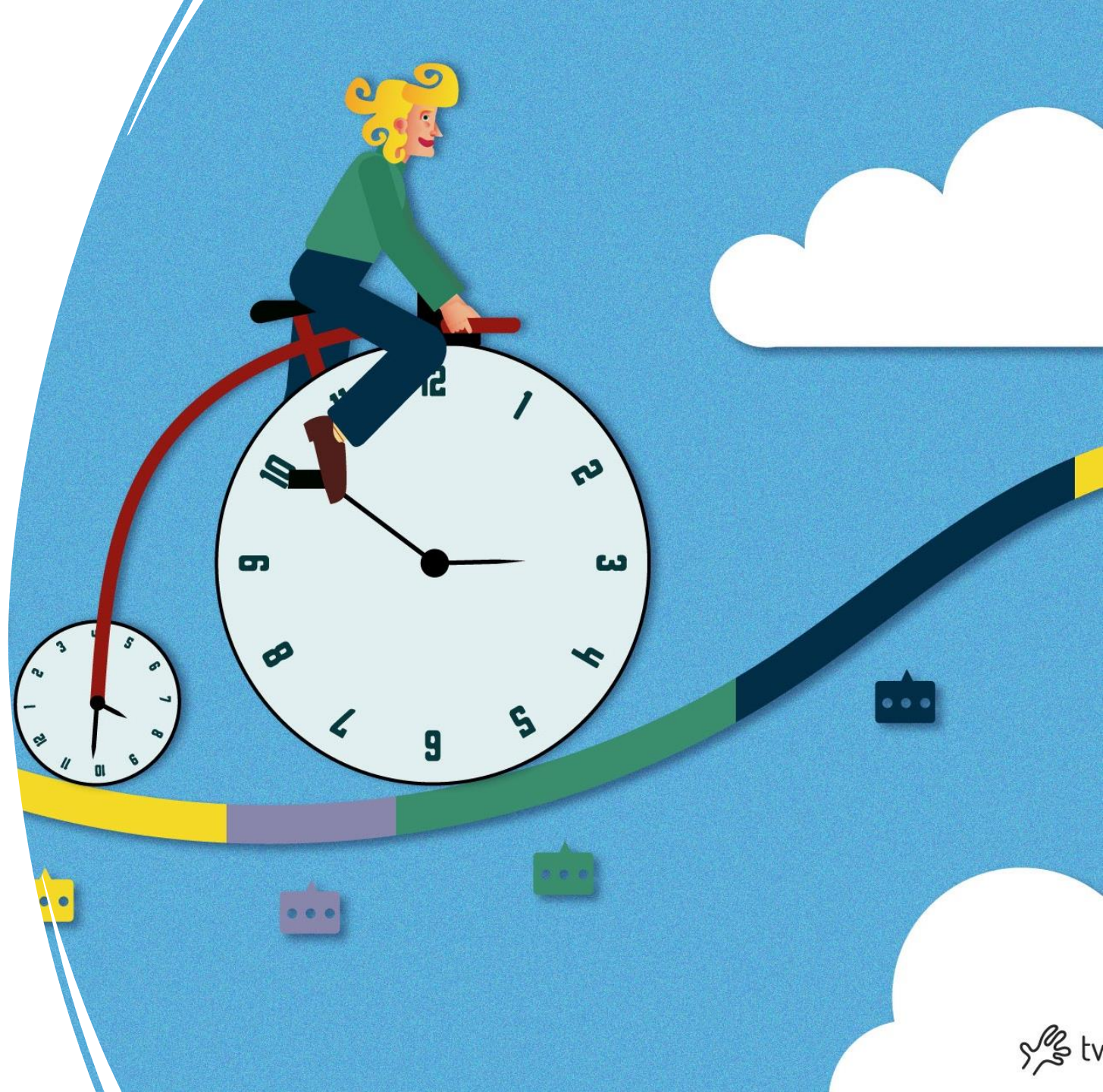


Timelines



1. 1840 – Act of union brought the two parts of Canada together
2. Protectionism
3. French immigration to US 1860's(Cause & Consequence)
4. Imperialism & Nationalism
5. Pasteurizing milk ... Why?
6. Abitibi and Saguenay
7. Unions
8. Women's right to vote
9. Great depression & politics
10. Baby Boom 1945-1960
11. Urban vs. rural
12. Quebec wants control over spending in social areas
13. Hydro plants & Indigenous people
14. FLQ vs. Parti Quebecois
15. Things that affect birth rate - baby boom, contraception, women working, Childhood mortality
16. Devitalization of small cities and farms
17. Oka Crisis
18. Meech lake cause and consequence of failure
19. Canadian armed forces
20. John A. MacDonald (3 parts of his platform)
21. Quiet Revolution

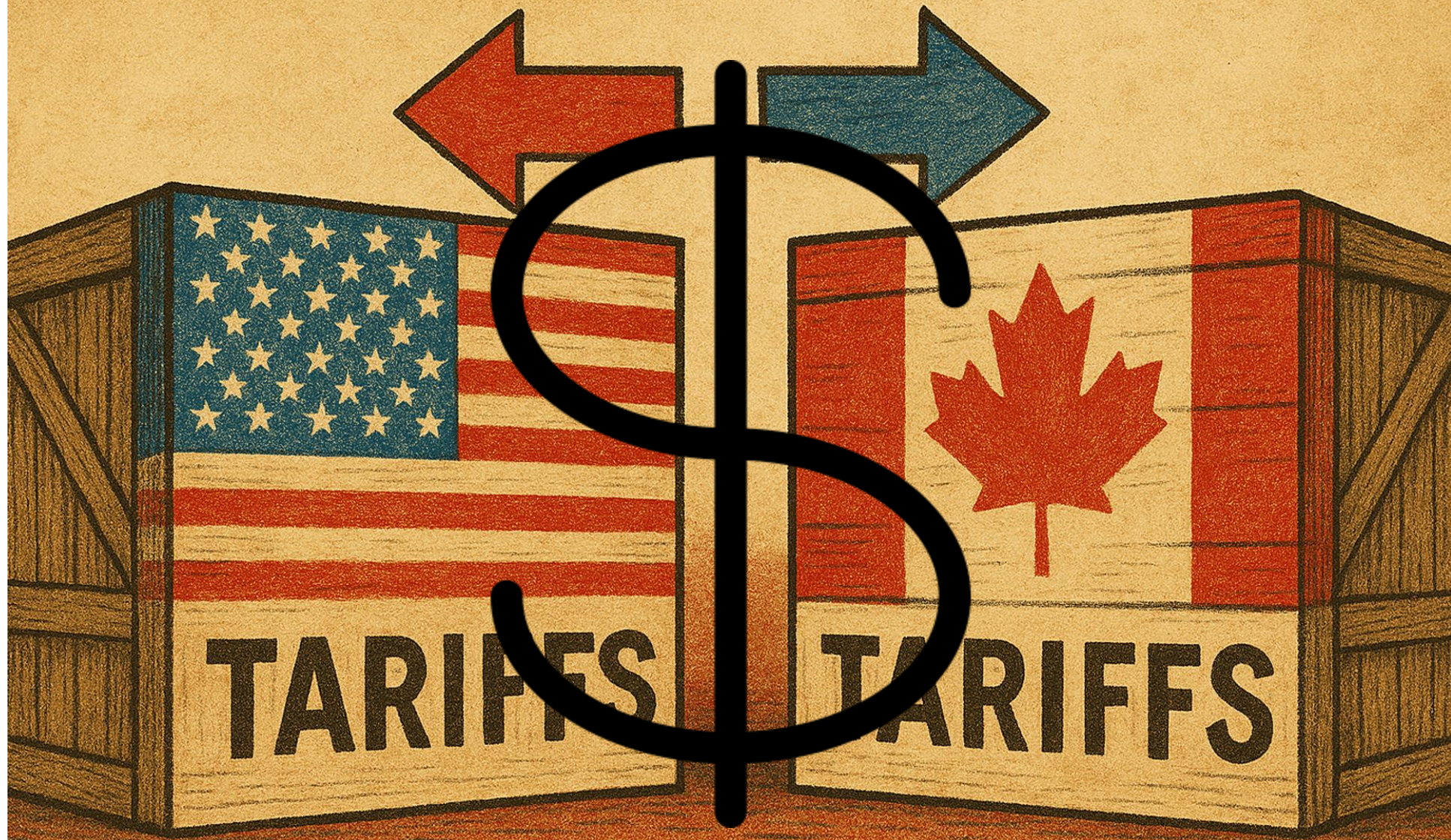
1867





Chala Gladden





John A.
MacDonald





Maurice Duplessis

Keep everything
the same





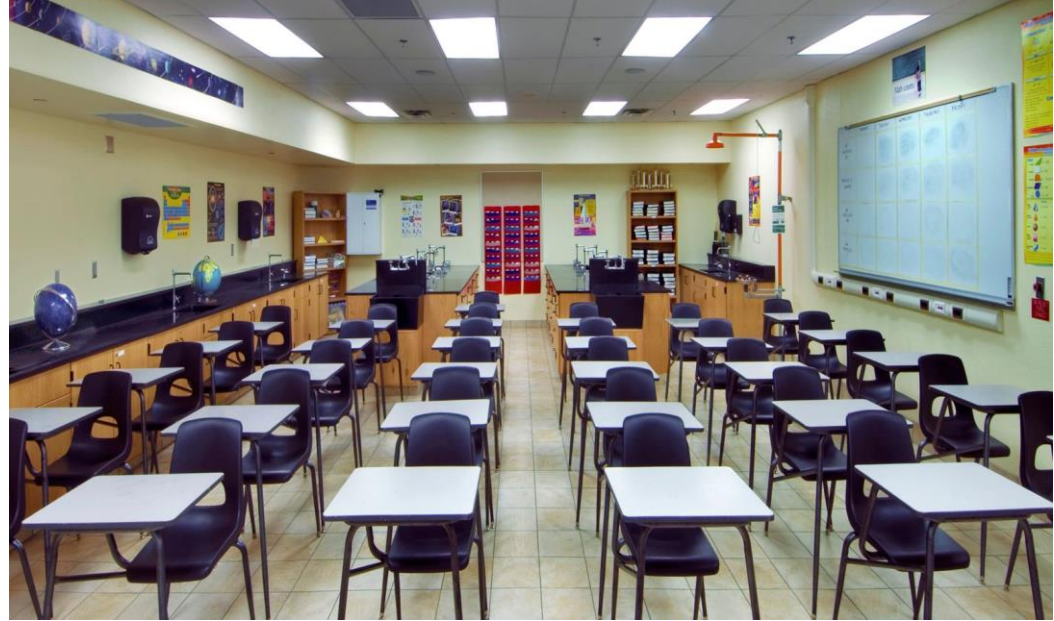
Jean Lesage

Change everything



Quiet Revolution

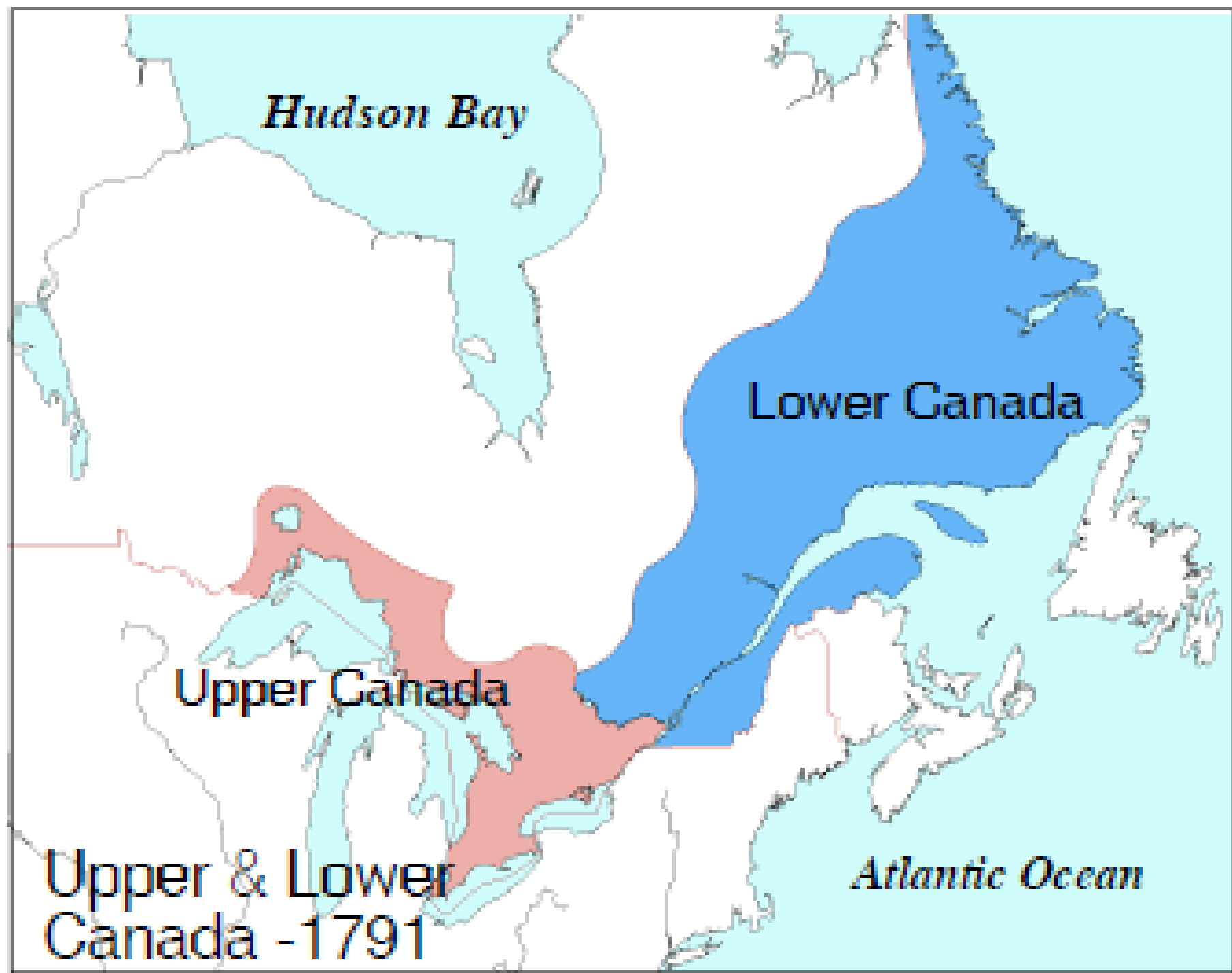








***Hydro
Québec***



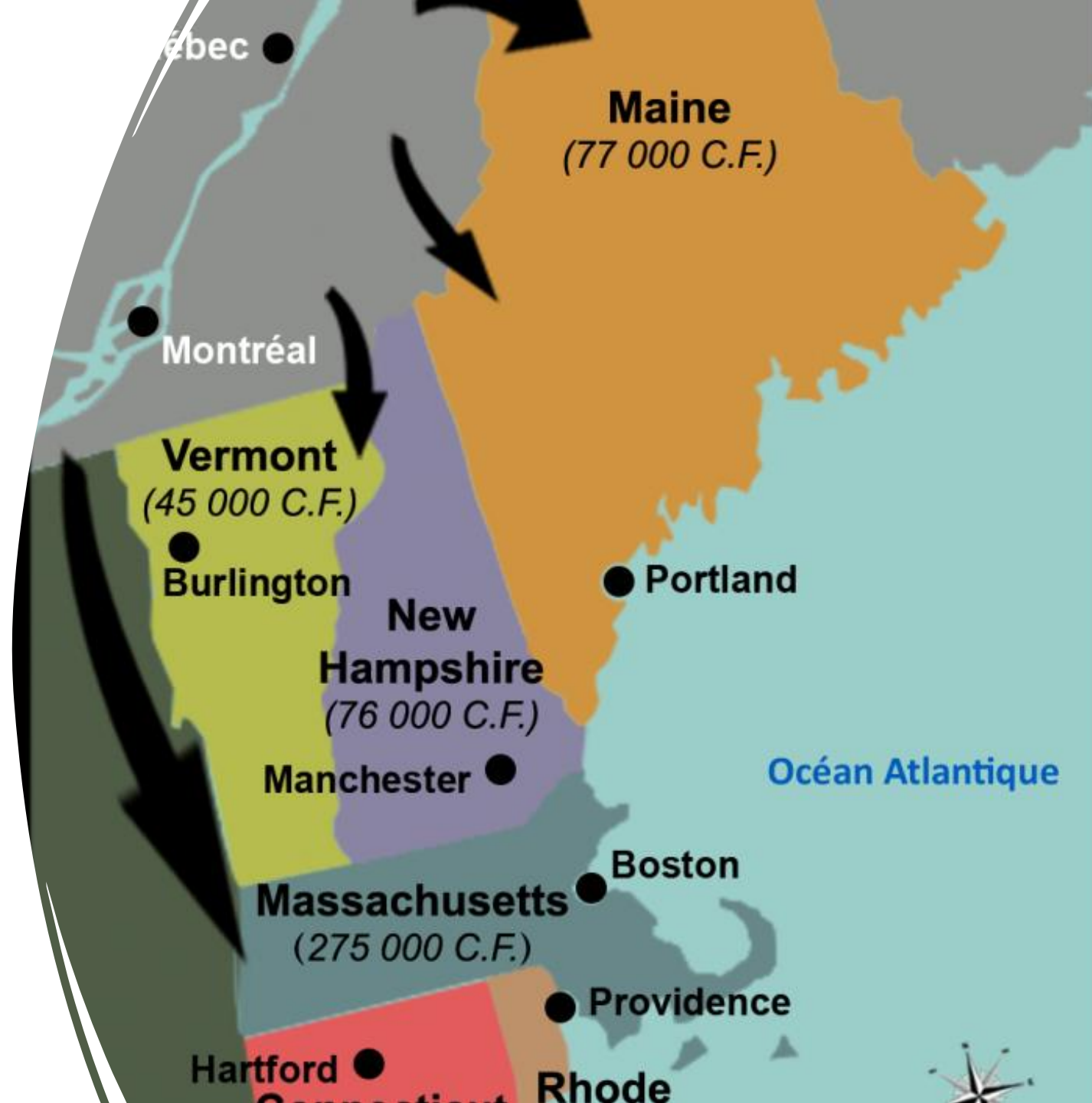
1840 – Act of union
brought the two
parts of Canada
together





Protectionism

French immigration to US 1860's(Cause & Consequence)



Imperialism & Nationalism



Pasteurizing milk ... Why?

Raw vs. Pasteurized



What's the difference?

Raw Milk

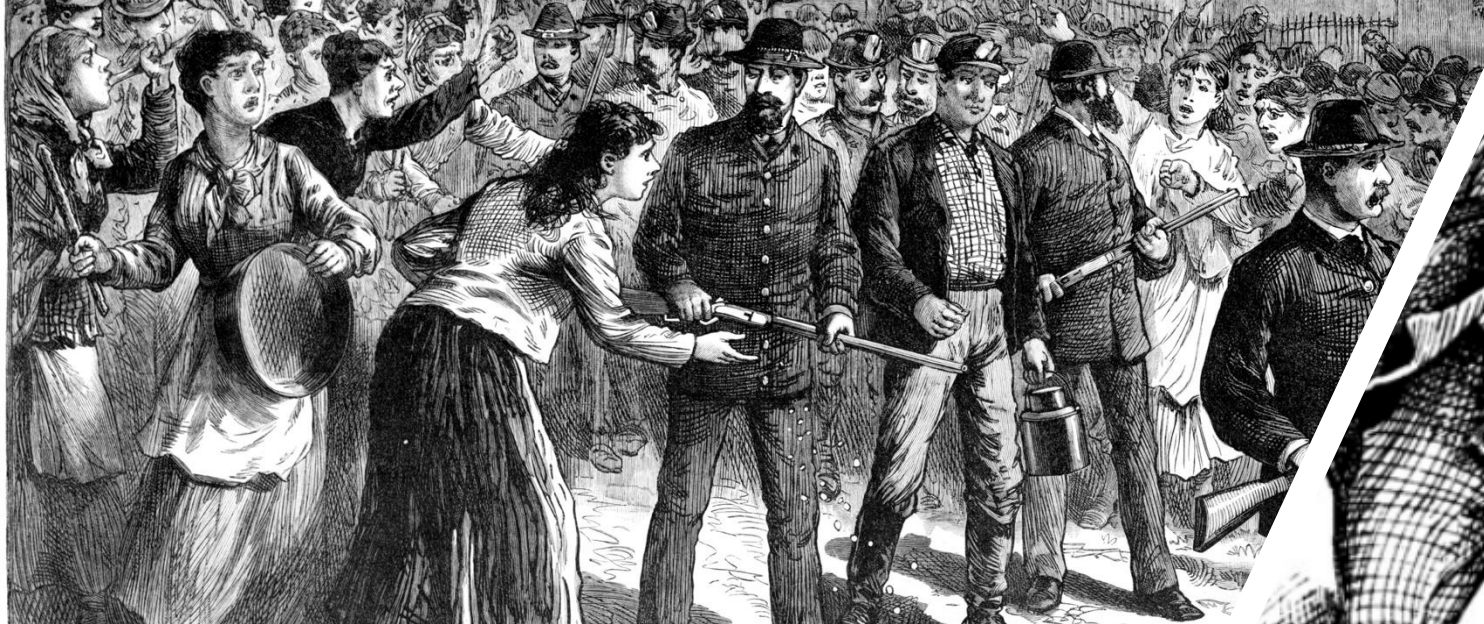
- Not heat-treated after milking
- Contains naturally occurring bacteria (both beneficial and harmful)
- Often marketed as “more natural” or nutrient-dense
- Higher risk of foodborne illness

Pasteurized Milk

- Briefly heated to kill harmful pathogens
- Regulated and widely available in grocery stores
- Significantly lower risk of contamination
- Longer shelf life









1960

Women in Quebec were granted the right to vote in provincial elections in 1940. First Nations women were excluded from the federal vote until 1960.



Women's right to vote

Women's right to vote in Canada

- 1791 If they owned property
- 1917 In the military or related to Military personnel
- 1918 Women over 21 (except Indigenous)
- 1921 Most women
- 1960 All women





Great depression & politics

Jobs

Higher tariffs,

Public works

Relief programs

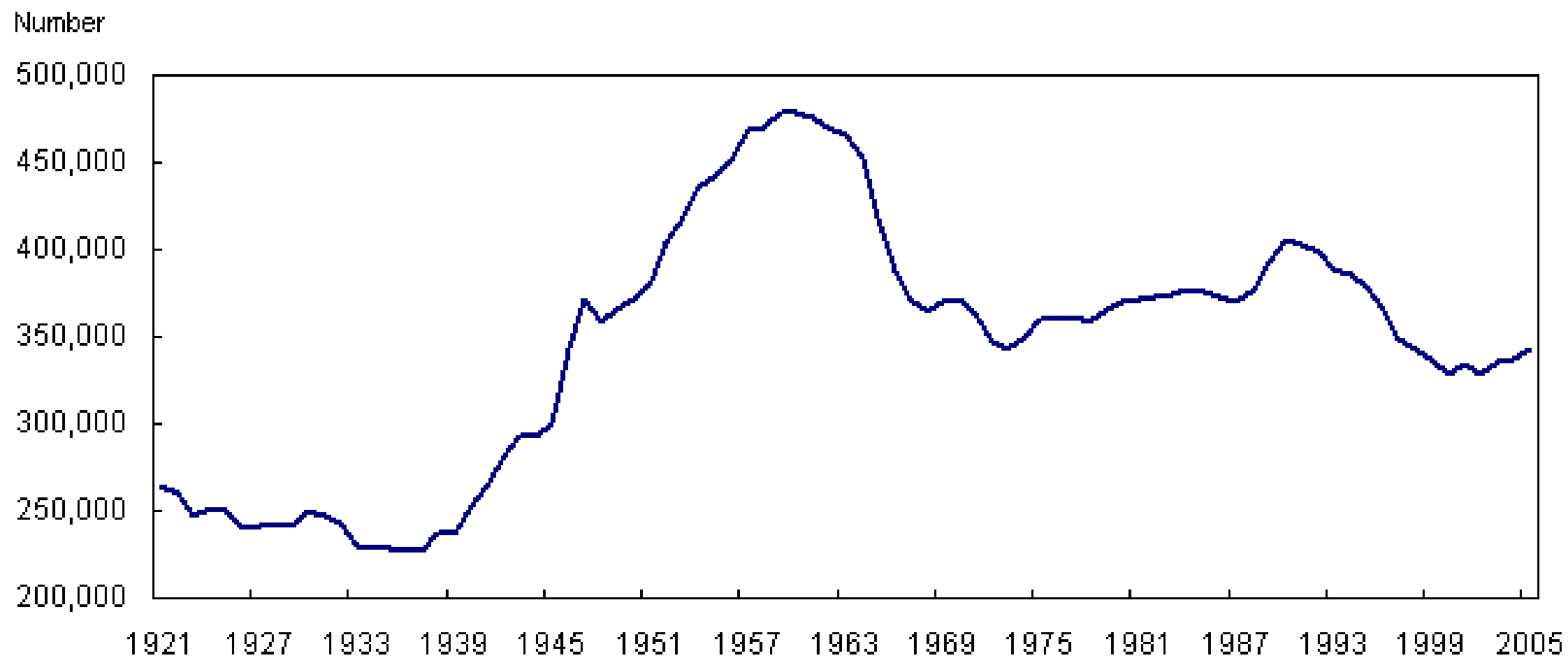
Unemployment insurance,

Pensions,

Public health care



Baby Boom 1945-1960





Struggles between Quebec & Canada



Hydro Dams/Plants and Indigenous people







NO, to Hydro
Innu Nation
Corrupted
Consultants

No Dam for
Quebec Hydro
NO Deal

Consultation
Innu
al



FLQ (A terrorist organization) 1970







PIERRE LAPORTE



JAMES CROSS









Rene Levesque
(Partie Quebecois)
1980







ARCHIVES

NON

58.8%

OUI

41.2%

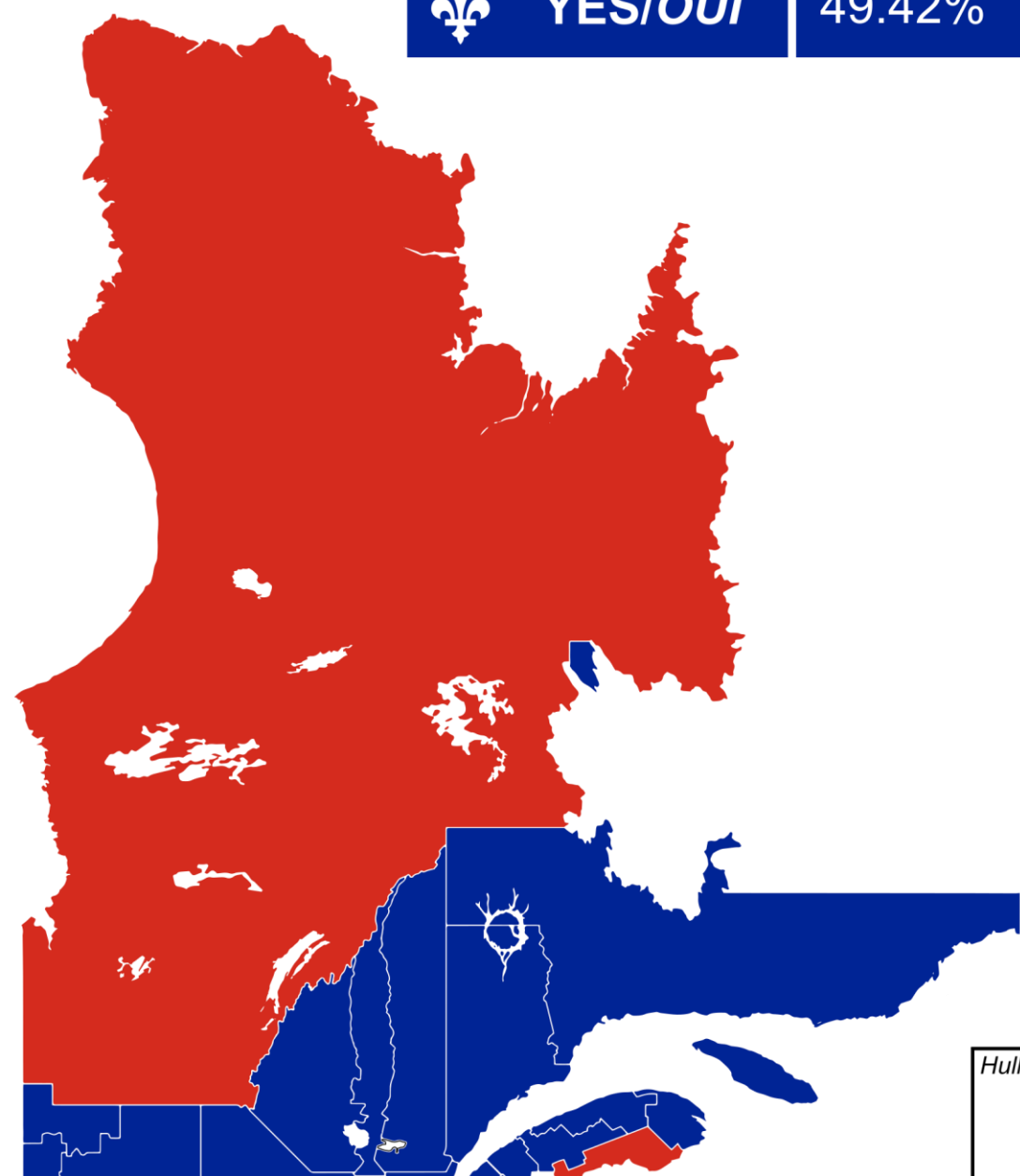
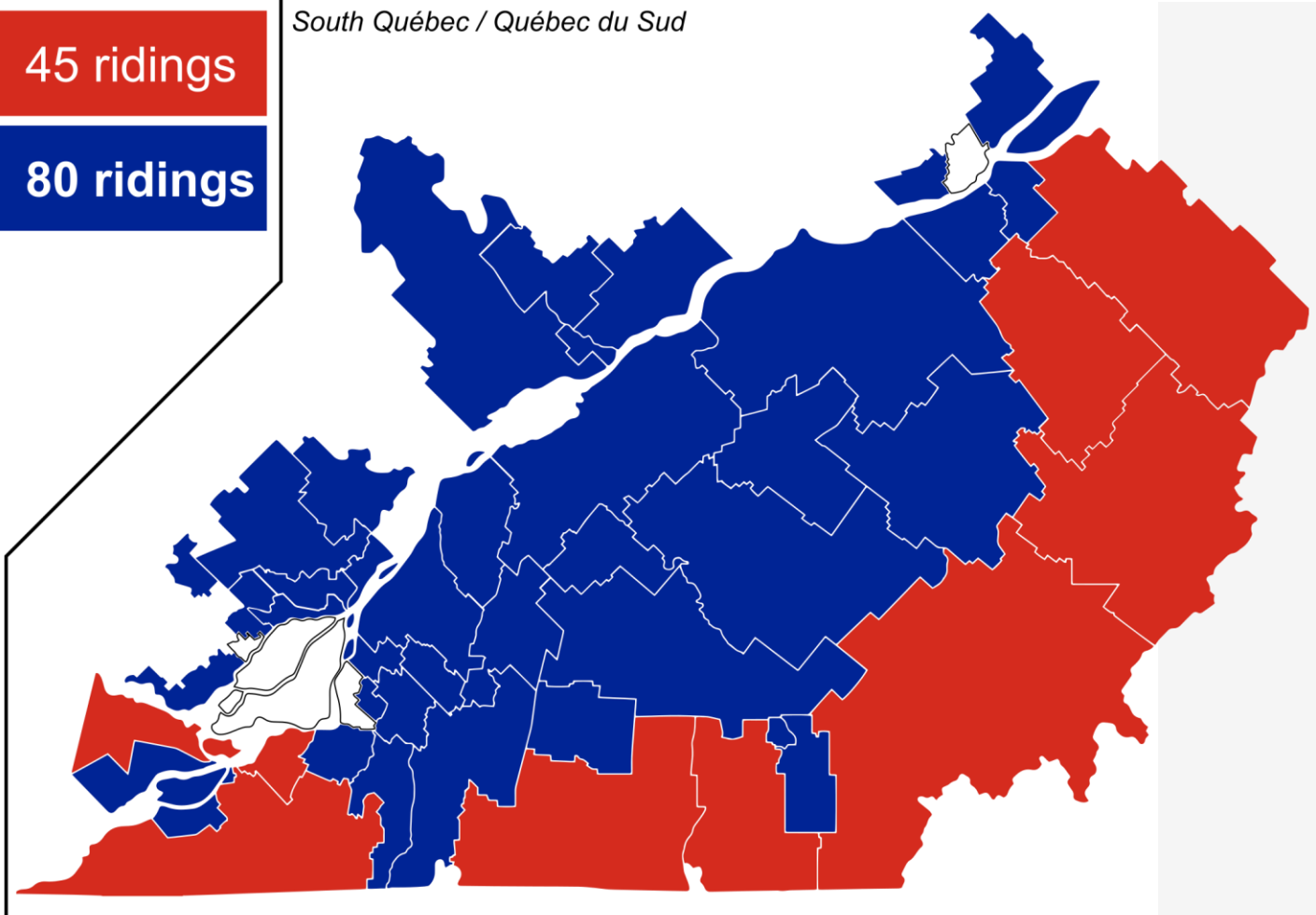


Jacques Parizeau
1995

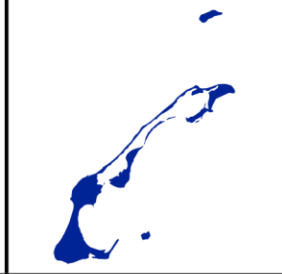


	NO/NON	50.58%	45 ridings
	YES/OUI	49.42%	80 ridings

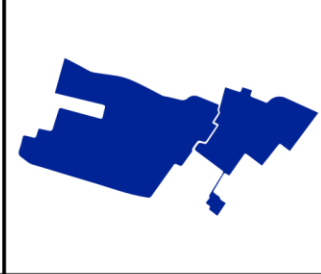
South Québec / Québec du Sud



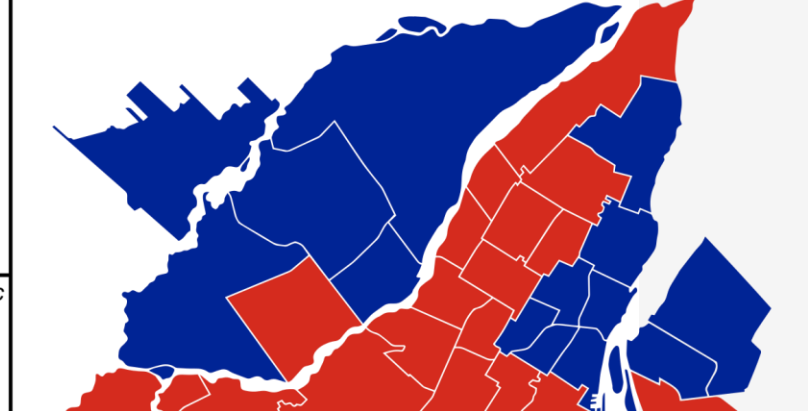
Îles-de-la-Madeleine



Saguenay



Montreal / Montréal



Hull-Chapleau



Québec City / Ville de Québec

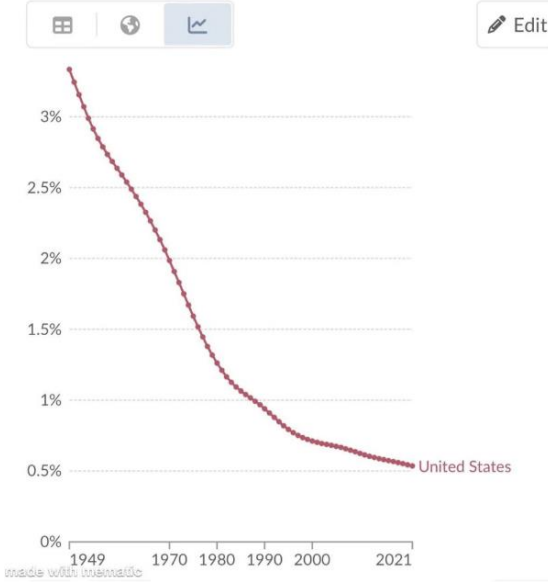




Infant mortality rate

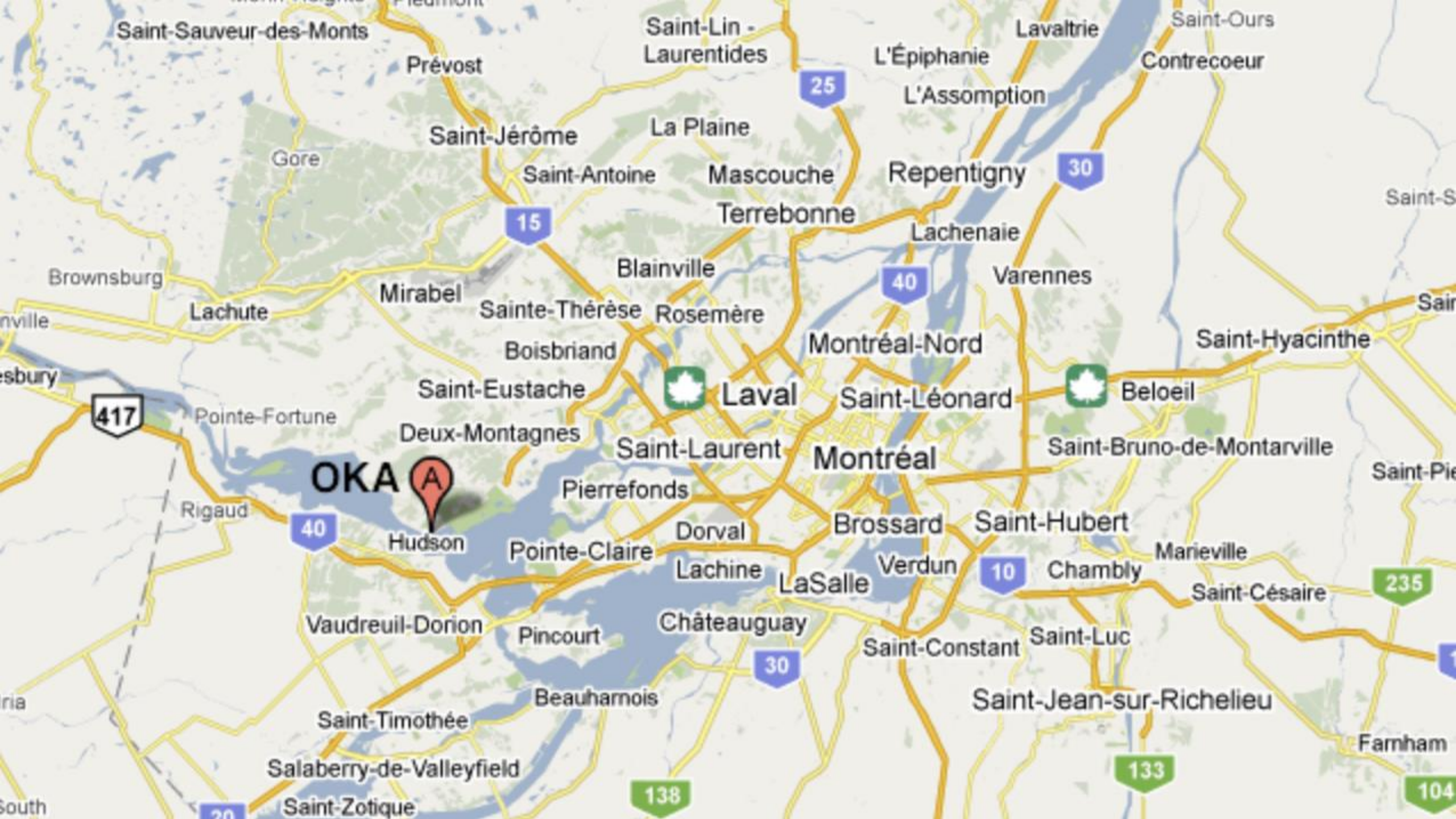
The estimated share of newborns who die before they are one year old.

Our World in Data



Contraception methods









A large, irregularly shaped rock stands in a grassy field with a dense forest of green trees in the background. The rock is painted with a white map of the state of Missouri. The text "THIS IS MOHAWK LAND" is written in large, bold, red capital letters across the center of the map. The map is outlined in black and has a decorative, scalloped border. The rock is positioned slightly to the left of the center of the frame.

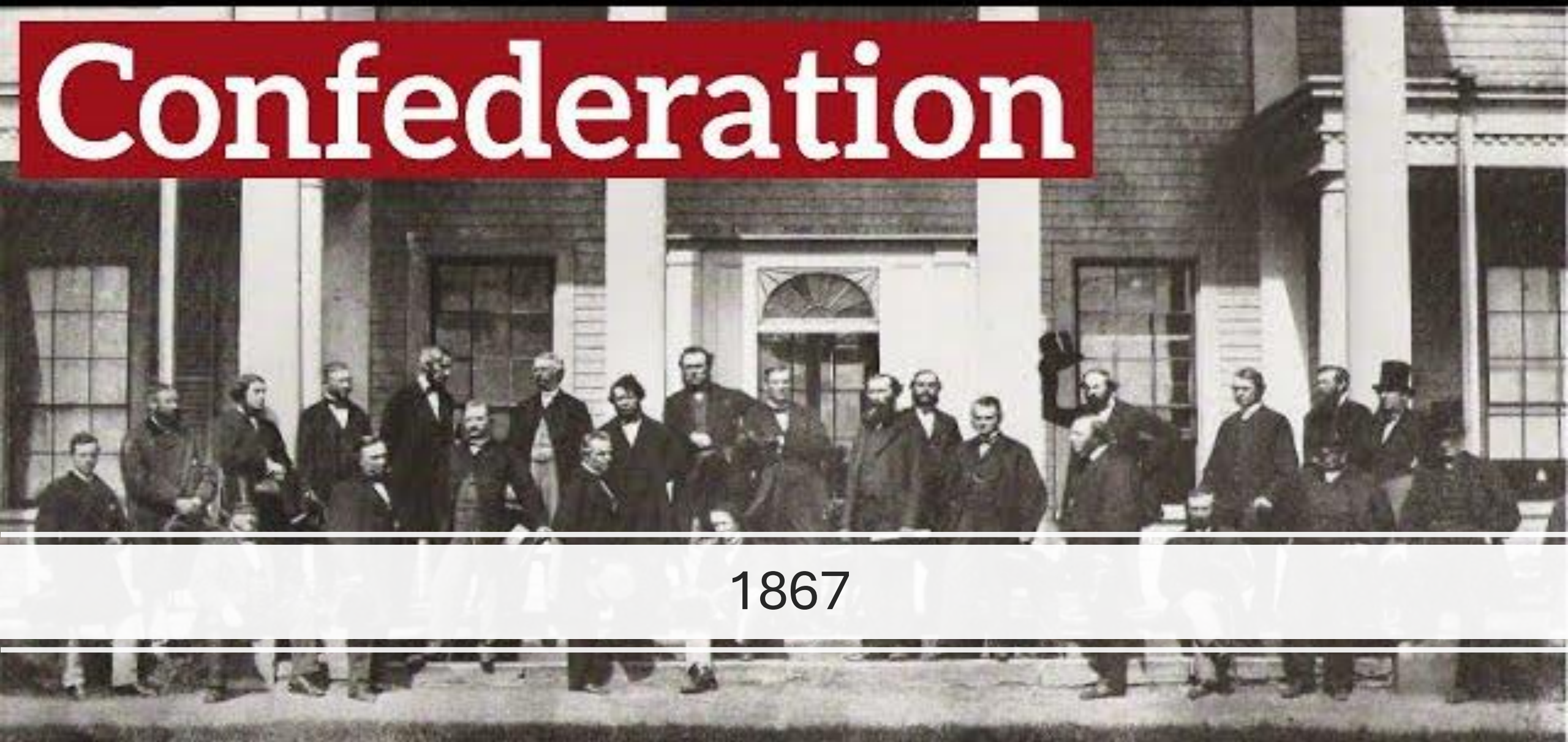
THIS
IS
MOHAWK
LAND











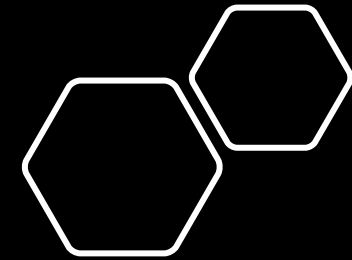
Confederation

1867

Today in History

The Statute of Westminster changes Canada forever

December 11, 1931



1982



A scenic view of Meech Lake. In the foreground, a large, weathered log lies on the rocky shore. The lake's surface is covered in gentle ripples. The far shore is lined with a dense forest of trees displaying vibrant autumn foliage in shades of orange, yellow, and green. The sky above is a pale blue with soft, white clouds.

Meech Lake
Accord
1987- 1990

An effort an agreement
between the Federal and
Provincial Governments

To recognize Quebec as a
distinct society within
Canada, authorizing the
government to preserve and
promote this identity.





Elijah Harper - Manitoba



Clyde Wells - Newfoundland

7

Since the inclusion of the project in the Liberal platform in 1938, the matter was being taken seriously and Godbout intended to keep his word on this point. The time for this reform had come; Québec was the last [place] in Canada that still resisted because of pressure from the Catholic Church. Many women were waiting to see the results of their efforts

Gilles Gallichan, "Le Québec, le Canada et la Seconde Guerre mondiale," *Assemblée nationale du Québec*, 21st legislature, 1st session (February 20, 1940 to June 22, 1940), <http://www.assnat.qc.ca/fr/travaux-parlementaires/assemblee-nationale/21-1/introduction-historique.html?retourVersHistoire=oai>, accessed September 27, 2023. [Translation]

8

Every year, [the suffragettes] found a legislator who supported their cause to sponsor¹ bills [Elected member] Henry Miles agreed to introduce [in 1922] the first of these bills. Fourteen bills were tabled before the last one was finally passed.

1. Sponsor: present

Elections Québec, "... of Québec women . . .," *Élections Québec*, <https://www.electionsquebec.qc.ca/en/understand/understanding-...-of-quebec-women-.../>, accessed February 15, 2024.

9

. . . The owners of small and medium-size businesses in Québec, which had the productivity of their enterprises at heart as well as the Québec economy in general, insisted on the necessity of a trained and educated workforce.

Université de Sherbrooke, "Adoption de la Loi sur . . .," *Bilan du siècle*, <http://bilan.usherbrooke.ca/bilan/pages/evenements/717.html#:~:text=26%20mai%201943,%C3%A9cole%20avant%20'%C3%A2ge%20permis>, accessed September 27, 2023. [Translation]

10

Québec suffragettes

19

②

... There was panic in every stock exchange ... on “Black Thursday,” as it was called by most Canadian newspapers. The New York ... and Montréal stock markets collapsed

Claude Bouchard and Robert Lagassé, *Nouvelle-France, Canada, Québec: Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Montréal: Beauchemin, 1986), 240. [Translation]

20

... Canada and Québec continued to enjoy a period of growth and prosperity. Cities expanded significantly. People had hope for the future, and consumption increased. For the first time, culture became widely available. People had access to radio, movies, etc.

Eve Bernier Cormier et al., *Chroniques du Québec et du Canada: 1840 à nos jours*, History of Québec and Canada, Secondary IV (Montréal: ERPI, 2017), student textbook, 232. [Translation]

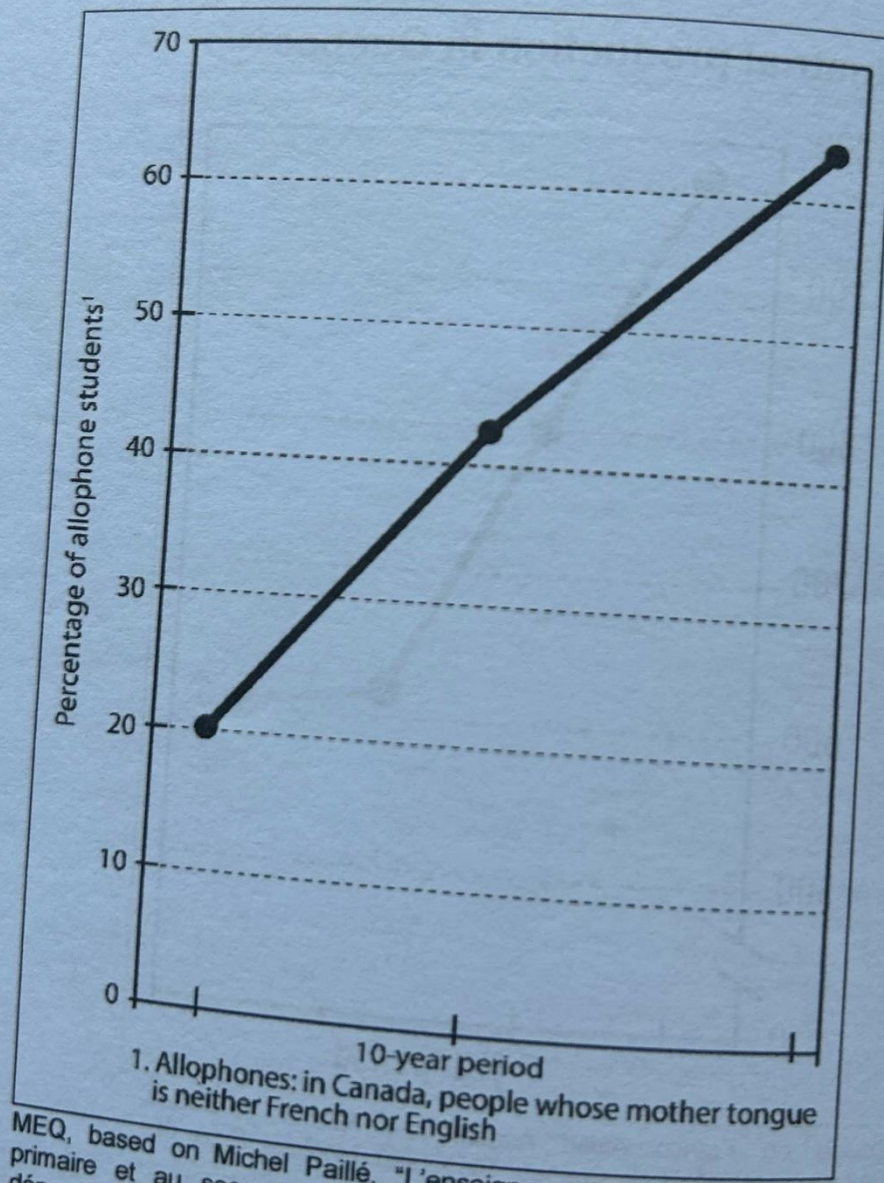
①

Québec flag



23

Percentage of allophone students enrolled in the French education sector for Québec as a whole



26

[The g
[The v
genero
grantin

Fernande Roy

1. Act of Union (1840)

The Act of Union was passed in **1840**.

The Act of Union united **Upper Canada** and **Lower Canada** into one colony.

The British hoped the Act of Union would help **assimilate** the French Canadians.

2. Protectionism

Protectionism is the use of tariffs on imported goods to protect local businesses.

One purpose of protectionism was to encourage Canadians to buy **Canadian** products.

3. French Canadian Immigration to the United States (1860s)

During the 1860s, many French Canadians left Quebec because there were not enough **jobs**.

Another reason for leaving was a lack of available **farmland** for farming.

Many French Canadians found work in **textile** factories in the United States.

One consequence of this migration was that Quebec lost many **workers**.

4. Imperialism and Nationalism

Imperialism is when a country gains power by controlling other **territories**.

Nationalism is a strong feeling of pride and loyalty toward one's **nation**.

Many French Canadians wanted to protect their **culture**, language, and religion.

5. Pasteurization of Milk

Milk is pasteurized by **heating** it to kill harmful bacteria.

Pasteurization helped reduce diseases such as **tuberculosis**.

Pasteurization made milk **safer** to drink.

Abitibi and Saguenay

The regions of Abitibi and Saguenay were developed mainly for their natural **resources**.

Abitibi became known for its **mining** industry.

Saguenay became famous for its forestry and **aluminum** industries.

7. Labour Unions

Labour **unions** represent workers.

Labour unions fought for better **hours**, wages, and working conditions.

One goal of unions was to reduce the length of the **workday**.

8. Women's Right to Vote

Women gained the right to vote in Canadian **federal** elections in 1918.

Women gained the right to vote in **Quebec** provincial elections in **1940**.

The fight for women's voting rights was led by many women's **organizations** (or **unions**, if accepted).

9. The Great Depression and Politics

The Great Depression began in **1929**.

During the Great Depression, unemployment became very **high**.

Many politicians promised to create more **jobs**.

Governments also promised to provide **relief** to struggling families.

Sir John A. Macdonald

Sir John A. Macdonald's National Policy had **three** (3) main parts.

The first part was **protectionism** (protective tariffs).

The second part encouraged **settlement** of the Canadian **West**.

The third part was the construction of the **Canadian Pacific** Railway.

11. The Quiet Revolution

The Quiet Revolution began in the **1960s**.

During the Quiet Revolution, the government took greater control over **education** and health care.

Hydro-Québec became a **Crown** corporation.

The Quiet Revolution strengthened **Quebec** identity.

One goal of the Quiet Revolution was to reduce the influence of the **Catholic** Church.

Review

Plot coordinates
& find correlation

X	Y
2	12
4	10
5	5
3	9
6	11
1	0
4	9
7	15
6	9

Determine where
these two lines meet

$$3X + 7Y = 21$$

$$4X - 7Y = 42$$

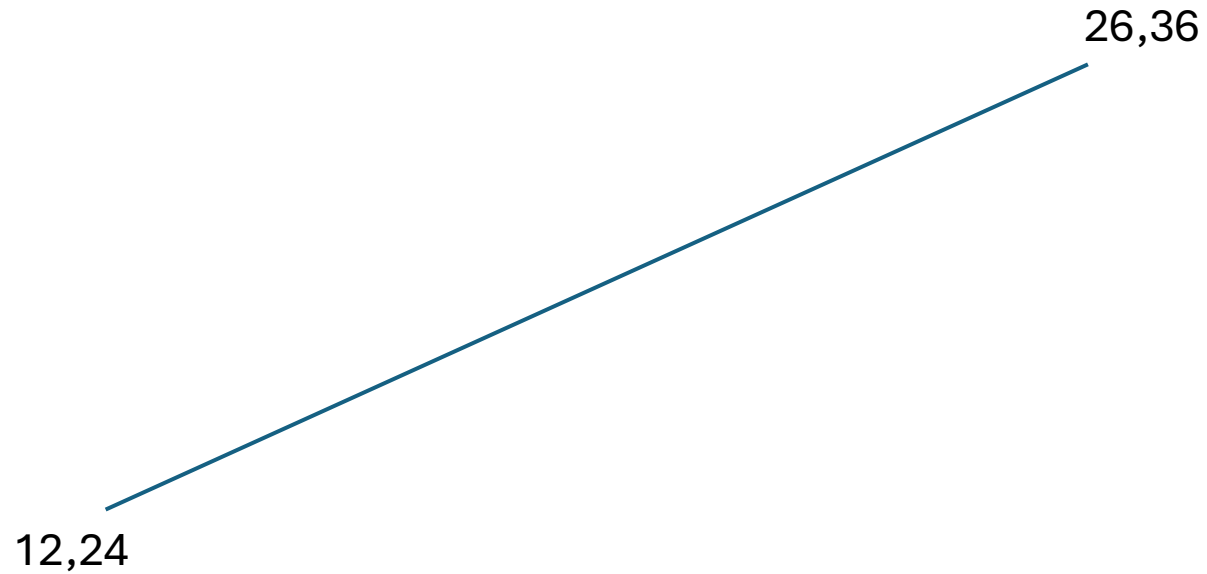
(,)

$$5X + 2Y = 10$$

$$X - 2Y = 20$$

(,)

Find the slope, midpoint, & distance of this line

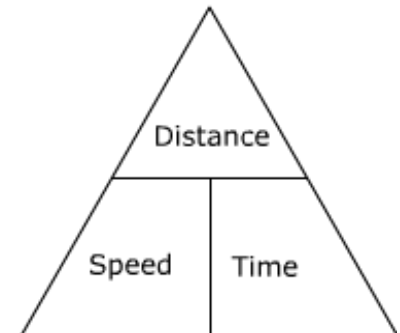


$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

If you travel this distance for 2 hours, what is your **average speed**?



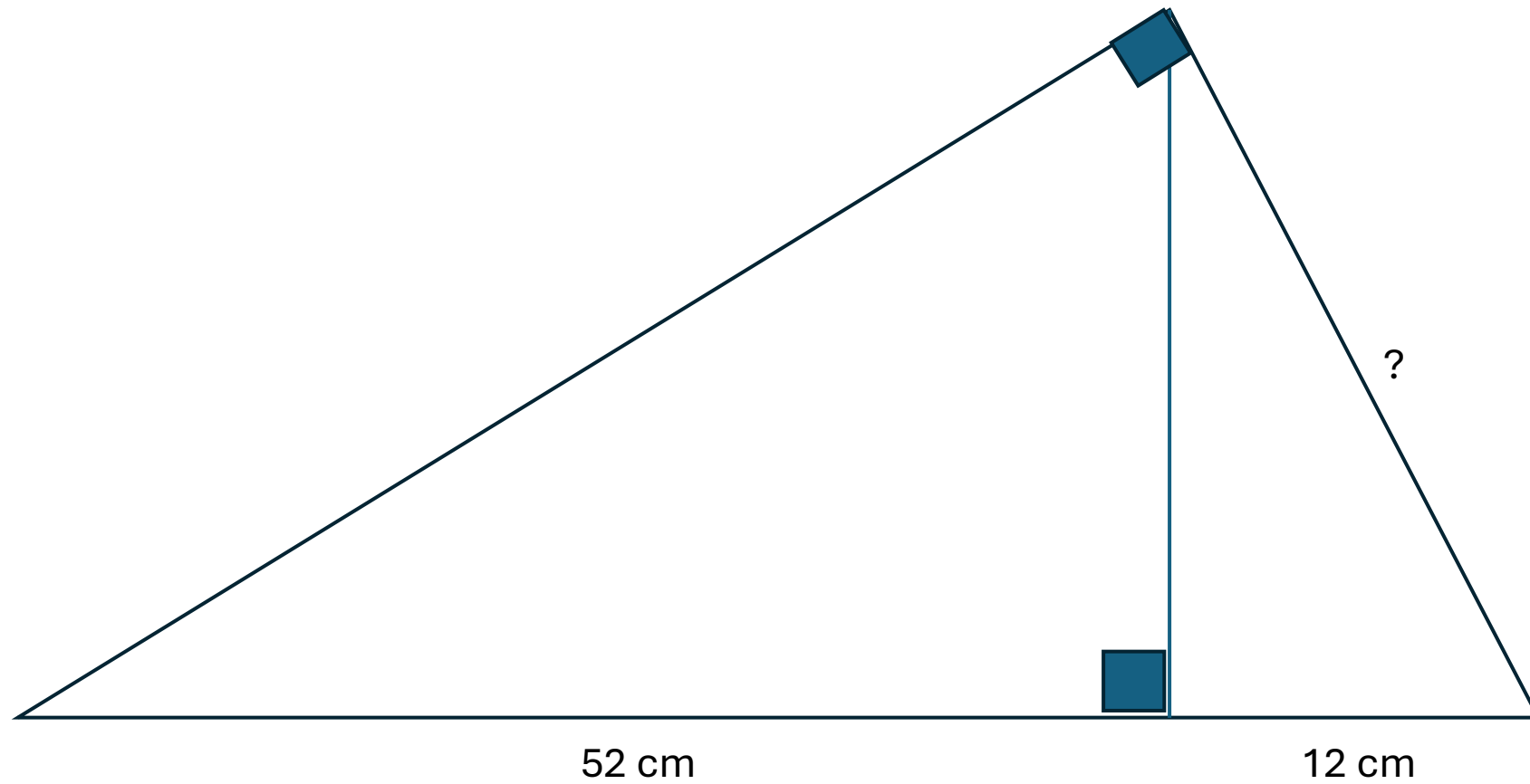
In a group of 425 people

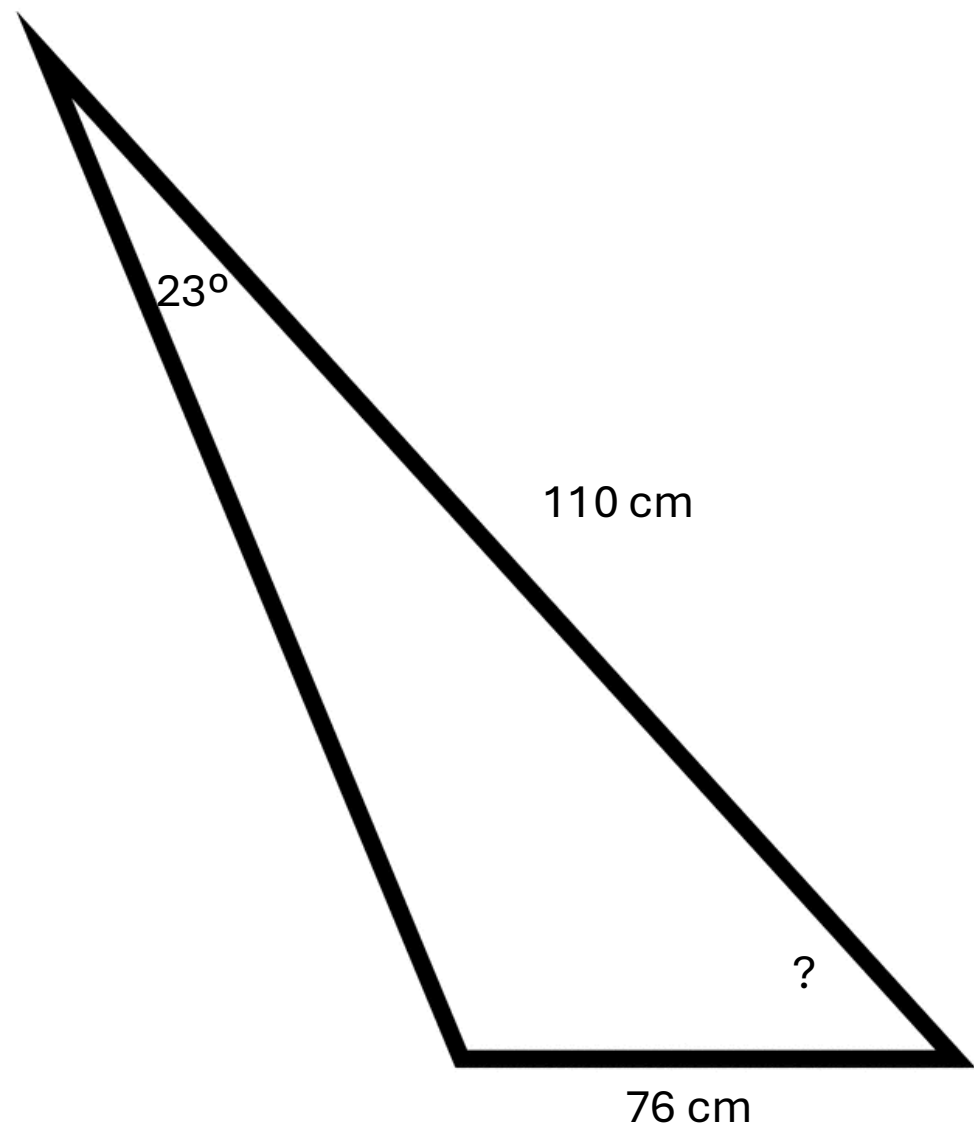
230 scored lower than 200

200 scored higher than 200

15 scored 200

What is the percentile rank of the 15?





$$x^2 = 12 \times 64$$

$$x^2 = 768$$

$$x = \sqrt{768}$$

$$x = 16\sqrt{3}$$

$$x \approx 27.7 \text{ cm}$$

Steps to Find a Percentile Rank

- 1- Arrange the scores** from lowest to highest.
- 2- Find the position** (rank) of the score.
- 3- Count** how many scores are **below** the score.
- 4- Count** how many scores are **equal to** the score.

Use the formula:

$$\text{Percentile Rank} = \frac{B + 0.5E}{N} \times 100$$

Where:

B = Number of scores below the score

E = Number of scores equal to the score

N = Total number of scores .

Example

Scores:

45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90

Find the percentile rank of **70**.

B = 5 (45, 50, 55, 60, 65)

E = 1 (70)

N = 10

$$\text{Percentile Rank} = \frac{5 + 0.5(1)}{10} \times 100 = \frac{5.5}{10} \times 100 = 55$$

Answer: A score of **70** is at the **55th percentile**

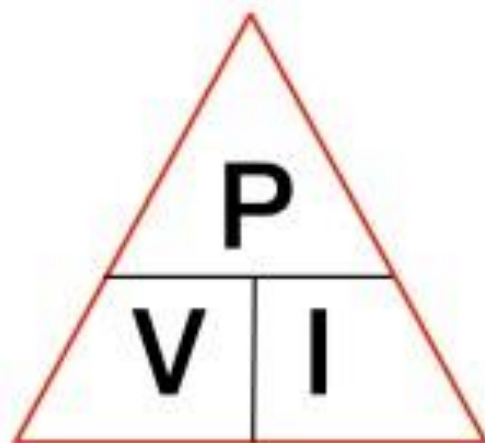
Electrical Formula



$$\frac{V}{R} = I$$

$$\frac{V}{I} = R$$

$$R \times I = V$$



$$\frac{P}{V} = I$$

$$\frac{P}{I} = V$$

$$V \times I = P$$

Project #2



Energy

$$E=P*T$$


Archimedes principle

Buoyancy



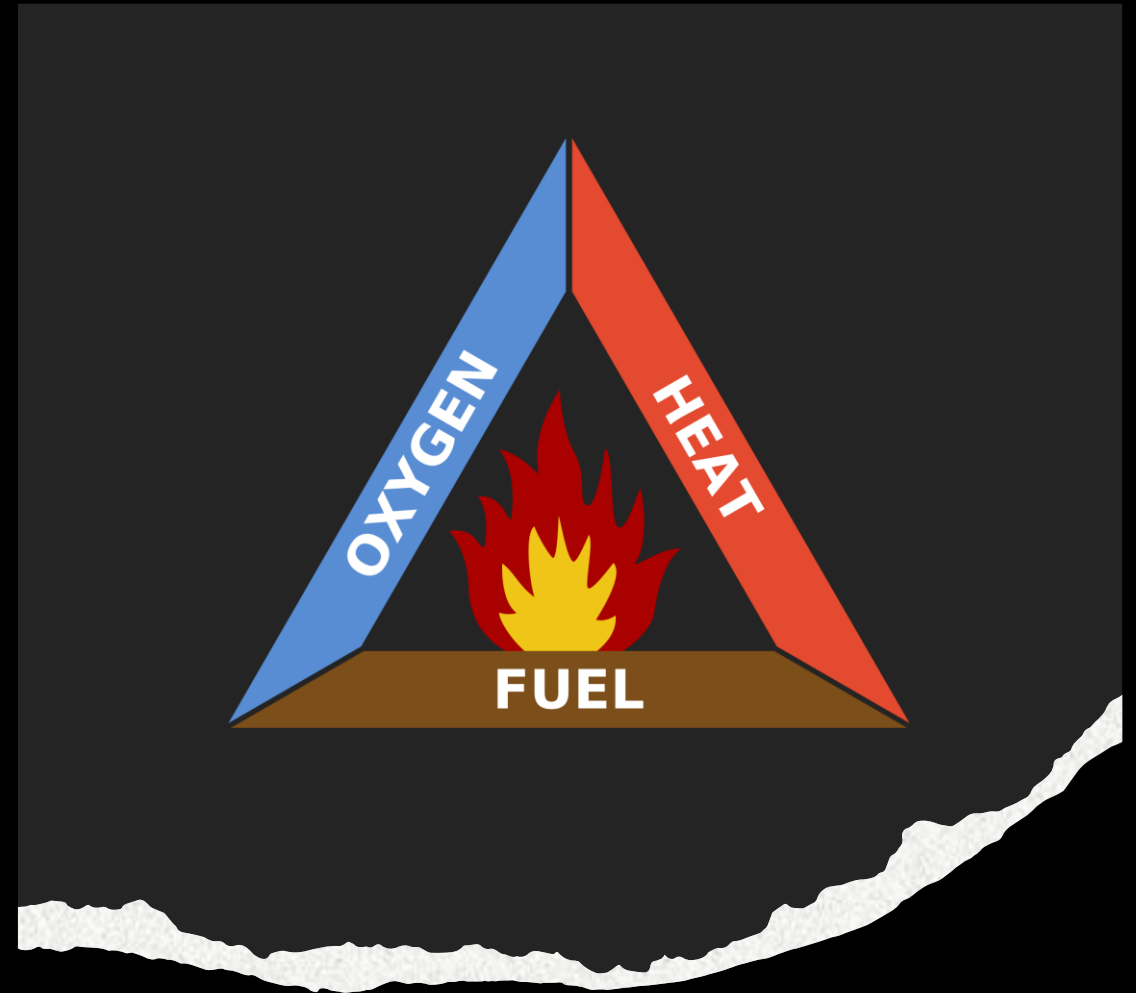
Fire triangle

Oxidizing agent

Fuel

Ignition/spark

Clear-cut forests





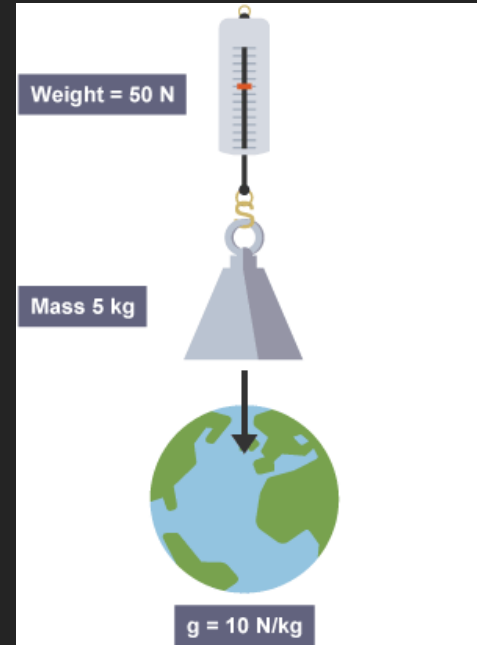
Kilos - Newtons

$$\text{Force (N)} = \text{Mass (kg)} \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$$



Mass 28 kgs?

Newtons



Electricity

110V

1,200 W

\$.06/kwh

How much electrical energy does a toaster consume if it is used for 10 minutes? How much does it cost for 1hr?



Vocabulary

Deflection

Tension

Torsion

Compression

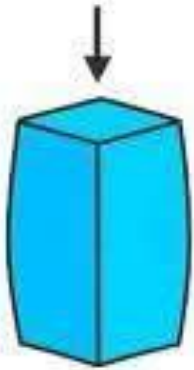
Hardness

Elasticity

Resilience

Resistance

TYPES OF STRUCTURAL FORCES



COMPRESSION

Push

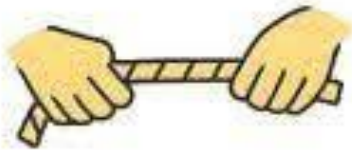


A building column carrying roof load

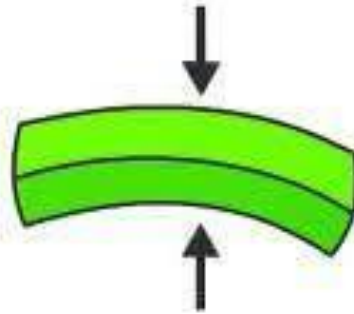


TENSION

Pull



A rope in tug-of-war



BENDING

Curve

(Tension + Compression)



A beam in a bridge when vehicles pass over it

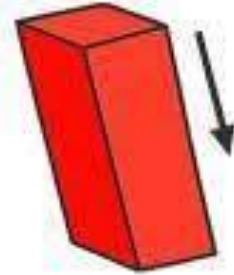


TORSION

Twist



Wringing a wet cloth



SHEAR

Slide/Cut



Scissors cutting paper

