

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES



1. Alberta

2. British Columbia

3. Manitoba

4. New Brunswick

5. Newfoundland and Labrador

6. Northwest Territories

7. Nova Scotia

8. Nunavut

9. Ontario

10. Prince Edward Island

11. Quebec

12. Saskatchewan

13. Yukon Territory

Maps of Canada

To sum-up, we've found short tences for each canada's provinces...

1- Alberta : Where the Prairies meet the Rocky Mountains
Là où les prairies rencontrent les montagnes rocheuses

2- British Columbia : Canada's lush, mountainous Pacific Coast
Le lush du Canada, côte Pacifique montagneuse

3- Manitoba : Canada's Breadbasket
Breadbasket Du Canada

4- New Brunswick : The tranquil bi-lingual Maritime province
La province maritime bilingue de tranquil

5- Newfoundland and Labrador : The Rock
La Roche

6- Northwest Territories : Explore Canada's Arctic
Explorez L'Arctique Du Canada

7- Nova Scotia : Canada's Ocean Playground
Cour de jeu De l'Océan Du Canada

8- Nunavut : Canada's Arctic Inuit Territory
Territoire Arctique D'Inuit Du Canada

9- Ontario : 'Rocks standing high near the water'
'là où la roche se jette dans l'eau '

10- Prince Edward Island : Birthplace of Confederation
Lieu de naissance de confédération

11- Quebec : The heart of French Canada
Le coeur du Canada français

12- Saskatchewan : Land of the living skies
Terre des cieux vivants

13- Yukon Territory : The Klondike
Le Klondike

(source : <http://www.canadatravelguide.info>)

THE BILINGUAL SOCIETY

In 2004, Québec had a population of 7 509 928 (seven millions five and nine thousands and nine hundred twenty eight).

Every year, Québec welcomes 35,000 (thirty five thousands) immigrants from some one hundred countries who actively participate in its economic, social and cultural development.

FRENCH SPEAKING QUEBECERS

L'IMPORTANCE DU FRANCAIS

- In Québec, French is the first language for 82% of the population.

LA PLACE DU FRANÇAIS DANS LE TERRITOIRE

- To affirm Québec's French-speaking identity, protect linguistic rights and promote the evolution of the French language, successive governments have legislated to ensure the use of French in the various areas of public life while guaranteeing the English-speaking minority the use of its language and institutions.

LE FRANÇAIS DANS L'EDUCATION

- In Québec, Education is mostly in French. Education is also available in English and in private schools. **Temporary foreign workers** can choose the language of instruction and educational institution for their children for the duration of their stay.

QUEBEC, 2DE PLUS GRANDE VILLE FRANCAISE DU MONDE

- Montréal, a Québec metropolis, is the second largest French-speaking city in the world. Montréal is an international and cosmopolitan city, where thousands of people do business on an international scale every day. French-English bilingualism is very common.

LES DESCENDANTS FRANÇAIS DU QUEBEC (Quebecers of French descent)

A significant proportion of Québec's 6 million francophones are descendants of settlers who came from France in the 16th and 17th centuries. Today, Quebecers have risen to the challenge of living in French and maintaining a French-speaking society on the North American continent.

Québec's more than 7 million inhabitants make up a mainly French-speaking society. Many of the roughly 6 million French-speakers are descended from colonists who came from France in the 17th and 18th centuries. Today, Quebecers are meeting the challenge of living in French and maintaining a French-speaking society in North America, which is home to 250 million English-speakers.

ENGLISH SPEAKING QUEBECERS

MONTREAL ACCUEILLE LA COMMUNAUTE ANGLOPHONE

- Québec's second largest linguistic group, the English-speaking community is concentrated in the Montréal area, the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa River Valley.
- There is also a significant number of people from many other backgrounds, mainly in Montréal and, to a lesser extent, in and around Québec City, Hull and Sherbrooke.
- Diversity is especially visible in the Greater Montréal region, where nearly half of all Quebecers live. Greater Montréal accounts for 67% of Quebecers whose mother tongue is French, and 14.3% of Quebecers whose mother tongue is English. Italian, Spanish and Greek are the other main languages spoken.

LES DESCENDANTS ANGLAIS DU QUEBEC (Quebecers of British descent)

Québec's anglophones are descendants of immigrants from various origins, but most were British settlers looking for a better life in North America or whose loyalty to Britain led them to leave the United States after the American War of Independence. Today, they number approximately 600,000, and most live in and around Montréal. They have their own English-language school system from pre-school to university, their own health care institutions and their own radio and TV stations.

English-speaking Quebecers are descended mainly from British immigrants, but also from other ethnic groups seeking a better life in North America. Other immigrants left the United States after the American War of Independence, out of loyalty for the mother country. At present, there are more than 590 000 English-speakers in Québec, who live above all in the Montréal area. They enjoy various recognized rights, such as an English-language school system from kindergarten up to and including university, a hospital network, means of communication and so on.

POPULATION AND FACTS

Of the approximately 7,487,169 (seven millions four hundred eighty seven thousands and one hundred sixty nine) people who live in Québec, 3,693,332 (three millions six hundred ninety three thousands and three hundred and thirty two) are male and 3,793,837 (three millions seven hundred ninety three thousands and eight hundred and thirty seven) are female. Since 1991 (one thousand nine hundred and ninety one), the population has grown by 422,583 (four hundred twenty two thousands and five hundred eighty three). Life expectancy at birth is of 76.3 years for men and 81.9 years for women. The fertility index is 1.45 children per woman.

Population and demographic growth (Millions)		
	Estimated population in 2003	Average annual rate of change of population (%)
	Number	2002-2003
United States	290.8	1.0
Mexico	104.9	1.3
France	59.8	0.5
Canada	31.6	0.9
Australia	19.9	0.9
Québec	7.5	0.6
Denmark	5.4	0.3
Finland	5.2	0.2
Norway	4.6	0.5

Source: Institut de la Statistique du Québec; Statistics Canada; Bureau of the Census; OECD

Fully 80% of the population lives in urban communities near the Saint Lawrence River. According to Statistics Canada, in 2002, the six major Québec agglomerations and their population are as follows:

Population for the six CMA ¹ of Québec - 2002	
Montréal	3,548,775
Québec	697,753
Gatineau ²	266,116
Saguenay	156,942
Sherbrooke	156,519
Trois-Rivières	141,360

¹ Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).

² Quebec part of CMA Ottawa-Gatineau.

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of the population.

A PLURALIST SOCIETY

The current notion of a pluralist society has resulted from more extensive trade between countries. It is now understood to mean the possibility of freely choosing one's lifestyle, beliefs, values and belonging to specific interest groups.

Since 1970 (one thousand nine hundred and seventy), immigration has become highly diversified in Québec. Contact with new citizens has enriched Québec society from a cultural, social, economic, scientific and technological standpoint.

Québec defines itself as a pluralist society. It is open to an array of influences, from other cultures, while honoring basic democratic values. Québec's pluralism grew out of a government policy statement that promotes an approach centred on civic relations. Québec encourages its people to express their diversity in a context where, citizens share the same feeling of belonging to Québec society and express this feeling through a respect for common laws and institutions.

IMMIGRANTS

The population of Québec also includes some 600 000 (six hundred thousand) immigrants who have come from Europe, Africa, Latin America and Asia since the beginning of the century. They have contributed significantly to Québec's cultural diversity and vitality. Québec admitted 25 790 immigrants in 1995.

NATIVE PEOPLE

When the Europeans settled along the Saint Lawrence River in the 16th century, the continent had already been inhabited by Native Amerindians for thousands of years. Relations were established between the Europeans and the Native peoples early on, but they have intensified considerably on the social, cultural, educational and political levels over the last 20 years.

There are some 72,430 (seventy two thousand and four hundred thirty) Native peoples in Québec, descendants of North America's first inhabitants. Of this number, 63,800 (sixty three thousands and eight hundreds) are Amerindians and 8,625 (eight thousands and six hundred twenty five) are Inuit.

THE 11 ABORIGINAL NATIONS



At present, the 10 Amerindian nations and the Inuit nation, totalling 67,000 (sixty seven hundred) inhabitants, account for approximately 1% of Québec's population. Over half the Native population is under the age of 25. There are 54 Native communities in Québec.

The Amerindians usually live on reserves or establishments administered by a band council made up of a chief and councillors. Moreover, some 15,000 (fifteen) aboriginal people live outside the reserves in Québec, mainly in Montréal. The Inuit, formerly called the Eskimos, live in the far northern part of Québec, on the coast of Hudson Bay and Ungava Bay. They live in 14 (fourteen) villages directed by a mayor and a northern village council that assume responsibilities similar to those of other Québec municipalities.

VARIED WAYS OF LIFE

The 11 (eleven) aboriginal nations are distinct. Even within a given nation, the way of life and socio-economic situation can vary markedly from one community to another. The Amerindians of Québec belong to two linguistic and cultural families, the Algonquian and the Iroquoian. The Abenakis, Algonquins, Attikameks, Crees, Malecites, Micmacs, Montagnais and Naskapis are part of the Algonquian culture. The Huron-Wendats and Mohawks are part of the Iroquoian culture. The Inuit are of different origin and culture. Most of the aboriginal nations use their mother tongue and French or English as a second language.