CANADA'S FRANCOPHONIE

COMPANION BOOKLET

to the poster

400 Years Later: 9 Million People Speak French

FÉDÉRATION DES COMMUNAUTÉS FRANCOPHONES ET ACADIENNE du Canada

CONFÉRENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR LA FRANCOPHONIE CANADIENNE

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CENTRE FRANCO-ONTARIEN DE RESSOURCES PÉDAGOGIQUES

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Canada

History

Acadia: The first French colony was established in 1604 on Saint Croix Island, and then in Port-Royal on the Bay of Fundy in 1605. The colony prospered and, by 1755, it had 16,000 inhabitants. In the early part of the 19th century, after the Great Upheaval, 8,400 Acadians still lived in the Atlantic provinces. By 1911, Acadians represented a full 28% of the population.

Quebec: Jacques Cartier landed in Gaspé in 1534. Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec City in 1608. In 1663, Quebec became a colony of the King of France, but the Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended the French regime. Together with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario, Quebec was a founding member of the Canadian Confederation of 1867.

Ontario: In the early part of the 17th century, French people had settled in the area around Detroit and on Georgian Bay. In the second half of the 19th century, French Canadians from the Saint Lawrence valley moved to Ontario, mainly to the Ottawa Valley, around Midland and Penetanguishene, and near Lake Nipissing.

The West : As early as the 17th century, French Canadians were drawn west by the fur trade, and started forming settlements in the four western provinces. The move by French Canadian farmers towards the Prairies peaked from the middle of the 19th century to the early part of the 20th century.

The North : French Canadians explored the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, and were active in the fur trade. In 1870, many gold prospectors were of French origin.

Canada's Francophones form communities right across the country, and close to 15% of them live outside the province of Quebec.

Multiculturalism

Canada is a country of immigrants. Every year, 120,000 French-speaking landed immigrants choose to settle in French language communities outside Quebec, adding to Canada's Francophone culture and vitality and opening lines of communication with Francophone communities around the world.

It is important to remember the significant role played by established Francophone communities across the country, particularly the Métis people in the West's Francophone culture. It is also important to point out the large number of francophiles, mainly in politics and the arts, as well as the French-immersion schools that help foster bilingualism.

Culture

Canada is one of 56 States that promote the use of the French language. In cooperation with the governments of Quebec and New Brunswick, the government of Canada hosted the Francophone Summit in Quebec City in 1987 and in Moncton in 1999. Canada also hosted the Francophone Games when they were held in Ottawa-Hull (now Ottawa-Gatineau) in 2001. In 2008, Canada will once again host the Francophone Summit in Quebec City. Quebec and New Brunswick, along with the federal government, are members of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie. Francophone and Acadian communities maintain relations with other French-speaking countries and communities to foster cooperation and cultural exchanges.

Canada believes in the importance of maintaining the Francophone presence in America, and supports cultural diversity by recognizing the specific features of the different cultures. On the international stage, Canada plays a leading role in UNESCO.

Services

As prescribed in the *British North America Act of 1867*, the use of French is compulsory in the legislative texts of Quebec and Canada. In 1969, the *Official Languages Act* proclaimed French one of Canada's two official languages. Thus, the population's right to receive services in French from the government of Canada is recognized. In 1988, the terms and conditions for its application were entrenched following a major review of the legislation. Since then, two Supreme Court decisions have upheld the rights of Francophones to instruction in their language and to manage their own school systems. These rights were already specified in 1982 in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

Nunavut

The Francophones of Nunavut fly a blue and white flag. The blue reflects the Arctic sky and the white represents the snow, while the oval form is that of an igloo, and the inukshuk stands for the human presence in this vast territory.

History

Nunavut has officially existed since 1999 but Francophones were present before that. French-speaking whaler crews were visiting the territory as early as the mid-19th century. Jean-Baptiste Racine, a crew member on one of the whaling ships, decided to settle on the shores of Cumberland Bay. He was probably the first permanent French-speaking resident of Nunavut. His son Paul was born to an Inuit woman from the area. After studying at Collège La Prairie, Paul returned home and became one of the leaders of the Inuit and of the whaling community. At the beginning of the 20th century, Captain Joseph-Elzéard Bernier cruised throughout the Great North, asserting Canadian sovereignty. Alfred Tremblay was the first Francophone to conduct a series of exploratory voyages to the north of Baffin Island, making it as far as Igloolik.

Some historical landmarks:

1981   The Association des Francophones de Frobisher Bay (AFFB) is established, later becoming the Association des Francophones d'Iqaluit (AFI) in 1987;

1997   The first issue of the French-language magazine *Le Toit du monde* appears, and is also available on the Internet;

1999   The territory of Nunavut is created; the Association des Francophones du Nunavut (AFN), formerly known as the Association des Francophones d'Iqaluit (AFI), is created.

Francophones who made their mark on Nunavut include:

– Arthur Brière, Paul-Ernest Plante and Céline Lachance, who established the first French-language association in Frobisher Bay, in the present-day territory of Nunavut;

– Daniel Cuerrier, appointed as the development officer for the Association des Francophones d'Iqaluit (AFI) in 1991. He became a founding member of the community radio station CFRT FM in Iqaluit. After the establishment of Nunavut in 1999, he became the general manager of the Association des Francophones du Nunavut (AFN).

Multiculturalism

Most of the Francophones in Nunavut come from Quebec. However, the local Francophone community draws strength from the few Francophones who immigrate from outside Canada and settle in Nunavut. The originality of the Nunavut Francophone culture stems in part from the many links with the Inuit community.

Culture

– The Association des Francophones du Nunavut (AFN) plays an active role in the community's cultural life.

– There is a Comité jeunesse Nunavut, which is made up of young Francophones between the ages of 13 and 20, and is a member of the Fédération de la jeunesse canadienne-française (FJCF).

– Drama workshops are given for young Francophones, providing them with an opportunity to stage a play and perform it in Nunavut, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

– The French-language community radio station in Iqaluit, CFRT, broadcasts 24 hours a day.

Services

– The Association des Francophones du Nunavut (AFN) actively encourages the development of partnerships aimed at promoting tourism by Francophones in Nunavut.

– The newsmagazine *Le Toit du monde* is published four times a year, and has earned itself an excellent reputation.

– Trials can be held in French, thanks to the bilingual staff.

– There has been a French-language child care centre in Iqaluit since 2002; there is also a French-language health care network, Le Safran.

– École des Trois-Soleils, inaugurated in 2001, provides French-language schooling from kindergarten to Grade 9.

– Since 2003, the Association des Francophones du Nunavut (AFN) has been giving French classes to adults in Iqaluit.

Website

Association des francophones du Nunavut
www.franco-nunavut.ca

Northwest Territories

The flag of the Northwest Territories' Francophone community is blue and white. The white represents the snow, and the blue symbolizes the French heritage. The arc represents the 60th parallel beyond which lie the Northwest Territories, near the North Pole. The polar bear stands as a symbol of freedom, nature and the vast northern expanses, as it watches the shining snowflake and the fleur de lys, symbols of the Francophone presence in the north.

History

Laurent Ledoux, one of the first White men to venture into the Far North, was the first to explore Great Slave Lake in 1786, where he established Fort Resolution. While escorting Sir Alexander Mackenzie there in 1789, he established the Fort Providence supply post.

Explorers and fur traders were followed by missionaries, who opened hospitals, boarding schools and orphanages to help and educate the Aboriginal population. The missionaries learned to speak the Aboriginal languages and documented their way of life. After the missionaries came the prospectors, to explore and exploit the territory's rich mineral deposits.

Some historical landmarks:

1979 The Association culturelle franco-ténoise (ACFT) is founded in Yellowknife. In 1988, the ACFT became the Fédération Franco-TéNOise (FFT).

1984 The Northwest Territories' *Official Languages Act* is proclaimed. It now recognizes eleven official languages, including French.

2000 The Commission scolaire francophone de division is set up to administer two schools, one in Yellowknife and another in Hay River.

Francophones who made their mark on the Northwest Territories' Francophonie include:

– René Fumoleau, an Oblate priest, author and photographer.

– Allain St-Cyr, a teacher who promoted the establishment of a French-language school program and a founding member of the ACFT; the French-language school in Yellowknife is named after him.

– Fernand Denault, a founding member and president of the Fédération Franco-TéNOise (FFT).

– France Benoit, the first French-speaking justice of the peace in the Northwest Territories.

– Michel Bourassa, the first French-language justice to sit on the Territorial Court.

Multiculturalism

Francophones and the Métis and Aboriginal people get along well. The original Francophone population from Europe and other parts of Canada has been joined by Francophone immigrants from Asia, the Near East and Africa.

Culture

– Francophone associations organize cultural and social events in Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Hay River and Inuvik.

– The weekly newspaper, *L'Aquilon*, publishes news and articles about the Northwest Territories and the community.

– CIVR, Radio Taïga (103.5 FM), Yellowknife's French-language radio, broadcasts local and national news.

Services

– Many communities have French immersion programs.

– Francophones have access to both private and non-profit French-language child care.

– Réseau TNO Santé en français coordinates French-language health care services.

– In Yellowknife, École Allain-St-Cyr has classes from kindergarten through Grade 11. In Hay River, École Boréale offers the same, but only until Grade 8.

– The Conseil de développement économique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest promotes the creation of bilingual business ventures.

– The *Official Languages Act* ensures the availability of government services in French.

Website

Association franco-culturelle de Yellowknife (AFCY)
   www.franco-nord.com

Yukon

The flag of the Yukon's Francophone community is blue, gold and white. The blue refers to the French heritage, the gold recalls the 1898 Gold Rush, and the white reflects the snow blanketing the Yukon landscape throughout much of the year.

History

Francophones have been part of the Yukon's history since the days of the *coureurs des bois*, explorers, fur traders, missionaries and gold prospectors. During the Klondike gold rush, there were more French-speaking than English-speaking people. Since 1990, the number of Francophones moving to the Yukon has been growing once more. As a result, French-language services have multiplied, and French-language organizations have gained a lot of momentum. Nowadays, a French-language school, a child care centre, a school board and a cultural centre serve the Francophone community.

Some historical landmarks:

1988 The Yukon's *Official Languages Act* is proclaimed, entitling residents to services in French.

1990 All Yukon government statutes and regulations are passed in English and French.

2001 The Centre de la francophonie du Yukon is inaugurated.

Francophones who made their mark on the Yukon's Francophonie include:

– Émilie (Fortin) Tremblay, heroine of the North and pioneer of the Yukon, whose clothing store in Dawson is now a historical building. She is called the "mère missionnaire du Klondike".

– Joseph Ladue (Ledoux) bought 160 acres at the junction of the Yukon and Klondike rivers, where he built the first store and saloon. This site later became Dawson City.

– François-Xavier Mercier who, with Jack McQuesten, set up the first trading post in the Klondike in 1874.

Multiculturalism

Most Francophones in the Yukon live in Whitehorse or Dawson. Over the years, the local Francophone population has welcomed immigrants from other parts of the Americas, Europe and Africa.

Culture

– Several radio stations and television networks broadcast in French in the Yukon.

– *L'Aurore boréale* has been published twice a month since 1983.

– The Association franco-yukonnaise (AFY) represents the interests of the Yukon's Francophones, organizes informal get-togethers and activities for youth, community events, dinners and Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day.

Services

– The Centre de la francophonie du Yukon houses several French-language organizations.

– The *Au Rendez-vous* Website gives Francophones an opportunity to meet and chat.

– In Whitehorse, École Émilie-Tremblay offers classes from kindergarten through Grade 12, while Jardin d'Émilie provides child care services to children aged 3 to 5, along with La garderie du petit cheval blanc, which has been operating for twelve years. The Commission scolaire de langue française du Yukon was created in 1995, giving the Francophone community control over its own school.

– Most government forms, pamphlets and brochures are published in French.

– Health care and social services are also available in French.

– The Whitehorse and Dawson tourist centres also provide services in French.

– *Annuaire des services en français* is an Internet directory of businesses, institutions and government services that provide bilingual services to Yukon residents.

Website

Francommunautés virtuelles – Portail pour le Yukon francophone
www.francommunautes.ic.gc.ca/reussites/yukon_f.asp

British Columbia

The Franco-Columbian flag (1982) depicts British Columbia's floral emblem, the Pacific Dogwood. The blue lines represent the sea, and their upward rise, the Rocky mountains. A stylized *fleur de lys* symbolizes the French heritage, and the yellow circle to which it points represents the sun.

History

In 1793, six French Canadians crossed the Rocky Mountains with Alexander Mackenzie. A few years later, Simon Fraser, accompanied by some twenty French Canadian explorers, established several forts for the Northwest Company. In 1812, a first group of 300 French Canadians settled in the valleys to work as *coureurs des bois* for the company and in the fur trade. By the beginning of the 20th century, the Francophone population had become a minority. However, two groups emigrating from Quebec in 1909 and from Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan, in 1910 settled around James MacLaren's sawmill on the Fraser River. They founded Maillardville, which later became Coquitlam. At the time, it was the largest French-speaking community west of Manitoba.

– The coat of arms of the city of Nanaimo shows the Hudson's Bay Company fort, a log structure built in 1853 by hard-working French Canadian voyageurs.

– Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière was appointed in 1900 as the province's first Francophone Lieutenant Governor.

Multiculturalism

– By the 1960s, British Columbia's prospering economy was attracting many Francophones. Between 1981 and 2001, the province's French-speaking population grew by 50%, reaching 63,625 inhabitants in 2001.

– *La Source*, a bilingual multicultural newspaper, covers developments in the various communities that make up the province's cultural mosaic.

Culture

– The Fédération des Francophones de la Colombie-Britannique (FFCB) has some forty Francophone and francophile organizations, and is the driving force behind the Francophone community's cultural, social and economic development.

– The Conseil culturel et artistique francophone de la Colombie-Britannique coordinates the efforts of the province's Francophone cultural and artistic organizations.

- The Maison de la francophonie was the first French-language community centre to open in a large city outside the province of Quebec. The centre houses several organizations.

- The Centre culturel francophone de Vancouver organizes French-language concerts and exhibitions on the works of Francophone and francophile artists, particularly for the *Festival d'été francophone de Vancouver* and the *Coup de cœur francophone*.

- The Conseil jeunesse francophone de la Colombie-Britannique (CJFCB) organizes several after-school activities and cultural events, including the Jeux francophones and a youth parliament for Francophones.

Services

- Established in 1995, the Conseil scolaire francophone de la Colombie-Britannique provides educational programs and services to the province's Francophones. The school board serves 3,500 students in 37 schools – 19 of which are French-language schools – and serves 77 communities throughout the province.

- Established in 2003, Résosanté Colombie-Britannique promotes the development of and access to French-language health care services throughout the province. Résosanté publishes *Guide-Santé* in partnership with the provincial government.

- Community groups, such as La Boussole and Réseau-Femmes-Colombie Britannique, provide a wide range of services to French-language newcomers and residents. The Fédération des parents francophones de la Colombie-Britannique is actively involved in issues related to early childhood development.

- The Société de développement économique de la Colombie-Britannique promotes the expansion of French-language businesses and economic development.

- The Association des juristes d'expression française de la Colombie-Britannique promotes the development and implementation of French-language legal services.

- *L'Express du Pacifique* is a French-language weekly newspaper.

Website

La francophonie en Colombie-Britannique
   www.ffcb.bc.ca

Alberta

The blue on the Franco-Albertan flag represents the people of Alberta, while the white represents its Francophone population. The *fleur de lys* symbolizes the Francophonie, and the Wild Rose, Alberta. The two oblique lines represent the roads and waterways our ancestors followed as they explored and settled the province.

History

People have called Alberta the "other" *Belle Province* because it is home to a large Francophone population. Between 1795 and 1850, French was the only language spoken in the area. Starting in 1840, with the arrival of missionaries and an increasing number of French Canadians, several French-language communities sprouted around the territory of present-day Alberta. But after the major immigration influx in the late 19th century, Francophones found themselves in a minority situation.

Some historical landmarks:

1734 La Vérendrye and his sons discover the Rockies.

1808 Marie-Anne Gaboury arrives, becoming the first French-Canadian woman to settle in Alberta.

1926 The Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta (ACFA) is founded.

1928 *Survivance*, the first French-language newspaper in Alberta, is founded by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate in cooperation with the Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta (ACFA). In 1967, this newspaper became *Le Franco-Albertain*, a weekly now called *Le Franco*.

1970 CBXFT, Radio-Canada's French-language television station, is launched.

1984 The first two French-language schools are opened in Edmonton and Calgary.

1997 Official opening of Edmonton's Cité Francophone.

Francophones who made their mark on Alberta include:

– Father Albert Lacombe, Calgary's first parish priest, who established an Indian school in Dunbow and served as the negotiator between the Blackfoot Indians and the Canadian Pacific Railway. He served as a conciliator during the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. In 1893, he opened a hospital and in 1898, a school.

– several religious congregations, which played an important part in opening schools, boarding schools and hospitals.

Multiculturalism

Close relations between the early Francophones and Aboriginal people in the 18th century helped foster the formers' presence. Over the last ten years or so, the influx of French-speaking immigrants from other countries has helped reinvigorate Alberta's Francophone community. These newcomers get access to French schools and receive the same French-language services.

Culture

– Several Francophone communities in northern Edmonton attract tourists to their museums, historic sites and farms.
– The Fête franco-albertaine tradition has prospered since 1989 in several Francophone communities.
– Edmonton's Francophone neighbourhood is concentrated around Marie Anne-Gaboury street.
– UniThéâtre is a professional theatre company in Alberta, which also has a community theatre group, the Société de théâtre de Calgary (STC), and several other theatre groups in Plamondon, Legal, St. Paul, Bonnyville, and Peace River.
– Six traditional dance groups give public performances.
– Every year, Francophones take part in the *Festival de théâtre jeunesse*, the *Jeux Francophones de l'Alberta*, the *Gala albertain de la chanson*, and the *Carnaval de Saint-Isidore*.
– There are two active Franco-Albertan genealogical societies, and the provincial archives are accessible in French.

Services

– School and community centres provide access to a library, the Internet, cultural and social activities and courses in conversational French.
– Franco-Albertans can send their children to any one of the 28 French-language schools throughout the province.
– The federal government provides services in French, as do some semi-private organizations, institutions and community associations.
– There are several French-language newspapers and magazines.
– In addition to public French-language radio and television, there is a community radio station in Peace River.

Websites

FrancAlta, the official portal for Francophone Alberta
   www.francalta.ab.ca

Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta (ACFA)
   www.acfa.ab.ca

Saskatchewan

The flag of Saskatchewan's Francophone community (1979) bears the provincial colours. Yellow is for the wheat fields, green is for the pine forests, and red—the colour of the heart—represents the province's Francophones. The cross symbolizes the Francophone settlements founded by missionaries, and the *fleur de lys* depicts the French heritage.

History

The first Francophones to settle in the Prairies were the many voyageurs who worked for the fur trade. They often married Aboriginal women, which gave birth to the Métis nation. Many Métis fled Manitoba in the mid-19th century following Louis Riel's exile, and settled in Saskatchewan.

In the 1880s, there were barely 1,000 non-Aboriginal people in the area, but with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, Francophones started streaming in from Quebec, Acadie and Europe, followed by several waves of non-Francophone immigrants. As a result, the proportion of Francophones fell significantly and, by 2001, they represented only 2 % of the total population.

Some historical landmarks:

1881   Édouard "the giant" Beaupré, is born on January 9 in Willow Bunch.

1912   The Association franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan (AFC) is created.

1918   Monsignor O. E. Mathieu founds a French-language high school, the Collège catholique de Gravelbourg.

1920   The first caisse populaire opens in Saskatchewan, in Albertville.

Francophones who made their mark on Saskatchewan's Francophone culture include:

– Antonio de Margerie, secretary general of the Association catholique franco-canadienne (ACFC), which coordinated all French-language courses in the province from 1929 to 1962.

– Monsignor Maurice Baudoux, one of the people behind the development of French-language radio service in Saskatchewan.

– Irène Chabot, President of the Association culturelle franco-canadienne (ACFC), the Corporation du Collège Mathieu and the Fédération nationale des femmes canadiennes-françaises (FNFCF), who was awarded the Order of Canada.

Multiculturalism

Saskatchewan has a large Aboriginal and Métis population (14% of its total). Between 1918 and 1935, the province received a large influx of European immigrants (Germans, Ukrainians, Poles, Scandinavians and others) transforming it into a real "cultural mosaic". In fact, as a whole, the majority of the province's inhabitants are not of Francophone or Anglophone ancestry.

Culture

– The Assemblée communautaire fransaskoise (ACF) is the umbrella organization of the Francophone community, and contributes to its vitality and defends its interests.
– The Association jeunesse fransaskoise (AJF) organizes activities in French for young people.
– The Conseil culturel fransaskois (CCF) is active in training and cultural promotion.
– The Camp Jeunes entrepreneurs is for young people aged 14 to 18, and is organized by the Conseil de la coopération de la Saskatchewan (CCS).
– The *Fête fransaskoise* is an annual country festival.
– The *Gala fransaskois* de la chanson is a musical event, where the best singers and songwriters get to perform in a professional setting.

Services

– The courts recently recognized French-language education rights straight through to the end of high school.
– In 1969, a number of schools were given permission to teach in French.
– In 1995, the legal battles ended with Saskatchewan's Francophones winning the right to manage their own schools.
– The Division scolaire francophone no. 310 operates 12 schools and offers a full range of services in French.
– *Faites-le en français!* is a directory of all French-language services in the province.
– A one-stop service centre, the Guichet unique, facilitates access to a variety of information and services in French.
– The weekly newspaper, *L'Eau vive*, and Radio-Canada enhance the vitality of Saskatchewan's Francophone community.

Websites

Assemblée communautaire fransaskoise
www.fransaskois.sk.ca

Liens francophones – Organismes fransaskois
www.fransaskois.sk.ca/liens/organismes.htm

Manitoba

The Franco-Manitoban flag (1980) features a red stripe to represent the Red River and a yellow stripe for Manitoba's wheat. The green stalk with deep roots emerges as a lush plant shaped in an "F" to symbolize the Francophones.

History

Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye, undertook the construction of Fort Rouge in 1738. It was the first permanent European settlement in Manitoba.

Many French-Canadian voyageurs and settlers married Aboriginal women, and their children gave rise to the Métis people who, in the 19th century, lived in the area where the Assiniboine joins the Red River. The Francophone influence grew after 1818 with the arrival of Father Norbert Provencher and more settlers from Lower Canada. The village of St. Boniface became the religious and Francophone centre of the Red River settlement.

In 1870, Louis Riel negotiated the entry of Manitoba into the Canadian Confederation.

At that time, French Canadians made up fully half of the population, but very soon a large number of English-speaking settlers arrived in the province and English replaced French as the official language. The legal status of the French language was only restored in 1979.

Some historical landmarks:

1871   The Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface is founded, making it the oldest post-secondary institution in western Canada.

1890-1897 The Manitoba school crisis erupts when the provincial government attempts to close French Catholic schools.

1993   The Division scolaire franco-manitobaine is created, marking the beginning of an independent school system.

Francophones who made their mark on Manitoba's Francophonie include:

– Gabrielle Roy (1909-1983), born in St. Boniface, who received three Governor General's Literary Awards.

– Georges Forest, from St. Boniface, who contested an English-only parking ticket in 1975. His case went to the Supreme Court of Canada, which led to the *Official Language Act* of 1890 being declared unconstitutional.

– Daniel Lavoie, a singer and songwriter, who has received numerous awards and prizes.

Multiculturalism

The first Francophone inhabitants were descendants of the fur traders, which included the Francophone Métis of the Red River Valley. In the 19th century, the Franco-Manitoban community was joined by Francophones from Quebec, Switzerland, Belgium and France. These days, the Francophone community is seeking to expand through initiatives, such as welcoming French-speaking newcomers.

Culture

– The main voice of Manitoba's Francophone population is the Société franco-manitobaine, established in 1968.

– There are a great many different cultural organizations and events: theatre plays produced by the Cercle Molière, dance performances by the Ensemble folklorique de la Rivière-Rouge. There are museums, cultural festivals, visual art exhibits, musical productions, publishing houses, etc.

– The past few years have seen a cultural revival and growing awareness of the Aboriginal heritage among the Métis communities.

– The *Festival du Voyageur* is the largest winter carnival in western Canada.

Services

French-language media:
– *La Liberté*, a weekly newspaper, was founded in 1913, and there are several local newspapers.
– there are three radio stations, including two for Radio-Canada, and one community radio station, Envol 91.1 FM.

French-language government services:
– the *Manitoba Act*, negotiated by Louis Riel in 1870, guarantees the equality of both official languages.
– the province adopted a *French Language Services Policy* in 1989.
– in 2002-2003, the first three entirely bilingual government service centres opened.
– sixteen different municipalities, including Winnipeg, provide services in French.

Website

Official Website of Manitoba's Francophones
   www.franco-manitobain.org

Ontario

The Franco-Ontarian flag (1975), is green and white. These colours represent Ontario's summer and winter. The Trillium is the province's floral emblem, while the *fleur de lys* symbolizes the ties to the global Francophone community. The Franco-Ontarian flag was declared the province's official emblem in 2001.

History

In 1610, Samuel de Champlain sent the young Étienne Brûlé to live among the Hurons to the south of Georgian Bay. Over the next two decades, Brûlé explored the greater part of present day southern Ontario. Champlain, on the other hand, travelled up the Ottawa River in 1613. Upper Canada joined the Province of Canada in 1841; it changed its name to Ontario when the Canadian Confederation was created in 1867.

Some historical landmarks:

1786 First French-language school opens in L'Assomption, near Windsor.

1916 Ottawa's école Guigues is taken over by hatpin wielding women protesting Regulation 17.

1927 Ontario's Francophones win in the battle against Regulation 17, which sought to eliminate French schooling in Ontario.

1968 The government of Ontario adopts amendments to the *Education Act* that officially recognize the existence of French-language elementary schools.

1969 The first French-language public high school opens.

1981 The Collège de technologie agricole et alimentaire opens in Alfred.

1986 The province proclaims the *French Language Services Act*.

1990 La Cité collégiale, the first French-language college of applied arts and technology opens, followed by the Collège Boréal in 1995.

1997 Twelve French-language school boards are established.

Multiculturalism

The first Francophone community was established in the mid-18th century in l'Assomption. Many Québécois and Acadians continued to move to Ontario throughout the 20th century. The number of Francophone immigrants to Ontario has continued to grow, adding to the vitality and diversity of the Franco-Ontarian community.

Culture

- There are numerous and many different cultural events: in some areas, traditional music and songs are popular; in others, big festivals like *Nuit sur l'étang*, *Francoscénie*, *Cinéfranco* and the *Festival franco-ontarien* set the tone.

- Franco-Ontarian actors and playwrights frequently receive national literary awards. There are about thirty cultural centres in the province, some twenty art galleries, six professional theatre companies and five publishing houses.

Services

French-language services of the government of Ontario:

- The Ontario government adopted the *Courts of Justice Act* in 1984 and the *French Language Services Act* in 1986. Under the latter, the government designates the regions (24 in 2005) where services must be available in French.

French-language media:

In Ontario:

- There is one daily newspaper, 17 weeklies, a few magazines and some 50 community news bulletins.

- There are two private radio stations, six community stations and four publicly funded radio stations.

- TFO, the French-language education and culture channel, produces and broadcasts a wide variety of programs. In addition, Radio-Canada produces shows in Ottawa and Toronto. The TQS and TV5 networks are available on cable or by satellite. In Ottawa, Rogers Cable broadcasts many hours of local French-language programming.

Websites

Office of Francophone Affairs
 www.ofa.gov.on.ca

Franco.ca – Portal to Francophone Canada
 www.franco.ca

Francoroute.ca – Franco-Ontarian resources
 www.ropfo.ca/francoroute/dev

Québec

History

While searching for a shorter route to the East, the first French explorers ended up settling on the shores of the Saint Lawrence River. The colony was called New France, and was explored by Jacques Cartier in 1534 and 1535, and by Samuel de Champlain who founded Quebec City in 1608. After the conquest of Quebec by General Wolfe (1759), New France became a British colony through the treaty of Paris (1763). After falling under British rule, Quebec's 65,000 Francophones vowed to maintain their traditions, language and culture. In 1774, the British Parliament adopted the *Quebec Act*, which officially recognized French civil law and guaranteed religious and linguistic freedom for French Canadians. In the early part of the 20th century, while many French Canadians emigrated to the West or to the northern United States, industrialization and improved transportation and communications brought fundamental changes to the province, and Quebec entered a decisive phase in its history.

Some historical landmarks:

1960 The beginning of the Quiet Revolution, which led Quebec society to define its identity and start modernizing.

1974 French becomes Quebec's official language through the proclamation of the *Loi sur la langue officielle* (Bill 22).

1977 The *Charte de la langue française* is proclaimed, making French the usual and normal language of work, communications, trade and business, in government offices and businesses throughout Quebec.

Francophones who made their mark on Quebec include:

– Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine, who was one of the leaders of the Province of Canada from 1848 to 1851 and who secured guarantees for the survival of French Canadians within the British constitutional framework.

– Georges-Étienne Cartier, who took part in the constitutional conferences leading up to the confederation of Canada and ensured the protection of the rights of the French Canadians in the new government.

– Jean Lesage, who became Premier of Quebec in 1960. His election marked the beginning of the Quiet Revolution.

Multiculturalism

Quebec has received successive waves of immigrants from France, the British Isles and more recently, from an increasing number of other countries: more than 25,000 newcomers a year from over a hundred different cultural communities.

Culture

Quebec art covers every field: literature, music, theatre, dance, film and visual arts. It is also present on the international scene. For instance:

– Denys Arcand was awarded an Oscar in 2004 for *The Barbarian Invasions* as best foreign language feature film.
– Céline Dion was honoured in 2004 as the best-selling female singer of all time.
– More than 42 million spectators have attended a performance by the Cirque du soleil.

The wide range of cultural activities bears witness to the vitality of artistic expression: the *Festival de théâtre des Amériques*, the *Festival international de la nouvelle danse*, the *Festival Juste pour rire*, the *Festival d'été de Québec*, the *FrancoFolies de Montréal*, the *Festival de Lanaudière*, the *Festival international de jazz de Montréal*, the *Festival international de la chanson de Granby*, the *Festival des films du monde de Montréal*, the *Festival du cinéma international en Abitibi-Témiscamingue* and the *Salons du livre* in Montréal, Québec City and the Outaouais.

Services

– Everywhere in Quebec, French-language education is available from grade school to university.

– Fourteen daily newspapers, 232 regional weeklies and more than 1,000 magazines provide information of all kinds.

– About one hundred radio stations, 4 major television networks, 18 specialty channels and more than 50 community channels broadcast in French.

Websites

Bonjour Québec.com – Quebec's official tourism site
  www.bonjourquebec.com

The Quebec government services portal
  www.gouv.qc.ca

La toile du Québec, a search engine
  www.toile.qc.ca

New Brunswick

The Acadian national flag (1884) is the symbol of the Acadian communities. The red, white and blue are the colours of the French flag, while the yellow star represents Our Lady of Assumption, the patron saint of Acadians. The Acadian flag flies proudly over the provincial legislature of New Brunswick.

History

In the early 17th century, after a year in the St. Croix Island settlement, some forty families laid the foundations for Acadia around "baie Française" (the Bay of Fundy). By 1755, the population had reached 16,000 inhabitants. After the Great Upheaval, many families fled to present-day New Brunswick. They rebuilt their Acadian communities in the northern and eastern parts of the province around parishes and villages. They opened schools, convents and hospitals with the help of religious congregations. In 1969, New Brunswick became officially bilingual. The *Act Recognizing the Equality of the Two Official Linguistic Communities* was adopted in 1981.

Some historical landmarks:

1864 The first College is founded in Memramcook.

1881 The Société nationale l'Assomption (SNA) is founded in Memramcook, later renamed the Société nationale des Acadiens (SNA), and finally the Société nationale de l'Acadie (SNA).

1946 The Fédération des caisses populaires acadiennes is created.

1963 Université de Moncton is founded.

1973 The Société des Acadiennes et des Acadiens du Nouveau-Brunswick (SAANB) is founded, currently counting 20,000 members.

2002 The new *Official Languages Act* is adopted; the city of Moncton proclaims itself bilingual.

People who made their mark on Acadian life include:

– Louis J. Robichaud, the first Acadian to be elected Premier. In 1969, he brought in New Brunswick's *Official Languages Act*. He was one of the founders of the Université de Moncton and the driving force behind the Equal Opportunity Program.

– Richard Hatfield, Premier of New Brunswick from 1970 to 1987, who was a defender of language equality in his province.

– Herménégilde Chiasson, a prolific multidisciplinary artist, who was appointed Lieutenant Governor in 2003.

Multiculturalism

Ninety percent of the Acadians and Francophones living in New Brunswick were born in the province. The government and the people recognize the importance of welcoming and integrating Francophone newcomers to the cities and rural areas.

Culture

New Brunswick boasts of a network of organizations and activities: the *Pays de la Sagouine* in Bouctouche, the *Village historique acadien*, the *Festival acadien* in Caraquet, the *Foire Brayonne* in Edmundston, the *FrancoFête en Acadie* in Moncton, the *Fête de l'Assomption* throughout Acadia on August 15th of each year, the *Festival international de musique baroque* in Lamèque, the *Festival international du cinéma francophone en Acadie*, etc.

Services

– New Brunswick has:

  • French-language primary education and high schools, five Francophone campuses of the Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick, and the Université de Moncton, with three campuses located in Shippagan, Edmunston and Moncton;

  • two professional theatre companies, the Théâtre populaire d'Acadie and the Théâtre L'Escaouette;

  • *L'Acadie Nouvelle*, a Francophone daily, and several weeklies; and

  • one Radio-Canada radio station and two TV stations, two private television stations serving the north and northwest of the province (CKLE and CJEM/ CKMV), and a network of community radio stations.

– New Brunswick is Canada's only officially bilingual province. Linguistic duality has also been introduced in the province's education system, making it unique in the country.

– The 400th anniversary of the foundation of Acadie was celebrated in 2004.

Websites

Portal of Acadie
  www.acadie.net

Toute l'Acadie en un seul clic
  www.capacadie.com

Nova Scotia

The Acadian national flag (1884), is the symbol of the Acadian communities of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The red, white and blue are the colours of the French flag while the yellow star represents Our Lady of Assumption, the patron saint of Acadians.

History

Some forty families laid the foundations of Acadia when they settled in Grand-Pré in the 17th century. Between 1755 and 1763, British authorities deported Acadian families from Nova Scotia to the American colonies and to Europe in the Great Upheaval. As of 1764, Acadians were permitted to return to Nova Scotia, and they settled along the province's seashores. Acadian communities grew in several areas, and their close family ties helped them rebuild their homeland in spite of the difficult political environment.

Some historical landmarks:

1881 The Société nationale de l'Assomption (SNA) is founded; it is later renamed the Société nationale des Acadiens (SNA), and finally the Société nationale de l'Acadie (SNA).

1937 The Francophone weekly newspaper, *Le Petit Courrier*, established by Désiré d'Eon in West Pubnico. This paper is still published as *Le Courrier de la Nouvelle-Écosse*.

1968 The Fédération acadienne de la Nouvelle-Écosse (FANE) is founded.

2004 Nova Scotia hosts the third Congrès mondial acadien.

People who made their mark on the Acadian community include:

– Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who published an epic poem in 1847 describing the plight of two lovers, Évangéline and Gabriel, during the Great Upheaval.
– Ambroise-H. Comeau who, in 1907, became the first Acadian from Nova Scotia to be appointed to the Senate.
– Vincent-Joseph Poirier, who was the first Acadian Member of Parliament from Nova Scotia.
– Father Léger Comeau, of the Eudist Order, who was a pioneer Acadian educator. The highest award for distinguished service given by the Société nationale de l'Acadie bears his name.
– Father Anselme Chiasson, of the Capuchin Order of Chéticamp, a historian and ethnologist who founded the Acadian Studies Centre, co-founded the Société historique acadienne, and published 11 collections of *Chansons d'Acadie*.

Multiculturalism

Most Francophones in Nova Scotia were born in the province. However, the Acadian community is committed to welcoming Francophone newcomers.

Culture

- A number of Acadian artists are internationally renowned, including performing artists such as Blou and Grand Dérangement, and dance group La Baie en Joie, as well as visual artists Denise Comeau, François Gaudet and Father Maurice LeBlanc.
- Nova Scotia's Acadians are recognized for their excellence and originality in dramatic arts, film, visual arts, handicrafts and literature by the Grand-Pré award.
- Since 1998, the Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada has been managed by the Acadian community.
- There are two French-language community centres, La Picasse in Petit-de-Grat and Les Trois Pignons in Chéticamp. There are also two school and community centres, the Centre Étoile de l'Acadie in Sydney and the Carrefour du Grand-Havre in Dartmouth.
- Every year, the *Semaine provinciale de la fierté française* is celebrated in Acadian schools. In addition, Acadian festivals are held in many communities throughout the summer.

Services

- French-language education, from primary through grade 12, is available through 19 Acadian schools.
- French-language post-secondary studies are offered at Université Sainte-Anne in Pointe-de-l'Église and its five satellite campuses.
- *Le Courrier de la Nouvelle-Écosse* has been providing weekly news to Francophones since 1937.
- Nova Scotia has two community radio stations, CIFA Radio Clare and CKJM Radio Chéticamp.
- French-language television programs by Radio-Canada are broadcast to Nova Scotia audience from Moncton and Montreal, as well as the TVA, TQS and TV5 channels which are available on cable.
- In 2004, the provincial government proclaimed the *French-language Services Act*.

Websites

La voix de la Nouvelle-Écosse
www.lavoix.ca

La Fédération acadienne de la Nouvelle-Écosse
www.federationacadienne.ca

Prince Edward Island

History

Jacques Cartier discovered Prince Edward Island in 1534. On his map, he inscribed the name Île des Arènes or "sandy island", but fishermen from Normandy, Brittany and the Basque country called it Isle Saint-Jean. In 1799, the British renamed it Prince Edward Island. Settlement began around 1720, when a group of 300 settlers from France and Acadia arrived. Port-la-Joye became the administrative centre. Some 3,000 Acadians were deported to France from Prince Edward Island in 1758. After 1764, Acadians began returning to the island, but their lands had been occupied by the British settlers, and they moved to the Island's western end, in the region of Évangéline.

Some historical landmarks:

1884 The Acadians attending the national convention in Miscouche adopt the red, white and blue flag with the yellow star as the Acadian national flag. They also adopt *Ave Maris Stella* as their national anthem.

1919 The Société Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin (SSTA) is founded.

1999 The *French Language Services Act* is adopted.

2000 The Supreme Court of Canada upholds the rights of Francophone parents to open a French-language school in Summerside.

Francophones who made their mark on Prince Edward Island include:

– Michel Haché, called Gallant, and Anne Cormier, both from Beaubassin, who settled in Port-la-Joye with their 11 children in 1720. Most of the Gallant family can trace their ancestry to this couple.

– François Buote, who became the first school teacher at the Island's first French-language school in Rustico, in 1815.

– Angèle Arsenault, the well-known singer-songwriter, who released her first LP, *Première*, in 1975.

Multiculturalism

Acadians arrived on Prince Edward Island in the early part of the 18th century. Very few Francophones have moved to the island since then. The Francophone population is very homogeneous.

Culture

– The Société Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin (SSTA) is the main voice of Acadians and Francophones on the island. Founded in 1919, it has more than 1,200 members.

– Artistic expression includes hand-made quilts and bedspreads, traditional music, whose best-known performers are Angèle Arsenault, Vishten and Barachois, and many popular festivities such as the *Festival acadien*, the agricultural fair in the Évangéline region and the *Rendez-vous Rustico*.

Services

French media:

– The weekly newspaper, *La Voix acadienne*, has been published since 1975.

– Since 1996, Radio-Canada has been airing French radio programming in Charlottetown four hours a day.

– Radio-Canada and other French-language channels are available on cable or by satellite.

Government services in French:

– In 1987, the provincial government outlined its first plan to provide French-language services and support the development of the Acadian community.

– In 1990, the French Language School Board was set up, enabling Francophones to manage their own school system.

– In 1996, the provincial government adopted the *French Services Policy and Guidelines*.

– In 1999, the provincial government passed the *French Language Services Act*, as a sign of its full commitment to supporting the Acadian and Francophone community.

Websites

Toute l'Acadie en un seul clic
www.capacadie.com

L'Acadie de l'Île – À découvrir
http://collections.ic.gc.ca/acadiedelile

Newfoundland and Labrador

The flag of the Francophones of Newfoundland and Labrador (1986), is blue, white and red, reflecting their French origins. The two sails commemorate the arrival of their common ancestors. The billowing sails and oblique lines evoke action and their determination to forge ahead. The two sails are yellow, the colour of Acadia, and the one used by their ancestors for their *fleur de lys*. The upper sail is decorated with a tamarack branch, Labrador's emblem, while the main sail is decorated with the pitcher plant, the floral emblem of Newfoundland.

History

Long after the arrival of the Vikings in the 10th century, Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot) took possession of Newfoundland in 1497 in the name of the King of England, Henry VII.

Jacques Cartier arrived on the island in 1534, but fishermen from Brittany, Normandy and the Basque country had been there for at least 30 years.

In the 17th century, Newfoundland was more French than English, as attested by the French settlement at Plaisance (Placentia) dating back to 1662.

In 1713, through the Treaty of Utrecht, France recognized British sovereignty and abandoned her colonies, but reserved her fishing rights until 1904.

Starting in the early 19th century, Acadians, mainly from Cape Breton Island, settled in the south-western part of Newfoundland. Later that century, deserters from the French fishing fleet took up residence and married into the local Acadian community.

In 1949, Newfoundland became a Canadian province under Premier Joseph R. Smallwood. By that time, assimilation had already eroded the Francophone community on the west coast, but a new community was starting to take shape in St. John's.

In the 1960s, many Francophone families emigrated from Quebec to the western part of Labrador to work in the mines.

Multiculturalism

Two thousand five hundred and fifteen Francophones live in Newfoundland and Labrador. They come from around the province, as well as from other provinces, Europe and Africa. A few are of Aboriginal origin.

Culture

– The Fédération des Francophones de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador (FFTNL), established in 1973, adopted the Francophone flag in 1986. This group promotes the French language and culture in the province. In 2004, the 500 years of French culture in Newfoundland and Labrador were celebrated throughout the province.

28

- The *Jeux franco-labradoriens* are an opportunity to enjoy winter activities.

- A book, *Contre vents et marées*, tells the story of the province's Francophones, and the film documentary *Ça vient du t'chœur*, tells the story of the Acadian and Francophone population of the Port au Port Peninsula.

- The Musée du Cercle des mémoires and the Parc du Boutte du Cap in the Port au Port Peninsula are well worth a visit, and the summer theatre productions and the Francophone festival in St. John's are worth attending. The Route des ancêtres français explores the three main Francophone and Acadian communities in the Port au Port Peninsula.

- The province's many French-language groups offer a wide variety of interesting events and activities.

- In 1999, a provincial proclamation declared May 30 *Journée de la francophonie de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador*.

Services
- Radio-Canada radio and television service is available in most parts of the province, as well as RDI, RDS, TVA and TV5. There is also a community radio station in Labrador City.

- The only French-language newspaper, a biweekly, *Le Gaboteur*, has been published since 1984.

- The Conseil scolaire francophone provincial administers five French-language schools in the province.

- In addition to its French studies and literature classes, Memorial University offers courses in French in other faculties.

- The provincial government delivers French-language services through the Office of French Services of the Public Service Secretariat and the Department of Education.

Websites
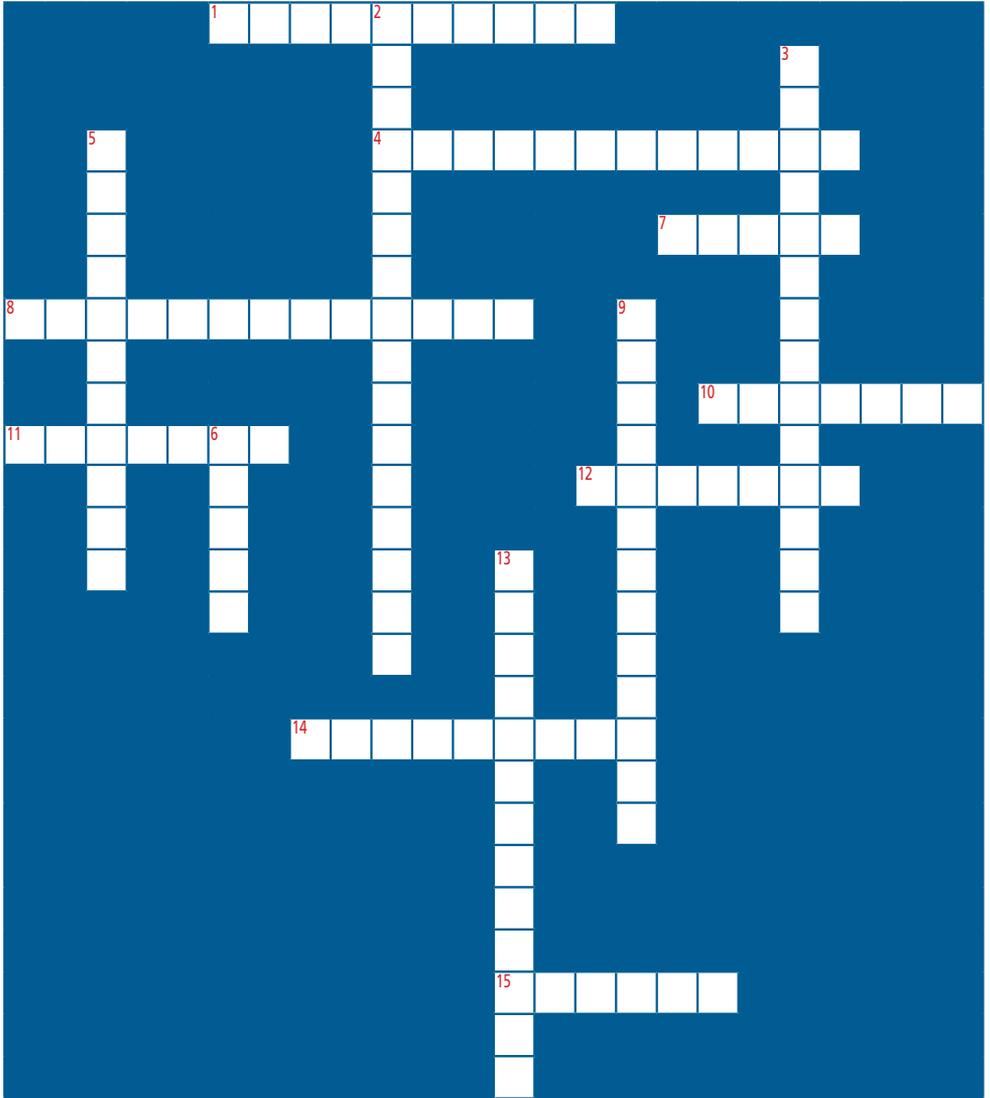*Fédération des francophones de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador*
    www.fftnl.ca

Le Gaboteur
    www.gaboteur.ca

Activities

## Crossword Puzzle

Horizontal

1. First name of the fictional heroine of the Deportation of the Acadians of Grand-Pré in 1755.
4. Only officially bilingual Canadian province (two words).
7. Family name of the person who opened the first store and saloon in Dawson.
8. Internationally-known comedy festival (three words).
10. Occupation of the first Francophones to work in Nunavut.
11. Group of early sailors who settled at Anse-aux-Meadows.
12. Province nicknamed the "other" *Belle Province*.
14. Adjective describing 24 areas in Ontario.
15. Number of official languages recognized in law by the government of the Northwest Territories.

Vertical

2. Name of a performance group, which refers to the Deportation of the Acadians (two words).
3. Explorer who landed at the future site of Gaspé in 1534 (two words).
5. Name for the Francophones of Saskatchewan.
6. Édouard "the…" Beaupré.
9. First Francophone community in British Columbia.
13. Individual who contested a parking ticket printed in English only (two words).

Identify the flags

1. _____ The Québec flag
2. _____ The Acadian national flag
3. _____ The Franco-Ontarian flag
4. _____ The flag of the Fransaskois
5. _____ The Franco-Manitoban flag
6. _____ The flag of the
   Franco-Columbians
7. _____ The flag of the Franco-Albertans
8. _____ The flag of the Francophones
   of the Yukon
9. _____ The flag of the Francophones
   of Newfoundland and Labrador
10. _____ The flag of the Francophones
    of the Northwest Territories
11. _____ The Franco-Nunavut flag
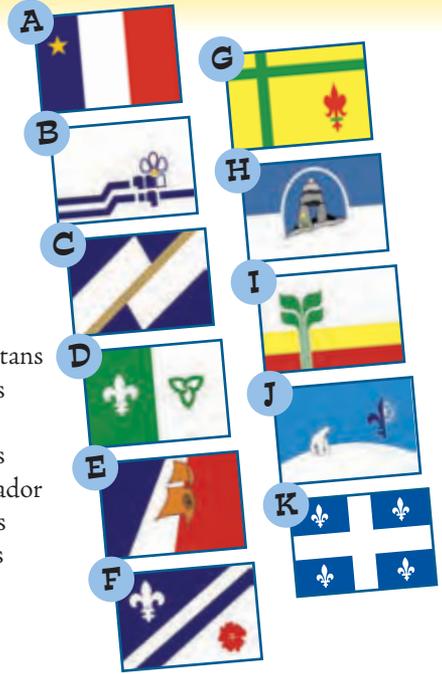
Group Work

1. Draw up a comparison chart showing the French-language services available in each province (eg., education, health care, justice).

2. Several factors play a role in the long-term survival of the French language and culture in your province or territory:
   - laws which guarantee bilingual services in education, health care, the court system and other government services;
   - a large number of new Francophone immigrants;
   - schools that offer French-language education where Francophones reside;
   - many cultural events for Francophones;
   - French-language media such as radio, television and newspapers;
   - a Francophone population with a long history in the region;
   - leaders who lobby for Francophones;
   - immersion schools, where French is taught to immigrants and English-speaking Canadians;
   - a large proportion of the Francophone population concentrated in a few cities or villages;
   - bilingual status for certain cities and villages.

   Arrange these factors in order of importance. Be prepared to justify your choices.

Webquest

A *Webquest* is an Internet search in cyberspace. It is a way for teachers to introduce students to the techniques of theme-based Internet research. In this type of activity, the teacher introduces a working model (a situation, a task or some tools), as well as relevant resources (Websites). The following project, a virtual inquiry, explores the theme of "Discovering Canada's Francophone communities" and invites students to do their research on the Internet. To access the French-only Website, type www.cyberquete.ca and select **Rechercher** from the menu. At the bottom of the screen on the next page, go to **Visionner une cyberquête**, and type in the number **450**.

Cyberquête n° 450 : À la découverte de la francophonie au Canada

The Situation

It is the first of July, and a new family has just moved into the house next door. You have just met them. They are nice and they speak French. The parents, whose children are aged 10 to 19, are from another province and feel a little homesick. The grandmother lives with them and feels lonely. They have to find a French-language school for the children and ways for the family to become acquainted with the local French community. Together with your new friends, you check your computer for Websites with answers to their questions.

The Task

1. Find the street addresses, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of the following schools:
   - the nearest primary or elementary French-language school;
   - the nearest French-language high school;
   - a college that offers courses in French.

2. Prepare a list of addresses and telephone numbers that can assist the family in finding where French-language services are available.
   - a hospital;
   - a law firm;
   - government services for a :
     – health card;
     – driver's licence;
   - places where they give art, karate, music, singing or dance classes for children;
   - a bookstore or department store where you could find greeting cards, DVDs, and books in French;
   - a public or school library.

3. Organize a few Francophone cultural or tourist outings over the summer (e.g. shows, festivals, museums and local tourist attractions).

4. Plan a few outings for the different members of the family so they can get to know people of their own age:
   - a summer camp;
   - a Senior's club;
   - any group that might be of interest to any member of the family. (Your choice!)

Web Tools

– Websites listed in the accompanying guide

– Portals of the Francophone communities of Canada:
   - www.culturecanada.gc.ca
   - www.franco.ca
   - www.fcfa.ca
   - www.passepart.ca
   - www.radio-canada.ca/regions/
   - http://collections.ic.gc.ca/F/index.html
   - www.afi-ifa.ca

Answers

Crossword: Francophone communities of Canada

1. Evangeline (Name of the fictional heroine of the Deportation of the Acadians of Grand-Pré in 1775.)
2. Grand Dérangement (Name of a performance group, which refers to the Deportation of the Acadians (two words).)
3. Jacques Cartier (Explorer who landed at the future site of Gaspé in 1534 (two words).)
4. New Brunswick (Only officially bilingual Canadian province (two words).)
5. Fransaskois (Name for the Francophones of Saskatchewan)
6. Giant (Édouard "the..." Beaupré.)
7. Ladue (Family name of the person who opened the first store and saloon in Dawson.)
8. Juste pour rire (Internationally-known comedy festival (three words).)
9. Maillardville (First Francophone community in British Columbia.)
10. Whaling (Occupation of the first Francophones to work in Nunavut.)
11. Vikings (Group of early sailors who settled at Anse-aux-Meadows.)
12. Alberta (Province nicknamed the 'other' Belle Province.)
13. Georges Forest (Individual who contested a parking ticket printed in English only (two words).)
14. Bilingual (Adjective describing 24 areas in Ontario.)
15. Eleven (Number of official languages recognized in law by the government of the Northwest Territories.)

Identify the flags

1. K   2. A   3. D   4. G   5. I   6. B
7. F   8. C   9. E   10. J   11. H