
TIMETABLE

1864	Charlottetown and Québec Conferences for a project to unite the British colonies of North America.	1948	The Fleur-de-lys flag officially becomes the flag of Québec.
1867	Birth of the Canadian federation. The federation then had four provinces: Québec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.	1949	Entry of Newfoundland into the Canadian federation.
1870	The federal Parliament creates the Northwest Territories.	1951	Constitutional amendment regarding old-age pensions.
1871	British Columbia enters the Canadian federation.	1954	Québec income tax.
1873	Prince Edward Island enters the Canadian federation.	1956	Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Constitutional Problems (Tremblay Commission, Québec).
1875	Creation of the Supreme Court of Canada by the federal Parliament.	1964	Constitutional amendment regarding old-age pensions and additional benefits.
1898	Creation of the Yukon Territory by the federal Parliament.	1965	Preliminary report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Laurendeau-Dunton Commission, federal).
1905	Alberta and Saskatchewan becomes the eighth and the ninth Canadian provinces.	1966	Québec refuses to accept the procedure for constitutional amendment, thereafter referred to as the "Fulton-Favreau Formula."
1914-1918	The First World War.	1967	Interprovincial "Confederation of Tomorrow" Conference, Toronto, November 27 to 30, 1967.
1926	The Balfour Declaration on the status of the Dominions of the British Empire.	1968	Beginning of a series of constitutional conferences ending in June 1971.
1931	Statute of Westminster: confirmation of Canada's accession to independence. The amendment of the Canadian Constitution continues, however, to require an intervention by the British Parliament.	1968	The Legislative Assembly of Québec becomes the National Assembly. The Legislative Council is abolished.
1939-1945	The Second World War.	1971	Rejection of the Victoria Constitutional Charter, 1971, which Québec refuses to accept.
1940	Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations (Rowell-Sirois Commission, federal). Unemployment insurance becomes a federal power.		

1974	Adoption by Québec of the Official Language Act that declares French to be the official language of Québec.		federal government and the provinces, with the exception of Québec, agree on the patriation of the Canadian Constitution along with substantial constitutional amendments.
1975	Adoption of the Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms.		
1977	Adoption of the Québec Charter of the French language.	1982	Proclamation on April 17, 1982 of the Constitution Act, 1982, despite Québec's opposition.
1978	Federal bill on constitutional reform (C-60). Adoption of the Québec Referendum Act.		Opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Reference concerning the Constitution of Canada (Québec's <i>veto</i>), December 6, 1982.
1979	Report of the task force on Canadian unity (Pépin-Robarts commission, federal).	1985	The government of Québec presents to the federal government a Draft Agreement on the Constitution.
1980	Québec referendum on the Sovereignty-Association project, May 20, 1980. The NO vote carries the day with 59,56% of votes cast; the YES vote obtains 40,44%. Federal project for the unilateral patriation of the Canadian Constitution along with substantial constitutional amendments.	1986	New round of constitutional discussions. Québec makes known its five conditions for endorsing the Constitution Act, 1982.
		1987	1987 Constitutional Accord (Meech Lake), June 3, 1987.
		1990	Failure of the 1987 Constitutional Accord, Meech Lake, June 22, 1990.
1981	Constitutional agreement of eight provinces opposing the federal government's unilateral patriation, April 16, 1981. Opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Reference for a draft resolution concerning the Constitution of Canada, September 28, 1981. Federal-provincial Conference on the Constitution, Ottawa, November 2 to 5, 1981. The	1991	Report by the Commission on the Political and Constitutional Future of Québec (Bélanger-Campeau Commission, Québec), March, 1991. Adoption by Québec of An Act respecting the process for determining the political and constitutional future of Québec (Bill 150), June 20, 1991. Federal proposals aimed at renewing the federation, September, 1991.

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| 1992 | Consensus Report on the Constitution, Charlottetown, August 28, 1992. On October 26, 1992, the Agreement is rejected in Québec by referendum (56,68 % voting NO and 43,32 % voting YES), as well as in the rest of Canada within the framework of another referendum held simultaneously (54,3% voting NO, the Yes option obtaining 45,7 % of the votes). | 1998 | Opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada on the federal Reference on the secession of Québec, August 20, 1998. |
| 1994 | Agreement on Internal Trade, July 18, 1994. | 1999 | Signature by provincial governments, with the exception of Québec, of the Social Union Framework Agreement, February 4, 1999.

Creation of the Nunavut territory by the federal Parliament. |
| 1995 | Referendum in Québec on the Bill respecting the future of Québec providing for Québec's accession to sovereignty as well as an offer of economic and political partnership with Canada (October 30, 1995). The NO vote carries the day with 50,58 % of votes cast, the YES option obtains 49,42 % of votes cast. | 2000 | Adoption by the federal Parliament of the Act giving effect to the requirement for the clarity as set out in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Quebec Secession Reference (Bill C-20), June 29, 2000.

Adoption by Québec of the Act respecting the exercise of the fundamental rights and prerogatives of the Québec people and the Québec State (Bill 99), December 13, 2000. |
| 1996 | Institution by the federal government of a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada pertaining to Québec's accession to sovereignty. Québec refuses to participate in it. | | |
| 1997 | The Calgary Declaration of first ministers of the provinces, with the exception of Québec, September 14, 1997.

Bilateral amendment of section 93 of the Constitution Act, 1867, thereafter making it possible to establish linguistic school boards in Québec. | | |