:

- After World War II Canada's economy boomed and immigration increased.
- From 1949 to 1984 Canada gradually introduced universal health care.
- Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's "One Canada" program and the Vietnam War strained U.S.-Canadian relations.
- In 1969 the national government officially adopted bilingualism. New Brunswick is the only official bilingual province.
- The "quiet revolution" that began in the 1960s secularized Québec and increased the sense of separatism among the *Québécois*.
- During the 1960s the *Front de Libération du Québec* (FLQ) conducted terrorist activities in Québec.



- Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau moved troops into Québec and destroyed the FLQ.
- Beginning in 1974 the Québec government began restricting the use of any language besides French. Many non-French speakers left the province.

## 15:1b Canada 1945-2000:



- The Québec government refused to negotiate with the national government on independence and in 1995 a referendum on independence failed by less than 1%. The “Clarity Act” stated that Québec could not become independent without a “clear majority” vote.
- The 1982 Constitution protected French and British language rights.
- The 1993 NAFTA increased trade with the U.S.. Canadians are concerned about the impact of “Americanization” on their economy and society.

PM Jean Chrétien



PM Paul Martin



# 15:1c Canada:

