

History of Québec and Canada (preliminary) – Synoptic Table

PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF QUÉBEC AND CANADA			
Origins to 1608	1608-1760	1760-1791	1791-1840
SOCIAL PHENOMENA			
The experience of the Indigenous peoples and the colonization attempts	The evolution of colonial society under French rule	The Conquest and the change of empire	The demands and struggles of nationhood
Way of conceiving a problem as suggested by the formulation of the social phenomenon			
Explaining how relations among the Indigenous peoples and their knowledge of the territory contributed to the exploitation of its resources by the French and to their attempts at settlement	Explaining the relations between the colonial society and France	Explaining how the change of empire affected colonial society	Explaining the rise of nationalism in a colony seeking political autonomy
HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE			
• First occupants of the territory • Social relationships among the Indigenous peoples • Decision making among the Indigenous peoples • Indigenous trade networks • Alliances and rivalries among the First Nations • First contacts • Exploration and occupation of the territory by the French	• Monopoly of the chartered companies • Royal Government • French territory in America • First Nations warfare and diplomacy • Fur trade • Catholic Church • Population growth • Cities in Canada • Seigneurial system • Economic diversification • Adaptation of the colonists • Indigenous populations • Intercolonial wars • War of the Conquest	• Military regime • Royal Proclamation • Status of Indians • The instructions to Governor Murray • Protest movements • <i>Quebec Act</i> • American invasion • Loyalists • Colonial economy • Sociodemographic situation • Catholic Church • Anglican Church	• <i>Constitutional Act</i> • Parliamentary debates • Nationalisms • Liberal and republican ideas • Population • Rebellions of 1837-1838 • Capital and infrastructure • Agriculture • Fur trade • Timber trade • Migration movements • British-American War of 1812 • Anglican Church • Durham Report
SPECIFIC CONCEPTS			
• Alliance • Environment • Trade	• Adaptation • Evangelization • Mercantilism	• Allegiance • Assimilation • Constitution	• Bourgeoisie • Nationalism • Parliamentarism
COMMON CONCEPTS			
Culture • Economy • Power • Society • Territory			

PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF QUÉBEC AND CANADA			
1840-1896	1896-1945	1945-1980	From 1980 to the present day
SOCIAL PHENOMENA			
The formation of the Canadian federal system	Nationalisms and the autonomy of Canada	The modernization of Québec and the Quiet Revolution	Societal choices in contemporary Québec
Way of conceiving a problem as suggested by the formulation of the social phenomenon			
Explaining the establishment of a political framework within a period of sociodemographic and economic unrest	Explaining the preservation of Québec’s specific language-related and cultural features at a time when Canada’s political, economic and socio-cultural autonomy was being redefined	Explaining the evolution of Québec mores at a time when the province’s institutions and the role of the State were undergoing significant change	Explaining the cultural, economic, political, social and territorial circumstances that have led, are leading or will lead the people of Québec to make important demographic, environmental, technological and other choices
HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE			
• <i>Act of Union</i> • Colonial economy • Responsible government • Indian Affairs • <i>British North America Act</i> • Federal-provincial relations • National Policy • Migrations • Role of women • Presence of the Catholic Church • Socio-cultural expression • First phase of industrialization • Forestry industry • Farms	• Canada’s status in the British Empire • Clerico-nationalism • Canada’s domestic policy • Second phase of industrialization • Urban areas • Mass culture • Women’s struggles • Union movement • Catholic Church • Education and technical training • Migration flows • First World War • Great Depression • Challenging capitalism • Second World War	• The balance of power in the West • Urban agglomeration • Natural growth • New arrivals • Regional development • Canadian federation • Indian residential schools in Québec • Consumer society • The Duplessis era • Neo-nationalism • The Quiet Revolution • Feminism • Socio-cultural vitality • Self-determination of Indigenous nations • Employer-union relations	• Redefinition of the State’s role • Indigenous rights • Globalization of the economy • Québec’s political status • Sociodemographic change • Gender equality • The cultural industry • The language issue • Environmental concerns • Devitalization of communities • International relations • Information era
SPECIFIC CONCEPTS			
• Federalism • Industrialization • Migration	• Imperialism • Liberalism • Urbanization	• Feminism • Secularization • Welfare state	• Civil society • Neo-liberalism • Sovereignism
COMMON CONCEPTS			
Culture • Economy • Power • Society • Territory			

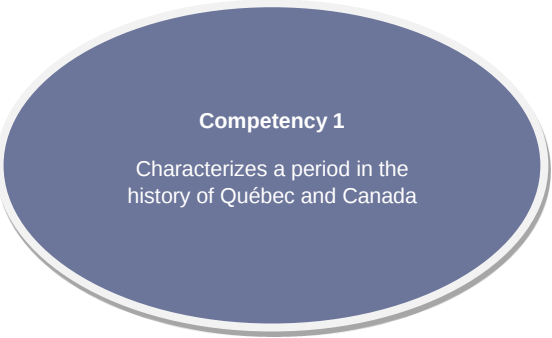
Competency 1: Key Features and Manifestations

Establishes historical facts

Establishes a chronology

Retraces events • Considers the aspects of society • Identifies historical actors and witnesses • Identifies actions and words

Refers to chronological reference points • Establishes the sequence of events



Considers geographical features

Determines the limits of a territory • Identifies natural features of a territory • Identifies evidence of the settlement of a territory

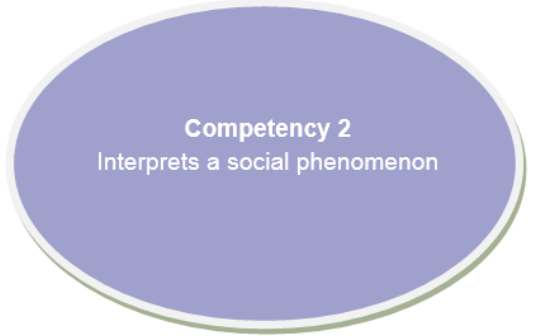
Competency 2: Key Features and Manifestations

Defines the object of interpretation

Analyzes a social phenomenon

Identifies elements of the context • Considers the aspects of society • Formulates tentative explanations

Establishes changes and continuities • Identifies causes and consequences



Ensures the validity of interpretation

Distinguishes intentions, values and beliefs • Considers other interpretations