

Cycle 3 year 2

Quebec society around 1980

Documents Used: Tables and images

Intellectual Operations Involved:

Establish facts
Make comparisons
Determine changes
Establish connections between facts
Establish causal connections



Techniques Specific to geography and history:

Interprets illustrated documents



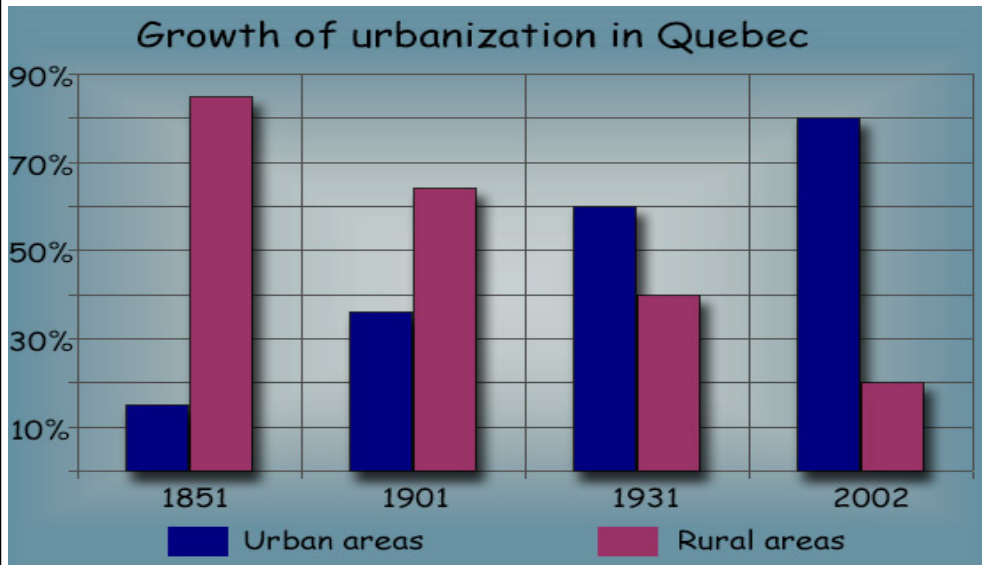
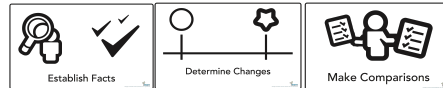
Competency 1

To understand the organization of a society in its territory



Competency 2

To interpret change
in a society and its territory



Growth of urbanization in Quebec © Service national du récit de l'univers social, www.recitus.qc.ca

What kind of document is this?

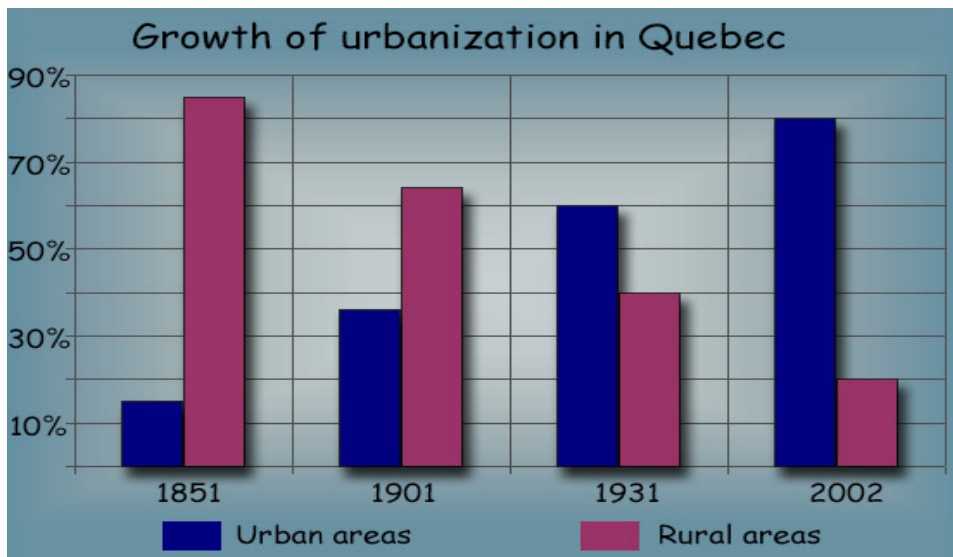
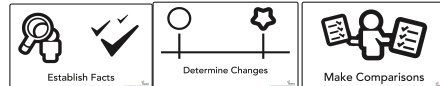
What information does this document show?

What does each colour represent?

By what increment does the graph increase?

What conclusions can we draw from the information in the document?
Use examples from the graph to support your statements.

Correction Key



What kind of document is this?

This is a bar graph.

What information does this document show?

This graph shows the percentage of the Quebec population living in urban and rural areas in 1851, 1901, 1931 and 2002.

What does each colour represent?

The blue represents the percentage of the population living in urban areas, the red represents the percentage of the population living in rural areas.

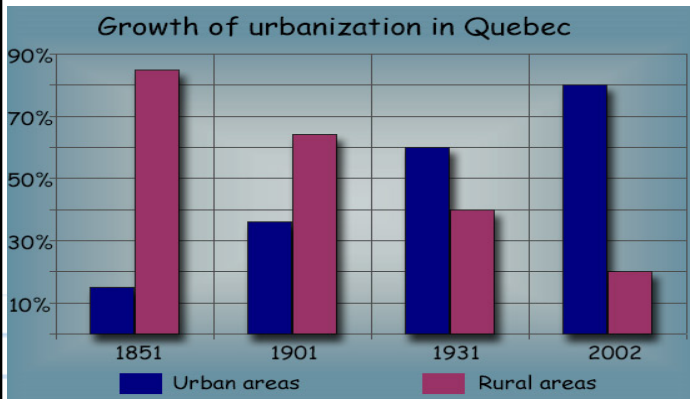
By what increment does the graph increase?

The graph increases by 10% per interval, it is labelled in 20% increments, and the years do not follow a pattern.

What conclusions can we draw from the information in the document?

Use examples from the graph to support your statements.

We can conclude that the urban population increased as the rural population decreased. In 1851 about 15% of the population lived in the city and about 85% lived in the country, and by 2002 about 20% live in the country and about 80% in cities. The percentages are almost exactly reversed.

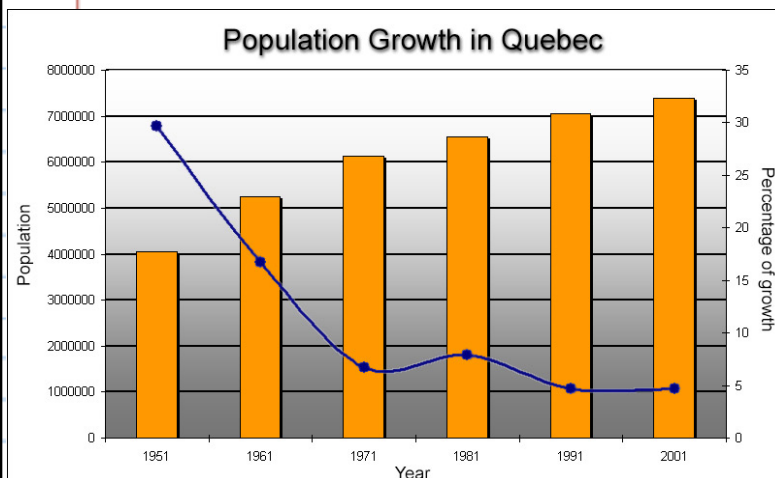


Between 1901 and 2002 the percentage of Quebec citizens living in cities increased.

How many people live in Quebec in 1981?

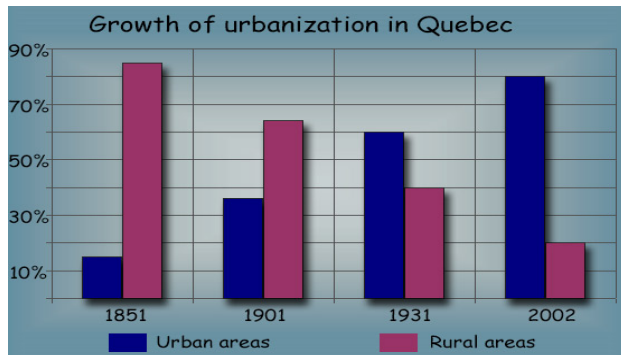
Can you estimate about how many lived in urban areas at that time?

Growth of urbanization in Quebec © Service national du récit de l'univers social, www.recitus.qc.ca



Increase in population of Quebec between 1951 and 2001
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Correction Key



Growth of urbanization in Quebec © Service national du récit de l'univers social, www.recitus.qc.ca

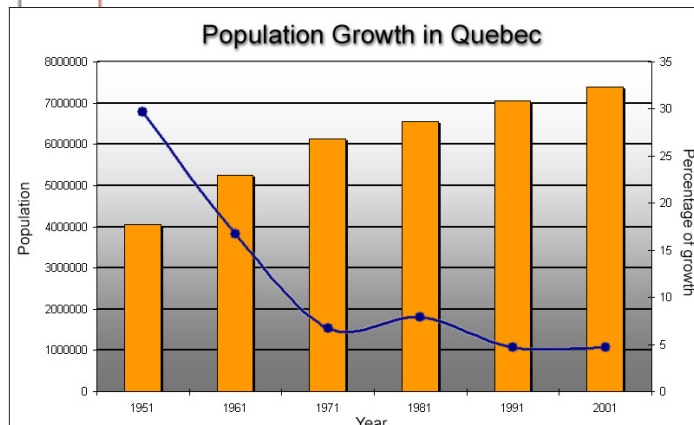
Between 1901 and 2002 the percentage of Quebec citizens living in cities increased.

How many people live in Quebec in 1981?

Can you estimate about how many lived in urban areas at that time?

In 1981, the population is about 6 500 000 (six and one-half million people).

In 2002, 80% of the population lived in cities. If about that percentage lived in cities in 1981, then that would be 80% of 6 500 000.

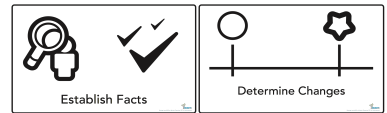


Increase in population of Quebec between 1951 and 2001.
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.80 times 6 500 000 =

5 200 000 people living in cities in 1981

So we could say that using the graphs, we estimate that about 5 million people lived in urban areas in Quebec around 1980.



Le centre-ville de Montréal, où plusieurs habitants des banlieues doivent se rendre pour travailler © Denis Labine / Québec en images / 1349

What changes have taken place in cities between 1905 and 1980?



Tramway dans la rue Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, 1893-1894 © Auteur inconnu/ Musée McCord/ MP-1980.394.103



Correction Key



Le centre-ville de Montréal, où plusieurs habitants des banlieues doivent se rendre pour travailler © Denis Labine / Québec en images / 1349

What changes have taken place in cities between 1905 and 1980?

In the two photos we can see a number of changes that took place between 1905 and 1980.

The buildings have changed, there are skyscrapers and more modern buildings. The buildings are close together and the population is dense (there are many more people living in the cities). We can see that some older buildings are still there, and there is still some greenspace (parks).



Tramway dans la rue Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, 1893-1894 © Auteur inconnu/ Musée McCord/ MP-1980.394.103

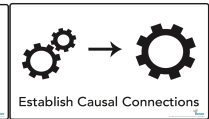
In the lower photo we can see the cobblestones and the tramway tracks, which are no longer there now that we can have asphalt roads, buses and metros in the city. In the more recent photo we can see cars as well. We know that many people live in the city, but many people also travel to the city for work. Some use public transportation, and some use cars, creating a need for a good road system and more bridges.

The first photo is also taken from the air, which was not possible at the time the second photo was taken. The first photo is taken





Un quartier de banlieu avec un centre commercial © Paul Grant / Québec en images / 5422



Between 1905 and 1980 the population in the cities increased.

What needed to happen to make it possible for people to live and work in or near the cities?

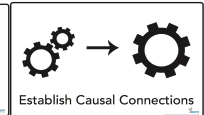
How did the territory have to change so that people's needs were met?

A large area for handwritten notes, consisting of horizontal blue lines on a white background. A vertical red line is positioned on the left side of this area, creating a margin.

Correction Key



Un quartier de banlieue avec un centre commercial © Paul Grant / Québec en images / 5422



Between 1905 and 1980 the population in the cities increased.

What needed to happen to make it possible for people to live and work in or near the cities?

How did the territory have to change so that people's needs were met?

Between 1905 and 1980 the population in the cities increased, and there were many more people living in Quebec. Some people moved to cities to find jobs, some people moved from the cities to improve their quality of life. Suburbs were developed around cities so that people could have larger homes, bigger yards, and more quiet lives away from the busy cities. These cities needed schools, libraries, community centers, parks, stores and other services for the people who chose to live there. Many people worked in the city but lived in a suburb.

This meant that the population needed a good road network to help them get from the suburbs to the cities for their jobs. This means roads needed to be constructed, with overpasses, bridges and wide, multi-lane highways were built to connect cities and towns and allow people to move around the province more easily. In the photo above we can see an intersection of highways around a suburb, with traffic lights, on-ramps and clover-leaves to help the traffic flow smoothly.

The highway system also allows goods and services to move around the province, so it helps the economy. Businesses and factories use the road network to get their goods to their clients, so it was not as necessary for businesses to be along railway lines and near larger ports. That means smaller cities could attract manufacturing and get their products to markets.

These new suburbs were often built on farmland. A new law was enacted to protect areas zoned for agriculture. The government believed it was important to stop urban sprawl and to make certain that Quebec's agriculture would continue as this is any important part of our economy,