



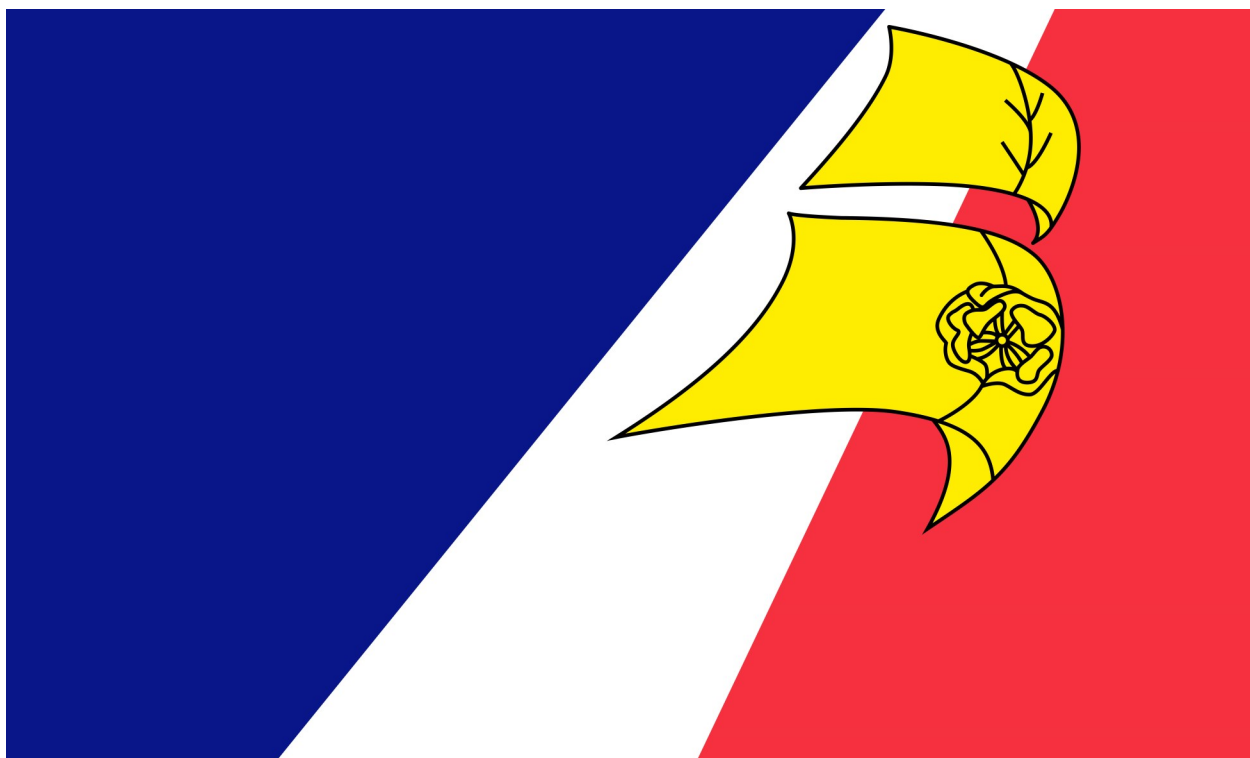
EXPLORE TA  
FRANCOPHONIE

ES—TU

PRÊT

*à relever*

LE DÉFI ?



Crédits photos : FFTNL, ARCO



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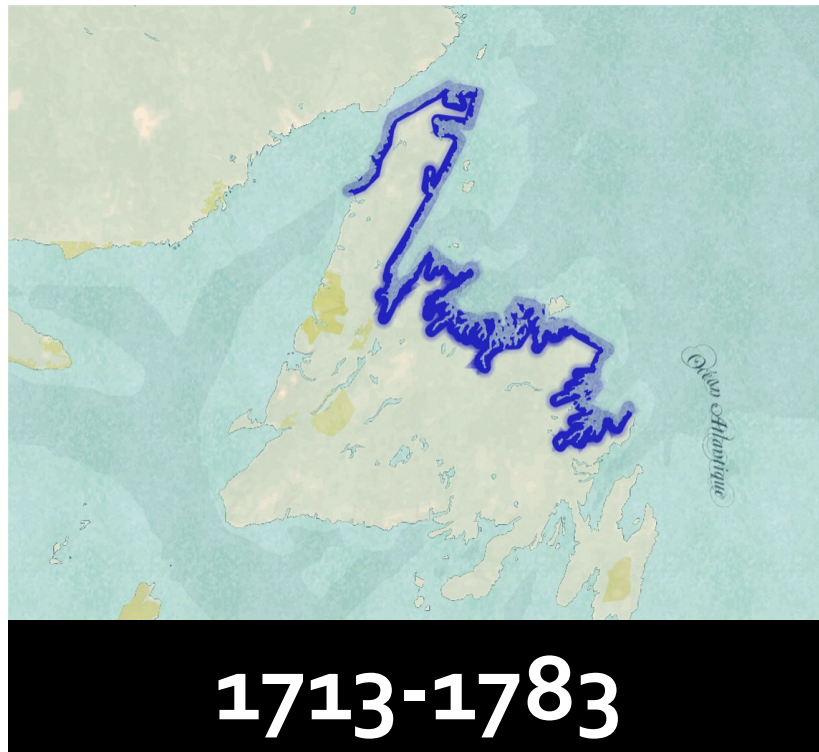


# THE FRANCOPHONIE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

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## In time : from the Utrecht Treaty to nowadays

**1713-1783** - The Utrecht Treaty between France and Great Britain was signed in order to agree on fishing rights. France had to cede certain North American territories to Great Britain; one of them being Newfoundland. Permanent French colonization was forbidden and the colony of Plaisance was ceded (Placentia). However, France could use part of the



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coast, which extending from Cape Bonavista to Pointe Riche, as a base for these seasonal fishing activities. This part of the coast was called the French Shore. The French fishermen who came to catch cod on the coasts of Newfoundland were called the *Terreneuvas*. Some of them had their facilities on Red Island off the Port-au-Port Peninsula and decided to stay. These settlers are the descendants of a large part of the Francophone population of this region.

Many villages still have French names as result of



the presence of French colonies, for example Baie Verte, Port-Aux-Basques, François, etc.

**1783-1904** - In the Treaty of Versailles (1783), signed between Great Britain and France, the boundaries of the Treaty Shore were revised and now covered the shore from Cape St. John to Cape Ray.

**1904** - Under the terms of the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, part of the *Entente Cordiale*, France renounced its fishing privileges in Newfoundland, previously conferred by the Utrecht Treaty. Fishermen of French nationality were able to continue fishing within the traditional limits, but no longer on the coast.



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**1916** - July 1, 1916, Battles of Beaumont-Hamel and *La Somme* that opposed the British and French to the Germans during the First World War. The Newfoundland Regiment began fighting in the Battle of the Somme, its first battle in France, where more than 80% of the regiment's soldiers died. Many

[illegible]

Francophones were part of this regiment. To commemorate the Newfoundlanders who died in Beaumont-Hamel, there is a statue of a caribou on the site of the battle.

**1949** - March 31, 1949 Newfoundland became the 10th Canadian province by incorporating the Canadian Confederation. Initially, this event does not seem to bring anything to the Franco-Newfoundlanders, but this provincial historic moment will eventually allow the Francophone community to claim its constitutional rights.

**1982** - In 1982, Canada adopted a new constitution: *the Constitution Act*. This new constitution, which is embedded in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, has heavy consequences. It will allow, among other things, the federal government to intervene in a provincial jurisdiction; education. Pierre-Eliot Trudeau was the Prime Minister when section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms was put in motion. This section of the Canadian Constitution gives Canadian citizens the right to be educated in one of the official languages. Canadian provinces and territories now have an





obligation to provide citizens of minority communities an education in their respective language.

**1960** - French schooling in Newfoundland and Labrador made its debut in Labrador City in 1960. The development of the mining industry in this region attracted several Francophone families from Quebec and New Brunswick who, in return, claimed their rights for French education.

**1998** - The provincial government creates a Francophone school board administered by and for its community. It will be called the Conseil Scolaire Francophone Provinciale (CSFP).

**2015** - The Honorable Tony Cornett, a Francophone Acadian from the Port-au-Port Peninsula, is the first Francophone to become Minister Responsible for Francophone Affairs of Newfoundland and Labrador.

**2015** - On October 26, 2015, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador announced a new policy on French services. This policy applies to all

# History of French Education in Newfoundland and Labrador

The Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Education had study program designed for the Francophone population. An agreement with the Quebec Education Department has allowed Francophones of the region to adopt Quebec's curricula in Labrador City.

This curricula is offered at Notre Dame Academy, which welcomes students from kindergarten to Grade 6. Students then move on to Labrador City Collegiate to pursue their classes from Secondary 1 to Secondary 4, and then to the neighboring communities of Quebec to complete Secondary 5. This allows students to take advantage of a greater range of classes. Holding a diploma from the province of Quebec, students are free to pursue their studies in a CEGEP of Quebec or in any francophone college and university in Canada.

The idea of French schools on the west coast was mainly developed around 1970. The federal policy of bilingualism and biculturalism (1967) encouraged Francophone minorities of the province to revive their language and culture. As a



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result, new Francophone associations ~~have~~ initiated different approaches with governments and school boards to establish French schools.

In 1975, a French immersion program was introduced at the Notre Dame du Cap elementary school in Cape St. George. This program proved popular, but did not meet the needs of the Francophone population. The French immersion program, designed to develop a functional skill in students learning a second language, did not meet the desires of this community whose Francophone heritage was so vibrant.

As a result, Francophones of Mainland claimed a French school of their own at the start of their dialogue with the authorities. Thus, in January 1985, a French kindergarten class was established. This first class marked the beginning of French education in Mainland.

In 1987, the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Education, in collaboration with the federal government, announced the construction of a new French school, Sainte Anne Community School. This school quickly became a gathering center for the Francophone community. In St. John's, the creation of a French school took place in

September of 1990. After three years of negotiations between the parents' committee for French-language education, the School board and the Education Department, a French-first-language educational program was inaugurated at St-Patrick's School. During its first year, the school welcomed students from kindergarten to Grade 3. Finally, in 2004, students from kindergarten to Grade 12 were able to enter their new school at the Centre Scolaire et Communautaire des Grands-Vents.

Today, five Francophone schools are found in the province: Centre éducatif l'ENVOL in Labrador City, École Boréale in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Centre scolaire et communautaire Saint-Anne in Mainland, École Notre-Dame du Cap in Cape St. George and Centre scolaire et communautaire des Grands-Vents in St. John's.



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Histoire : For more information...



Heritage NF  
*Le french Shore*



Heritage NF  
French information



Our community after  
Utrecht



Beaumont Hamel  
Wikipédia



Heritage NF  
1st WW



Canadian  
Constitution



Heritage NF  
Canadian Constitution

# THE FRANCOPHONIE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

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## Important Dates and celebrations

### February 2 - Day of the Candlemas

On the Port-au-Port Peninsula, residents pass from house to house to pick up pieces of fabric that are attached to a stick. Then, everyone gathers to celebrate and dance around this stick (this tradition is similar to the "belt of Brigid", celebrated on February 1 and of Breton and Irish origin). It is also custom to make and eat pancakes at Candlemas.



Candlemas on the Port-au-Port Peninsula



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## March 20 - International Day of the Francophonie

It is also on this day that all French-speaking communities in Canada celebrate the Canadian Francophonie.

It is also on this day that all French-speaking communities in Canada celebrate the Canadian Francophonie.

Among the celebrations is “Les Rendez-Vous de la Francophonie”. This twenty day event celebrates the vitality and the dynamism of Francophone communities all around Canada through multiple activities.







Provincial day of the francophonie in our communities

## May 30 - Provincial Day of the Francophonie

On May 30<sup>th</sup> of each year in each Francophone region of the province, the traditional raising of the Franco-Newfoundland and Labradorian flag takes place.



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Franco-Jeunes



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Le Tintamarre in Caraquet, New-Brunswick

## **August 15 - the day of Acadia**

The *tintamarre* is an Acadian tradition of walking through the community while making noise. The *tintamarre* often takes place for the celebration of Acadian Day. This event represents the vitality and solidarity of the Acadian community and is a reminder of the presence of Acadians.

# THE FRANCOPHONIE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

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## Show your colors : flags

### The francophone flag of newfoundlanders and labradorians

The Francophone flag of Newfoundland and Labrador was adopted in 1986. It is composed of blue, white and red, depicting the French origins, and of yellow, which represents the Acadian roots.

The sails recall the arrival of the first Europeans, their filling suggests action; always forward. The upper sail is decorated with a branch of a Tamarack "larch", the emblem of Labrador, and the main sail is decorated with a purple *Saracenia*, the official emblem of the province.

### Acadian flag

The Acadian flag was chosen in Prince Edward Island in 1884, during the second Acadian National Convention. The tricolor flag belongs to France, native country of Acadian's descendants. The star represents the Stella Maris, the star of Mary.



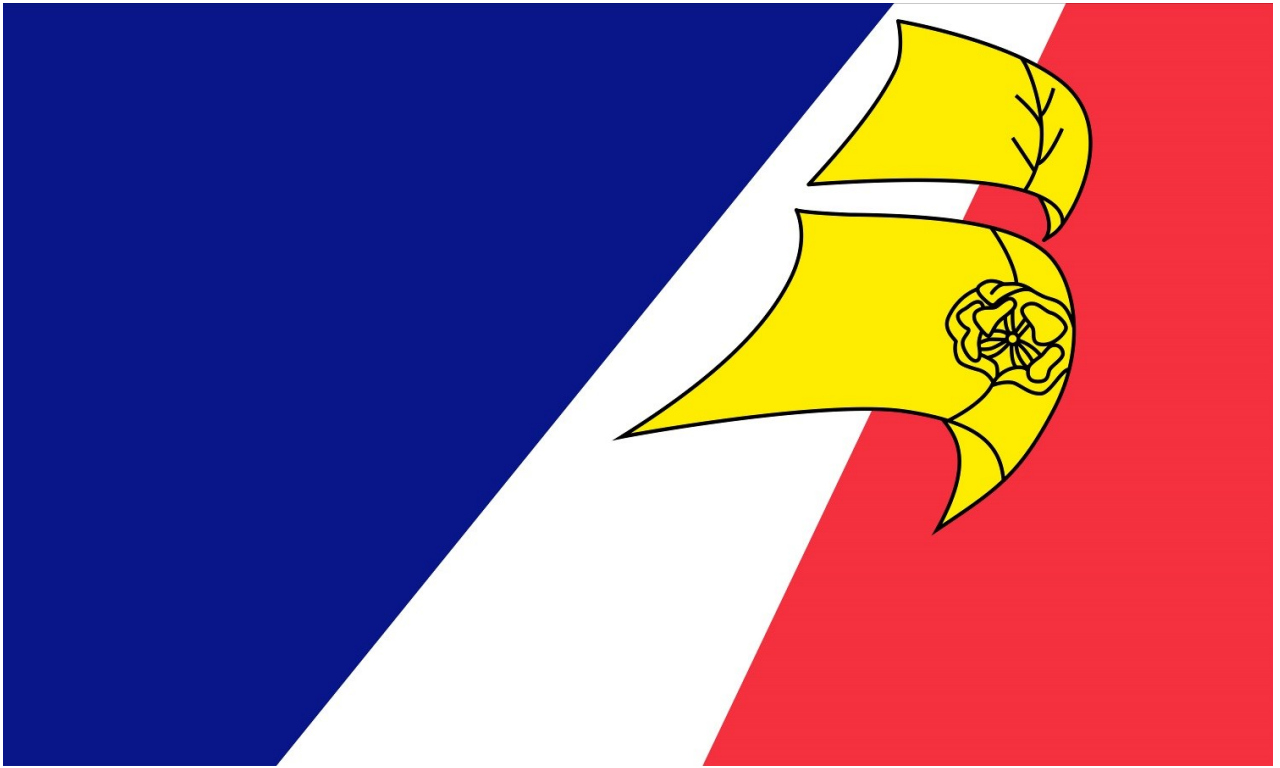
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# THE FRANCOPHONIE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

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## A vast territory : quick geography of our province's francophonie

Francophone in Newfoundland and Labrador are mainly concentrated in three regions: Labrador in the north, the Port-au-Port Peninsula on the west coast, St. John's and the Avalon Peninsula to the east.

There are nearly 3015 people who speak French, 0.6% of the population of the province. Neverthe-



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## **Labrador**

The strong Francophone presence in Labrador City can be explained by the city's proximity to Quebec. There was a significant immigration of Quebeckers in the 1960s due to job availability in the mining industry. Happy Valley-Goose Bay is a home to a large military base. Several members of the Canadian Forces are bilingual or francophone and mostly explains the presence of this community.

## **The Port-au-Port Peninsula**

The Port-au-Port Peninsula is the birthplace of the Francophonie of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Port-au-Port Peninsula includes the three Francophone and Acadian communities of Cape St. George (*Cap Saint-Georges*), Black Duck Brook (*L'Anse-à-Canard*) and Mainland (*La Grand'Terre*).

## **Avalon**

The francophone presence of Avalon is much more recent (1950s) and diversified than the Port-au-Port Peninsula. Acadians, Quebeckers, Saint-Pierrais, Caribbean, Francophones from all over Canada and around the world are found in the capital and in its neighboring regions. Franco-

phones in St. John's are mainly employed in the service industry, in education and in the federal and provincial departments.

## Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon

Saint-Pierre and Miquelon are two French islands in the south of Newfoundland and Labrador,.

It has a population of 6000 people.

For more information about Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, scan the QR code.



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# THE FRANCOPHONIE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

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## Francophone Organizations



### **La Fédération des francophones de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador (FFTNL)**

The Francophone Federation of Newfoundland and Labrador works to defend and promote the rights and

interests of the Francophone and

Acadian communities of the province. Their members include :

1. Association régionale de la côte Ouest (ARCO)
2. Association communautaire francophone de Saint-Jean (ACFSJ)
3. Association francophone du Labrador (AFL)
4. Franco-Jeunes de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador (FJTNL)
5. Fédération des Parents Francophones de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador (FPFTNL)



# The Francophone Cultural Network of TNL (RCFTNL)



The RCFTNL was established to ensure the development and fulfilment of Francophone culture in Newfoundland and Labrador by fostering its growth and helping Francophone artists and craftspeople in the province

## Artist directory

The artists' directory is a promotional tool of arts and culture. It allows Francophone artists of the province to promote themselves as Francophone creators.

## Espace Franco

Since 2008, the Francophone Cultural Network has been directly involved in hosting and programming the annual Folklore Festival of Newfoundland and Labrador. Each year, between 20 and 30 Francophone artists perform in the Francophone tent. These artists from all over the Francophonie (mostly from the provincial Francophonie, but also from Quebec, Acadia, France, Africa, etc.) represent both visual and musical arts. The Espace Franco is undoubtedly an asset to promote the provincial Francophone community and Canada's



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linguistic duality.

## **Improvisation**

Improvisation is an international art created in French in the province of Quebec by actor Robert Gravel. It is a theatrical discipline practiced by people of all ages. For this performance, the stage is an ice rink where a referee and two teams performs. Improvisation is simple: two teams receive an improvisation theme. The team that performs best receives a point that was voted by the audience. In 2015-2016, the cultural network organized an exchange with Saint-Pierre and Miquelon around this discipline. Improvisation was honored at the 2016 *Jeux de l'Acadie*.

Pour en savoir plus sur le RCFTNL,  
scannez le QR code



## The Health French Network of NL (RSFTNL)



In order to improve the delivery of French health services, the RSFTNL promotes awareness and community engagement by strategically advising its partners regarding planning, organizing and integrating quality health services.

To have more informations about RSFTNL, scan the QR code



## The Immigration Network of NL (RIFTNL)



The Immigration Network of NL was created by the FFTNL in 2007 to address the needs of Francophones newcomers in Newfoundland and Labrador. Its mission is to facilitate the arrival of Francophone newcomers in the province in order to participate in the economic growth that our province has been experiencing for many years.



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To have more informations about  
RIFTNL, scan the QR code



## **Compas**

Created in 2018, Compas is a direct service focused on supporting Francophone newcomers in their settlement efforts in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. It focuses on the development of lasting relationships and social inclusion in French, one of Canada's two official languages. The activities organized by the Compas encourage intercultural exchanges and the creation of close ties between Francophone newcomers and society as a whole. Through his work and involvement, he promotes the development of more stable and lasting relationships and the successful integration of Francophone newcomers.



## **Association Communautaire Francophone de Saint-Jean (ACFSJ)**

The ACFSJ is a non-profit organization whose mission is to inspire and support the development and engagement of the Francophone community of St. John's via the Grands-Vents School and Community Center.



## **Association Francophone du Labrador (AFL)**

Serving the Francophone community of Labrador since 1973, the Association francophone du Labrador helps promote and develop of the Francophonie and encourages Canadian bilingualism



## **Association Régionale de la Côte Ouest (ARCO)**

The ARCO's mission is to preserve, promote and ensure the growth of French language and culture among the French-speaking population of the west coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. This mission involves planning and coordination aspects to ensure the general development of the community.



## **Conseil Scolaire Francophone Provincial (CSFP)**

The Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Francophone School Board is responsible for the delivery of educational services and French-first-language programs in the province's Education Department, from pre-kindergarten to Grade 12.



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## **Fédération des parents francophones de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador (FPFTNL)**



The Federation of Francophone Parents of Newfoundland and Labrador supports parents and parent committees in their efforts to create a Francophone environment conducive to their children's educational, linguistic, cultural and community development. The FPFTNL also offers Saturday school to give a change to kids to have fun in French.

## **Le Gaboteur**



The Gaboteur was created in 1984 and is committed to providing information and news in French throughout the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Gaboteur is the only French newspaper in Newfoundland and Labrador.

## **Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité (RDÉETNL)**



This network provides a variety of services to individuals, businesses and local organizations to stimulate economic development in the province.

# THE FRANCOPHONIE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

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**The Francophone youth: multiple activities while having fun in French!**

## **Representative organizations**

Franco-Jeunes was created in 1988 to offer stimulating and rewarding experiences for the French-speaking youth of the province (from age 12 to 25).

The organization is meant to be BY and FOR the youth: they govern the organization (the board is only composed of youth) and organize their own activities in French in their own Francophone region of the province.

Franco-Jeunes aspires to a French-speaking youth that is engaged and proud of their culture.



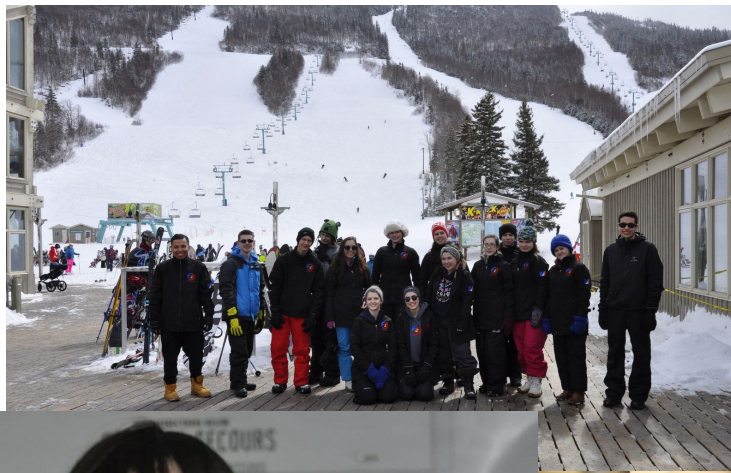
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# Summary of Franco-Jeunes activities : There is something for everyone!

Name of the activity	Periodicity	For who ?	Description
Jeux de l'Acadie (JA)	Every year	French speaking youths from the Atlantic between the ages of 11 and 16.	<p>This event is a big gathering of french speaking youth from Acadia. This gathering consists of sport competitions and artistic and leadership workshops.</p> <p>Acajoux, the rabbit is the mascot.</p> 
Jeux de la francophonie canadienne (JFC)	Every three years	French speaking youths from Canada between the ages of 13 and 18.	<p>This event is a big gathering of french speaking youth from every Canadian province. This gathering consists of sports, cultural competitions, the media and learning leadership. The next edition will take place in Moncton.</p>
Parlement jeunesse de l'Acadie (PJA)	Every two years	French speaking youths from the atlantic between the ages of 16 and 25.	<p>This event is a parliamentary simulation with about fifty french speaking youth from the Acadia. This event is to have a great living experience in french , to introduce youth to the Canadian Parliamentary System, to develop their speaking skills and to learn more about the provincial youth francophone organisations.</p>
Le Gand Rassemblement Jeunesse (GRJ)	Every five years	French speaking youths from Canada, France and the United States between the ages of 12 and 25.	<p>This event takes place the same time as the Acadian Mondial Congress. For one week, participants can discover Acadia as an essential part of the Canadian mosaic that we know today.</p>



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Franco-Jeunes



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Name of the activity	Periodicity	For who ?	Description
Parlement Jeunesse Pancanadien (PJP)	Every year	French speaking youths from Canada between the ages of 16 and 25.	This event is a parliamentary simulation with several debates in chamber (3 to 4 fictif laws), training, workshops, conferences and concerts on the parliamentary hill in Ottawa.
Forum Jeunesse Pancanadien (FJP)	Every two years	French speaking youth from Canada between the ages of 14 and 25.	This event is the gathering of french speaking youth from Canada to discuss their concerns and to find concrete solutions. Every year, there is a new subject that is approached to try and find solutions to these new problems to prevent them.
Festival Jeunesse de l'Acadie (FJA)	Every year	French speaking youth from the Atlantic and St-Pierre and Mi-quelon between the ages of 12 and 16.	This is a cultural event that takes place in the Acadia which introduces french speaking youth to different areas of arts and culture and also offers training in leadership.
Activités locales	All year long	French speaking youth from newfoundland and Labrador between the ages of 12 and 25.	This takes place in french communities across Newfoundland and Labrador, where Franco-Jeune representatives regularly organize french activities, these activities are open to everyone. Examples would be sports nights, fundraising, boat tours, dances and many other things.

# THE FRANCOPHONIE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

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## Arts and Culture

"To know where one comes from is also to know where one goes, this old adage comes from a common sense that is often taken for granted, but when one is from a small community that seeks to s This affirmation then assumes an importance which only the peoples who have to struggle to survive can appreciate.

A people is identified by its language but also by its culture. Culture is not only a part of the heritage of its ancestors but also a way of life that differentiates people. It is also the arts, that is, the means used to make it known and appreciate.

This is the case of the Francophones of Newfoundland and Labrador. Their history, transmitted by word of mouth, constitutes one of the most original stories, and it is distinguished by the fact that it is partly independent of the main currents of the Francophonie of the continent. It is bound, of course, to the deported Acadians, but it is above all dependent on the tenacity of French "gravel" in search of a better world."

(Extracts from the book "Against the Winds" Paul M. Charbonneau - Louise Barrette, Éditions d'Acadie)



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## **The Francophone choir of Newfoundland and Labrador : La Rose des vents.**

Founded in 1996, La Rose des vents is a community choir composed of Francophones and Francophiles who meet on Monday nights to sing in French. They perform in St. John's and around the Avalon Peninsula.



## **Important artists in the community**

### **♦ Benoit, Émile (Joseph) 1913 - 1992**

"An exceptionally talented artist, he has become the ambassador of French Newfoundland to the world, participating in most major Canadian folklore events, and is invited to perform in Louisiana, Norway, England and France In recognition of his contribution to the Acadian cause, the Société nationale des Acadiens



awarded him the prestigious "Léger-Comeau" medal in 1988 and, in 1988, he received a doctorate from Memorial University Honorary. "

(From the book "Against the Winds" Paul M. Charbonneau - Louise Barrette, Éditions d'Acadie)

In October 2013, Émile Benoit was designated a "person of provincial importance" as part of the Provincial Historic Commemoration Program. Musicians such as Kelly Russell, Noel Dinn, Pamela Morgan and Jim Payne all claim that Émile Benoît is an inspiration for their own music.

On September 2, 1992, Émile Benoît died at the age of 79. The Francophones of Newfoundland and Labrador lost one of their most prestigious ambassadors.



Émile Benoit  
Heritage Nf



Émile Benoit  
Vive la rose



Émile Benoit  
Christina's Dream



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## ♦ **Françoise Enguehard**

Françoise Enguehard is a native of the French islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon. She settled in St. John's on the neighboring island of Newfoundland during the 1970s. She studied literature and became the first journalist



from Newfoundland to work for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in 1992. She left her post in 2001 to start Vivat Communications. She became president of the Société nationale de l'Acadie in 2006. She draws her inspiration from the ocean that surrounds her and from her various French, Acadian and Irish roots. Passionate about the French language, Françoise defends it by volunteering for nearly thirty years in various community organizations of the Canadian Francophonie.

### **Roman**

2009 : L'Archipel du docteur Thomas, Éditions Prise de parole, Prix des lecteurs Radio-Canada, Finalistes au Prix Antonine-Maillet-Acadie Vie, Finaliste au Prix Émile-Ollivier, Finaliste au Prix France-Acadie.

1999 : Les Litanies de l'île aux Chiens, éditions d'Acadie.

2002 : Tales from Dog Island, Killick Press, St. John's.

2001 : L'Île aux Chiens, L'Ancre de Marine.

### **Roman jeunesse**

2001 : Le Trésor d'Elvis Bozec, éditions Bouton d'or

d'Acadie.

2007 : Le Pilote du roy, Éditions Bouton d'or d'Acadie.

### ♦ **Mark Cormier**

Mark Cormier grew up in Cap St-George in a family of 15 children. Her love of music and the traditional tales of her ancestors from

Acadia and Quebec goes back to her early years.

Since then, he has made the defense and

promotion of this rich heritage his way of life,

both as a teacher,

storyteller and musician and his leadership in the Newfoundland and Labrador Francophone community movement. In 2009, the launch of his first solo album, the eponymous Mark Cormier, followed closely that of the compilation "Voices are rising. Songs of the Francophonie of the Americas ". His Song for Robert is accompanied by works by Zachary Richard, Marie-Jo Thériault, Luck Mervil and Florent Volant.

It was in 1996 that Mark Cormier began, within the Ti-Jardin band, to share his talents as a guitarist and singer with the general public. This group has presented dozens of shows in Quebec, France and the United States. Ti-Jardin has two albums: Journées du



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passé, published in 1997, and Mémoires franco-terre-neuviennes, launched in 2006.

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# LA FRANCOPHONIE CANADIENNE

Canada, in accordance with its Constitution, has two official languages, English and French. Francophone communities in Canada are, like all individuals who are part of them, of diverse origins. However, they all unite around a common language and culture. Every Canadian province and territory has a vibrant and engaged Francophone community.

Quebec is the only Canadian province that has French as an official language while New Brunswick is the only province with an official bilingual status. Other provinces and territories have English as their official language, but they all have Francophone communities within them.

## Franco-Canadians artists

This is an extremely short list that can not just be reduced to these

### \*Music:

**Radio Radio** is an electro-hip-



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hop band formed in 2007. The band comes from Clare, Nova Scotia and Moncton, New Brunswick, and raps in chiac - a Acadian French dialect with English influences.



**Béatrice Martin**, better known by her artist name Cœur de Pirate, is a Franco-Canadian artist from Montreal.



**Lisa Leblanc** is a folk/rock singer song-writer from New-Brunswick. Her 2013 eponymous album, Lisa Leblanc, has been certified Platinum with 80.000 copies sold.



**Céline Dion** is a Quebec singer who remains one of Canada's best-selling artists. She has won 5 Grammys.



**Krystin Pellerin** was born and raised in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador. After high school, she was chosen to attend the prestigious National Theater School of Canada in Montreal. She can be seen, among others, in the Tudors and in Republic of Doyle.



**Erica Durance** is a Canadian actress, born on June 21, 1978 in Calgary, Alberta. She played Lois Lane in the *Smallville* series from 2004 to 2012.

**Stéphane Rousseau** is a Québec comedian and actor, born on September 17, 1966 in LaSalle, Quebec. He has appeared in numerous Quebec films, but also in *Asterix at the Olympic Games*.



**Roy Dupuis** is a Canadian actor (Québécois and Franco-Ontarian) born on April 21, 1963 in New Liskeard, Ontario. He can be seen, among others, in *Les Filles de Caleb* and in *I Shook the Hand of the Devil*.

## \*Télévision



Created in 2014, Unis TV filled a need for a new pancanadian Francophone channel. It offers a specialized service while devoting itself to reflecting Franco-Canadian diversity and offering creation opportunities to Francophone production companies located in a minority setting.



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# Ô Canada ! In French

Ô Canada ! Terre de nos aïeux,  
Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux !  
Car ton bras sait porter l'épée,  
Il sait porter la croix !  
Ton histoire est une épopée  
Des plus brillants exploits.  
Et ta valeur, de foi trempée,  
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits,  
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.

Sous l'œil de Dieu, près du fleuve géant,  
Le Canadien grandit en espérant.  
Il est né d'une race fière,  
Béni fut son berceau.  
Le ciel a marqué sa carrière  
Dans ce monde nouveau.  
Toujours guidé par sa lumière,  
Il gardera l'honneur de son drapeau,  
Il gardera l'honneur de son drapeau.



De son patron, précurseur du vrai Dieu,  
Il porte au front l'auréole de feu.  
Ennemi de la tyrannie  
Mais plein de loyauté,  
Il veut garder dans l'harmonie,  
Sa fière liberté ;  
Et par l'effort de son génie,  
Sur notre sol asseoir la vérité,  
Sur notre sol asseoir la vérité.

Amour sacré du trône et de l'autel,  
Remplis nos cœurs de ton souffle immortel !  
Parmi les races étrangères,  
Notre guide est la loi :  
Sachons être un peuple de frères,  
Sous le joug de la foi.  
Et répétons, comme nos pères,  
Le cri vainqueur : « Pour le Christ et le roi ! »  
Le cri vainqueur : « Pour le Christ et le roi ! ».



Vidéo Youtube de Ô Canada ! In French



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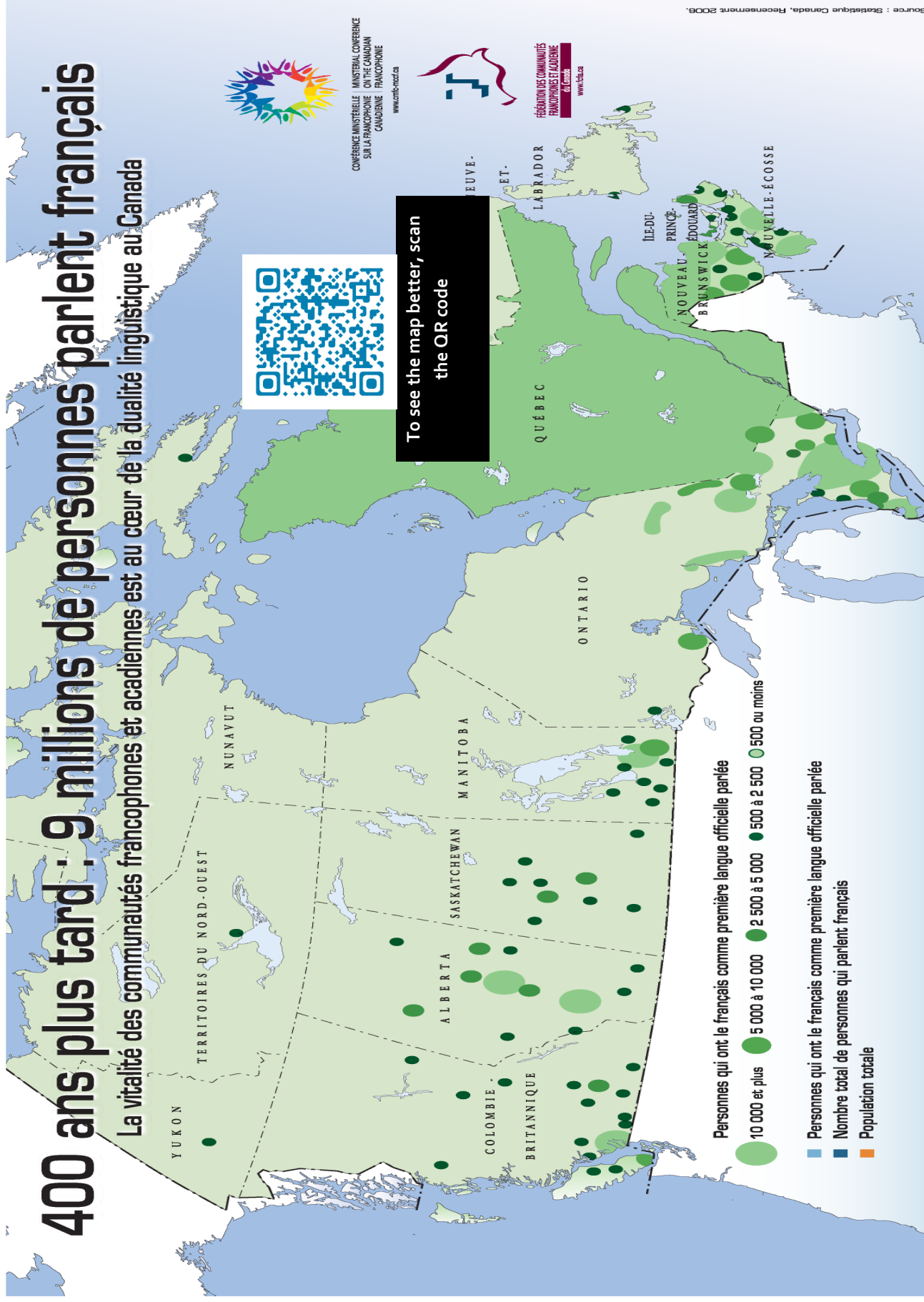
# THE FRANCOPHONIE IN CANADA

## 400 ans plus tard : 9 millions de personnes parlent français

La vitalité des communautés francophones et acadiennes est au cœur de la dualité linguistique au Canada



To see the map better, scan  
the QR code



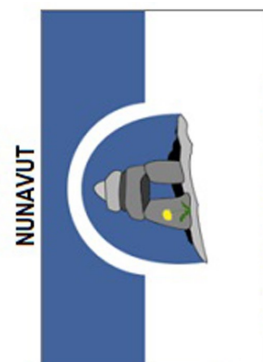
# Francophones flags of Provinces and Territories



YUKON

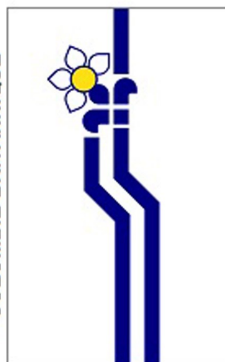


TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST



NUNAVUT

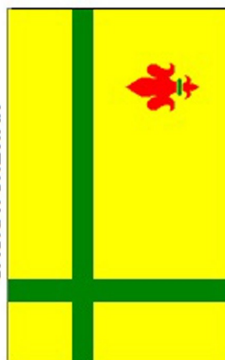
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE



ALBERTA



SASKATCHEWAN



MANITOBA



ONTARIO



QUÉBEC



ACADIE



TERRE-NEUVE & LABRADOR



EXPLORE TA  
FRANCOPHONIE



Canada



## LA FRANCOPHONIE INTERNATIONALE

The French language is the 5th most spoken language in the world. In addition to this common language, the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF).

The aim of the OIF is to contribute to improving the living standards of its members' populations by helping them to become the actors of their own development. It provides its members states with support in the formulation or consolidation of their policies and carries out international policy and multilateral cooperation activities.



Michaëlle Jean, a Canadian, was elected Secretary General of La Francophonie on November 30, 2014, at the 15th Francophonie Summit. Michaëlle Jean was also Governor General of Canada from 2005 to 2010.



# States and governments of La Francophonie Member (classified by continent)

## Africa

- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Green cap
- Central Africa
- Comoros
- Congo
- Congo (Democratic re-public of)
- Ivory Coast
- Djibouti
- Egypt
- Gabon
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Equatorial Guinea
- Mali
- Madagascar
- Morocco
- Mauritius Island
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Rwanda |
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Senegal
- Seychelles
- Chad
- Togo

- Tunisia

## America

- Canada
- Dominica
- Haiti
- New Brunswick (Canada)
- Quebec (Canada)
- St. LUCIA

## Asia

- Cambodia
- Laos
- Lebanon
- Vietnam

## Europe

- Albania
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Austria
- Belgium (Kingdom of)
- Belgium (Federation Wallonie-Bruxelles)
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- France
- Greece
- Luxembourg

- Moldova
- Monaco
- Romania
- Swiss
- Fruit salad
- Mozambique
- Qatar
- Bosnia
- Croatia
- United Arab Emirates
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Hungary
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Montenegro
- Poland
- Dominican Republic
- Czech republic
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Thailand
- Ukraine
- Urugua

## Oceania

- Vanuatu
- Ghana



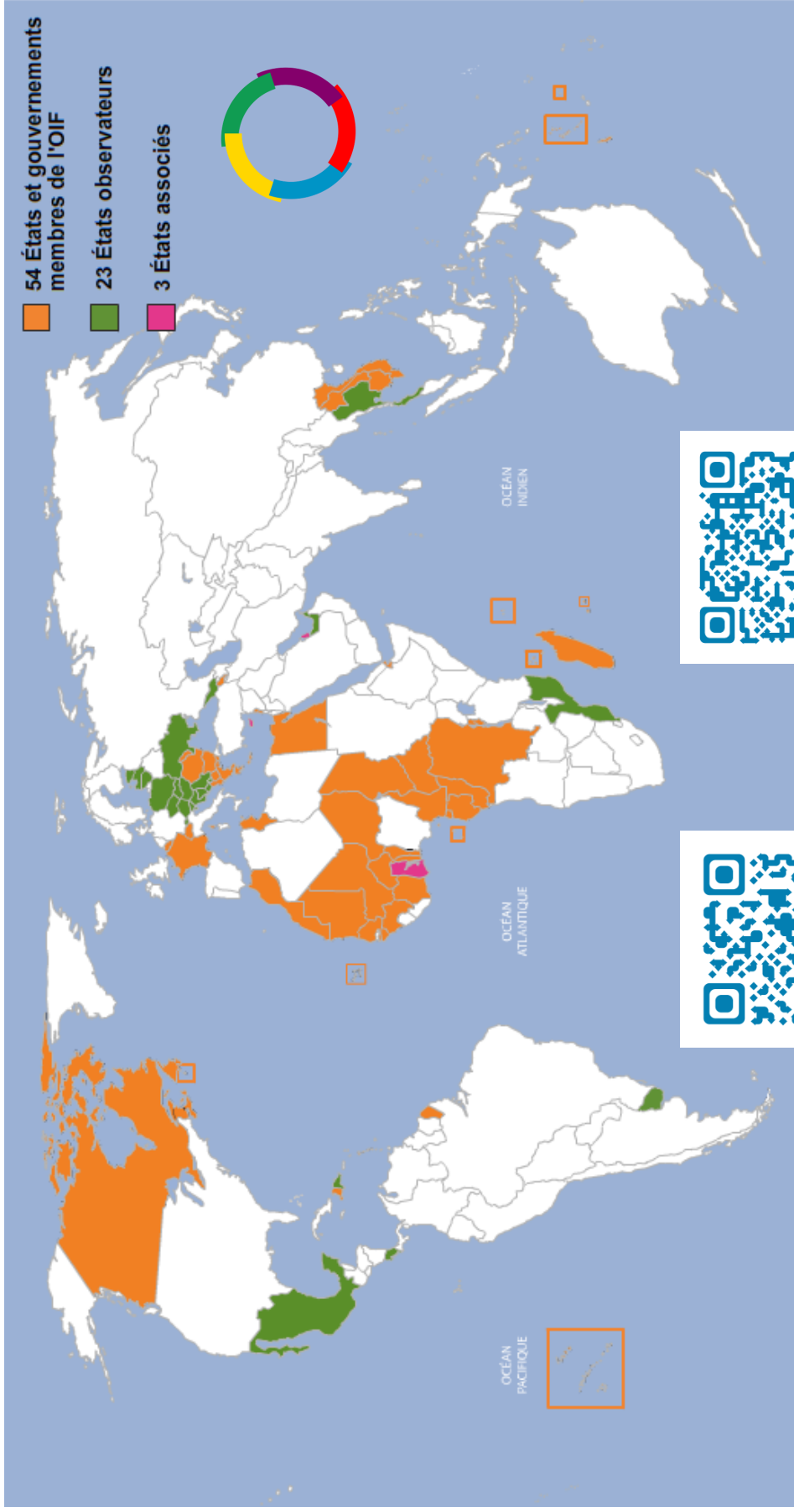
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# THE FRANCOPHONIE IN THE WORLD



OIF-Carte-poster



OIF



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