Comprehension  
1. What was the only language used in the federal government in the early 1960’s?  
  
2. What finding about the Canadian National Railway and other federal organizations triggered increased nationalism in Quebec?  
  
3. What were the targets of the bombs that were set off in 1963 by the Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ), a radical separatist group?  
  
4. What commission did Prime Minister Lester Pearson set up right after he was elected?  
  
5. What was the effect of the president of France, Charles de Gualle’s statement to a crowd “Vive le Quebec libre” (long live free Quebec) and what was the reaction of the prime minister of Canada?  
  
6. What were the federal Minister of Justice, Pierre Trudeau’s views on groups having special status?  
  
7. What did the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism conclude about the status of French-speaking Canadians?  
  
8. What did the Official Languages Act of 1969, a piece of federal legislation, do regarding the French language?  
  
9. What violent acts did the FLQ carry out in October, 1970, and what did the federal government do in response?  
  
10. What did the War Measures Act allow the police to do and how popular was the War Measures Act?  
  
Discussion  
1. Compare and contrast the actions taken by Canada and by the province of Quebec with regard to language policy. In your opinion, what are the reasons for the differences?  
  
2. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was in favour of individual rights, but he invoked the War Measures Act. Do you see a contradiction? Do you agree with his decision to invoke the War Measures Act?  
  
3. Do you think the FLQ’s violent tactics helped or hurt their causeYears of hope and anger: videoWatch from 0:31:20-0:40:00, 0:45:43-53:10 and 1:08:20-1:24:00 (about 33 minutes in total). These segments focus on events in Quebec in the 1960's and 70's.