

TOWARDS SOCIAL CHANGE

Intro to the 1960s/70s

http://www.polleverywhere.com/free_text_polls/jU9xY7R4ymjktMz

PREASSESSMENT

YOUTHQUAKE

- ◉ By the 1960s, more than half of the population was under 25 years old. They created a powerful culture of protest called the youthquake.
- ◉ It began with the British Invasion and the Beatles. Boys' hair got longer, girls' skirts got shorter.
- ◉ Hippies were created. They embraced rock music, new clothing styles, sexual promiscuity and drug experimentation.

YOUTHQUAKE CONTINUED

- Many youth rejected the consumerist society they lived in. They became involved in environmental, women's and Aboriginal rights movements.
- They protested the Vietnam War.
- The music of the day reflected this. Protest songs by people like Bob Dylan condemned racism, war and environmental devastation.
- This showed the government that Canadian youth were becoming more aware. Politicians began to try to appeal to them.
- 1972- The voting age was lowered from 21 to 18.

PROTESTS

- ◉ The 1960s were full of protests.
- ◉ Woodstock (1969) ended up being a protest against the establishment.
- ◉ The Rhino Party was a mock party that fielded candidates with farfetched promises.
- ◉ They made a joke but their criticisms were very serious.

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT

- ◉ Many working women continued to hold low-paying jobs like waitressing, hairdressing, secretarial work, etc. Those who went to college were expected to be nurses or teachers.
- ◉ 1963: Betty Friedan's book *The Feminine Mystique* became a best seller. Friedan encouraged women to liberate themselves from traditional roles.
- ◉ As they had done when they were trying to get the vote, feminists came together to fight for women's rights.

CONTINUED

- Lester Pearson created the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in 1967. It recommended:
 - Women should have the right to work outside the home.
 - Daycare services should be provided.
 - Paid maternity leave.
 - The federal government should do all it can to help women overcome discrimination against woman.

CONTINUED

- ◉ In 1971 the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC). It pressured the governments to act quickly on the Commission's recommendations.
- ◉ They helped to get the clause guaranteeing women's equality into Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms. (1982)
- ◉ They wanted women to be promoted into positions of responsibility.
- ◉ They wanted reform education. To encourage girls into sciences and maths.

Turn to your partner and discuss stereotypes of
feminism!

WHAT IS FEMINISM?

CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1960: To protect a person's fundamental human rights.
 - Freedom of life, liberty, security of person, and the enjoyment of property
 - Right to equality before the law, and its protection
 - Freedom of religion
 - Freedom of speech
 - Freedom of assembly and association.

OMNIBUS BILL

- 1969: Pierre Trudeau's government passed Bill C-150 or the Omnibus Bill:
 - Recognized the right of women to have access to contraception.
 - Recognized the right to abortion (with certain limitations)
 - Legalized homosexuality between consenting adults.

CONTINUED

- Trudeau was criticized for these but didn't back down.
- “There's no place for the state in the bedrooms of the nation.”
- 1968: Divorce became more freely available.
- 1976: The death penalty was abolished.