

CITIZENSHIP STUDY MATERIALS FOR NEWCOMERS TO MANITOBA

BASED ON THE 2011 DISCOVER CANADA STUDY GUIDE



Canada

Manitoba



THIS DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE FREE ONLINE AT
www.immigratemanitoba.com

UPDATED APRIL 2011

© MANITOBA LABOUR AND IMMIGRATION

CITIZENSHIP STUDY MATERIALS FOR NEWCOMERS TO MANITOBA: BASED ON THE 2011 DISCOVER CANADA STUDY GUIDE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	I
------------------	---

READINGS:

1. THE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP	1
2. WHO WE ARE	7
3. CANADA'S HISTORY (PART 1)	13
4. CANADA'S HISTORY (PART 2)	20
5. CANADA'S HISTORY (PART 3)	26
6. MODERN CANADA	32
7. HOW CANADIANS GOVERN THEMSELVES (PART 1)	40
8. HOW CANADIANS GOVERN THEMSELVES (PART 2)	45
9. ELECTIONS (PART 1)	50
10. ELECTIONS (PART 2)	55
11. OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA	60
12. HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR GOVERNMENT?	66
13. CANADIAN SYMBOLS	70
14. CANADIAN ANTHEMS	74
15. THE ORDER OF CANADA AND OTHER HONOURS	76
16. NATIONAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND OTHER IMPORTANT DATES	79
17. CANADA'S ECONOMY	83
18. CANADA'S REGIONS (PART 1)	86
19. CANADA'S REGIONS (PART 2)	93
20. STUDY QUESTIONS	100

ANSWERS FOR THE COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. THE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP	106
2. WHO WE ARE	107
3. CANADA'S HISTORY (PART 1)	108
4. CANADA'S HISTORY (PART 2)	109
5. CANADA'S HISTORY (PART 3)	110
6. MODERN CANADA	111
7. HOW CANADIANS GOVERN THEMSELVES (PART 1)	112
8. HOW CANADIANS GOVERN THEMSELVES (PART 2)	113
9. ELECTIONS (PART 1)	114
10. ELECTIONS (PART 2)	115
11. OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA	116
12. HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR GOVERNMENT?	117
13. CANADIAN SYMBOLS	118
14. CANADIAN ANTHEMS	119
15. THE ORDER OF CANADA AND OTHER HONOURS	120
16. NATIONAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND OTHER IMPORTANT DATES	121
17. CANADA'S ECONOMY	122
18. CANADA'S REGIONS (PART 1)	123
19. CANADA'S REGIONS (PART 2)	124

PHOTO AND IMAGE CREDITS	125
-------------------------------	-----

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Curriculum developer:	Rebecca Hiebert (LIM Project Coordinator)
Original artwork:	Corrina Loewen (EAL instructor, Entry Program, English at Work)
Power point presentations and Classroom-based pilot project:	Catherine Smallwood (EAL Contract Instructor, Immigrant Centre)
Pilot of web-based support materials:	Briar Jamieson (Executive Director, English Online)
Editing support	Greg Reader (LIM Project Coordinator) Catherine Smallwood (EAL Contract Instructor, Immigrant Centre) Sarah Graham Leon (LIM Project Coordinator) Delores Thiel (Executive Director, South Eastman English & Literacy Services) Corrina Loewen (EAL instructor, Entry Program, English at Work)
Support and Encouragement:	Inne Dicko (LIM Project Coordinator) Linda Lalande (Executive Director, Immigrant Centre) Liz Robinson (Director, Integration Services LIM) Margaret Pidlaski (Director, Adult Language Training LIM)
Sources used with permission:	2011 <i>Discover Canada Study Guide</i> Mavis Harper (www.mavis.ca)

Note: *These study materials are intended to be used by immigrants preparing to take the citizenship exam, and by volunteer facilitators who are helping them to prepare for that test. The readings and activities are content-based, and are designed to review factual knowledge and concepts that may be tested by the multiple choice questions in the citizenship exam. Manitoba Adult EAL instructors working in MIIP-funded programs will need to adapt the activities by adding a language focus and related Real World Tasks before using the materials, if these topics were identified by the learners during the needs assessment.*

WEBSITES WITH MULTIPLE CHOICE PRACTICE QUESTIONS

** Note: These websites have been used successfully by newcomers studying for their citizenship test; however, the Government of Manitoba does not take responsibility for the contents of the websites.*

Note that the website should specify that the questions are based on the *Discover Canada* study guide, not the former guide, *A Look at Canada*

Free Online Canadian Citizenship Practice Test (Discover Canada) can be found at <http://www.v-soul.com/onlinetest/>

APNA Calgary's Canadian Citizenship Free Online Practice Test Questions can be found at <http://www.apnacalgary.com/citizenship-canada-test.html>

Richmond Public Library Canadian Citizenship Practice Test can be found at <http://www.yourlibrary.ca/citizenship/>

Toronto Public Library's Citizenship test can be found at <http://www.torontopubliclibrary.ca/new-to-canada/citizenship.jsp>

Canadian Citizenship Practice test can be found at http://www.newtip.com/tip/star/ot_citizenship_test.html

RECOMMENDED GOVERNMENT WEBSITES

Citizenship and Immigration Canada can be found at <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/citizenship/index.asp>. The *Discover Canada* study guide can be found at <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/discover/index.asp>

Immigrate to Manitoba can be found at <http://www2.immigratemanitoba.com/browse/>

The Parliament of Canada can be found at <http://www2.parl.gc.ca/Sites/LOP/AboutParliament/Forsey/index-e.asp>

The Legislative Assembly of Manitoba can be found at <http://www.gov.mb.ca/legislature/members/index.html>

Elections Canada can be found at <http://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=res&dir=cir&document=index&lang=e>

The City of Winnipeg website can be found at <http://winnipeg.ca/interhom/>. Use the link <http://cms00asa1.winnipeg.ca/> to find information related to a specific Winnipeg address.



SECTION 1:

READINGS

THE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP



*I swear (or affirm)
That I will be faithful
And bear true allegiance
To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second
Queen of Canada
Her Heirs and Successors
And that I will faithfully observe
The laws of Canada
And fulfil my duties as a Canadian citizen.*

UNDERSTANDING THE OATH

In Canada, when we make our oath of Citizenship, we are promising to be loyal to a person, Queen Elizabeth the Second. In other countries, becoming a citizen means promising loyalty to a flag, or a constitution. Other words for a *queen* or *king* are a *monarch* or *Sovereign*. Canada has a constitution (a set of laws) and a monarch, so Canada is a constitutional monarchy.

WELCOME

You moved to a new country, Canada. This was a big decision. Your decision to apply for citizenship is also important. You are one of many immigrants who have decided to make Canada their home. You need to complete the legal requirements for citizenship. When you do, the Canadian government will welcome you as a new citizen. You will have all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

Comprehension Questions:

1. To whom do Canadians make the oath (promise) of citizenship?
2. What are two other words that can be used instead of the words *king* or *queen*?

MESSAGE TO OUR READERS

Immigrants have settled in the country that is now Canada for around 400 years, since the 1600s. Canada is a constitutional monarchy, and laws are made through a parliament which votes and makes decisions democratically. It is also a parliamentary democracy and a federal state. Canadians are committed to following laws made by the Parliament of Canada. Canadians are proud of their identity and way of life.

This study guide is for immigrants between the ages of 18 and 54. It will help you to learn about voting procedures, Canada's history, symbols, democratic institutions, geography, and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

Canadian citizens have many rights. They also have responsibilities. They must obey the laws of Canada, and respect the rights and freedoms of other people.

The *Discover Canada* study guide is on the website www.cic.gc.ca. You will find the direct link at <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/discover/index.asp>.

APPLYING FOR CITIZENSHIP

When you apply for citizenship, officials will check your immigration status. They will check to make sure that you meet the requirements to apply. Your application will take several months. Phone the call centre at 1-888-242-2100 if your address changes, or to get more information.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE CITIZENSHIP TEST

- This study guide is written in Plain English. This means that it will be easier to understand than the *Discover Canada* study guide. It contains the same information. It does not have all of the same pictures. You will need to look at the *Discover Canada* study guide to see all of the pictures. Each page of this study guide has a textbox in the top-right corner. This tells you which page of the *Discover Canada* study guide has the same information. For example, the information on this page is from pages 3 and 6 of the *Discover Canada* study guide.
- Ask a friend or family member to help you to practice answering questions about Canada.
- Attend a citizenship study group or study online. Read and answer the questions in these study materials. There is a lot of information to learn. You will need to spend time studying on your own.
- Take free English language classes to improve your communication skills. You will find information about learning English in Manitoba here: <http://www2.immigratemanitoba.com/browse>.



ABOUT THE CITIZENSHIP TEST

The citizenship test is usually a written test. It can also be an interview. If you fail the test two times, you will have a chance to have an oral interview with a citizenship judge.

You will be tested on two basic requirements for citizenship:

- (1) Knowledge of English or French
- (2) Knowledge of Canada and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship

If you are 55 years of age or older, you do not need to write the citizenship test.

The Authorities section on page 64 of the *Discover Canada* study guide has information about the laws of citizenship.

AFTER THE TEST



You must pass the test and meet the language requirements. Sometimes people do not pass the test. People who do not pass the test will get a letter. This letter will tell them what they need to do next.

If you pass the citizenship test, you will also receive a letter. It will invite you to take the Oath of Citizenship. The letter will tell you about the citizenship ceremony, including the date, time and place. At the ceremony you will:

- Take the Oath of Citizenship;
- Sign the Oath form; and
- Receive your Canadian Citizenship Certificate.

You can invite your family and friends to the citizenship ceremony.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What are the two basic requirements to be a citizen of Canada?
2. At what age do you no longer need to write the citizenship test?

THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP



Where does Canadian law come from? It has its beginning in English (British) common law, the civil code of France, and it has many similarities with the way laws are made in Great Britain.

In 1215, almost 800 years ago, the people in Great Britain signed a document which is known as the *Magna Carta*, or *the Great Charter of Freedoms*.

This document had many important ideas in it, including:

- **Freedom of conscience and religion:** You can believe what you want.
- **Freedom of thought, belief, and opinion and expression, including freedom of speech and of the press:** You can have your own ideas, and you can say what you want to say. You can print or publish what you want.
- **Freedom of peaceful assembly:** You can have group meetings, like religious gatherings or meet for any other reason in a group.
- **Freedom of association:** You can meet or be friends with anyone you want.

There is one important idea to learn. It is called *Habeas corpus*. The official definition is “the right to challenge unlawful detention by the state”. This is an expression from the Latin language which means if people are taken by the police, and they don’t think they did anything legally wrong, they can challenge the police’s right to arrest them. This idea comes from Great Britain, from English common law.

The Constitution of Canada now includes the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Queen Elizabeth II signed the amended Constitution in Ottawa in 1982. The Charter says that religious traditions are important to Canadian society, and that every person is important. In 1982 Queen Elizabeth signed the amended Constitution which has the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms in it.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Where does Canadian law come from?
2. *Name two key documents that contain our rights and freedoms.
3. *Name four (4) fundamental freedoms that Canadians enjoy.
4. What does *Habeas corpus* mean?
5. Who signed the amended Constitution? When?
6. What did the amended constitution include?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP



You need to learn about some important rights that you will have as a Canadian citizen:

- **Mobility rights:** Canadians can live and work anywhere they want in Canada. They can go in and out of the country, and apply for a passport.
- **Aboriginal People's Rights:** Aboriginal people lived in Canada before any immigrants came. The Charter says that it will keep all of the promises in other agreements (treaties) made with the Aboriginal people.
- **Official Language Rights and Minority Language Education Rights:** This says that the Government of Canada has to use both English and French equally in Parliament, and in the government.
- **Multiculturalism:** Canada is proud of being a multicultural country. We try to respect many ways of doing things, and many different beliefs, and live together in peace.

THE EQUALITY OF MEN AND WOMEN

In Canada, men and women are equal under the law. Men and women cannot hit their wives or husbands. In some countries there are *honour killings*. In Canada, we do not have *honour killings*. A parent cannot kill his or her daughter if she marries someone who the parents do not like. Parents cannot cut their daughters' private parts (female genital mutilation) and they cannot hurt their children. Someone cannot force someone else to marry. A person cannot be treated violently because they are a man or a woman. These are crimes in Canada.

Comprehension Questions:

1. *Name four (4) rights that Canadians enjoy.
2. *What is meant by the equality of men and women?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

CITIZENSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

What responsibilities does a Citizen have?



Obeying the law: Everyone must obey the law, even if they are in a high position.



Taking responsibility for oneself and one's family: It is important to get a job, and take care of one's family, and to work hard. This helps to make Canada a strong country.



Serving on a jury: When a person is in court, a jury is a group of people who help the judge to make decisions about whether the person who is on trial is guilty or not guilty. If you get a letter asking you to serve on a jury, you must answer the letter, and serve on the jury if you are asked.



Voting in elections: You are responsible to vote in elections. There are three kinds of elections; federal elections (for the whole country), provincial or territorial elections, and local elections (for a municipality or city).



Helping others in the community: Canadian citizens often volunteer. This means that they work without pay to help people. It is a good way to gain useful skills, make friends and network for jobs.



Protecting and enjoying our heritage and environment. Every Canadian citizen needs to help protect Canada by avoiding waste and pollution. We want to keep Canada's nature beautiful, and not forget what our parents and grandparents taught us about our culture.

Comprehension Questions:

1. *What are some examples of taking responsibility for yourself and your family?
2. Who must obey the law?
3. What does a jury do?
4. What are the three kinds of elections?
5. *What are the responsibilities of citizenship?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

WHO WE ARE



Canada is a strong and free country. There are three countries in North America: Canada, United States of America (U.S.A.), and Mexico. Canada has a constitutional monarchy, but the U.S.A. and Mexico do not. An important expression in Canadian government is the commitment to *Peace, Order and Good Government*. This expression was first used in 1867, in the British North America Act. Canadians believe in freedom, but it must have order. We believe in working hard and playing fair. Canada is called *The Great Dominion*.

DEFENDING CANADA



You do not have to join the Canadian military if you do not want to join. Some people choose to join the Canadian Forces (army, navy, or air force) because they believe it is a good career choice, and a good way to help Canada. You can serve in the local navy, militia, or air reserves that are in your area. For adults, look at the website www.forces.ca. Young people can get involved in the cadets (www.cadets.ca). Another way to help Canada is through the Coast Guard or emergency services, or by working as a police officer or a fire fighter. In the past, many Canadians have worked hard at these jobs, and helped Canada to become a great country.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Do you have to join the Canadian military?
2. What are some other ways to help Canada?
3. What are the three countries in North America?
4. Do the U.S.A. and Mexico have a constitutional monarchy?
5. What is an important expression in Canadian government?
6. When was this expression first used?
7. What is Canada called?
8. When was the British North America Act created?

WHO WE ARE

What does it mean to be a Canadian? To answer this question, you need to learn about three groups of people who helped to start Canada; the Aboriginal people, the French, and the British. These are the three founding peoples of Canada.

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Most people believe that the Aboriginal peoples in Canada today had ancestors who came to Canada many thousands of years ago from Asia. The Aboriginal peoples lived and worked in Canada long before the French or British came. There were many different First Nations cultures. They believed in the Creator, and had beliefs about the importance of the natural environment. The Aboriginal peoples were the first people to live in Canada.



In the past, in 1763, King George III promised to allow the Aboriginal peoples to have the right to the land on which they lived. These were called *territorial rights*. But these promises were not always kept. Now the promises to keep Aboriginal and territorial rights are in the Canadian Constitution.

Canada has apologized for how it treated the Aboriginal peoples in the past. From the 1800s until the 1980s, the federal government took school-age Aboriginal children away from their parents during the school year. The government made these children live in residential schools. These schools were far away from their parents and home community. The government wanted to educate the Aboriginal peoples, and to make them the same as the non-Aboriginal people in Canada. The schools did not receive enough money, and many students did not like living in the schools. They wanted to live with their parents in their own homes. They wanted to be allowed to speak their first language in school. Some students were hurt physically while they were in the residential schools. The schools did not allow them to speak in their first language, or to practice their culture. In 2008, the students that had gone to these residential schools received an apology from the Government of Canada.

Bill Reid was a Haida artist from British Columbia. He knew how to carve totem poles. *Haida* is the name of the Aboriginal group he belonged to. A totem pole is carved from a tree. It contains symbols from the Aboriginal culture. Totem poles were often created by Aboriginal peoples living on the Pacific Northwest coast.

Comprehension Questions:

1. *Who were the founding peoples of Canada?
2. Who were the first people to live in Canada?
3. What did King George III do in 1763?
4. What did Canada apologize for in 2008?

Underlined questions with an asterisk (*) are from the *Discover Canada study guide*, p. 53.

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Today, Aboriginal peoples are again proud to be Aboriginal. They have had success in many areas, including farming, business, and the arts.

There are three main groups of Aboriginal peoples: Métis, Inuit and First Nations.

The **Métis** people mostly live in the prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Métis means *mixed blood*. When French and English men came long ago to work in the fur trade, they didn't come with their French or English wives. They often married Aboriginal women. The descendents of French and Aboriginal parents are Métis. The descendents of English and Aboriginal parents are also Métis. They may speak English or French, but may also speak their own dialect, which is called Michif. About one third (30%) of the Aboriginal people in Canada are Métis.



The **Inuit** live in small towns and communities across the Arctic. Inuit means *the people* in the Inuktitut language. They know a lot about the land, the sea and the wildlife in the northern part of Canada. It is very hard to live in the north, because the weather is very cold in winter. Only 4% of the Aboriginal people in Canada are Inuit.



Indian is the word used to describe Aboriginal peoples who are not Inuit or Métis. This word is no longer used very much. Since the 1970s, the term **First Nations** is used instead. Today about half of the First Nations people live on land that the government legally owns. These lands are called *reserves*. There are around 600 communities on reserve land.

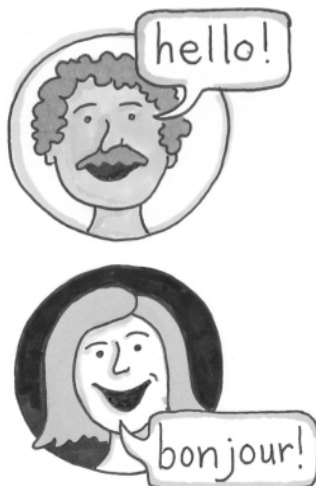


Comprehension Questions:

1. *Who are the Métis?
2. What are the three main groups of Aboriginal peoples?
3. What percentage of Aboriginal peoples in Canada is Métis?
4. *What does the word *Inuit* mean?
5. What percentage of Aboriginal peoples in Canada are Inuit?
6. What is the term used since the 1970s to describe Aboriginal peoples who are not Inuit or Métis?
7. Where do half of the First Nations people live?
8. How many communities are on reserve land?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

ENGLISH AND FRENCH



Canadian society started with the English-speaking and French-speaking Christian people who came from Europe. English and French are Canada's two official languages. The law states that the Federal government must have services in both English and French, throughout Canada. People who speak English as a first language are called Anglophones, and people who speak French as a first language are called Francophones. There are 18 million Anglophones and seven million Francophones in Canada. Most Francophones live in Quebec, but one million Francophones live in Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba. New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province.

The provinces on the eastern side of Canada - Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island - are called the Maritime Provinces. Immigrants began coming to the Maritimes in 1604. They were French, and their descendents are called the Acadians. There was a war between Britain and France between 1755 and 1763. During this time, more than two thirds (65%) of the Acadians living in this part of Canada were forced to leave Canada, and go to Britain, France, or another British colony. This is called the *Great Upheaval*. Today there are still Acadian people living in the Maritimes. They have kept their culture and their French language.

People who live in Quebec are called Quebecers. Many of them speak French, but there are also one million Quebecers who are Anglophones. Anglophones speak English as their first language. English Quebecers are descendents of immigrants from England, Wales and Ireland who came to Canada in the 1600s. In other words, English Quebecers come from English, Welsh, and Irish ancestors. Most of the French Quebecers are descendents of the French settlers in the 1600s and 1700s. Quebecers have a unique identity and culture. In 2006, the federal government (through the House of Commons) agreed that Quebecers, including the French-speaking Quebecois, form a nation within a united Canada.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What are Canada's two official languages?
2. Which province is the only officially bilingual province?
3. Where do most Francophones live?
4. Which provinces are in the Maritimes?
5. What is the "Great Upheaval"?
6. What did the federal government agree to in 2006?



UNITY IN DIVERSITY

John Buchan was also called *Lord Tweedsmuir*, because he was the first Baron Tweedsmuir. The word “Baron” is a title given in the United Kingdom to someone to show their rank and nobility. He was a popular Governor General of Canada from 1935 to 1940. He was Scottish, but in the picture in the *Discover Canada* study guide he is wearing an Aboriginal headdress. He believed in *Unity in Diversity*. This means that he believed that people should not change their culture. People who live in Canada can have different cultural traditions, and the country can still be united.

BECOMING CANADIAN

Immigrants come to Canada from many places. Some come to Canada from countries where they have seen war and conflict. Violence and hateful attitudes are not allowed in Canada. Canadians live in a peaceful democracy. Everyone can share their ideas. Newcomers who come to Canada have to obey the laws of Canada and live in peace.

DIVERSITY IN CANADA



Canada is referred to as a *land of immigrants*. The largest ethnic and religious groups are English, French, Scottish, Irish, German, Italian, Chinese, Aboriginal, Ukrainian, Dutch, South Asian and Scandinavian. Since the 1970s, most immigrants have come from Asian countries.

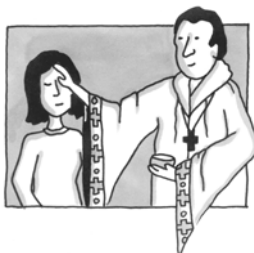
English and French are Canada's official languages, but many Canadians speak other languages in their homes. For example, in Vancouver and Toronto, many people do not speak English at home. They speak Chinese languages like Mandarin and Cantonese. In Vancouver 13% of the population speak these languages; in Toronto it is 7%.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who was John Buchan and what did he believe in?
2. What does *unity in diversity* mean?
3. Where have most immigrants come from since the 1970s?
4. In Vancouver and Toronto, some people speak Chinese at home instead of English. What are the percentages mentioned in the reading?

DIVERSITY IN CANADA

Most Canadians call themselves Christians. The largest religious affiliation (group) is Catholic, and the second largest is Protestant. Many religious groups are growing in numbers. These groups include Muslims, Jews, Hindus and Sikhs. There are also people who don't believe in God, or say that they do not have a religion. The government often works together with religious groups to provide social services.



There are many different kinds of people who live in Canada. In Canada, a marriage can be between a man and a woman, a man and a man, or a woman and a woman. A man who prefers to be in a couple with a man is a gay person. A woman who prefers to be in a couple with a woman is a lesbian. In Canada, the laws treat both gay and lesbian Canadians the same as other Canadians. They are protected under the law. They can get married.



Canada is a multicultural society.

In the *Discover Canada Study Guide*, there is a picture of Olympian Marjorie Turner-Bailey. She is a descendent of black Loyalists. Black Loyalists were people of African origin in the 1780s, who escaped slavery in the U.S.A. by coming to Canada. They were loyal to the Queen. Slavery remained legal in the United States until 1865.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the largest religious affiliation in Canada?
2. How does Canada treat gays and lesbians?
3. What kind of society is Canada?
4. Who is Marjorie Turner-Bailey?

CANADA'S HISTORY (PART ONE)

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Native people were living in Canada before Europeans arrived. The first European explorers to arrive thought that they had reached the East Indies. The native people lived off the land. Some hunted and gathered food, and others raised crops. The native groups called the *Cree*, and the *Dene*, who lived in the northwest part of Canada, were hunter-gatherers. The native group called the *Iroquois* hunted and farmed. The groups of natives called the *Sioux* were nomadic, and followed the buffalo (bison) herd. The Inuit lived by eating the animals in the Arctic. The natives on the West Coast (British Columbia today) ate fish. They preserved the fish by drying and smoking it. Many Aboriginal groups had to compete for land and resources, and they often went to war against each other.



THE FIRST EUROPEANS

One thousand years ago, Vikings from Iceland came to Newfoundland and Labrador. You can see the remains of their villages at *l'Anse aux Meadows*. It is a World Heritage site.

EXPLORING A RIVER, NAMING CANADA

After 1497, Europeans began more exploration. John Cabot was the first to draw a map of the east coast of Canada. The name of the province of Newfoundland comes from the old English words "New Founde Land". English settlement in Newfoundland began in 1610.

Jacques Cartier made three voyages across the Atlantic Ocean between 1534 and 1542. He was the first European to explore the land where Quebec City and Montreal are today. He claimed the land for King Francis I of France. He heard two Aboriginal guides say the word *kanata*. The name *Canada* comes from this word. *Kanata* means *village* in the Iroquoian language.

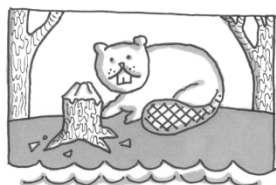


Comprehension Questions:

1. Name some native groups.
2. Who came from Iceland to the eastern part of Canada 1000 years ago?
3. Who was the first person to draw a map of Canada's east coast?
4. Who made three voyages across the Atlantic Ocean between 1534 and 1542 to claim the land of Canada for the King of France?
5. Where does the name *Canada* come from?

ROYAL NEW FRANCE

In 1604, two French explorers, Pierre de Monts and Samuel de Champlain, made a European settlement in what is now Canada. In 1608, Champlain built a fortress in what is now Quebec City. The weather was very cold and harsh, and it was difficult to live. Champlain joined his colony with some Aboriginal groups: the Algonquin, Montagnais and Huron. These groups had a history of being enemies with another Aboriginal group, the Iroquois. The Iroquois were a group of five (later six) Aboriginal groups who battled with the French. The French and the Iroquois made peace in 1701.



The French and Aboriginal people worked together to catch animals for their fur. Many people in Europe wanted the valuable beaver fur. The French built an empire in North America because of leaders like Jean Talon, Bishop Laval, and Count Frontenac.

STRUGGLE FOR A CONTINENT

In 1670, King Charles II of England decided that the fur trade company called the Hudson's Bay Company was allowed to look for fur in all of the land that had water flowing into Hudson Bay. For the next 100 years, this British company competed with other fur trading companies from Montreal.



The people who worked for the fur trade companies from Montreal were from France. They traveled by canoe and carried trade goods and supplies to exchange for furs. They were called *voyageurs* and *coureurs des bois*. They worked together with the First Nations people.



When the English and French colonies in Canada were at war in 1690, Count Frontenac refused to surrender, or give, Quebec to the English. He said that he wanted to fight. He said, "My only reply will be from the mouths of my cannons!"

Comprehension Questions:

1. Which Aboriginal group was (historically) the enemy of the Algonquin, Montagnais and Huron?
2. What did King Charles II of England decide in 1670?
3. Who were *the voyageurs*, or *coureurs des bois*?

STRUGGLE FOR A CONTINENT

English colonies became richer than New France. In the 1700s, France and Britain had a battle to decide who would control North America. In 1759, the British defeated the French at an important battle. This battle was near Quebec City, on the Plains of Abraham. This ended France's empire in America. The commanders of both armies, Brigadier James Wolfe and the Marquis de Montcalm, were both killed in the war.

Pierre Le Moyne was a great hero of New France. He was also called Sieur d'Iberville. He fought against the British and won many battles. He lived during the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Sir Guy Carleton was British. He was also called Lord Dorchester. He helped the people who lived in the United States and wanted to stay loyal to the British queen. He helped these Loyalists move from the United States to Nova Scotia and Quebec in 1782 and 1783.



THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

After the war in 1759, Great Britain changed the name of New France to the *Province of Quebec*. The French speaking Catholic people now lived in an English speaking, Protestant-ruled British Empire. They had to work hard to keep their way of life.

In 1774, the British parliament passed laws to help them to govern the French Roman Catholic people in Quebec. These laws were called the *Quebec Act*. It allowed religious freedom for Catholics and allowed them to work in government jobs. It established British criminal law and French civil law.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who was defeated during the battle of the Plains of Abraham?
2. Who was a great hero of New France?
3. Who helped the Loyalists to move from the United States to Nova Scotia and Quebec in 1782 and 1783?
4. What was the name of Quebec before 1759?

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

In 1776, the United States was formed when the thirteen British colonies there decided to become independent from Britain. The people living in North America were divided. Some wanted to continue to be loyal to the Queen, and other people wanted to live in an independent country. During this time, more than 40,000 people ran away from the United States to settle in Nova Scotia and Quebec. These people were loyal to the Crown, which means that they wanted to stay loyal to Britain, and did not want to fight in the American Revolution against Britain. These people were called *Loyalists*, or *United Empire Loyalists*. United Empire Loyalists are settlers who came from the United States during and after the American Revolution.



Joseph Brant led thousands of Mohawk Indians who were loyal to the Queen into Canada. The loyalists came from Dutch, German, British, Scandinavian, Aboriginal, and other origins, and from Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Jewish, Quaker and Catholic religious backgrounds.

About 3,000 black Loyalists came north to live in Canada. In 1792, some black Nova Scotians left Canada to establish the city of Freetown in the country of Sierra Leone, which is in West Africa.

THE BEGINNINGS OF DEMOCRACY

In 1758, the first representative assembly was elected in Halifax. In 1773, Prince Edward Island elected their first representative assembly, and in 1785, New Brunswick did the same. The Constitutional Act of 1791 divided the Province of Quebec into Upper Canada and Lower Canada. Upper Canada later became Ontario, and it had mostly English-speaking people who were Protestant and were loyal to Britain. Lower Canada later became Quebec, and it had mostly French-speaking people who were Catholic. The first elected Assembly of Lower Canada debated whether to use both French and English on January 21, 1793.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who were the Loyalists (United Empire Loyalists)?
2. How many black Loyalists came north to live in Canada?
3. Which city in Africa was started in 1792 when some black Nova Scotians left Canada?
4. When was the first elected representative assembly?
5. What province did Upper Canada become? Was it Protestant or Catholic?
6. What province did Lower Canada become? Was it Protestant or Catholic?

THE BEGINNINGS OF DEMOCRACY

The Constitutional Act gave both Upper and Lower Canada the right to have elections, to elect people into a legislative assembly. The name *Canada* became official at this time. The name for the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada and the Atlantic colonies was *British North America*.

The Canadian Constitution is a system of laws and conventions by which our country governs itself.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY



Slavery has existed all over the world. In the late 1700s, the British parliament began discussing ways to stop it. In 1793, Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe helped Upper Canada to make the decision to stop slavery. He was a Loyalist military officer and the first Lieutenant Governor of Canada. He was also the founder of the city of York, which is now called *Toronto*.



In 1807, the British parliament made it illegal to buy and sell slaves, and in 1833, it was illegal in the entire British Empire. Thousands of slaves escaped from the United States (where slavery was legal) to Canada. They did so by escaping at night, and looking up at the stars to follow the North Star (in the constellation of the Big Dipper) to travel north to Canada. They were helped by many people along the way. People who didn't agree with slavery helped the slaves by hiding them in their homes as they traveled north out of the United States. This way of escape was called the *Underground Railroad*.

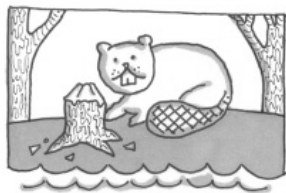
Mary Ann (Shadd) Carey wanted to end slavery in the United States. She was the first woman publisher in Canada. She was the publisher of a weekly newspaper called *The Provincial Freeman*. This newspaper had information about how to stop slavery. It also encouraged people to drink less alcohol, and to obey British laws.



Comprehension Questions:

1. What was the name for the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada and the Atlantic colonies?
2. What is the Canadian Constitution?
3. Who started the discussion, in 1793, about the need to stop slavery in Canada?
4. What was the Underground Railroad?
5. What did Mary Ann (Shadd) Carey want to do?

A GROWING ECONOMY



The first companies in Canada were the fur trade companies. The trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company later became cities.

The first financial institutions opened in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The Montreal Stock exchange opened in 1832. Canada's economy during this time was based on farming, and on exporting natural resources such as fur, fish and timber.

THE WAR OF 1812

In 1805, Napoleon Bonaparte's ships were defeated in the Battle of Trafalgar. The British Empire, including Canada, didn't want Napoleon to have control of Europe. The British Royal Navy controlled the seas. The Americans didn't like the way the British interfered with their shipping. The United States believed it would be easy to conquer Canada, and so they attacked Canada in June 1812. Canada was not easy to conquer. In 1813, there were naval battles on the Great Lakes. This means that there was fighting between ships. The Canadian warship called the *HMS Shannon* captured the United States warship called the *USS Chesapeake* and brought it into Halifax harbour in Nova Scotia.



When the Americans invaded Canada between 1812 and 1814, Canadian volunteers and First Nations people supported the British soldiers as they defended Canada. Chief Tecumseh was an Aboriginal person who helped to defend Canada when Canada was fighting against the United States. He was from the Aboriginal group called *Shawnee*. There is a picture in the *Discover Canada* study guide of Major General Sir Isaac Brock and Chief Tecumseh. The French-Canadian militiamen also helped to defend Canada during this war.

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock captured the city of Detroit, but was later killed near Niagara Falls. In 1813, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry and 460 soldiers (mostly French-speaking *Canadiens*) stopped 4,000 American soldiers who were trying to invade Canada near Montreal.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What did the United States do in June 1812?
2. Who was Chief Tecumseh?
3. What city did Major-General Sir Isaac Brock capture?

THE WAR OF 1812

The Americans burned down Government House and the Parliament buildings in York (now Toronto). The British then decided to burn down the White House and other public buildings in Washington D.C.



Laura Secord was a wife and mother of five children. In 1813, she made a dangerous 19 mile (30 km) journey on foot to warn Lieutenant James FitzGibbon of a planned American attack. She was brave. This helped the soldiers to win the Battle of Beaver Dams. She is recognized as a heroine.

In 1814, the Duke of Wellington sent some of his best soldiers to defend Canada. A new pathway for the water, called the *Rideau Canal*, was built to protect Canada from an American invasion. *Ottawa* used to be called *Bytown*. Wellington chose Bytown to be at the end of the Rideau Canal. It was one of many forts that were used to prevent the U.S.A. from invading Canada again. Wellington defeated Napoleon in 1815. Because he helped to create Bytown, he helped to begin

Canada's capital city of Ottawa.

The war ended in 1814. America was not able to conquer Canada. Both sides gave back every territory they had taken. The present-day Canada-United States border is partly an outcome of the War of 1812. This war helped to make Canada independent of the United States.



Comprehension Questions:

1. What did Laura Secord do?
2. Who helped to begin (found) Canada's national capital?
3. When did the war end?
4. What is partly a result of the War of 1812?

CANADA'S HISTORY (PART TWO)

REBELLIONS OF 1837-38



In the 1830s, the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were starting to become more democratic. The change was not happening quickly enough for some people. These people wanted to change (reform) Canada. The reformers believed Canada should become more like the United States. Some reformers thought Canada should join the United States. In 1837 and 1838 there were rebellions near Montreal and Toronto. The people were rebelling against the British colonial government. They did not have enough public support. British troops defeated them. Some rebels were hanged. Other rebels were sent out of the country (exiled). Some exiles later returned to Canada.



Lord Durham was an English reformer. He was sent to give a report to the government about the rebellions. He recommended that the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada should be joined and given *responsible government*. Responsible government is democratic. It means that the ministers of the Crown (Queen) must have the support of at least half of the elected representatives (a *majority*). They can't stay in government if they do not have a majority. Lord Durham did not understand that the French Canadians wanted to keep their unique identity. He wanted all of the people in Upper and Lower Canada to speak English. He wanted the Catholic French Christians to change to have the same culture as the Protestant English Christians.

Sir Étienne-Paschal Taché and Sir George-Étienne Cartier were two reformers who became Fathers of Confederation. Sir John A. Macdonald, a former member of the voluntary government militia in Upper Canada, also became a Father of Confederation.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who were people in the rebellions fighting against?
2. Who won the rebellions, the rebels or the British?
3. What did the government want Lord Durham to do?
4. What does responsible government mean?
5. What did Lord Durham want the French Catholic Christians to do?
6. What did Sir Étienne-Paschal Taché, Sir George-Étienne Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald become?

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT



In 1840, Upper and Lower Canada were united as the Province of Canada. Reformers worked towards responsible government. Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine became the first leader of a responsible government in Canada in 1849. At that time, Canada was a province and not yet a country. He helped to protect French language rights and believed in democracy. His position was similar to a Prime Minister.

Nova Scotia was the first British North American colony to attain full responsible government in 1847-48. In 1847 Lord Elgin was appointed as Governor General of Canada. He introduced responsible government in 1848-49.

This is the system we have today. If the government loses a confidence vote in the assembly, the government must resign. Losing a confidence vote is a vote of non-confidence. This vote means that the opposition parties no longer have faith that the ruling party has the ability to do their job. The government is responsible to the people, and the people must trust that the government is doing its job.

CONFEDERATION

Confederation means the joining of provinces to make a new country. In Canada Confederation was in 1867. The four provinces which first formed Confederation were Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In 1949 the last province to join Canada was Newfoundland and Labrador. Nunavut became the largest and newest federal territory of Canada in 1999.

Comprehension Questions:

1. *Who was Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine?
2. Which province was the first British North American colony to attain fully responsible government in 1847-48?
3. Who introduced responsible government?
4. *What is meant by the term "responsible government"?
5. Who was the first leader of a responsible government in Upper and Lower Canada?
6. What does Confederation mean?
7. Which four provinces first formed Confederation?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

CONFEDERATION



From 1864 to 1867, representatives from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Province of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) established a new country called the *Dominion of Canada*. It had two levels of government: federal and provincial. Each province would keep its own legislature and make its own laws about education and health. The British North American Act began in 1867. Canada became a country in 1867. The meetings that made the decisions for this Act were held in the cities of Charlottetown, Quebec City, and London (in Ontario).

Confederation is the joining of provinces to make a new country. Canada became a country on July 1, 1867. It has a federal or central government with a parliament and provincial government. The men who established Canada are called the *Fathers of Confederation*. July 1 used to be called *Dominion Day*. In 1982, this name was changed to *Canada Day*. July 1 is Canada Day. We celebrate the anniversary of Confederation on July 1 every year.

DOMINION FROM SEA TO SEA

The term “Dominion of Canada” was suggested by Sir Leonard Tilley. Tilley was an elected official and a Father of Confederation from New Brunswick. He got the idea from the Bible, from the book of Psalms, chapter 72. The phrase was “dominion from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth.” He believed Canada would be a powerful, wealthy and free country. This title was written into our constitution.



Comprehension Questions:

1. Which new country did Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Province of Canada form?
2. *What does Confederation mean?
3. Which two current provinces used to be the Province of Canada?
4. When did Canada become a country?
5. What did Canada Day used to be called?
6. What do we celebrate on July 1 each year?
7. Who suggested the term *Dominion of Canada*?
8. Where did the term *Dominion of Canada* come from?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

DID YOU KNOW?

In the 1920s, some believed that the British West Indies (British islands in the Caribbean Sea) should become part of Canada. Today, they are not a part of Canada.

King George V was King of England from 1910 until his death in 1936. In 1921 he decided that Canada's national colours would be red and white. His face was on the Dominion of Canada \$1 bill in 1923.

Monarch	Years of his or her reign	Key facts
Queen Victoria	1837-1901	Queen Elizabeth II's great-great-grandmother
Edward VII	1901-1910	Queen Elizabeth II's great-grandfather
George V	1910-36	Queen Elizabeth II's grandfather
Edward VIII	1936	Queen Elizabeth II's uncle
George VI	1936-52	Queen Elizabeth II's father
Elizabeth II	1952-	The current queen, Queen Elizabeth II

CANADA'S FIRST PRIME MINISTER

Sir John Alexander Macdonald was Canada's first Prime Minister. He was born in Scotland on January 11, 1815, and came to Upper Canada as a child. He was a lawyer before becoming a politician. Parliament has recognized January 11 as Sir John A. Macdonald Day. Sir John A. Macdonald's portrait is on the \$10 bill.




Sir George-Étienne Cartier was from Quebec. He was very important in helping the Confederation to happen. He was a railway lawyer from Montreal, and a close friend of John A. Macdonald. Cartier helped Quebec, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and British Columbia join Canada.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Whose face was on the \$1 bill in 1923?
2. Who was Canada's first Prime Minister?
3. When is Sir John A. Macdonald Day?
4. What dollar bill has Canada's first Prime Minister on it?
5. Who helped Quebec, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and BC join Canada?

EXTRA INFORMATION THE PRIME MINISTERS OF CANADA

Study tip: The Prime Ministers which are mentioned in the *Discover Canada* study guide are written in bold letters and key facts beside them are listed.

PRIME MINISTER	DATES (Terms of office)	FACTS MENTIONED IN THE <i>DISCOVER CANADA</i> STUDY GUIDE
Sir John A. Macdonald	1867 to 1873 and 1878 to 1891	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father of Confederation • First Prime Minister of Canada
Alexander Mackenzie Sir John Abbott Sir John Thompson Sir Mackenzie Bowell Sir Charles Tupper	1873 to 1878 1891 to 1892 1892 to 1894 1894 to 1896 1896	 <p><i>Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald</i></p>
Sir Wilfrid Laurier	1896 to 1911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First French Canadian Prime Minister • He encouraged immigration to the West • His portrait is on the \$5 bill
Sir Robert Borden	1911 to 1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He gave women the right to vote in federal elections
Arthur Meighen William Lyon Mackenzie King Richard B. Bennett Louis St Laurent John Diefenbaker Lester (Mike) Pearson Pierre Trudeau Joe Clark Pierre Trudeau John Turner Brian Mulroney Kim Campbell Jean Chretien Paul Martin	1920 to 1921, 1926 1921 to 1926, 1926 to 1930, 1935 to 1948 1930 to 1935 1948 to 1957 1957 to 1963 1963 to 1968 1968 to 1979 1979 to 1980 1980 to 1984 1984 1984 to 1993 1993 1993 to 2003 2003 to 2006	 <p><i>Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II with Prime Minister The Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau signing the Constitution.</i></p>
Stephen Harper	2006 to present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is the current Head of Government

TIME LINE OF PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

These are the dates when the following provinces and territories joined Canada.

1867 — Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick

1870 — Manitoba, Northwest Territories (N.W.T.)

1871 — British Columbia

1873 — Prince Edward Island

1880 — Transfer of the Arctic Islands
(to N.W.T.)

1898 — Yukon Territory

1905 — Alberta, Saskatchewan

1949 — Newfoundland and Labrador

1999 — Nunavut



Note: Nunavut is a territory, not a province

Canada currently has ten provinces and three territories. Our three territories are the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Before 1999, Canada had ten provinces and two territories. The two territories at that time were Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. In April, 1999, the Northwest Territories were divided to create a new territory, Nunavut.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Which were the first four provinces to join Canada?
2. Which was the last province to join Canada?
3. Which was the last territory to join Canada?
4. What does N.W.T. stand for?
5. Which province is on the western side of Canada?
6. Which province is on the easternmost side of Canada?
7. How many provinces and territories does Canada have today?

CANADA'S HISTORY (PART THREE)

CHALLENGE IN THE WEST



When Canada decided that the Hudson's Bay Company land would become a part of Canada, they did not ask the Métis of the Red River (they lived near where Winnipeg is today). Because of this, Louis Riel led an army and took control of Fort Garry, the capital. This was a problem for the unity of Canada.

Ottawa sent soldiers to take control of Fort Garry (where Winnipeg is today) in 1870. Riel ran away to the United States, and Canada established a new province, Manitoba. Riel was elected to Parliament, but never came to Canada to do this job. Later, there was a second rebellion in 1885 in present-day Saskatchewan. Riel came to help and lead the Métis who were fighting against Canada for their rights. Riel was taken to trial, and killed by hanging. Riel is seen by many as the Father of Manitoba. To these people, he is a hero because he defended the rights of the Métis people. Gabriel Dumont was the Métis' greatest military leader.



After the first fight against the Métis, Prime Minister Macdonald created the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) in 1873. They founded Fort Calgary, Fort MacLeod and other places that are now cities and towns. Today the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (*RCMP*, or *Mounties*) are the national police force. The RCMP is also one of Canada's best-known symbols. Some of Canada's interesting heroes, like Major General Sir Sam Steele, were Mounties. Sir Sam Steele was a great frontier hero, Mounted Policeman, and a soldier of the Queen.

For the two hundred years before Canada became a country, the flag of the Hudson's Bay Company was the flag that was commonly used.

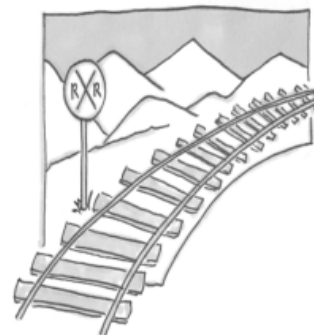
Comprehension Questions:

1. Who is seen by many as the Father of Manitoba?
2. When was the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) started?
3. What do the initials *RCMP* stand for? What is another name for them?
4. Who was Major General Sir Sam Steele?
5. Who was Gabriel Dumont?



A RAILWAY FROM SEA TO SEA

British Columbia joined Canada in 1871, after Ottawa promised to build a railway to the west coast. It was finished in 1885, and became a powerful symbol of unity. Donald Smith, also called *Lord Strathcona*, had been the director of the railway. He hammered the last spike into the railway track. The project was paid for by American and British investors and both Europeans and Chinese built it. The Chinese were not treated fairly. When Chinese wanted to enter Canada, they had to pay a Head Tax. The Head Tax was a race-based fee charged for Chinese who entered Canada. In 2006, the Government of Canada apologized for this discriminatory policy. The Canadian Pacific Railway (the CPR) was a national dream of Canada that came true. The railway was a “ribbon of steel” that went across Canada from the west coast to the east coast. In 1886, the train called the *Pacific Express* travelled from the east, into British Columbia, for the first time.



MOVING WESTWARD

Canada's economy became more industrialized from the 1890s to the early 1900s. Times were good. One million British and one million Americans immigrated to Canada during this time.



Sir Wilfred Laurier became the first French-Canadian prime minister since Confederation. He encouraged immigration to the West. His portrait is on the \$5 bill.



The railway made it possible for immigrants from Ukraine, Poland, Germany, France, Norway and Sweden to settle in the West. Most of them worked in agriculture.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who hammered the last spike into the railway?
2. When was the railway finished?
3. *What did the Canadian Pacific Railway symbolize?
4. What was the Head Tax?
5. Who worked to build the railway?
6. What did Canada apologize for in 2006?
7. Who was the first French-Canadian prime minister since Confederation? What dollar bill is his face on?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Most Canadians were proud to be part of the British Empire. Over 7,000 volunteered to fight in the South African War (1899-1902), which was called the *Boer War*, and over 260 died. In 1900, Canadians were in the Battles of Paardeberg ("Horse Mountain") and Lillefontein. This made people proud to be a part of Canada.



In 1914, Canada formed the Canadian Expeditionary Force. More than 600,000 Canadians out of a population of 8 million served in the First World War, and most of them were volunteers.

The Canadians were strong soldiers on the battlefield. In 1917, the Canadian Corps (army) captured Vimy Ridge in France. April 9 is *Vimy Day*, to remember the braveness of the soldiers. The Vimy Memorial honours the soldiers who served and died in the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

WW1

From 1914 to 1920, the Canadian government did something that it now regrets. Over 8,000 people who had come to Canada from Austria or Hungary, as immigrants, were taken away to labour camps across Canada. They were treated like an enemy of Canada.

Canada's greatest soldier in the First World War was General Sir Arthur Currie. In 1918, he led the Canadian Corps in the last Hundred Days of war. They won the Battle of Amiens (the enemy Germans called this day "the black day of the German Army"), and other battles. When Germany and Austria surrendered on November 11, 1918, the war ended. In total, 60,000 Canadians were killed and 170,000 wounded. The war strengthened pride in Canada.



Canada's soldiers began using the maple leaf (as the badge on their cap) in the 1850s. The female nurses who served in World War I were nicknamed *Bluebirds*. There were more than 3,000 of them.

Comprehension Questions:

1. How many Canadians served in the First World War?
2. What do Canadians remember on April 9?
3. What does the Vimy Ridge memorial honour?
4. What did Canada do between 1914 and 1920 that it now regrets?
5. When did Canadian soldiers begin using the maple leaf?
6. Who was Canada's greatest soldier in the First World War?
7. What were female nurses who served in the war called?



WOMEN GET THE VOTE

When Canada started in 1867, only men who owned property, and were white, could vote. This was common in other countries at this time. Women worked hard to get the right to vote. The effort by women to achieve the right to vote is called the *women's suffrage movement*. The woman who led this movement was Dr. Emily Stowe. Dr. Emily Stowe was the founder of the women's suffrage movement in Canada. She was also the first Canadian woman to practice medicine in Canada.



In 1917, women got the right to vote in federal elections, if they were nurses in the battle front, or related to men who were in the war. In 1918, when Sir Robert Borden was the Prime Minister, most Canadian women over 21 were granted the right to vote in federal elections. Thérèse Casgrain helped the women of Quebec to get the vote in 1940.

Agnes Macphail was a farmer and a teacher. She became the first woman to be a Member of Parliament (MP) in 1921.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

Canadians remember the soldiers who died in wars and the soldiers who returned to Canada after wars (the veterans) on Remembrance Day. Remembrance Day is observed on November 11. On Remembrance Day, Canadians normally wear the red poppy flower and have one minute of silence at 11:00 a.m. This time is the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, to remember the 110,000 who have died in war. There is a famous poem that is often memorized and said on Remembrance Day. The poem is *In Flanders Fields*. It was written by Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae in 1915. You can read the poem in the *Discover Canada* study guide on page 22. The poem talks about soldiers who died, and are buried in a cemetery where poppy flowers are growing. The Remembrance Day Poppy is worn to remember the sacrifice of Canadians who have served or died in wars up to the present day.

Comprehension Questions:

1. When did the First World War end?
2. * What is the meaning of the Remembrance Day poppy?
3. What poem did Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae write in 1915?
4. What is the effort by women to achieve the right to vote called?
5. Who was Dr. Emily Stowe?
6. Who helped the women of Quebec to get the vote in 1940?
7. Who was the first woman to become a Member of Parliament?



BETWEEN THE WARS

After the First World War, The British Empire became the *British Commonwealth of Nations*. Canada is a member of the Commonwealth today. Other countries like India, Australia, New Zealand, and several African and Caribbean countries are also members.

The 1920s were called the *Roaring 20s* because there were good economic times. Business was good, and most people had jobs. But in 1929, the stock market crashed, and many people lost their jobs. This led to the *Great Depression*, or the *Dirty Thirties*. In 1933, 27% of the people in Canada did not have a job. Farmers experienced low grain prices and there was not enough rain for the crops to grow.



In the 1930s, people asked the government to help them, by creating minimum wages, a standard work week, and programs such as unemployment insurance. The Bank of Canada was created in 1934. It brought stability to the financial system. In the 1930s, there was not much immigration. Even refugees were not allowed to enter Canada, including Jews who tried to leave Nazi Germany in 1939.

Phil Edwards was a Canadian track and field champion. He won Olympic medals during the years between the wars, in 1928, 1932 and 1936. He was a medical doctor, and become a captain in the Canadian army during World War II. He later became an expert in tropical diseases.

THE D-DAY INVASION JUNE 6, 1944

During the Second World War, countries that were fighting against Nazism were called the *Allies*. Canada helped to liberate Italy in 1943-1944. When Northern France was invaded on June 6, 1944, the day was called *D-Day*. On D-Day, 15,000 Canadian troops captured Juno Beach in Normandy. About 10% of the Allied soldiers were Canadian. The Canadian Army liberated the Netherlands in 1944-1945. This helped to end six years of war in Europe.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What did the British Empire become after the First World War?
2. Why were the 1920s called the "Roaring 20s"?
3. When did the Great Depression start?
4. When was the Bank of Canada created?
5. What was D-Day?
6. Who was Phil Edwards?



THE SECOND WORLD WAR

WW2

The Second World War began in 1939. Adolf Hitler, the Nazi dictator of Germany, invaded Poland and conquered most of Europe. More than one million Canadians and Newfoundlanders served in the Second World War. (Remember, Newfoundland was not a part of Canada at that time.) Of these people, 44,000 were killed.



Canadians died when Canada tried (and failed) to defend Hong Kong from Japan in 1941. More Canadians died in Dieppe in France in 1942.

The Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) was in the Battle of Britain, and helped the Allies fight the war. Over 130,000 Allied air crew were trained in Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.



The Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) did its best work in the Battle of the Atlantic, when it protected ships from the German submarines. Canada's Merchant Navy helped Britain with food, clothing and supplies. At the end of the Second World War, Canada had the third largest navy in the world.

Japan was part of the group of countries in World War II that were against Canada. As a result, Japanese Canadians who lived in BC were treated like enemies. They were forced to sell their property and live somewhere else. In other words, they were relocated without a choice. In 1988, the government of Canada apologized to the Japanese Canadians for this action. Japan surrendered on August 14, 1945.

Comprehension Questions:

1. How many Canadians and Newfoundlanders served in the Second World War?
2. What does *RCAF* stand for?
3. What did the government of Canada apologize for in 1988?

MODERN CANADA

TRADE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

After World War II was over, Canada grew economically. Treaties like the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* (GATT) were formed. GATT is now the *World Trade Organization* (WTO). Oil was discovered in Alberta in 1947. This started Canada's modern energy industry. In 1951, for the first time, most Canadians were able to afford enough food, clothing, and housing. Between 1945 and 1970, Canada became a strong nation, and often traded with the United States. Today Canadians enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living. The U.S.A. is Canada's largest trading partner.

Many social assistance programs grew. The *Canada Health Act* helps all Canadians to get basic healthcare. Insurance to help people who lost their job used to be called *Unemployment Insurance*. It is now called *Employment Insurance* (EI). It was started in 1940. Ideas for Old Age security started in 1927, and the Canada and Quebec Pension plans started in 1965. All provinces and territories have publically-funded education.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Canada is involved in the world, and takes part in international decisions. During the Cold War, several countries in Eastern Europe became part of a Communist bloc. The dictator Josef Stalin, leader of the Soviet Union, controlled these countries. Canada joined with other democratic countries to form the *North Atlantic Treaty Organization* (NATO). NATO is a military alliance (group).

Canada also worked with the U.S.A. to form the *North American Aerospace Defence Command* (NORAD). Canada is also a part of the *United Nations* (UN). It participated in the UN fight to defend South Korea in the Korean War from 1950-1953. Five hundred Canadians died in the war, and 1,000 more Canadians were wounded. Canada has also taken part in many other UN missions.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the GATT? What is the WTO?
2. When was oil discovered in Alberta?
3. When did Employment Insurance start?
4. When did ideas for Old Age Security start?
5. When did the Canada and Quebec Pension plans start?
6. What is NATO? What is NORAD? What is the UN?
7. When was the Korean War?



CANADA AND QUEBEC

In the 1960s, Quebec experienced a time of rapid change. This is called the *Quiet Revolution*. Many Quebecers tried to separate from Canada. In 1963, the government started the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. As a result, in 1969, French-language rights and services were promised in the Official Languages Act. In 1970, Canada helped to start (found) *La Francophonie*, an international association of French-speaking countries.

In 1980 and 1995, Quebec had referendums in which they asked the people of Quebec if they wanted to leave Canada or stay in Canada. Both times, more people in Quebec voted to stay in Canada. This topic is still an important and difficult topic for Canada.

A CHANGING SOCIETY



Canada has become a more open society. Canadians believe in the equality of men and women. Many women started to work outside the home, and they started to go to university and college.

In the past, Canadians who came from Asia were not allowed to vote in federal and provincial elections. In 1948, Japanese-Canadians were allowed to vote. Aboriginal people were allowed to vote in 1960. Today, every citizen over the age of 18 may vote.

Canada allowed refugees who wanted to leave Communism (e.g. from Hungary) to settle in Canada in 1956. In the 1960s, immigrants could be from any part of the world, and there was no more special treatment given to European immigrants. After 1975, over 50,000 Vietnamese who wanted to leave Communist North Vietnam came as refugees to Canada.

By the 1960s, the idea of multiculturalism was starting. At this time, many immigrants were coming from countries that were neither British nor French. Today, Canada is a land of many cultures.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What was the Quiet Revolution?
2. What was promised in the Official Languages Act in 1969?
3. In 1948, what were Japanese-Canadians finally allowed to do?
4. When were Aboriginal people allowed to vote?
5. What idea started in the 1960s?

ARTS AND CULTURE IN CANADA

The most famous Canadian visual artists are the Group of Seven. The Group of Seven was a group of Canadian landscape painters in the 1920s who painted the wilderness in Canada. Other painters were associated with this group. In British Columbia (BC), Emily Carr painted images from Aboriginal culture and the West Coast forests. Tom Thomson painted the painting called *The Jack Pine*.

In Quebec, the most famous abstract art painter was Jean-Paul Riopelle. He was part of the group from Quebec called *Les Automatistes*. Louis-Philippe Hébert was a famous sculptor from Quebec. He made historical sculptures. A famous Inuit artist was Kenojuak Ashevak. She made modern Inuit art, like prints and soapstone sculptures. Filmmakers like Denys Arcand have won awards. Other filmmakers are Norman Jewison and Atom Egoyan. Canadian television has many viewers. Canadian novelists, poets, historians, singers and songwriters have helped to tell the story of Canada. Here are some important Canadians you need to know about:

- Stephen Leacock (economist and writer)
- Louis Hémon (francophone writer)
- Sir Charles G.D. Roberts (writer)
- Pauline Johnson (First Nations poet)
- Émile Nelligan (Francophone poet)
- Robertson Davies (writer, journalist, and professor)
- Margaret Laurence (writer)
- Mordecai Richler (writer and journalist)
- Sir Ernest MacMillan (conductor and composer)
- Healey Willan (musician)
- Joy Kogawa (writer)
- Michael Ondaatje (writer, born in Sri Lanka)
- Rohinton Mistry (writer, born in India)



Comprehension Questions:

1. Who was the Group of Seven? Who was Emily Carr?
2. Who painted *The Jack Pine*?
3. Who was the most famous abstract art painter in Quebec?
4. Who was a famous sculptor from Quebec?
5. What did Denys Arcand, Norman Jewison and Atom Egoyan win awards for?

ARTS AND CULTURE IN CANADA

Sports are important in Canada. Basketball was invented by James Naismith in 1891. Hockey is the most popular spectator sport in Canada.



Hockey is also Canada's national winter sport. One of the greatest hockey players of all time is Wayne Gretzky. He played for the Edmonton Oilers from 1979 to 1988.

In 1972, Canada's hockey team was playing against the Soviets. Paul Henderson scored the winning goal for Canada. It was an important event in sports and cultural history.



Catriona Le May Doan won a gold medal in speed skating at the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

Donovan Bailey was a double Olympic gold medalist and a world record sprinter.

Mark Tewksbury was an Olympic gold medalist. He was an important activist for gay and lesbian Canadians.



Chantal Petitclerc became a world wheelchair racer and Paralympic champion.

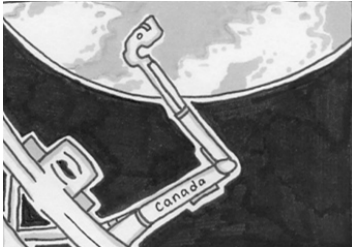
In 1980, Terry Fox began to raise money for Cancer research. Terry Fox lost his right leg to cancer at the age of 18. He began a cross-country run across Canada. The run was called the *Marathon of Hope* by Terry Fox. He did not finish the run because he died from cancer, but every year fundraising continues in his name.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who invented basketball in 1891?
2. What is the most popular spectator sport of Canada?
3. What is Canada's national winter sport?
4. Who is one of the greatest hockey players of all time?
5. Who was a double Olympic gold medalist and a world record sprinter?
6. Who became a wheelchair racer and Paralympic champion?
7. Who started the *Marathon of Hope*?

ARTS AND CULTURE IN CANADA

In 1985, another person from British Columbia, Rick Hansen, went around the world in his wheelchair to raise money for spinal cord research.

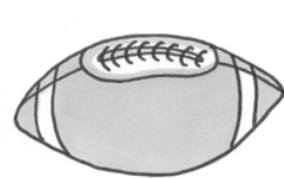


Canada's science and technology are known all over the world. Marshall McLuhan and Harold Innis were pioneer thinkers in the area of communication.

Since 1989, the Canadian Space Agency and Canadian astronauts have participated in space exploration. They often use the Canadarm, a robotic arm used in outer space. The Canadarm was designed and built by Canadians.

Nobel Prize-winning Canadian scientists include Gerhard Herzberg (a refugee from Nazi Germany), John Polanyi, Sidney Altman, Richard E. Taylor, Michael Smith and Bertram Brockhouse.

CANADIAN FOOTBALL



Canadian Football is a popular game that is different from American football, and different from what other countries call football (soccer). Professional teams in the Canadian Football League (CFL) try to win the Grey Cup. This trophy was donated by Lord Grey. Lord Grey was the Governor General in 1909.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who went around the world in his wheelchair to raise money for spinal cord research?
2. In what area were Marshall McLuhan and Harold Innis pioneer thinkers?
3. What did the Canadian Space Agency design?
4. What do Gerhard Herzberg (a refugee from Nazi Germany), John Polanyi, Sidney Altman, Richard E. Taylor, Michael Smith and Bertram Brockhouse all have in common?
5. What do professional teams in the Canadian Football League (CFL) try to win?
6. Who was Lord Grey? What did he do?

GREAT CANADIAN DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

Some of the most famous Canadian discoveries and inventions:



Alexander Graham Bell: thought of the idea of the telephone.



Joseph-Armand Bombardier: invented the snowmobile. The snowmobile was the first light-weight winter vehicle.



Sir Sandford Fleming: invented the worldwide system of time zones.



Mathew Evans and Henry Woodward: worked together to invent the first electric light bulb. They later sold the patent to Thomas Edison, who is famous for making the light bulb available for commercial sale.

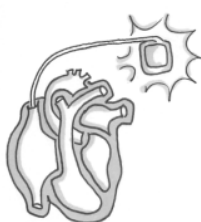


Reginald Fessenden: helped to invent the radio by sending the first wireless voice message.

GREAT CANADIAN DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS



Dr. Wilder Penfield: was a brain surgeon at McGill University in Montreal. He helped to discover new ways to do surgery.



Dr. John A. Hopps: invented the Pacemaker, which can send electrical impulses to the heart to help the heart to beat correctly. This is still used today to save the lives of people with heart disorders.



SPAR Aerospace/National Research Council: invented the Canadarm. The Canadarm is a big robotic arm that attaches to a spacecraft. It helps astronauts to do work in space.



Mike Lazaridis and Jim Balsillie: are each famous for being a CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of Research in Motion (RIM), a wireless communications company that produced the BlackBerry.



Sir Frederick Banting of Toronto and **Charles Best:** discovered insulin, a hormone which helps to treat diabetes. This invention has saved 16 million lives worldwide.

Visit a museum or a historical site to learn more about Canada's history. To find a museum or national historic site in your community or region, visit the websites of the Virtual Museum of Canada (www.virtualmuseum.ca) and Parks Canada (www.parkscanada.gc.ca). Canadians need to work together to keep Canada strong. New citizens help Canada to continue to grow. How will you make your contribution to Canada?

Comprehension Question:

1. *What was the significance of the discovery of insulin by Sir Frederick Banting and Charles Best?

GREAT CANADIAN DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

Comprehension matching activity: Match the number of each person to the description below. You will not need to use every number.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| <u>1</u> Alexander Graham Bell | <u>5</u> Reginald Fessenden | <u>9</u> SPAR
Aerospace/National
Research Council |
| <u>2</u> Joseph-Armand
Bombardier | <u>6</u> Dr. Wilder Penfield | <u>10</u> Henry Woodward |
| <u>3</u> Sir Sandford Fleming | <u>7</u> Dr. John A. Hopps | <u>11</u> Jim Balsillie |
| <u>4</u> Mathew Evans | <u>8</u> Mike Lazaridis | <u>12</u> Sir Frederick Banting |
| | | <u>13</u> Charles Best |

_____	He was a brain surgeon at McGill University in Montreal. He helped to discover new ways to do surgery.
_____	They invented the Canadarm.
_____	He invented the snowmobile.
_____	He invented the Pacemaker, which can help to send electrical impulses to the heart in order to help the heart to beat correctly.
_____	He worked together with Matthew Evans to invent the first electric light bulb.
_____	He invented the worldwide system of time zones.
_____	He is famous for being a CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of Research in Motion (RIM), a wireless communications company that produced the BlackBerry. Mike Lazaridis was the other CEO.
_____	He helped to invent the radio by sending the first wireless voice message.
_____	He thought of the idea of the telephone.
_____	He worked together with Henry Woodward to invent the first electric light bulb.
_____	He worked with Charles Best to discover insulin, a hormone used to treat diabetes.
_____	He worked with Sir Frederick Banting to discover insulin, a hormone which helps to treat diabetes.

HOW CANADIANS GOVERN THEMSELVES (PART ONE)

There are three key facts about Canada's system of government:



Canada is a federal state.

The federal government has different responsibilities than the provinces. There is a national government and legislature for general purposes, with local governments and legislatures for local purposes. Federalism lets the provinces decide what is best for their people. It gives the provinces a chance to try different ideas.



Canada is a parliamentary democracy.

This means that citizens in Canada can vote in democratic elections. In a democratic election the person or group which gets more than 50% of the vote can make decisions for the whole group. In other words, they can represent the group. The representatives go to parliament to make laws.



Canada is a constitutional monarchy.

This means that the monarch (king or queen) has rights, duties and responsibilities for a country. The constitution of Canada gives information about what Queen Elizabeth will do for Canada.

Comprehension Question:











1. What are three key facts about Canada's system of government?

FEDERAL STATE



Canada has three levels of government: federal, provincial or territorial, and municipal. The *British North America Act* explains the responsibilities of the federal and provincial government. It is now known as the *Constitution Act, 1867*. The British North America (BNA) Act established Canada as a country. Before 1867, Canada was a group of colonies.

The federal and provincial governments share the areas of agriculture and immigration. Different provinces can make policies that match their own population, and can experiment with new ideas and policies.

The responsibilities of the federal government include:		
National Defence 	Foreign Policy 	Citizenship 
Policing - RCMP 	Criminal Justice 	International Trade 
Immigration (shared) 	Environment (shared) 	Agriculture (shared) 
Aboriginal Affairs 	<p>In addition, the <i>Discover Canada</i> study guide also mentions that the federal government takes responsibility for trading and communication between the provinces, currency, and transportation. The government helps in many areas of transportation. For example, the federal government is involved with passenger screening at airports, investigation of accidents, and operating the VIA Rail Canada train system.</p>	

Comprehension Question:

1. *What are the three levels of government?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

FEDERAL STATE

Each province elects people to serve in their Legislative Assembly. These assemblies are similar to the House of Commons in Ottawa. The three northern territories have small populations. Their governments and assemblies do many of the same tasks as the provincial assemblies.

The responsibilities of the provincial government include:		
Education	Healthcare	Natural Resources
Highways	Policing	Property and Civil Rights
Immigration (shared)	Environment (shared)	Agriculture (shared)

Comprehension sorting activity: Decide if the following area is either:
Federal (**F**) or Provincial (**P**) or both (**P & F**).

- ___ Immigration
- ___ Natural Resources
- ___ Highways
- ___ Education
- ___ Citizenship
- ___ Policing - RCMP
- ___ Environment
- ___ Healthcare
- ___ International Trade
- ___ Property and Civil Rights
- ___ Aboriginal Affairs
- ___ National Defence
- ___ Agriculture
- ___ Foreign Policy



PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

Canada has a parliamentary democracy. People elect members to the House of Commons in Ottawa, and to the provincial and territorial legislatures. The elected representatives help to pass laws, approve expenses, and keep the government accountable. Cabinet ministers must keep the “confidence of the House”. If the elected representatives are no longer confident that the cabinet ministers can do their job, then they can vote. If a majority of the elected representatives vote that they are not confident that the cabinet ministers are doing their job, then the government is defeated and an election is held. This is called a *non-confidence vote*.

Parliament has three parts:

- The Sovereign (Queen or King)
- The Senate
- The House of Commons



- Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Head of State.
- The Governor General of Canada is the Queen's representative in Canada.
- Canadians elect representatives to the House of Commons.
- The elected representatives are called *Members of Parliament* (MPs).
- The people who serve in the senate are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. They are called *senators*.
- The Prime Minister is the leader of the political party with the most elected members of Parliament sitting in the House of Commons.

(Used with permission from <http://mavis.ca/>)

Duties in the Federal government:

Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selects the cabinet • Responsible for government operations and policies
House of Commons (Representative chamber)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains elected Members of Parliament (MP) • Elections for MPs usually happen every four years • Consider and review bills
Senators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed by the Prime Minister and serve until age 75 • Consider and review bills

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY



Both the chambers (the House of Commons and the Senate) must pass a bill before it can become law. In addition, the law must get *royal assent*, which means that the Governor General, working in the place of the Queen, must approve it as well.

Canada is a democratic country. Canadian citizens need to participate in the decisions that affect them. It is their right, and their responsibility to vote in federal, provincial or territorial elections, and municipal elections.

Comprehension matching activity: Match the number of each person to the description below. You will not need to use every number. Refer to page 43.

- House of Commons in Ottawa
- non-confidence vote
- The Queen, House of Commons and the Senate
- The Queen (Sovereign)
- The Governor General of Canada
- The name for elected members that work in the House of Commons
- Senators
- The Prime Minister
- Canadian citizens
- The chambers
- Royal assent

__The Head of State
__The people who serve in the Senate. They are chosen by the Prime Minister and appointed by the Governor General.
__It is their right, and their responsibility to vote in federal, provincial or territorial elections, and municipal elections.
__Elected members of parliament work here.
__Members of Parliament (MPs)
__The leader of the political party with the most elected members of Parliament sitting in the House of Commons
__The Queen's representative in Canada
__The House of Commons and the senate

HOW CANADIANS GOVERN THEMSELVES (PART TWO) MAKING LAWS

HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW – The legislative process		
Step 1	First Reading	The bill is read for the first time and printed.
Step 2	Second Reading	Members debate the ideas in the bill.
Step 3	Committee Stage	Committee members study the bill very carefully.
Step 4	Report Stage	Members can make other amendments.
Step 5	Third Reading	Members debate and vote on the bill.
Step 6	Senate	The bill follows a similar process in the Senate.
Step 7	Royal Assent	The bill is approved by the Governor General after it is passed by both Houses (the House of Commons and the Senate).

Comprehension sorting activity: Put the steps in the right order, from one to seven.



__Senate
__Second Reading
__Royal assent
__Report Stage
__Third Reading
__Committee Stage
__First Reading

__The bill follows a similar process in the Senate.
__Members can make other amendments.
__The bill is read for the first time and printed.
__Committee members study the bill very carefully.
__The bill is approved by the Governor General after it is passed by both Houses (the House of Commons and the Senate).
__Members debate and vote on the bill.
__Members debate the ideas in the bill.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY



Canada is a Constitutional monarchy. This means that the Head of State is a King or Queen (a Sovereign), who helps to maintain the rule of law that is in the Constitution. The Queen is a part of government. She is important to the political process because she is not connected with any one political party, and can unite Canadian citizens. She helps to protect Constitutional freedoms, and encourages Canadians to give their best to Canada. She also makes royal visits to Canada. She is the Head of the Commonwealth, and so she connects Canada with the 52 other nations in the Commonwealth. (The Commonwealth is a group of countries who are loyal to the Queen.) Other countries which also have constitutional monarchies are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, The Netherlands, Spain, Thailand, Japan, Jordan and Morocco.

The Head of State is very different from the Head of Government. The Sovereign (King or Queen) is the Head of State, but the Prime Minister is the Head of Government. The Prime Minister is responsible to provide leadership for the governing of the country.

The Queen cannot be in Canada all the time, so the Prime Minister chooses someone who will represent her. This person is called the *Governor General*, and they usually stay in their position for five years.

Michaëlle Jean served as the 27th Governor General from September 2005 to September 2010. David Johnston is the 28th Governor General. He is the current Governor General of Canada.

Each province has its own representative of the Queen. This person is called the *Lieutenant Governor*, and is appointed by the Governor General (on the advice of the Prime Minister). They also serve for five years.

Comprehension check: Decide if each statement is “true” (T) or “false” (F).

___ The Head of State is the same as the Head of Government.

___ The Queen is the Head of the Commonwealth.

___ The Prime Minister is the Head of Government.

___ The Lieutenant Governor is the provincial representative of the Queen in Canada.

Comprehension Questions:


1. *What does it mean to say that Canada is a constitutional monarchy?
2. *What is the difference between the role of the Queen and the role of the Prime Minister?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Each province and territory has an elected legislature where laws are passed. The major difference between a Canadian province and a territory is that provinces are jurisdictions (areas) that receive their power and authority directly from the Constitution Act, 1867. Territories communicate with the federal government.

You need to know what the abbreviations MHA, MLA, MNA, and MPP mean.

Provinces & Territories	Elected member	Legislature
Newfoundland and Labrador	Member of the House of Assembly (MHA)	House of Assembly
Quebec	Member of the National Assembly (MNA)	National Assembly
Ontario	Member of the Provincial Parliament (MPP)	Provincial Parliament
Prince Edward Island (PEI) Nova Scotia New Brunswick Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Northwest Territories Nunavut	Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)	Provincial Legislature 

Comprehension check: Complete the following table.

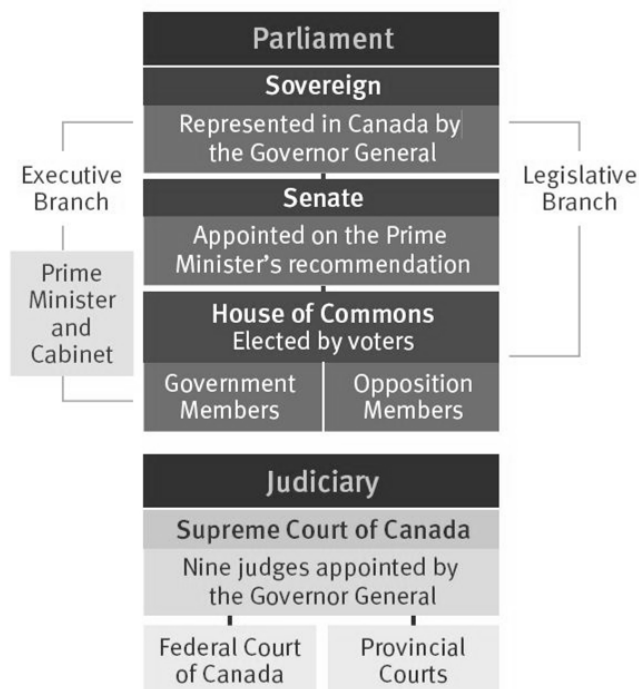
1. What is the abbreviation for the members of the House of Assembly?
2. What is the abbreviation for the members of the Provincial Legislature?
3. What is the abbreviation for the members of the National Assembly?
4. What is the abbreviation for the members of the Provincial Parliament?
5. What kind of elected members does Manitoba have?
6. What kind of legislature does Manitoba have?

CANADA'S SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

In each province, the Premier has a role similar to the Prime Minister in the federal Government. The Lieutenant Governor has a role similar to the Governor General. In the three territories, the Commissioner represents the federal government, and takes part in ceremonies. In the *Discover Canada* study guide, you will find this chart about Canada's system of Government. You will need to understand this chart.

There are three branches of government in Canada. The explanation below is taken from the www.goingtocanada.gc.ca website. This website is a good website to use to learn more about Canada.

- **Executive Branch:** This is the decision-making branch of government. The executive branch is the Governor General, the cabinet (a body of high-ranking members of government that includes the prime minister), and the administration. The administration includes all government departments, the armed forces, Crown corporations, and other bodies.
 - The Prime Minister of Canada is the leader of the political party with the most elected representatives or seats in the House of Commons.
- **Legislative Branch:** This branch of government has the power and responsibility to create laws. The legislative branch is made up of the Governor General, the House of Commons, and the Senate.
 - The House of Commons has elected representatives who debate and vote on proposed laws for Canada. They are usually associated with a political party, although some may be independent.
 - The Senate is sometimes called the *Upper House of Parliament*. The Governor General appoints senators upon the Prime Minister's recommendation. Legislation is passed in the House of Commons. After this, Senate votes on the legislation. The Senate also investigates important economic and social issues.
- **Judicial Branch:** This branch of government administers justice and includes judges and the courts.



Note: The comprehension questions are on the following page.

CANADA'S SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Comprehension Questions (refer back to page 48):

1. Canada has a Parliamentary system and also a justice system.
What is the justice system called in this chart?
2. *What are the three branches of government?
3. Who represents the Sovereign in Canada?
4. Who recommends the senators?
5. What are the two kinds of members in the House of Commons?
6. What is the highest level of court in Canada?
7. How many judges are appointed?
8. Who appoints the judges to the Supreme Court?
9. What are the two courts under the Supreme Court of Canada?
10. What are the three parts of the Executive Branch?
11. What are the three parts of the Legislative Branch?

*Underlined questions with an
asterisk (*) are from the Discover
Canada study guide, p. 53.*

You will also need to know the answers to the kinds of questions listed below. Answers for these questions are not included. Ask a Canadian to help you or look on the internet.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. Who is the Head of State of Canada?
2. Who is the Governor General (the representative of the Queen of Canada)?
3. What is the name of the political party in power?
4. Who is the Leader of the Opposition?
5. What is the name of the party representing Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition?
6. What are the names of the other opposition parties and leaders?
7. Who is your Member of Parliament (MP) in Ottawa?
8. What is your federal electoral district called?

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

1. Who is the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba?
2. Who is the Premier of Manitoba?
3. What are the names of the provincial opposition parties and leaders?
4. Who is your provincial representative?

ELECTIONS (PART ONE)

FEDERAL ELECTIONS



During an election, Canadians vote for the people that they want to send to Ottawa to represent them in the House of Commons. Voters may choose to elect the same person again or choose a new person to be in the House of Commons. Members of the House of Commons are also known as *Members of Parliament*, or MPs.

How often are federal elections held? Federal elections must be held every four years, unless the Prime Minister asks the Governor General to hold an earlier election. The election takes place on the third Monday in October after the most recent general election.

Canada is currently divided into 308 electoral districts. These are also called *ridings* or *constituencies*. An electoral district is a geographical area represented by a Member of Parliament (MP). The citizens in each electoral district elect one MP. This MP goes to Ottawa to sit in the House of Commons to represent the electoral district.



Comprehension Questions:

1. When Canadians vote during a federal election, where does the winning candidate need to go?
2. Can voters choose to elect the same person again?
3. What is another name for Members of the House of Commons?
4. How often are federal elections held?
5. What month and day do elections happen?
6. Who does the Prime Minister have to ask if he wants an earlier election?
7. How many electoral districts does Canada currently have?
8. What is another name for an electoral district?
9. What is the definition of an electoral district?
10. How many MPs can be elected in each electoral district?

EXTRA INFORMATION FEDERAL RIDINGS IN CANADA

Each of the ten provinces and three territories in Canada is divided into ridings. Canada has 308 electoral districts. You can look on www.elections.ca for more information.

Province or territory	Number of ridings
Yukon	1
Northwest Territories	1
Nunavut	1
British Columbia	36
Alberta	28
Saskatchewan	14
Manitoba	14
Ontario	106
Quebec	75
Newfoundland and Labrador	7
Prince Edward Island	4
Nova Scotia	11
New Brunswick	10



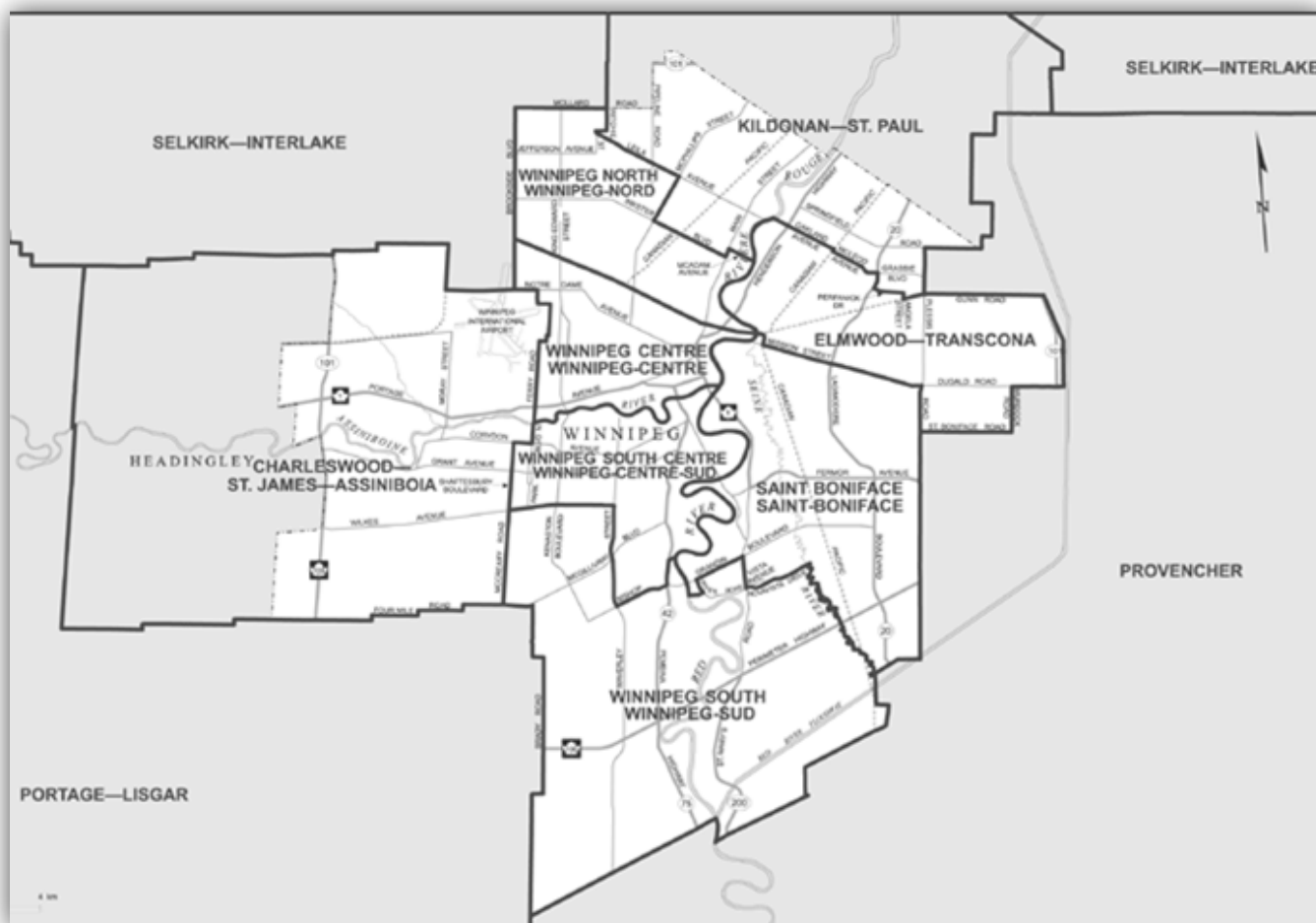
Comprehension Questions:

1. How many districts are in each of the three territories?
2. Which province has the highest number of ridings?
3. Which province has the second highest number of ridings?
4. How many ridings do the three prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) have in total?
5. How many ridings does Manitoba have? If you don't live in Manitoba, how many ridings are in your province or territory?

EXTRA INFORMATION FEDERAL RIDINGS IN MANITOBA

For federal elections, the map of Manitoba is divided into 14 different areas. Each area is called a *riding* or *constituency*, and people inside the same riding make their vote by choosing from the same list of candidates. You can look on www.elections.ca for more information.

RIDINGS IN WINNIPEG	RIDINGS OUTSIDE OF WINNIPEG
<p>Charleswood–St. James–Assiniboia Elmwood–Transcona Kildonan–St. Paul Saint Boniface Winnipeg Centre Winnipeg North Winnipeg South Winnipeg South Centre</p>	<p>Dauphin–Swan River–Marquette Brandon–Souris Churchill Portage–Lisgar Provencher Selkirk–Interlake</p> 



FEDERAL ELECTIONS

Citizens must vote for one of the people who are competing for an elected position. These people are called *candidates*. To be a candidate for an election, a person must be a Canadian citizen and be 18 years or older. Each electoral district may have many candidates. After the votes are counted, the candidate who receives the most votes becomes the Member of Parliament (MP) for that area. The Member of Parliament is elected by voters in their local constituency (riding).

VOTING



Canadian citizens have the right to vote. This is a privilege. You are eligible to vote in a federal election or to cast a ballot in a federal referendum if you are:

- a Canadian citizen;
- at least 18 years old on voting day; and
- on the voters' list.

Elections Canada makes the voters' list because it is not associated with any of the political parties. It makes a database of Canadian citizens who are 18 years of age and older who are qualified to vote.

When you apply for citizenship, you can give permission for Elections Canada to put your name on the voters' list. You do so by checking a box on the application form to show you agree to give Elections Canada the following information: your name, address, sex, and date of birth. You can also give this information to Elections Canada through the federal income tax form.

The list made by Elections Canada is called the *National Register of Electors*. All of the names that are on this list receive a voter information card from Elections Canada. The card will say when and where you can vote. There is also a phone number if you need an interpreter or another special service. You can also be added to the voters' list on the day of the election.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What are the people who are competing for an elected position called?
2. How old does a person have to be to vote?
3. *Who is entitled to vote in Canadian federal elections?
4. Who makes the voters' list?
5. What is the list of voters made by Elections Canada called?

SECRET BALLOT



Voting must be by secret ballot in Canada. No one should look at how you are voting. You can discuss your vote with whomever you choose, but no one has the right to insist that you tell them how you voted. Even family members do not have the right to demand that you tell them how you voted. Your employer or union representative also doesn't have the right to know this information. Immediately after the polling stations close, election officers count the ballots, and the results are announced on radio and television and in the newspapers.

AFTER AN ELECTION

When the election is over, the party with the most seats in the House of Commons will form the government. The Governor General invites the leader of this party to become the Prime Minister. A majority government has at least half of the seats filled with members of the political party that is in power. A minority government occurs when no one political party has the majority of the seats.

The Prime Minister and the party in power continue to govern because they have the support or confidence of the majority of the Members of Parliament (MPs). When the members of the House of Commons vote on important issues (for example, the federal budget) the majority of the MPs need to agree with it. If a majority of the MPs disagree with it, the party in power is defeated. The Prime Minister then usually asks the Governor General to call an election on behalf of the Queen.

The Prime Minister chooses the ministers of the Crown, usually by choosing from the members of the House of Commons. The Prime Minister gives them responsibilities in specific areas, and they are called *cabinet ministers*. They are responsible for running the federal government departments, and make important decisions about how the country is governed. They prepare the budget and propose most new laws. Members of the House of Commons can question and discuss their decisions.

Comprehension Questions:

1. *How are Members of Parliament chosen?
2. *In Canada, are you obliged to tell other people how you voted?
3. *After an election, which party forms the government?
4. What happens immediately after the polling stations close?
5. When does a minority government occur?
6. Who chooses cabinet ministers?

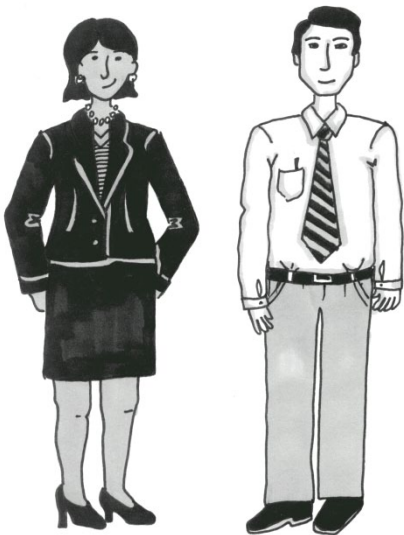
ELECTIONS (PART TWO)

AFTER AN ELECTION

Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition is the name given to the opposition party with the most members in the House of Commons. The other parties that are not in power are known as *opposition parties*. They try to peacefully oppose or improve government proposals.

A *political party* is a group of people who have similar ideas about how their city, province or country should be governed. There are four major political parties with members in the House of Commons:

- Conservative Party
- Liberal Party
- New Democratic Party (NDP)
- Bloc Quebecois



Review the information on the four main federal political parties. Find the information on the internet or ask a Canadian citizen to help you.

Political Party	Leader of the party
Conservative Party	
Liberal Party	
New Democratic Party	
Bloc Quebecois	

AFTER AN ELECTION

VOTING PROCEDURES DURING AN ELECTION PERIOD	
1. Voter information card	You need to receive a voter information card. The National Register of Electors mails a card to everyone who is on their list. The card tells you when and where you can vote.
2. I did not get a card.	If you do not receive a voter information card, call your local elections office and ask them if you are on the voters' list. You can also phone Elections Canada in Ottawa, at 1-800-463-6868.
3. Advance poll and special ballot	You can choose to vote before the election day by voting at an advance poll or with a special ballot. Look on your voter information card for the dates and locations.
4. On election day	You need to go to the location on your voter information card to make your vote. Bring the card and proof of your identity and address.
5. Marking the ballot	Choose the candidate that you want to vote for and mark an "X" in the circle beside the candidate's name.
6. Voting is secret.	In Canada, your vote is secret. You will make your vote behind a screen so that others cannot see you. Once you have marked the ballot with an "X", you should fold it and give it to the people who are working at the polling station.
7. The ballot box	The poll official will tear off the ballot number and give your ballot back to you. You can now put it in the ballot box.
8. The election results	When election day is over, the polling stations close. Every ballot is counted and the results are published. You can see the results on television or on the Elections Canada website (www.elections.ca).

Comprehension Question:

1. *When you go to vote on election day, what do you do?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

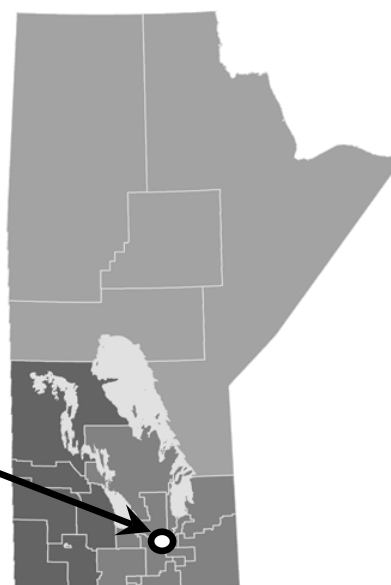


EXTRA INFORMATION

PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN MANITOBA

For provincial elections, the map of Manitoba is divided into 57 different areas. For provincial elections, these areas are NOT called *ridings*. They are called *electoral divisions*. There are 57 electoral divisions in Manitoba. People who live inside the same electoral division can choose from the same list of local candidates. (www.electionsmanitoba.ca)

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN WINNIPEG		ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OUTSIDE OF WINNIPEG	
Assiniboia Burrows Charleswood Concordia Elmwood Fort Garry-Riverview Fort Richmond Fort Rouge Fort Whyte Kildonan Kirkfield Park Logan Minto Point Douglas Radisson Riel	River East River Heights Rossmere Seine River Southdale St. Boniface St. James St. Johns St. Norbert St. Vital The Maples Transcona Tuxedo Tyndall Park Wolseley	Flin Flon Kewatinook The Pas Thompson Dawson Trail Emerson Gimli Interlake La Vérendyre Lac-Du-Bonnet Lakeside Midland	Morden-Winkler Morris Portage la Prairie Selkirk St. Paul Steinbach Agassiz Arthur-Virden Brandon East Brandon West Dauphin Riding Mountain Spruce Woods Swan River



EXTRA INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS OF ELECTION TERMS

- A *voting place* is the location voters go to vote, but a *voting station* is the table inside the voting place where a voter receives his/her ballot.
- The *voters list* is the list of eligible voters created through enumeration. It is used during the election to track that each voter only votes once.
- An *enumerator* is the person who goes door to door collecting names of eligible voters for the voters list.
- A *returning officer* is the person who is responsible to conduct the election in an electoral division.
- A *ballot* is the piece of paper a voter uses to vote. On the day of the election, this is done by marking an “X” in the circle beside the name of the candidate you choose.
- For federal elections, the country of Canada is divided into 308 areas. Each area has some candidates. People in the same area have the same choice of candidates. These federal areas are called *constituencies* or *ridings*.
- For provincial elections, the province of Manitoba is divided into 57 areas. These provincial areas are called *electoral divisions*. (www.electionsmanitoba.ca)
- For municipal elections, the City of Winnipeg is divided into 14 areas. These municipal areas are called *wards*.



Comprehension Activity: Match the key words.

Key word	Related key words
1. enumerator	___ a person responsible for election results
2. ballot	___ a piece of paper
3. returning officer	___ municipal electoral area
4. constituency or riding	___ provincial electoral area
5. electoral division	___ federal electoral area
6. ward	___ a table
7. a voting station	___ a person who goes door to door

EXTRA INFORMATION VOTING IN PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS IN MANITOBA

In a provincial election, you vote for the candidate you want in your electoral division. The candidate with the most votes is elected and then becomes a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba (MLA). The political party with the most MLAs forms the government in Manitoba. (www.electionsmanitoba.ca)

WHO CAN VOTE?

You can vote if you:

- Are a Canadian citizen;
- Are at least 18 years of age on or before election day; and
- Have lived in Manitoba for at least six months immediately before election day.

Having your name on the voters list makes it easier for you to vote. For provincial elections in Manitoba, an *enumerator* will come to your door to make sure your name is on the list.



You will know they are Elections Manitoba enumerators because they will carry official photo identification. They will ask for the names of all eligible voters who live in the home.

The enumerator will also leave information with you telling you where to vote.

If you are not home when the enumerator comes to your door and you do not get your name added to the voters list, you can still vote. Just bring one piece of government issued photo identification (such as a driver's licence or passport) with you to the voting place, or two other pieces of identification with your name on them.

Comprehension questions:








1. In Manitoba, someone will come to your door before a provincial election. They will ask for the names of eligible voters who live in your home. What are they called?
2. Can you still vote if your name is not on the voters' list?
3. What should you bring with you to the voting place?

OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

The First Nations have different names for their elected officials. They have band chiefs and councillors who look after housing, schools and other services. There are Aboriginal organizations which work together with the government.

Municipal government (local government) is important to the everyday life of citizens. This government has a council that passes laws which only affect the local community. These laws are called *by-laws*. The following people are elected in the municipal level of government:

- Mayor (or reeve)
- Councillors (or aldermen)

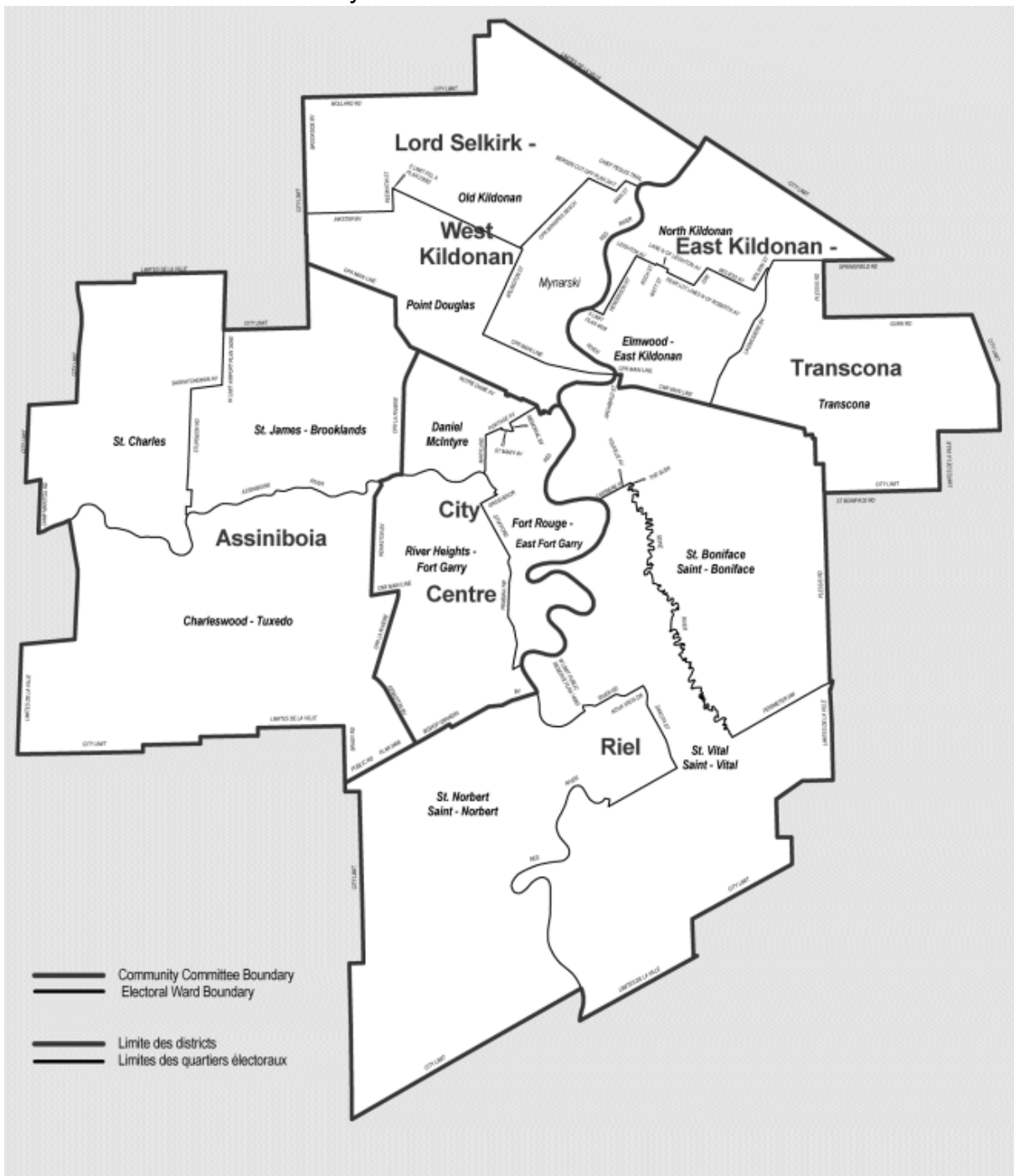
The responsibilities of the municipal government include:		
<div>Social and Community Health</div> 	<div>Recycling Programs</div> 	<div>Transportation and utilities</div> 
<div>Snow Removal</div> 	<div>Policing</div> 	<div>Firefighting</div> 
<div>Emergency Services</div> 	<div>OPTIONAL ACTIVITY: Look in the back of the phone directory to find more information about the different levels of government and the services that they provide.</div>	

Comprehension questions on the information above:

1. What are the names for First Nations elected officials?
2. What are municipal laws called?
3. Who are the two people who are elected at the municipal level of government?

EXTRA INFORMATION WINNIPEG'S MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

A city or town is divided into political areas. These areas are called *wards*. Find the name of the ward that you live in on the map. Then look on the next page to find the name of your councillor and mayor. If you do not live in Winnipeg, search the internet to find this information for where you live.



City Of Winnipeg
Community Committee and Ward Boundaries

Ville de Winnipeg
Délimitation des districts et des quartiers électoraux



EXTRA INFORMATION WINNIPEG'S MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

2010 - 2014 City Council



Justin Swandel
St. Norbert Ward



Devi Sharma
Old Kildonan Ward



Ross Eadie
Mynarski Ward



Paula Havixbeck
Charleswood -
Tuxedo Ward



Gord Steeves
St. Vital Ward



Mike Pagtakhan
Point Douglas
Ward



Mayor Sam Katz



Russ Wyatt
Transcona Ward



Grant Nordman
St. Charles Ward



Jeff Browaty
North Kildonan
Ward



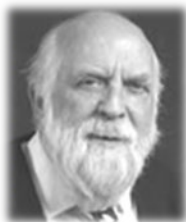
Scott Fielding
St. James -
Brooklands Ward



Jenny Gerbasi
Fort Rouge - East
Fort Garry Ward



John Orlikow
River Heights - Fort
Garry Ward



Harvey Smith
Daniel McIntyre
Ward




Thomas Steen
Elmwood - East
Kildonan Ward



Daniel Vandal
St. Boniface Ward

EXTRA INFORMATION SAMPLE BALLOT FOR A MUNICIPAL ELECTION




























You may need to vote for the school trustee at the same time that you vote for the mayor and councillor. You will need to research the candidates in your area. You may also receive information in the mail about the candidates in your area.

 CITY OF WINNIPEG ELECTION VILLE DE WINNIPEG ELECTIONS MUNICIPALE		VRO Initials Paraphe du scrutateur	WARD QUARTIER
<p>To vote, with the pen provided, complete the arrow pointing to the candidate of your choice. Pour voter, complétez la flèche qui pointe vers le candidat de votre choix en utilisant le stylo fourni.</p>			
For the Office of MAYOR Poste de MAIRE 1 to be elected personne à élire	For the Office of COUNCILLOR Poste de CONSEILLER 1 to be elected personne à élire	For the Office of SCHOOL TRUSTEE Poste de COMMISSAIRES D'ÉCOLES 3 to be elected personnes à élire	
Candidate ONE ←	Candidate ONE ←	Candidate ONE ←	
Candidate TWO ←	Candidate TWO ←	Candidate TWO ←	
Candidate THREE ←	Candidate THREE ←	Candidate THREE ←	
Candidate FOUR ←	Candidate FOUR ←	Candidate FOUR ←	
		Candidate FIVE ←	
		Candidate SIX ←	
		Candidate SEVEN ←	

Sample Ballot

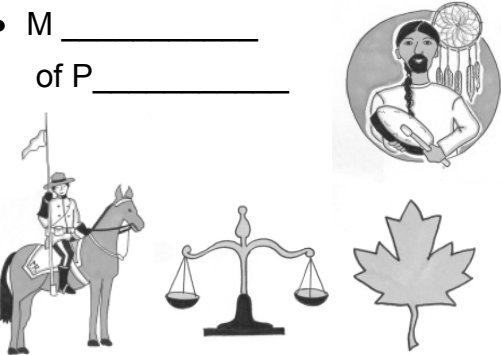


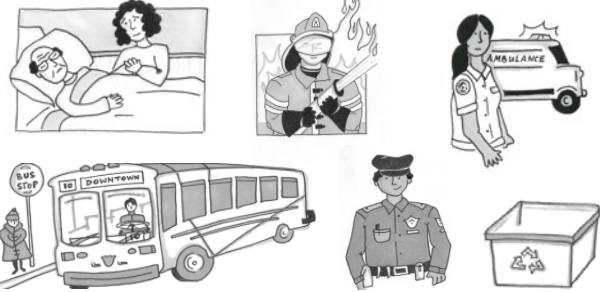
LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

The responsibilities of government are summarized below.

The responsibilities of the federal government include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Defence Foreign Policy Citizenship Policing: Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Criminal justice International Trade Aboriginal Affairs Immigration (shared) Agriculture (shared) Environment (shared) 	         	
The responsibilities of the provincial government include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Healthcare Natural Resources Highways Policing Property and Civil Rights Immigration (shared) Agriculture (shared) Environment (shared) 	        	
The responsibilities of the municipal government include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Community Health Recycling Programs Transportation and utilities Snow Removal Policing Firefighting Emergency Services 	       	

LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

To review, this table lists again the names of the elected officials in each level of government. Try to fill in some responsibilities by memory. Check to see how many you remember. After that, refer back to the previous page and copy the correct answers for extra practice.

<p>The names of the elected officials in the federal government include:</p>	<p>Some <u>responsibilities</u> of each level of government. Look at the pictures and see how many responsibilities of each level of government you can remember.</p>
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M _____ of P _____  </div>	<div>  </div>
<div> <p>The names of the elected officials in the provincial government include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the L _____ A _____ Members of the N _____ A _____ Members of the P _____ P _____ Members of the H _____ of A _____ </div>	<div>  </div>
<div> <p>The names of the elected officials in the municipal government include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M _____ or r _____ C _____ or a _____  </div>	

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR GOVERNMENT?



Note: These pages are taken directly from the *Discover Canada* study guide. Use the internet to search for key words in the question, and/or the back of the White Pages phone book. You can also find some answers in the newspaper, or in a news magazine like *Maclean's*. Answers are not included because they may change. Ask a Canadian citizen for help if you don't know the answers.

Use these pages to take notes and to study important information.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Head of State is _____

The name of the representative of the Queen of Canada, the Governor General, is

The Head of Government, the Prime Minister, is _____

The name of the political party in power is _____

The name of the Leader of the Opposition is _____

The name of the party representing Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition is

The names of the other opposition parties and leaders are

My Member of Parliament (MP) in Ottawa is _____

My federal electoral district is called _____

Website: <http://www.elections.ca/home.aspx>

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

(Complete this section if you live in one of Canada's ten provinces)

The representative of the Queen in my province (the Lieutenant Governor) is _____

The Head of Government in my province (the Premier) is _____

The name of the provincial party in power is _____

The names of the provincial opposition parties and leaders are

My provincial representative is _____

Website: http://www.electionsmanitoba.ca/en/Related_Links/Who_is_My_MLA.html

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The name of the municipality where I live is _____

The name of the head of the municipal government (mayor or reeve) is

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

(Complete this section if you live in one of Canada's three territories)

The name of the Commissioner, who represents the federal government in my territory, is _____

The name of the Premier is _____

The name of my territorial representative is _____

THE JUSTICE SYSTEM



The Canadian justice system has a very organized way of making sure that everyone has just and fair treatment, with all of their legal rights. This is called *due process*, and it is guaranteed by law. When someone is accused of committing a crime, the justice system must believe that the person is innocent, until there is enough proof to show that they are guilty of the crime. This is called the *presumption of innocence*.

There is a statue outside the Vancouver Law Courts. The statue is of a lady who is blindfolded, to remind Canadians that the laws must only consider the facts.

Canada's legal system is based on the following:

- The rule of law
- Freedom under the law
- Democratic principles
- Due process

Canada has an organized system of written laws. Laws help guide people in Canada. The laws are made by elected representatives. The role of the courts in Canada is to settle disputes. Problems that people argue about are called disputes. Police enforce the laws. Prisons have an essential role in punishing criminals and deterring crime. Canadian laws must be followed by everyone, including judges, politicians and the police. Elected officials create laws to bring order to society, to keep the peace, and to show the values and beliefs of Canadians.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is due process?
2. What is presumption of innocence?
3. What four things is Canada's legal system based on?
4. *What is the role of the courts in Canada?
5. Who has to follow Canadian laws?
6. What is the role of prisons?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

COURTS



Canada's highest court is called the *Supreme Court of Canada*. Laws that relate to the Federal Government are discussed at the Federal Court of Canada. There are also appeal and trial courts, sometimes called the *Court of Queen's Bench* or the *Supreme Court*. Smaller offences can be discussed at provincial courts, family courts, and traffic courts. Civil cases involving small sums (amounts) of money are settled at small claims courts.

POLICE

There are police to help keep people safe, and to make sure that the people in Canada follow the laws of Canada. You can ask the police for help in many kinds of situations: if there has been an accident, if someone has stolen something from you, if you are a victim of assault (hitting or beating), if you see a crime taking place, or if someone you know has gone missing.



There are different types of police in Canada. All of the provinces have local (municipal) police departments. Ontario and Quebec also have provincial police forces, and the other provinces and territories have the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). The RCMP enforces federal laws. Remember, the police are here to help you.



If you don't feel the police are treating you fairly, you can question them. You can bring your concerns to the police and you will be listened to, and they will try to solve the problem.

GETTING LEGAL HELP

Lawyers can help you with legal problems and in court. There are free (or low cost) legal aid services available if you cannot pay for a lawyer.



Comprehension Questions:

1. What is Canada's highest court called?
2. What are appeal or trial courts called?
3. Where are smaller offences discussed?
4. Where are civil cases involving small sums of money settled?
5. *In Canada, are you allowed to question the police about their service or conduct?
6. Which two provinces have provincial police forces?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

CANADIAN SYMBOLS

Canadian symbols help to explain what it means to be a Canadian. There are many important Canadian symbols.

THE CANADIAN CROWN



The Canadian Crown is not referring to a physical crown, but to the monarchy (Queen Elizabeth II). Canada has been a constitutional monarchy since 1867 (Confederation), during the reign of Queen Victoria. Our current queen, Queen Elizabeth II, has been the Queen of Canada since 1952. She had her Golden Jubilee (50 years as Queen) in 2002, and will celebrate her Diamond Jubilee (60 years as Queen) in 2012. The Crown is a symbol of government: Parliament, the legislatures, the courts, police services and the armed forces.

THE NATIONAL FLAG



The Canadian flag we use today was first raised on a flagpole on February 15, 1965. Where did the red-white-red pattern come from? It came from the flag of the Royal Military College in Kingston. Red and white became Canada's official colours in 1921. The Canadian Red Ensign was the national flag for 100 years. Each province and territory has its own unique flag.

THE MAPLE LEAF



Canada's most well known and most respected symbol is the maple leaf. It has been used as a symbol of this country for a long time. In the 1700s, French Canadians used the maple leaf as a symbol. In the 1850s, the maple leaf was used on Canadian uniforms and also put on the headstones of soldiers who died in war.

The *Discover Canada* study guide also has pictures of two other symbols: the Mace of the House of Commons in Ottawa, and the Snowbirds. The Snowbirds are airplanes that demonstrate flying skills of Canadian forces pilots.

Comprehension Questions

1. * Name any two Canadian symbols. (Refer back to page 70 and 71.)
2. How long has Canada been a constitutional monarchy?
3. How long has Queen Elizabeth II been Canada's queen?
4. When was the flag that we use in Canada today first raised on a flagpole?
5. Where did the red-white-red pattern come from?
6. What is Canada's most well known and most respected symbol

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

CANADIAN SYMBOLS COAT OF ARMS AND MOTTO



After the First World War, Canada chose an official Coat of Arms. The national motto (expression) is *A Mari Usque Ad Mare*. This is a Latin expression which means *from sea to sea*. It refers to the large size of Canada from one ocean to another. The arms also contain symbols of England, France, Scotland and Ireland, as well as red maple leaves. You can find this coat of arms on dollar bills, government documents and public buildings. It is also called the *Royal Arms of Canada*.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

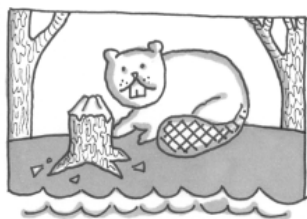


The people who built the parliament buildings used architecture from French, English and Aboriginal traditions. They also have a Gothic style of architecture which was popular during the time of Queen Victoria. The buildings were completed in the 1860s. In 1916, there was an accidental fire. The Centre Block was rebuilt in 1922. The only part of the building that is still left from the original building is the library. In 1927, the Peace Tower was completed to remember the soldiers who died in World War I.

There are Books of Remembrance in the Memorial Chamber (room) inside the Peace Tower. All of the names of the soldiers, sailors and airmen who died while serving Canada in war or on duty are written in these books.

The provincial legislature buildings have beautiful architecture. The Quebec National Assembly has a French style, and the other legislatures are Baroque, Roman, and neoclassical. Democracy started in Greek and Roman times. These building styles show Western civilizations Greek and Roman heritage.

THE BEAVER



The Hudson's Bay Company used the beaver as a symbol many centuries ago. In 1834, the beaver became an emblem of a French-speaking patriotic association, the St. Jean Baptiste Society, as well as other groups. This animal is hard working. It is in the rodent family, which means it is related to rats and mice. It is on the five-cent coin, and is on the coats of arms of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and on the coats of arms used by the cities of Montreal and Toronto.

Comprehension Questions

1. What does the Latin phrase "A Mari Usque Ad Mare" mean?
2. What does the Peace Tower help Canadians to remember?
3. What animal is on the five-cent coin?

POPULAR SPORTS



Hockey is Canada's national winter sport, and Canada's most popular spectator sport. Ice hockey was developed in the 1800s. Teams in the National Hockey League (NHL) compete to win the Stanley Cup championship. This cup was donated by Lord Stanley, the Governor General, in 1892. Another Governor General, Adrienne Clarkson was the first Governor General of Asian origin. She started the Clarkson Cup, which is given in women's hockey. Many young Canadians like to play hockey. Canadian children have collected hockey cards for generations. The *Montreal Canadiens* are a hockey team in the NHL. They won the Stanley Cup in 1978.



Canadian football is the second most popular sport in Canada.



Curling is a popular ice game introduced by Canada's Scottish pioneers.



The official summer sport is lacrosse. It was first played by Aboriginals.



Soccer has the most registered players of any game in Canada.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is Canada's national winter sport?
2. Who donated the National Hockey League (NHL) championship Stanley Cup?
3. Who was the first Governor General of Asian origin?
4. What is the second most popular sport in Canada?
5. What is a popular ice game introduced by Canada's Scottish pioneers?
6. Which sport has the most registered players of any game in Canada?

CANADA'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGES



English and French are the two official languages and are important symbols of Canadian identity. English speakers (Anglophones) and French speakers (Francophones) have lived together for over 300 years, sometimes in peace and sometimes in conflict. You must have enough knowledge of either English or French to become a Canadian citizen. Adults who are 55 years or older do not need to be able to speak English or French to become a Canadian citizen.

The Official Languages Act was passed by Parliament in 1969. It does three things:

- Establishes equality between English and French in Parliament, the Government of Canada and institutions which have to obey the Official Languages Act
- Maintains and develops official minority communities in Canada
- Promotes equality of English and French in Canadian society

NATIONAL ANTHEM

O Canada was proclaimed as the National Anthem in 1980. It was first sung in Quebec City in 1880. There are three versions of the National Anthem: English, French and bilingual (part of the anthem is sung in English, part is sung in French).

O CANADA (ENGLISH VERSION)

*O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command
With glowing hearts we see thee rise
The true North strong and free!
From far and wide, O Canada
We stand on guard for thee
God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee*



Comprehension Questions:

1. What are the two official languages of Canada?
2. When was the Official Languages Act passed by parliament?
3. What were three things that the Official Languages Act did?

NATIONAL ANTHEM OF CANADA

You can listen to the English, French and bilingual versions of the National Anthem on the Canadian Heritage website. The homepage address is www.pch.gc.ca, and the link to the National Anthem is <http://www.pch.gc.ca/pgm/ceem-cced/symb/anthem-eng.cfm>

O CANADA

O Canada! Our _____ and _____ land!

True _____ love in all thy _____ command

With glowing _____ we see thee _____

The _____ strong and _____!

From _____ and _____, O Canada

We stand on _____ for thee

_____ keep our _____ glorious and free!

O Canada, we stand on _____ for thee

O Canada, we stand on _____ for thee



ROYAL ANTHEM OF CANADA

The Royal Anthem of Canada, *God Save the Queen* (or *King*), can be played or sung on any occasion when Canadians wish to honour the Sovereign.

You can find information about *God Save the Queen*, including the lyrics, here:

<http://www.pch.gc.ca/pgm/ceem-cced/symbi/godsave-eng.cfm>

YouTube can be used to search for video examples of people singing the Royal Anthem of Canada. Find an example of someone singing the Royal Anthem of Canada clearly on YouTube (or a similar website).

Fill in the blanks as you listen to the song.



GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

God Save our _____ Queen!

Long live our _____ Queen!

God save the Queen!

_____ her _____,

Happy and glorious,

Long to _____ over us,

God _____ the Queen!

THE ORDER OF CANADA AND OTHER HONOURS



Countries like to award citizens who are outstanding. These official awards are honours and are divided in the following groups: orders, decorations, and medals. Canada used to use the British honour system, but now it has its own system. The *Order of Canada* was started in 1967, one hundred years after Confederation. You can nominate a person who you think deserves honour.

The Governor General presents honours and awards on behalf of all Canadians to citizens that Canada wants to honour. Orders recognize significant achievements and remarkable service. The Governor General gave the Order of Canada to Oscar Peterson in 1973. He was a jazz pianist.

Name of the Governor General	Title	Start date	Facts mentioned in <i>Discover Canada</i>
Vincent Massey	18 th Governor General	1952	See page 40 of <i>Discover Canada</i>
Roland Michener	20 th Governor General	1967	See page 40 of <i>Discover Canada</i>
Adrienne Clarkson	26 th Governor General	1999	See page 39 of <i>Discover Canada</i>
Michaëlle Jean	27 th Governor General	2005	2010 <i>Discover Canada</i>
David Johnston	28 th Governor General	2010	See page 29 of <i>Discover Canada</i>

THE VICTORIA CROSS (V.C.)



The Canadian honour system has orders, decorations and medals. The Victoria Cross is the highest honour that can be given to a Canadian. It is a Military Valour decoration. This means that it is given for a brave action or self-sacrifice or extremely loyal service to Canada during war. Ninety-six Canadians have received the Victoria Cross since 1854.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What are three groups of awards that honour Canadians?
2. When was the Order of Canada started?
3. *What is the highest honour that Canadians can receive?
4. What is the Victoria Cross given for?
5. How many Canadians have received the Victoria Cross?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

THE VICTORIA CROSS

Examples of Canadians who have received the Victoria Cross:



Lieutenant Alexander Roberts Dunn: was the first Canadian to receive the Victoria Cross. He served in the British Army in 1854, and was from the area that is now Toronto. He was part of the *Charge of the Light Brigade* at the Battle of Balaclava.



Able Seaman William Hall: was the first black man to be awarded the Victoria Cross. He was from Horton, Nova Scotia, and his parents were American slaves. He was honoured for his help in time of war. He was in the Siege of Lucknow during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.



Corporal Filip Konowal: was the first member of the Canadian Corps who was not born in the British Empire to get the Victoria Cross. He acted bravely in the Battle of Hill 70 in 1917.



Captain Billy Bishop: was a flying ace (a very good pilot). He earned the Victoria Cross during the First World War. He was later a part of the Royal Canadian Air Force as an honorary Air Marshall.



Captain Paul Triquet: earned his Victoria Cross in the Second World War (1943), when he led his men and their tanks in the attack on Casa Berardi.



Lieutenant Robert Hampton Gray: was the most recent Canadian to receive the Victoria Cross. He was a navy pilot who was killed while bombing a Japanese warship in August 1945.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

Comprehension matching activity:

Match the number of each person to the description below.

1. Lieutenant Alexander Roberts Dunn
2. Able Seaman William Hall
3. Corporal Filip Konowal
4. Captain Billy Bishop
5. Captain Paul Triquet
6. Lieutenant Robert Hampton Gray



_____	He was a flying ace (a very good pilot). He earned the Victoria Cross during the First World War.
_____	He was the first black man to be awarded the Victoria Cross. He was in the Siege of Lucknow during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
_____	He earned his Victoria Cross in the Second World War, in 1943, when he led his men and their tanks in the attack on Casa Berardi.
_____	He was the most recent Canadian to receive the Victoria Cross. He was a navy pilot who was killed while bombing a Japanese warship in August, 1945.
_____	He was the first Canadian to receive the Victoria Cross in 1854.
_____	He was the first member of the Canadian Corps who was not born in the British Empire to get the Victoria Cross. He acted bravely in the Battle of Hill 70 in 1917.

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

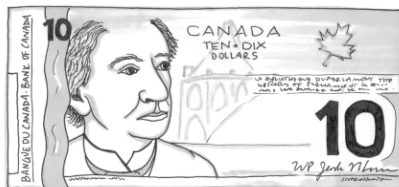
January 1



New Year's Day

It celebrates the beginning of a new year.

January 11



Sir John A. Macdonald Day

Sir John A. Macdonald was one of the founders of Confederation, and the first Prime Minister of Canada. This holiday is the same day as his birthday, which was on January 11, 1815. This became an important date in 2002.

The Friday
immediately
preceding
Easter Sunday
(In March or
April)



Good Friday

On this day, Christians remember the death of Jesus Christ.

The Monday
immediately
following
Easter Sunday
(In March or
April)



Easter Monday

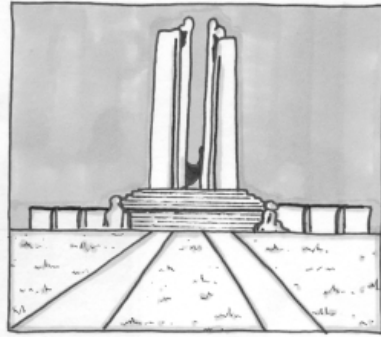
Easter Sunday is the most important religious day for Christians. It celebrates the resurrection of Jesus. Christians believe Jesus came to life after he died. Easter Monday is the day after Easter. People often decorate eggs for Easter.

The date of Easter is in March or April. The date is chosen by looking at the cycle of the moon.

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

Vimy Day

April 9



Vimy Day is a day to remember the Canadians who fought during the First World War Battle of Vimy Ridge, France in 1917. This became an important date in 2003.

Victoria Day

The Monday
before May 25



This day was Queen Victoria's birthday. She lived from 1819 to 1901.

Fête Nationale (Quebec)

June 24



Also called the *Feast of St. John the Baptist*. This day started as a Catholic holiday. The Catholic church chose June 24 because it was six months before Christmas. It is a festival which celebrates French Canadian culture.

Canada Day

July 1



Canada became a country on July 1, 1867. It is also called "Canada's birthday".

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

Labour Day

The first
Monday of
September



It celebrates the rights of unions to improve the lives of workers. Many Canadians enjoy Labour Day as the last long weekend in the summer. It is not on May 1, as it is in many other countries.

Thanksgiving Day

The second
Monday of
October



It reminds Canadians to be thankful. Many Canadians spend time with their families, and they eat turkey and pumpkin pie.

Remembrance Day

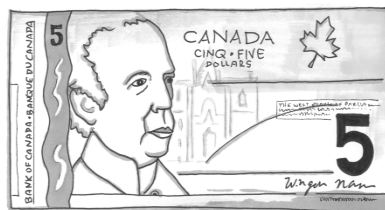
November 11



It is to remember that World War I ended on November 11th 1918 and also to remember the sacrifice of Canadians who have served or died in wars up to the present day.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Day

November 20



Sir Wilfrid Laurier was Prime Minister of Canada from 1896 to 1911. This holiday is the same day as his birthday, which was on November 20, 1841. He was the first Prime Minister of French ancestry and he promoted national unity. This became an important date in 2002.

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

December 25



Christmas

It celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. Many Christians go to church on this day, and many Canadians give gifts, decorate their homes, and spend time with their family on Christmas.

December 26



Boxing Day

On Boxing Day, many retail stores have big sales. Some shoppers will stay outside for many hours at night waiting for a store to open.

Comprehension Check: Match the correct letter to each of the dates listed below.

- A. Labour Day
- B. Thanksgiving Day
- C. Easter Monday
- D. Fête Nationale (Quebec)
- E. Victoria Day
- F. New Year's Day
- G. Canada Day

- H. Christmas
- I. Good Friday
- J. Remembrance Day
- K. Vimy Day
- L. Sir John A. Macdonald Day
- M. Boxing Day
- N. Sir Wilfrid Laurier Day

- ___ January 1
- ___ January 11
- ___ Friday immediately preceding Easter Sunday (in March or April)
- ___ Monday immediately following Easter Sunday (in March or April)
- ___ April 9
- ___ Monday before May 25
- ___ June 24
- ___ July 1
- ___ first Monday of September
- ___ second Monday of October
- ___ November 11
- ___ November 20
- ___ December 26

CANADA'S ECONOMY

A TRADING NATION

Canada has always been a nation that has a lot of trade. We need trade to keep our standard of living. In 1988, Canada started free trade with the United States. In 1994, Mexico, U.S.A. and Canada became partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). There are over 444 million people in NAFTA, and over \$1 trillion dollars of merchandise was traded in 2008.

Today, Canada has one of the ten largest economies in the world. It is part of the G8. The G8 has the following countries: U.S.A., Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, France, Japan, Russia, and Canada.

CANADA'S ECONOMY INCLUDES THREE MAIN TYPES OF INDUSTRIES:



Service Industries: Jobs in the service industry are in the areas of transportation, education, healthcare, construction, banking, communications, retail services, tourism and government. More than 75% of working Canadians now have jobs in service industries.



Manufacturing Industries: These industries make products to sell in Canada and around the world. Manufactured products include paper, high technology equipment, aerospace technology, automobiles, machinery, food, clothing, and many other goods. Our largest international trading partner is the United States.






Natural Resource Industries: These industries include forestry, fishing, agriculture, mining and energy. Many parts of Canada need to develop natural resources for their economy. Many of Canada's exports are natural resource commodities.

Comprehension Questions:

1. When did Canada start free trade with the United States?
2. Who are the three members of NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)?
3. Name some of the eight countries in the G8.
4. Canada's economy includes which three main industries?

CANADA'S ECONOMY

Sort the following industries by putting an "X" under the column to which it belongs. The first one has been done for you.	 SERVICE INDUSTRIES	 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	 NATURAL RESOURCE INDUSTRIES
government	X		
automobiles			
tourism			
forestry			
aerospace technology			
machinery			
construction			
clothing			
paper			
fishing			
energy			
education			
communications			
food			
mining			
transportation			
agriculture			
retail services			
high technology equipment			
health care			

Comprehension Questions: Refer back to the reading on page 83.

1. What percentage of Canadians currently have jobs in service industries?
2. Which country is Canada’s largest international trading partner?
3. What kind of commodity are many of Canada’s exports?

A TRADING NATION



Canada has a close relationship with the United States. Canada is the U.S.A.'s largest trading partner, and the U.S.A. is Canada's largest trading partner. Over $\frac{3}{4}$ of Canada's exports go to the U.S.A. Canada and the U.S.A. have the largest bilateral trading relationship in the world. Canada exports billions of dollars worth of energy products, industrial goods, machinery, equipment, automotive, agricultural, fishing and forestry products, and consumer goods every year. Millions of Canadians and Americans cross the border every year. This border is the world's longest undefended border.

There is a Peace Arch in the U.S.A., in the state of Washington. There are two phrases written on it. They show how Canada and the U.S.A. are closely connected. These phrases compare Canada and the U.S.A:

"Children of a common mother"

"Brethren dwelling together in unity" (This means *brothers living together in unity*)

Comprehension Questions:

1. Which country is the United States' largest trading partner?
2. What percentage of the goods that Canada exports go to the United States?
3. Which two countries have the largest bilateral trading relationship in the world?
4. Which border is the "the world's longest undefended border"?
5. What are the words that are written on the Peace Arch in the U.S.A?

CANADA'S REGIONS (PART 1)



Canada is the second largest country on earth. It has ten million square kilometres. Canada has three oceans: the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and the Arctic Ocean to the north. The southern edge of Canada is the boundary between the U.S.A. and Canada. Both Canada and the U.S.A. want to keep this border safe, secure and effective.

THE REGIONS OF CANADA

Canada includes many different geographical areas and five distinct regions.

- The Atlantic Region
- Central Canada
- The Prairie Provinces
- The West Coast
- The North

Find the regions in the *Discover Canada* study guide, and draw them on this map:



THE REGIONS OF CANADA

Region	Province/Territory	Capital City
Atlantic Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newfoundland and Labrador Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. John's Charlottetown Halifax Fredericton
Central Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quebec Ontario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quebec City Toronto
Prairie Provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winnipeg Regina Edmonton
West Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British Columbia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victoria
North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nunavut Northwest Territories Yukon Territory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iqaluit Yellowknife Whitehorse

Comprehension Questions:

- How big is Canada?
- What are the three oceans bordering Canada?
- What is on the southern edge of Canada?
- What are the five distinct regions of Canada?
- What is the capital city of Manitoba?
- What is the capital city of Ontario?
- What is the capital city of British Columbia?
- What is the capital city of Yukon?
- What is the capital city of Nova Scotia?
- *What provinces are sometimes referred to as the Atlantic Provinces?

Underlined questions with an asterisk () are from the Discover Canada study guide, p. 53.*

THE REGIONS OF CANADA

Comprehension Activity: Fill in the chart. The first row has been done for you.

Capital city	Province or Territory Choose the number of its capital city	Region Write the name of the Region it belongs to
1. Iqaluit	<u> 3 </u> Manitoba	Prairie
2. Quebec City	<u> </u> British Columbia	
3. Winnipeg	<u> </u> Saskatchewan	
4. Fredericton	<u> </u> Northwest Territories	
5. Victoria	<u> </u> Newfoundland and Labrador	
6. St. John's	<u> </u> Prince Edward Island	
7. Edmonton	<u> </u> Alberta	
8. Regina	<u> </u> Nunavut	
9. Toronto	<u> </u> Quebec	
10. Charlottetown	<u> </u> Nova Scotia	
11. Yellowknife	<u> </u> Yukon Territory	
12. Whitehorse	<u> </u> Ontario	
13. Halifax	<u> </u> New Brunswick	

Comprehension Questions:

- Which **one** of the following is NOT a capital of a province in the Atlantic Region?

Toronto St. John's Charlottetown Halifax Fredericton

- Which **one** of the following is in the West Coast region?

Iqaluit Yellowknife Victoria Whitehorse

- Which **two** of the following are in Central Canada?

Winnipeg Regina Quebec City Toronto Halifax

CANADA'S REGIONS

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL



In 1857, Queen Victoria chose Ottawa to be the capital of Canada. Queen Victoria is the great-great-grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II. Ottawa is Canada's fourth largest metropolitan area. A metropolitan area is a city and the area around it. The area around Ottawa, including Ottawa, is called the *National Capital Region*. Ottawa's Rideau Canal is a tourist attraction and a place to go ice skating in winter. It used to be a military waterway.

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Canada has ten provinces and three territories. Each province and territory has its own capital city.

You should know the capital of your province or territory, as well as the capital of Canada. Please remember that the capital of Canada is NOT Toronto! Toronto is the capital of Ontario, and Ottawa is the capital of Canada.

POPULATION

Canada has a population of about 34 million. The majority of Canadians live in cities. Canadians also live in small towns, rural areas, and in less populated parts of Canada.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who chose Ottawa to be the capital of Canada? When?
2. What is Queen Victoria's relationship to the current Queen, Queen Elizabeth II?
3. What is Canada's fourth largest metropolitan area?
4. What is the area around Ottawa, including Ottawa, called?
5. How many provinces and territories does Canada have?
6. What is the capital of Canada?
7. What is the population of Canada?
8. What is a tourist attraction in Ottawa?

THE ATLANTIC REGION: NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

The Atlantic Provinces have natural resources like fishing, farming, forestry and mining. They are important to Canada's history.



Newfoundland and Labrador is the most easterly part in North America, and it has its own time zone. It is the oldest colony of the British Empire. It is known for fisheries, coastal fishing villages and its distinct culture. Today there is also off-shore oil and gas extraction. Labrador has a lot of hydro-electric resources.

THE ATLANTIC REGION: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



Prince Edward Island (PEI) is the smallest province. It is known for its beaches, red soil and agriculture, especially potatoes. PEI is the place where the first meeting was held to create the country of Canada, so it is called the “birthplace of Confederation.” It is connected to the mainland of Canada by one of the longest bridges in the world. This bridge is 13 kilometres long, and it is called the *Confederation Bridge*. There is a very famous book called *Anne of Green Gables* written by Lucy Maud Montgomery. It tells the story of Anne, who is a red-headed orphan girl in PEI. It is not a true story, but it is a very famous Canadian story.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What types of industries do the Atlantic Provinces have?
2. Which province is in the most easterly part of North America?
3. Which province is the smallest province?
4. Which province has its own time zone?
5. What is PEI known for?
6. What is the name of the longest bridge in Canada? How long is it?
7. What is the name of the famous book from PEI?

THE ATLANTIC REGION: NOVA SCOTIA



Nova Scotia is the Atlantic province with the biggest population. It is known for the world's highest tides in the Bay of Fundy. It has shipbuilding, fisheries and shipping. The capital is Halifax, which is Canada's largest east coast port. Other industries are coal mining, forestry and agriculture. There is also off-shore oil and gas exploration here. Nova Scotian culture comes from Celtic and Gaelic traditions. Nova Scotia has over 700 annual festivals. One of these festivals is called the *Royal Nova Scotia Military Tattoo* in Halifax. Another famous tourist attraction is Peggy's Cove harbour.

THE ATLANTIC REGION: NEW BRUNSWICK



New Brunswick is in the Appalachian Range. It was founded by the United Empire Loyalists. It has the second largest river system on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean in North America, the St. John River system. The main industries are forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining, food processing and tourism. Saint John is the largest city, port and manufacturing centre. Moncton is the principal (most important) Francophone Acadian centre. The capital is Fredericton. New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province. About 1/3 of the population uses the French language to communicate in daily life and in the workplace. The culture comes from pioneer Loyalist and French cultural traditions, and traditional music is popular.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Which Atlantic province has the biggest population?
2. Which province was founded by the United Empire Loyalists?
3. Which province's main industries are forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining, food processing and tourism?
4. Which province is the only officially bilingual province?
5. Which province has 1/3 of the population who lives and works in French?
6. Which province has a military tattoo festival in Halifax?
7. Which province has over 700 annual festivals?

THE ATLANTIC REGION

Put an "X" beside the correct Atlantic province. NL = Newfoundland and Labrador, PEI = Prince Edward Island, NS = Nova Scotia, and NB = New Brunswick.

WHICH ATLANTIC PROVINCE IS IT?	NL	PEI	NS	NB
EXAMPLE: It is the place where Canada started, so it is called the "birthplace of Confederation."		X		
It is in the Appalachian Range.				
It is the oldest colony of the British Empire.				
It is the smallest province.				
The capital city of this province is the largest east coast port.				
It was founded by the United Empire Loyalists.				
It is known for fisheries, coastal fishing villages and its distinct culture.				
It has the second largest river system on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean in North America, the St. John River system.				
It is connected to the mainland of Canada by one of the longest bridges in the world.				
The main industries are forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining, food processing and tourism.				
The culture comes from Celtic and Gaelic traditions.				
It has its own time zone.				
It is the most populous Atlantic province.				
It has shipbuilding, fisheries and shipping.				
There is a very famous book called <i>Anne of Green Gables</i> that was written here by Lucy Maud Montgomery.				
Today there is also off-shore oil and gas extraction here.				
The culture comes from pioneer Loyalist and French cultural traditions, and traditional music is popular.				
It is known for its beaches, red soil and agriculture, especially potatoes.				

CANADA'S REGIONS (PART 2)

CENTRAL CANADA: ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

More than half of the people in Canada live in Central Canada. Central Canada includes the cities and towns near the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River in southern Quebec and Ontario. It is the industrial and manufacturing heartland. Together, Quebec and Ontario produce more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of all of Canada's manufactured goods.

CENTRAL CANADA: QUEBEC



Nearly 8 million people live in Quebec, mostly near the St. Lawrence River. More than 75% speak French as their first language. The important industries are forestry, energy and mining. Quebec is Canada's main producer of pulp and paper. It is Canada's largest producer of hydroelectricity because it has so much fresh water. Pharmaceuticals and aeronautics are important industries in Quebec. *La Francophonie* is an association of French speaking nations. Montreal is Canada's second largest city and the second largest mainly French-speaking city in the world after Paris. Montreal is famous for its cultural diversity.

CENTRAL CANADA: ONTARIO

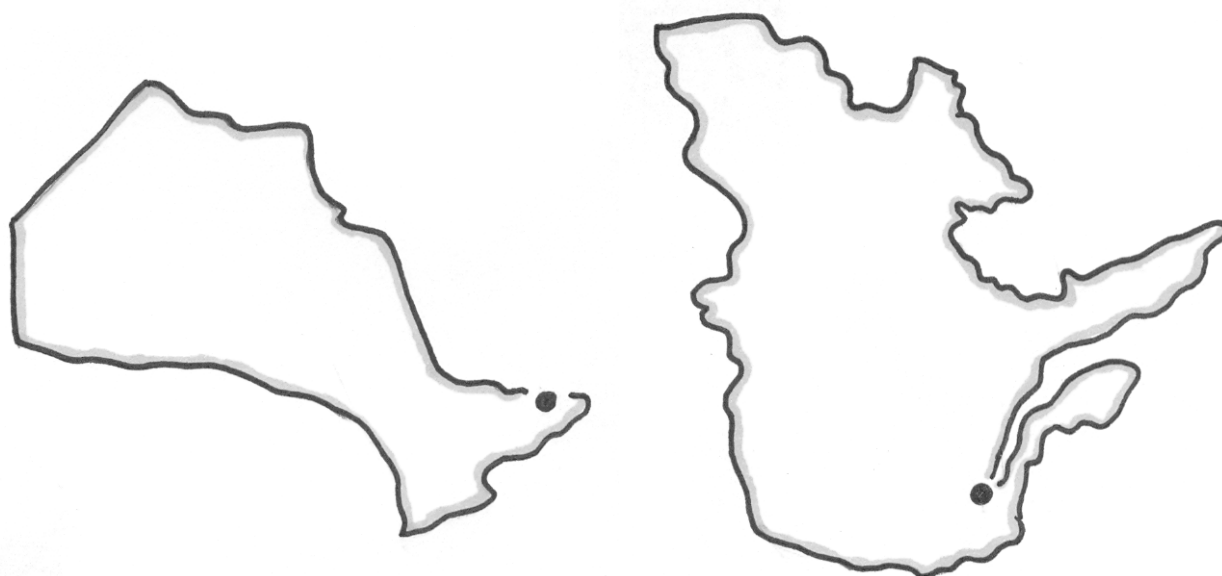


Ontario has more than 12 million people. One out of every three Canadians is from Ontario. Toronto is the largest city in Canada and the country's main financial centre. Many people in Ontario work in the service or manufacturing industries. The Niagara region is known for its vineyards, wines and fruit crops. Ontario farmers raise dairy and beef cattle, poultry, and vegetable and grain crops. Ontario was founded by the United Empire Loyalists. It has the largest French-speaking population outside of Quebec, and a proud history of preserving their language and culture. There are five Great Lakes located between Ontario and the United States: Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Lake Michigan. (Hint: You can remember the names of the Great Lakes because they spell the word "HOMES"... Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, and Superior). Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake in the world.

CENTRAL CANADA

The following abbreviations have been used in the chart below:

ON = Ontario and QC = Quebec



WHICH PROVINCE IN CENTRAL CANADA IS IT?	ON	QC
It has more than 12 million people.		
It has the largest freshwater lake in the world.		
Nearly 8 million people live in this province.		
It was founded by the United Empire Loyalists.		
It is Canada's main producer of pulp and paper.		
It has the largest city in Canada, which is the country's main financial centre.		
More than 75% speak French as their first language.		
One third of all Canadians are from this province.		
It is Canada's largest producer of hydroelectricity, because it has so much fresh water.		
The important industries are forestry, energy, and mining.		
It has Canada's second largest city, Montreal.		

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

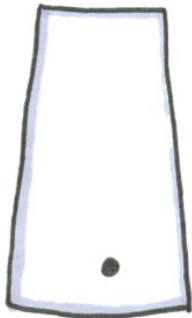
The Prairie Provinces include Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Prairie Provinces have some of the most fertile farmland in the world.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES: MANITOBA



Manitoba's economy is based on agriculture, mining and hydro-electric power generation. Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba, and it has the largest population of all the cities in Manitoba. The Exchange District in Winnipeg has the most famous street intersection in Canada, Portage and Main. St. Boniface, in Winnipeg's French quarter, has the largest Francophone community. It has 45,000 people. Manitoba is an important centre of Ukrainian culture, with 14% of Manitobans having Ukrainian ancestors. Manitoba has the largest Aboriginal population of any province. The Aboriginal population is over 15%.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES: SASKATCHEWAN



Saskatchewan was once known as the *breadbasket of the world* and the *wheat province*. It has over 40% of the arable land (land that is good for growing crops) in Canada. It is Canada's largest producer of grains and oilseeds. It has uranium and potash. Potash is used in fertilizer. Saskatchewan produces oil and natural gas. Regina is the capital of Saskatchewan. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has a training academy in Saskatchewan. Saskatoon is the largest city.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What are the three Prairie Provinces?
2. What do the Prairie Provinces have?

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES: ALBERTA



Alberta is the Prairie province which has the most people. The province got its name from the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria; Princess Louise Caroline Alberta. The world famous Lake Louise in the Rocky Mountains was also named after her. Alberta has five national parks. Banff National Park was established in 1885. Alberta also has the Badlands. A *badland* is a type of land which is very dry, and where the soft rock has been eroded (washed or blown away) by wind and/or water for a long period of time. There are prehistoric fossils and the remains of dinosaurs in Alberta. Alberta is the largest producer of oil and gas. The oil sands in northern Alberta are a major energy source. Alberta is also known for its agriculture, especially cattle ranches. Canada is one of the world's major beef producers.

The following abbreviations have been used in the chart below:

MB = Manitoba, SK = Saskatchewan, and AB = Alberta.

WHICH PRAIRIE PROVINCE IS IT?	MB	SK	AB
It is Canada's largest producer of grains and oilseeds.			
It was once known as the <i>breadbasket of the world</i> and the <i>wheat province</i> .			
It has five national parks, and the Badlands, as well as prehistoric fossils and the remains of dinosaurs.			
Its economy is based on agriculture, mining and hydro-electric power generation.			
It is the Prairie province which has the most people.			
It is an important centre of Ukrainian culture.			
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has a training academy in this province.			
The province got its name from the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria: Princess Louise Caroline Alberta.			
The Aboriginal population is over 15%.			
It is the largest producer of oil and gas.			
It has uranium and potash, which are used in fertilizer, and it produces oil and natural gas.			

THE WEST COAST: BRITISH COLUMBIA



British Columbia (BC) is known for its mountains and as the Pacific Gateway (entry to the Pacific Ocean area). The Port of Vancouver is Canada's largest and busiest port.

British Columbia is on the west side of Canada. It has a population of four million. Half of all the goods produced in BC are forestry products, including lumber, newsprint, and pulp and paper products. BC has the most valuable forestry industry in Canada. BC is also known for mining, fishing, and the fruit orchards and wine industry of the Okanagan Valley. BC has the most parks in Canada, about 600 provincial parks. BC also has large Asian communities, and Chinese and Punjabi are the most-spoken languages in the cities, after English. The capital of BC is Victoria.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is British Columbia known for?
2. Where is Canada's largest and busiest port?
3. Which side of Canada is British Columbia on, east or west?
4. What is the population of British Columbia?
5. What kind of products are half of the goods produced in British Columbia?
6. What kind of valuable industry is in British Columbia?
7. What are four things that British Columbia is known for?
8. How many provincial parks does British Columbia have?
9. Which ethnic communities are large in British Columbia?
10. What are the two languages that are spoken the most, after English?

THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES

The Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon contain one third of Canada's land mass, but they have a very small population of only 100,000 people. There are gold, lead, copper, diamond and zinc mines. Oil and gas deposits are being developed. The North is sometimes called the *Land of the Midnight Sun* because, in the middle of summer, daylight can last up to 24 hours. In the winter the sun disappears, and darkness lasts for three months. Most of the North is made up of tundra, which is an area between the icecap and the tree line of Arctic regions. Tundra has frozen soil under the top layer, and no trees. Because of the cold Arctic climate, there are no trees on the tundra, and the soil is permanently frozen. There is still hunting, fishing and trapping of animals. Inuit art is sold throughout Canada and around the world.

YUKON



In the 1890s, during the Gold Rush, thousands of miners came to the Yukon Territory. The Gold Rush is the name for the time in which many people hurried (rushed) to go north to try to get rich from the gold in the Yukon. Robert W. Service is a poet who wrote about this. Mining is an important part of the economy. In 1900, the railway called *The White Pass and Yukon Railway* opened from Skagway (in Alaska, which is an American state beside Yukon) to Whitehorse. Whitehorse is the capital of Yukon. Many tourists like to take this railway. Yukon has the coldest temperature ever recorded in Canada (-63 degrees C). Mount Logan is located in the Yukon. It is the highest mountain in Canada. It is named after Sir William Logan. He was a world-famous Canadian geologist. He founded and directed the Geological Survey of Canada from 1842 to 1869.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



The Northwest Territories were originally made up in 1870, using land from Rupert's land. Rupert's land was land that drained into the Hudson's Bay, and which the Hudson's Bay Company used for 200 years from 1670 to 1870. The capital of the Northwest Territories is Yellowknife. It has a population of 20,000, and is called the *diamond capital of North America*. More than half of the population in the Northwest Territories is Aboriginal (Dene - an Aboriginal group of First Nations, Inuit, Métis). The Mackenzie River is the second longest river system in North America. (The Mississippi River in the US is longer.)

NUNAVUT



Nunavut means *our land* in Inuktitut. It was established in 1999. The capital is Iqaluit, which used to be called Frobisher Bay. Frobisher Bay was named after the English explorer Martin Frobisher, who went into the Arctic in 1576. Nunavut has 19 members in its Legislative Assembly. They choose a premier and ministers by consensus. The population is about 85% Inuit. Inuktitut is an official language and the first language in schools.

THE CANADIAN RANGERS

The Canadian Forces Reserves (militia) are called the Canadian Rangers. They travel by snowmobile in the winter and all-terrain vehicles in the summer. They help to protect the Arctic.

The following abbreviations have been used in the chart below:

YT = Yukon Territories, NWT = Northwest Territories, and NU = Nunavut

WHICH NORTHERN TERRITORY IS IT?	YT	NWT	NU
These territories were originally made up in 1870.			
In the 1890s, during the Gold Rush, thousands of miners came to this territory.			
Whitehorse is the capital of this territory.			
It has a city which is called the <i>diamond capital of North America</i> .			
More than half of the population is Aboriginal.			
It has the coldest temperature ever recorded in Canada. (-63 degrees C)			
The capital is Yellowknife.			
It contains the Mackenzie River, which is the second longest river system in North America.			
The territory name means <i>our land</i> in Inuktitut.			
Inuktitut is an official language and the first language in schools.			
The population is about 85% Inuit.			

STUDY QUESTIONS

You need to show that you know enough about Canada to become a citizen. The citizenship test will test you to see if you know enough. You also need to know the rights and responsibilities of being a citizen in Canada.

All of the citizenship questions are based on information in this study guide.

The questions below are similar to the questions that you will read on the citizenship test or hear during the oral interview. You need to study them. You can study these by testing yourself. Fold the paper in half, along the middle line separating the two columns, and only look at the questions. Try to say the answer to yourself. Check the answers yourself or work with a partner, and ask them to quiz you.



STUDY QUESTIONS FROM THE <i>DISCOVER CANADA</i> STUDY GUIDE	
What are three responsibilities of citizenship?	<p>Some examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obeying the law • Taking responsibility for oneself and one's family • Serving on a jury
What is the meaning of the Remembrance Day poppy?	The meaning of Remembrance Day is to remember the sacrifice of Canadians who have served or died in wars up to the present day.
How are Members of Parliament chosen?	They are elected by voters in their local constituency (riding).
Name two key documents that contain our rights and freedoms.	<p>Two key documents are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Magna Carta (The Great Charter of Freedoms) (2) Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Name four (4) fundamental freedoms that Canadians enjoy.	<p>The four freedoms that Canadians enjoy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) freedom of conscience and religion (2) freedom of thought, belief, and opinion and expression, including freedom of speech and of the press (3) freedom of peaceful assembly (4) freedom of association

OTHER STUDY QUESTIONS

What is meant by the equality of men and women?	In Canada, men and women are equal under the law. In Canada, we do not have “honour killings”. A parent cannot kill his or her daughter if she marries someone who the parents do not like. Parents cannot cut their daughters’ private parts (female genital mutilation) and they cannot hurt their children. These are crimes in Canada.
What are some examples of taking responsibility for yourself and your family?	Some examples of taking responsibility for yourself and your family are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • getting a job • taking care of one’s family • working hard
Who were the founding peoples of Canada?	These are the three founding peoples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Aboriginal people • the French • the British
Who are the Métis?	The Métis are the descendants of French or English men who came to work in the fur trade and married Aboriginal women.
What does the word “Inuit” mean?	Inuit means “the people” in the Inuktitut language.
What is meant by the term “responsible government”?	Responsible government means that the government is responsible to the people, and the people must trust that the government is doing its job. If they lose the confidence of the House, the government resigns and an election is called.
Who was Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine?	Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine was the first leader of a responsible government in Canada in 1849.
What did the Canadian Pacific Railway symbolize?	Canadian Pacific Railway is a powerful symbol of unity. It connects Canada geographically from the West Coast to the Atlantic Region.

OTHER STUDY QUESTIONS

What does Confederation mean?	Confederation is the joining of provinces to make a new country.
What was the significance of the discovery of insulin by Sir Frederick Banting and Charles Best?	Insulin is a hormone which helps to treat diabetes. It has saved 16 million lives worldwide.
What does it mean to say that Canada is a constitutional monarchy?	This means that the Head of State is a King or Queen (a Sovereign). Queen Elizabeth II is Canada's Head of State. She helps to maintain the rule of law that is in the Constitution. She is important to the political process, because she is not connected with any one political party, and can unite Canadian citizens.
What are the three branches of government?	The three branches of government are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive • Legislative • Judicial
What is the difference between the roles of the Queen and that of the Prime Minister?	The Queen is very different than the Prime Minister. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prime Minister is the Head of Government. He is responsible to provide leadership for the governing of the country • The Queen is Canada's Head of State and the Head of the Commonwealth. She connects Canada with the 52 other nations in the Commonwealth.
What is the highest honour that Canadians can receive?	The Victoria Cross is the highest honour available to Canadians. It is awarded for bravery or self-sacrifice during contact with an enemy during war.



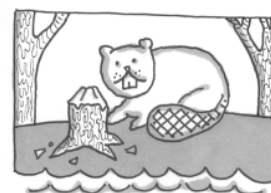
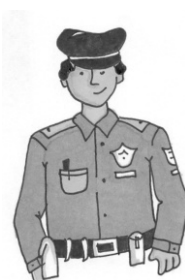
OTHER STUDY QUESTIONS

When you go to vote on election day, what do you do?	<p>When you go to the voting booth on election day, you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bring the voter information card and proof of your identity and address - choose the candidate that you want to vote for and mark an "X" - you should fold the ballot and give it to the person who is working at the polling station - after the poll official tears off the ballot number and gives your ballot back to you, you can put it in the ballot box
Who is entitled to vote in Canadian Federal elections?	<p>To be able to vote, a person has to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Canadian citizen who is at least 18 years old on voting day • on the voter's list
In Canada, are you obliged to tell other people how you voted?	No. You are not obliged to tell anyone who you voted. Voting is done by secret ballot and no one has the right to insist that you tell them how you voted.
After an election, which party forms the government?	After an election, the party with the most seats in the House of Commons forms the government.
Who is your Member of Parliament?	This answer depends on where you live. Check with a Canadian citizen, or look it up on the internet.
What are the three levels of government?	<p>Canada has three levels of government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • federal • provincial or territorial • municipal



OTHER STUDY QUESTIONS

What is the role of the courts in Canada?	The role of the courts in Canada is to settle disputes. Disputes are problems about which people argue.
In Canada, are you allowed to question the police about their service or conduct?	Yes. If you don't feel the police are treating you fairly, you can question them. You can bring your concerns to the police and you will be listened to, and they will try to solve the problem.
Name two Canadian symbols.	You can name any two of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Canadian Crown • The National Flag • The Maple Leaf • Coat of Arms and Motto • The beaver • Parliament Buildings
What provinces are sometimes referred to as the Atlantic Provinces?	The following provinces are referred to as the Atlantic Provinces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newfoundland and Labrador • Prince Edward Island • Nova Scotia • New Brunswick
What is the capital of the province or territory that you live in?	This answer depends on where you live. Check with a Canadian citizen, or look it up on the internet.



DEVELOP YOUR LANGUAGE ABILITIES

When you speak with the staff who are at the citizenship centre and the judge, you will need to be able to speak English or French well enough to communicate.

You will be expected to:

- Answer simple questions on familiar topics using short sentences
- Demonstrate adequate vocabulary for basic everyday communication
- Tell a simple story about everyday activities
- Speak about something that you did in the past (or will do in the future)
- Demonstrate understanding of factual details
- Give simple everyday instructions and directions
- Express satisfaction or dissatisfaction

These study materials are not intended to help you improve your language abilities. They are intended to provide you with the knowledge from the *Discover Canada* study guide in simple English. Studying these materials will help you to understand the knowledge you need to know to write the multiple choice test.

You can improve your English language abilities by speaking English as much as possible in your daily life, attending an English class, or by studying English on your own.





SECTION 2:

ANSWERS TO
COMPREHENSION
QUESTIONS

Citizenship Study Materials for Newcomers to Manitoba

Based on the 2011 Discover Canada Study Guide

ANSWERS FOR READING ONE

THE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP



Page 1: THE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP

(1) Queen Elizabeth II (2) monarch or Sovereign (3) constitutional monarchy, parliamentary democracy, federal state

Page 3: ABOUT THE CITIZENSHIP TEST; AFTER THE TEST

(1) knowledge of English or French, knowledge of Canada and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship (2) if you are 55 years of age, or older, you do not need to write the citizenship test

Page 4: THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

(1) English common law, the civil code of France, and Great Britain (2) Magna Carta (The Great Charter of Freedoms), Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (3) freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of thought, belief, and opinion and expression, including freedom of speech and of the press, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association (4) the right to challenge unlawful detention by the state (5) Queen Elizabeth II signed the amended constitution in 1982 (6) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Page 5: THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

(1) mobility rights, Aboriginal people's rights, official language rights and minority language education rights, multiculturalism (2) in Canada, men and women are equal under the law

Page 6: CITIZENSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

(1) getting a job, taking care of one's family, and working hard (2) everyone (3) helps the judge to make decisions about whether the person who is on trial is guilty or not guilty (4) federal, provincial or territorial, local (5) obeying the law, taking responsibility for oneself and one's family, serving on a jury, voting in elections, helping others in the community, protecting and enjoying our heritage and environment

ANSWERS FOR READING TWO

WHO WE ARE



Page 7: WHO WE ARE; DEFENDING CANADA

(1) no (2) by working in the Coast Guard or emergency services, or by working as a police officer or a fire fighter (3) Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico (4) no (5) "peace, order and good government" (6) 1867 (7) "The Great Dominion" (8) 1867

Page 8: WHO WE ARE; ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

(1) the Aboriginal people, the French, and the British (2) the Aboriginal people were the first people to live in Canada (3) in 1763, King George III promised to allow the Aboriginal people to have the right to the land on which they lived (4) in 2008, Aboriginal students who went to residential schools got an apology from the government of Canada

Page 9: ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

(1) the Métis are the descendants of French or English men who married Aboriginal women when they came to work in the fur trade (2) Métis, Indian (First Nations) and Inuit (3) About 1/3 or 33% (4) Inuit means "the people" in Inuktitut language (5) 4% (6) First Nations (7) in the cities (8) 600

Page 10: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

(1) English and French (2) New Brunswick (3) Quebec (4) Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island (5) between 1755 and 1763, the descendants of the French settlers in the Maritimes (the Acadians) were forced to leave Canada, and go to Britain, France, or another British colony (6) in 2006, the federal government (through the House of Commons) agreed that the Québécois form a nation within a united Canada

Page 11: UNITY IN DIVERSITY; BECOMING CANADIAN; DIVERSITY IN CANADA

(1) John Buchan was the Governor General between 1835 and 1840; he believed in "Unity in Diversity" (2) he believed that people should not change their culture; people who live in Canada can have different cultural traditions and the country can still be united (3) Asia (4) in Vancouver 13% speak Chinese at home; in Toronto 7% speak Chinese at home

Page 12: DIVERSITY IN CANADA

(1) Roman Catholic (2) gay and lesbian Canadians are protected under the law; they are treated the same as other Canadians; they can get married (3) multicultural (4) she is an Olympian, and a descendent of black Loyalists

ANSWERS FOR READING THREE

CANADA'S HISTORY (PART ONE)



Page 13: ABORIGINAL PEOPLES: THE FIRST EUROPEANS; EXPLORING A RIVER

(1) Cree, Dene, Iroquois, Sioux, Inuit (2) the Vikings (3) Jacques Cartier (4) Jacques Cartier (5) the name "Canada" comes from the word, "Kanata", which is the Huron-Iroquois word for village

Page 14: ROYAL NEW FRANCE; STRUGGLE FOR A CONTINENT

(1) the Iroquois (2) he decided that the Hudson's Bay Company was allowed to look for fur in all of the land that had water that flowed into the Hudson Bay (3) men from Montreal who traveled by canoe and carried trade goods and supplies to exchange for furs

Page 15: STRUGGLE FOR A CONTINENT; THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

(1) the French (2) Pierre Le Moyne, also called Sieur d'Iberville; he fought against the British and won many battles (3) Sir Guy Carleton, also called Lord Dorchester (4) New France

Page 16: UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS; THE BEGINNINGS OF DEMOCRACY

(1) United Empire Loyalists were settlers who came from the United States during and after the American Revolution (2) 3,000 (3) Freetown, in Sierra Leone (4) 1758 (2) Ontario, Protestant (3) Quebec, Catholic

Page 17: THE BEGINNINGS OF DEMOCRACY; THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

(1) British North America (2) the Canadian Constitution is a system of laws and conventions by which our country governs itself (3) Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe (4) the way of escape that thousands of slaves used as they escaped from the United States (where slavery was legal) to Canada (5) Mary Ann (Shadd) Carey wanted to end slavery in the United States

Page 18: A GROWING ECONOMY; THE WAR OF 1812

(1) the United States attacked Canada (2) Chief Tecumseh was an Aboriginal person who helped to defend Canada when Canada was fighting against the United States (3) Detroit

Page 19: THE WAR OF 1812

(1) Laura Secord made a dangerous journey on foot to warn Lieutenant James FitzGibbon of a planned American attack (2) the Duke of Wellington (3) the war ended in 1814 (4) the present-day Canada-U.S. border is partly an outcome of the War of 1812

ANSWERS FOR READING FOUR

CANADA'S HISTORY (PART TWO)



Page 20: REBELLIONS OF 1837-1838

(1) the people were rebelling against the British colonial government (2) the British (3) he was sent to give a report to the government about the rebellions (4) the ministers of the Crown must have the support of at least half of the elected representatives; they must have a majority (5) he wanted the Catholic French Christians to change to have the same culture as the Protestant English Christians (6) Fathers of Confederation

Page 21: RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT; CONFEDERATION

(1) he was the first leader of a responsible government in Canada in 1849 (2) Nova Scotia (3) the governor Lord Elgin (4) the government is responsible to the people, and they must trust that the government is doing its job. If the government loses a confidence vote in the assembly it must resign; losing a confidence vote is a vote of non-confidence. This vote means that the opposition parties no longer have faith that the ruling party has the ability to do their job (5) Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine (6) Confederation means the joining of provinces to make a new country (7) Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Page 22: CONFEDERATION; DOMINION FROM SEA TO SEA

(1) the Dominion of Canada (2) Confederation is the joining of provinces to make a new country (3) Ontario and Quebec (4) July 1, 1867 (5) Dominion Day (6) we celebrate the anniversary of Confederation, Canada Day, July 1st of each year (7) Sir Leonard Tilley (8) from the Bible, Psalm 72

Page 23: DID YOU KNOW; CANADA'S FIRST PRIME MINISTER

(1) King George V, the King of England from 1910 to 1936 (2) Sir John A. Macdonald (3) January 11 (4) the ten dollar bill (5) Sir George-Étienne Cartier

Page 25: TIME LINE OF PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

(1) Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick (2) Newfoundland and Labrador (3) Nunavut (4) Northwest Territories (5) British Columbia (6) Newfoundland and Labrador (7) ten provinces and three territories

ANSWERS FOR READING FIVE

CANADA'S HISTORY (PART THREE)



Page 26: CHALLENGE IN THE WEST

(1) Louis Riel (2) 1873 (3) Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Mounties (4) Major General Sir Sam Steele was a Mounted Policeman, and a soldier of the Queen (5) Gabriel Dumont was the Métis' greatest military leader

Page 27: A RAILWAY FROM SEA TO SEA; MOVING WESTWARD

(1) Donald Smith, also called Lord Strathcona (2) 1885 (3) a powerful symbol of unity (4) the Head Tax" was a race-based fee charged for Chinese who entered Canada (5) Europeans and Chinese (6) the Head Tax (7) Sir Wilfred Laurier, \$5 bill

Page 28: THE FIRST WORLD WAR

(1) more than 600,000 Canadians served in the first World War (2) April 9 is Vimy Day, to remember the braveness of the soldiers (3) the Vimy Memorial honours the soldiers who served and died in the Battle of Vimy Ridge (4) people originally from Austria or Hungary were taken away to labour camps across Canada (5) 1850s (6) General Sir Arthur Currie (7) Bluebirds

Page 29: WOMEN GET THE VOTE; REMEMBRANCE DAY

(1) November 11, 1918 (2) the Remembrance Day poppy is worn to remember the sacrifice of Canadians who have served or died in wars up to the present day (3) In Flanders Fields (4) women's suffrage movement (5) the founder of the women's suffrage movement in Canada (6) Thérèse Casgrain (7) Agnes Macphail

Page 30: BETWEEN THE WARS; THE D-DAY INVASION JUNE 6, 1944

(1) British Commonwealth of Nations (2) they were good economic times (3) in 1929, when the stock market crashed (4) 1934 (5) on D-Day (June 6, 1944) the Canadian army captured Juno Beach (6) Phil Edwards was a Canadian track and field champion

Page 31: THE SECOND WORLD WAR

(1) more than 1 million Canadians and Newfoundlanders; Newfoundland became a part of Canada after the war in 1949 (2) Royal Canadian Air Force (3) for the relocation of west coast Japanese Canadians and the forcible sale of their property

ANSWERS FOR READING SIX

MODERN CANADA



Page 32: TRADE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH; INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

(1) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, World Trade Organization (2) 1947 (3) 1940 (4) 1927 (5) 1965 (6) NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NORAD - North American Aerospace Defence Command, UN - United Nations (7) 1950-1953

Page 33: CANADA AND QUEBEC; A CHANGING SOCIETY

(1) an era of rapid change in Quebec when many Quebecers tried to separate from Canada (2) French-language rights and services in the federal government (3) Japanese-Canadians were allowed to vote (4) Aboriginal people were allowed to vote in 1960 (5) multiculturalism

Page 34: ARTS AND CULTURE IN CANADA

(1) a group of Canadian landscape painters in the 1920s who painted the wilderness in Canada; a famous painter from BC who was associated with Group of Seven painters (2) Tom Thomson (3) Jean-Paul Riopelle (4) Louis-Philippe Hébert (5) filmmaking

Page 35: ARTS AND CULTURE IN CANADA

(1) James Naismith (2) Hockey (3) Hockey (4) Wayne Gretzky (5) Donovan Bailey (6) Chantal Petitclerc (7) Terry Fox

Page 36: ARTS AND CULTURE IN CANADA; CANADIAN FOOTBALL

(1) Rick Hansen (2) communication (3) the Canadarm (4) they are Nobel Prize-winning scientists (5) The Grey Cup (6) Lord Grey was the Governor General in 1909 and he donated the Grey Cup trophy

Page 38: GREAT CANADIAN DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

(1) insulin, a hormone which helps to treat diabetes, has saved 16 million lives worldwide

Page 39: GREAT CANADIAN DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

Matching numbers in order, from the top of the page to the bottom of the page are: 6, 9, 2, 7, 10, 3, 11, 5, 1, 4, 12, 13

ANSWERS FOR READING SEVEN

HOW CANADIANS GOVERN THEMSELVES (PART ONE)



Page 40: HOW CANADIANS GOVERN THEMSELVES

(1) Canada is a federal state, a parliamentary democracy, and a constitutional monarchy

Page 41: FEDERAL STATE

(1) federal, provincial or territorial, and municipal

Page 42: FEDERAL STATE

P & F Immigration
P Natural Resources
P Highways
P Education
F Citizenship
F Policing - RCMP
P & F Environment
P Healthcare
F International Trade
P Property and Civil Rights
F Aboriginal Affairs
F National Defence
P & F Agriculture
F Foreign Policy

Page 44: PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

Matching numbers in order, from the top of the page to the bottom of the page are: 4, 7, 9, 1, 6, 8, 5, 10

ANSWERS FOR READING EIGHT

HOW CANADIANS GOVERN THEMSELVES (PART TWO)



Page 45: MAKING LAWS

- 6. The bill follows a similar process in the Senate
- 4. Members can make other amendments
- 1. The bill is read for the first time and printed
- 3. Committee members study the bill very carefully
- 7. The bill is approved by the Governor General after it is passed by both Houses (the House of Commons and the Senate)
- 5. Members debate and vote on the bill
- 2. Members debate the ideas in the bill

Page 45: MAKING LAWS

- 6. Senate
- 2. Second Reading
- 7. Royal assent
- 4. Report Stage
- 5. Third Reading
- 3. Committee Stage
- 1. First Reading

Page 46: CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

- F The Head of State is the same as the Head of Government
- T The Queen is the Head of the Commonwealth
- T The Prime Minister is the Head of Government
- T The Lieutenant Governor is the provincial representative of the Queen in Canada

Page 46: CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

(1) this means that the Head of State is a king or queen (a Sovereign), who helps to maintain the rule of law that is in the Constitution of Canada (2) the Queen - Head of the Commonwealth - connects Canada with the 52 other nations in the Commonwealth; the Prime Minister - governs the country

Page 47: CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

(1) MHA (2) MLA (3) MNA (4) MPP (5) MLAs (6) Provincial Legislature

Page 49: CANADA'S SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

(1) judiciary (2) the Executive Branch, the Legislative Branch, and the Judicial Branch (3) the Governor General (4) the Prime Minister (5) government members and opposition members (6) the Supreme Court of Canada (7) nine (8) the Governor General (9) Federal Court of Canada, Provincial Courts (10) the Governor General, the cabinet, and the administration (11) the Governor General, the House of Commons and the Senate

ANSWERS FOR READING NINE

ELECTIONS (PART ONE)



Page 50: FEDERAL ELECTIONS

(1) Ottawa (2) yes (3) Members of Parliament or MPs (4) every four years (5) the third Monday in October (6) the Governor General (7) 308 (8) riding or constituency (9) a federal electoral district is a geographical area represented by a Member of Parliament (10) one

Page 51: EXTRA INFORMATION; FEDERAL RIDINGS IN CANADA

(1) each territory has one riding (2) Ontario has 106 ridings (3) Quebec has 75 ridings (4) the three prairie provinces have 56 ridings (5) answers will be different, depending on where you live

Page 53: FEDERAL ELECTIONS; VOTING

(1) candidates (2) 18 (3) a Canadian citizen who is at least 18 years old on voting day and is on the voter's list (4) Elections Canada (5) National Register of Electors

Page 54: SECRET BALLOT; AFTER AN ELECTION

(1) by secret ballot (2) no (3) the party with the most seats in the House of Commons forms the government (4) elections officers count the ballots (5) when no one political party has the majority of the seats (6) the Prime Minister

ANSWERS FOR READING TEN

ELECTIONS (PART TWO)



Page 56: AFTER AN ELECTION

(1) - bring the voter information card and proof of your identity and address - choose the candidate that you want to vote for and mark an "X" - you should fold the ballot and give it to the people who are working at the polling station – after the poll official will tears off the ballot number and gives your ballot back to you, you can put it in the ballot box

Page 58: EXTRA INFORMATION; DEFINITIONS OF ELECTIONS TERMS

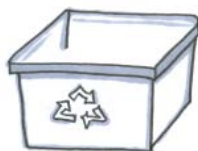
- 3 a person responsible for election results
- 2 a piece of paper
- 6 municipal
- 5 provincial
- 4 federal
- 7 a table
- 1 a person who goes door to door

Page 59: EXTRA INFORMATION; VOTING IN PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS IN MANITOBA

(1) enumerators (2) yes (3) bring one piece of government issued photo identification (such as a driver's licence or passport) with you to the voting place

ANSWERS FOR READING ELEVEN

OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA



Page 60: OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

(1) band chiefs and councillors (2) by-laws (3) mayor or reeve and councillors or aldermen

Page 65: LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

Names of the elected officials in the federal government include:

- *Members of Parliament*

The names of the elected officials in the provincial government include:

- *Member of the Legislative Assembly*
- *Member of the National Assembly*
- *Member of the Provincial Parliament*
- *Member of the House of Assembly*

The names of the elected officials in the municipal government include

- *mayor or reeve*
- *councillor or aldermen*

ANSWERS FOR READING TWELVE

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR GOVERNMENT



Page 68: THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

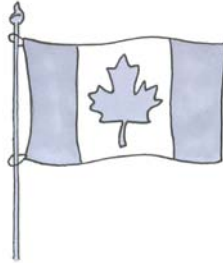
(1) a very organized way of making sure that everyone has a just and fair treatment, with all of their legal rights (2) when someone is accused of committing a crime, the justice system must believe that they are innocent, until there is enough proof to show that they are guilty of the crime (3) the rule of law, freedom under the law, democratic principles, and due process (4) the role of the courts in Canada is to settle disputes (5) everyone (6) prisons have an essential role in punishing criminals and deterring crime

Page 69: COURTS

(1) the Supreme Court of Canada (2) Court of Queen's Bench or the Supreme Court (3) provincial courts, family courts, and traffic courts (4) small claims courts (5) yes (6) Ontario and Quebec

ANSWERS FOR READING THIRTEEN

CANADIAN SYMBOLS



Page 70: CANADIAN SYMBOLS

THE CANADIAN CROWN; THE NATIONAL FLAG; THE MAPLE LEAF

(1) any two of the following: the Canadian Crown, the National Flag, the Maple Leaf, the Coat of Arms and Motto, the beaver, and the Parliament Buildings (2) since 1867 (3) since 1952 (4) February 15, 1965 (5) they came from the flag of the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario (6) the maple leaf

Page 71: COAT OF ARMS; PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS; THE BEAVER

(1) it means "from sea to sea" (2) the soldiers who died in World War I (3) the beaver

Page 72: POPULAR SPORTS

(1) hockey (2) Lord Stanley, the Governor General in 1892 (3) Adrienne Clarkson (4) Canadian football (5) curling (6) soccer

Page 73: CANADA'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGES; NATIONAL ANTHEM

(1) English and French (2) 1969 (3) –established equality between English and French in Parliament, the Government of Canada and institutions which have to obey the Official Languages Act; –maintained and developed official minority communities in Canada; –promoted equality of English and French in Canadian society

ANSWERS FOR READING FOURTEEN

CANADIAN ANTHEMS

O CANADA

O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command
With glowing hearts we see thee rise
The true North strong and free!
From far and wide, O Canada
We stand on guard for thee
God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee



GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

God Save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!



ANSWERS FOR READING FIFTEEN

THE ORDER OF CANADA AND OTHER HONOURS



Page 76: THE ORDER OF CANADA AND OTHER HONOURS

(1) orders, decorations, and medals (2) 1967 (3) the Victoria Cross (4) it is given for a brave action or self-sacrifice or extremely loyal service to Canada during war (5) ninety-six Canadians have received the Victoria Cross since 1854

Page 78: THE VICTORIA CROSS

4. Captain Billy Bishop He was a flying ace (a very good pilot). He earned the Victoria Cross during the First World War.

2. Able Seaman William Hall He was the first black man to be awarded the Victoria Cross. He was in the Siege of Lucknow during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

5. Captain Paul Triquet He earned his Victoria Cross in the Second World War, in 1943, when he led his men and their tanks in the attack on Casa Berardi.

6. Lieutenant Robert Hampton Gray He was the last Canadian to receive the Victoria Cross until now. He was a navy pilot who was killed while bombing a Japanese warship in August, 1945.

1. Lieutenant Alexander Roberts Dunn He was the first Canadian to receive the Victoria Cross in 1854.

3. Corporal Filip Konowal He was the first member of the Canadian Corps who was not born in the British Empire to get the Victoria Cross. He acted bravely in the Battle of Hill 70 in 1917.

ANSWERS FOR READING SIXTEEN

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND OTHER IMPORTANT DATES



Page 82: NATIONAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

- F. New Year's Day is on January 1*
- L. Sir John A. Macdonald Day is on January 11*
- I. Good Friday is on the Friday immediately preceding Easter Sunday (in March or April)*
- C. Easter Monday is on the Monday immediately following Easter Sunday (in March or April)*
- K. Vimy Day is on April 9*
- E. Victoria Day is on the Monday preceding May 25*
- D. Fête Nationale (Quebec) is on June 24*
- G. Canada Day is on July 1*
- A. Labour Day is on the first Monday of September*
- B. Thanksgiving Day is on the second Monday of October*
- J. Remembrance Day is on November 11*
- N. Sir Wilfrid Laurier Day is on November 20*
- M. Boxing Day is on December 26*



ANSWERS FOR READING SEVENTEEN

CANADA'S ECONOMY

Answers for page 71: CANADA'S ECONOMY, A TRADING NATION

(1) 1988 (2) Mexico, U.S.A., and Canada (3) U.S.A., Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, France, Japan, Russia, and Canada (4) service, manufacturing and natural resource industries

Answers for page 72: CANADA'S ECONOMY

	SERVICE INDUSTRIES	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	NATURAL RESOURCE INDUSTRIES
government	X		
automobiles		X	
tourism	X		
forestry			X
aerospace technology		X	
machinery		X	
construction	X		
clothing		X	
paper		X	
fishing			X
energy			X
education	X		
communications	X		
food		X	
mining			X
transportation	X		
agriculture			X
retail services	X		
high technology equipment		X	
health care	X		

Answers for page 72: CANADA'S ECONOMY

(1) more than 75% (2) United States (3) natural resource commodities

Answers for page 73: A TRADING NATION

(1) Canada (2) 75% (3) Canada and the U.S.A. (4) the Canada and U.S.A. border (5) "children of a common mother" and "brethren dwelling together in unity"

ANSWERS FOR READING EIGHTEEN

CANADA'S REGIONS (PART ONE)



Page 87: THE REGIONS OF CANADA

(1) Canada is the second largest country on earth; it has 10 million square kilometres (2) the Pacific Ocean in the west, the Atlantic Ocean in the East, and the Arctic Ocean to the north (3) the boundary between the U.S.A. and Canada (4) the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, the Prairie Provinces, the West Coast, the Northern Territories (5) Winnipeg (6) Toronto (7) Victoria (8) Whitehorse (9) Halifax (10) Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick

Page 88: THE REGIONS OF CANADA

<u>3.</u> Manitoba	Prairie Provinces
<u>5.</u> British Columbia	West Coast
<u>8.</u> Saskatchewan	Prairie Provinces
<u>11.</u> Northwest Territories	North
<u>6.</u> Newfoundland and Labrador	Atlantic Region
<u>10.</u> Prince Edward Island	Atlantic Region
<u>7.</u> Alberta	Prairie Provinces
<u>1.</u> Nunavut	North
<u>2.</u> Quebec	Central Canada
<u>13.</u> Nova Scotia	Atlantic Region
<u>12.</u> Yukon Territory	North
<u>9.</u> Ontario	Central Canada
<u>4.</u> New Brunswick	Atlantic Region

Page 88: THE REGIONS OF CANADA

(1) Toronto (2) Victoria (3) Quebec City and Toronto

Page 89: THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

(1) Queen Victoria, 1857 (2) Queen Victoria is the great-great-grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II (3) Ottawa (4) National Capital Region (5) Canada has ten provinces and three territories (6) Ottawa (7) about 34 million (8) Ottawa's Rideau Canal

Page 90: THE ATLANTIC REGION - NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

(1) fishing, farming, forestry and mining (2) Newfoundland and Labrador (3) Prince Edward Island (4) Newfoundland and Labrador (5) beaches, red soil and agriculture, especially potatoes (6) the Confederation Bridge; 13 km long (7) Anne of Green Gables

Page 91: THE ATLANTIC REGION: NOVA SCOTIA

(1) Nova Scotia (2,3,4,5) New Brunswick (6 & 7) Nova Scotia

Page 92: THE ATLANTIC REGION

	NL	PEI	NS	NB
It is in the Appalachian Range.				X
It is the oldest colony of the British Empire.	X			
It is the smallest province.		X		
It is Canada's largest east coast port.			X	
It was founded by the United Empire Loyalists.				X
It is known for fisheries, coastal fishing villages and its distinct culture.	X			
It has the second largest river system on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean.				X
It is connected to the mainland of Canada by one of the longest bridges.		X		
The main industries are forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining.				X
The culture comes from Celtic and Gaelic traditions.			X	
It has its own time zone.	X			
It is the most populous Atlantic province.			X	
It has shipbuilding, fisheries and shipping.			X	
There is a very famous book called "Anne of Green Gables."		X		
Today there is also off-shore oil and gas extraction here.	X			
The culture comes from pioneer Loyalist and French cultural traditions.				X
It is known for its beaches, red soil and agriculture, especially potatoes.		X		

ANSWERS FOR READING NINETEEN

CANADA'S REGIONS (PART TWO)

Page 94: CENTRAL CANADA	ON	QC
<i>It has more than 12 million people.</i>	X	
<i>It has the largest freshwater lake in the world.</i>	X	
<i>Nearly 8 million people live in this province.</i>		X
<i>It was founded by the United Empire Loyalists.</i>	X	
<i>It is Canada's main producer of pulp and paper.</i>		X
<i>It has the largest city in Canada, which is the country's main financial centre.</i>	X	
<i>More than three quarters of the population speak French as their first language.</i>		X
<i>One third of all Canadians are from this province.</i>	X	
<i>It is Canada's largest producer of hydroelectricity, because it has so much fresh water.</i>		X
<i>The important industries are forestry, energy, and mining.</i>		X
<i>It has Canada's second largest city, Montreal.</i>		X

Page 95: THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
<i>(1) Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (2) some of the most fertile farmland in the world</i>

Page 96: THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES	MB	SK	AB
<i>It is Canada's largest producer of grains and oilseeds.</i>		X	
<i>It was once known as the "breadbasket of the world" and the "wheat province."</i>		X	
<i>It has five national parks, and the Badlands, as well as prehistoric fossils and the remains of dinosaurs.</i>			X
<i>Its economy is based on agriculture, mining and hydro-electric power generation.</i>	X		
<i>It is the Prairie province which has the most people.</i>			X
<i>It is an important centre of Ukrainian culture.</i>	X		
<i>The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has a training academy in this province.</i>		X	
<i>The province got its name from the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria; Princess Louise Caroline Alberta.</i>			X
<i>The Aboriginal population is over 15%.</i>	X		
<i>It is the largest producer of oil and gas.</i>			X
<i>It has uranium and potash, which are used in fertilizer, and it produces oil and natural gas.</i>		X	

Page 97: THE WEST COAST; BRITISH COLUMBIA
<i>(1) mountains and as the Pacific gateway (2) the Port of Vancouver (3) west (4) four million (5) forestry products (6) forestry industry (7) mining, fishing, and the fruit orchards and wine industry (8) about 600 provincial parks (9) Asian communities (10) Chinese and Punjabi</i>

Page 99: THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES	YT	NWT	NU
<i>These territories were originally made up in 1870.</i>		X	
<i>In the 1890s, during the Gold Rush, thousands of miners came to this territory.</i>	X		
<i>Whitehorse is the capital of this territory.</i>	X		
<i>It has a city which is called the "diamond capital of North America."</i>		X	
<i>More than half of the population is Aboriginal.</i>		X	
<i>It has the coldest temperature ever recorded in Canada (-63 degrees C).</i>	X		
<i>The capital is Yellowknife.</i>		X	
<i>It contains the Mackenzie River, which is the second longest river system in North America.</i>		X	
<i>The territory name means "our land" in Inuktitut.</i>			X
<i>Inuktitut is an official language and the first language in schools.</i>			X



SECTION 3:

PHOTO AND IMAGE CREDITS

PHOTO AND IMAGE CREDITS



All of the hand drawn clipart is the work of Corrina Loewen, and is the property of the Province of Manitoba. Facilitators and EAL learners are welcome to photocopy and use the images within the context of the readings and activities developed within the Citizenship Study Materials for Newcomers to Manitoba. Other use of these images, including commercial use or published educational use in any other context, is not permitted.

COVER (FRONT & BACK PAGES)

Page	Photo or image description	Photo or image credit
Back page	Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada C-006536
Back page	Citizenship court hall, 123 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba	R. Hiebert
Back page	Phil Edwards (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada PA-150992
Back page	Canadian flag in Ottawa (Detail)	Courtesy of Canadian Tourism Commission p070004_51rr.jpg: Ottawa, Ontario, Credit Ottawa Tourism
Back page	Hoop dancer - A Hoop Dancer performs during Canada Day celebrations at The Forks (Detail)	Courtesy of Economic Development Winnipeg Photo credit: The Forks North Portage Development Corp.
Back page	Maple Leaf Badge from the First World War (Detail)	Maple Leaf cap badge CWM19820048-001 Copyright: Canadian War Museum
Back page	Major General Sir Isaac Brock and Chief Tecumseh (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada C-011052
Front page	Imaginary portrait of Jacques Cartier, ca. 1844 (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada/Théophile Hamel collection/C-011226
Front page	Aerial Manitoba Legislative Building - From the lush grounds of the Manitoba Legislative Building looking towards downtown.	Courtesy of Economic Development Winnipeg Photo credit: Linda Barringer
Front page	Canadian Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms	Courtesy of Elections Canada
Front page	RCMP in Maple Creek Saskatchewan (Detail)	Courtesy of Canadian Tourism Commission c100004_09rr.jpg: Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, Credit Asymetric / Finn O'Hara
Front page	St. Boniface Cathedral-Basilica - The remaining façade of the original Cathedral creates a dramatic figure in the night sky facing west toward the city. (Detail)	Courtesy of Economic Development Winnipeg Photo credit: Anthony Fernando
Front page	Inuit couple (Detail)	Courtesy of Canadian Tourism Commission p100005_02rr.jpg: Nunavut, Credit - Nunavut Tourism
Front page	Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada PA-141503

PHOTO AND IMAGE CREDITS

READINGS



Page	Photo or image description	Photo or image credit
13	Imaginary portrait of Jacques Cartier, ca. 1844 (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada/Théophile Hamel collection/C-011226
15	General Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada/Mabel Messer collection/C-002833
17	John Graves Simcoe (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada/John Wycliffe Lowes Forster collection/C-008111
17	Mary Ann (Shadd) Carey (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada C-029977
18	Major General Sir Isaac Brock and Chief Tecumseh (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada C-011052
20	Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada C-006536
21	Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine	Library and Archives Canada C-005961
24	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald - Prime Minister of Canada (1867-1873 / 1878-1891), 1883 (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada/Credit: William James Topley/Topley Studio fonds/PA-027013
24	Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II with Prime Minister The Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau signing the Constitution, 17 April 1982 (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada/Credit: Robert Cooper/National Archives of Canada fonds/PA-141503
26	Sir Sam Steele (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada PA-028147
26	Gabriel Dumont (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada PA-117943
27	Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada from 1896 to 1911, 1906 (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada/Credit: William James Topley/Canadian Intellectual Property Office fonds/C-001971
28	Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Currie, 1919 (Detail)	Sir William Newenham Montague Orpen CWM19710261-0539 Beaverbrook Collection of War Art Copyright: Canadian War Museum
28	Nursing Sister (Detail)	Richard Mathews CWM19710261-6070 Beaverbrook Collection of War Art Copyright: Canadian War Museum
28	Maple Leaf Badge from the First World War (Detail)	Maple Leaf cap badge CWM19820048-001 Copyright: Canadian War Museum
30	Phil Edwards (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada PA-150992
38	Sir Frederick Banting (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada PA-123481
47	Legislative Building in Winnipeg (Detail)	c100005_17rr.jpg: Winnipeg, Manitoba, Credit - Asymetric / Finn O'Hara
48	Canada's System of Government	Reproduced with the permission of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, 2010.
51	Map of the federal ridings in Canada	Courtesy of Elections Canada
52	Map of the federal ridings in Manitoba	Courtesy of Elections Canada
52	Map of the federal ridings in Winnipeg	Courtesy of Elections Canada
56	Photo of people voting	Courtesy of Elections Canada
57	Map of electoral divisions in Manitoba	Courtesy of Elections Manitoba

57	Map of electoral divisions in Winnipeg	Courtesy of Elections Manitoba
59	Photo of an enumerator	Courtesy of Elections Manitoba
61	Map of wards in Winnipeg	City of Winnipeg Clerks department
62	2010 - 2014 City Council	City of Winnipeg Clerks department
63	Sample ballot for a municipal election	City of Winnipeg Clerks department
76	Oscar Peterson (Detail)	Oscar Peterson, Norah Willis Michener and Governor General Roland Michener, 1973 John Evans/Library and Archives Canada/e002107535-v6
77	Sgt. Filip Konowal, V.C. (Detail)	Arthus Ambrose McEvoy CWM 19710261-6070 Beaverbrook collection of War Art Copyright: Canadian War Museum
77	Honorary Air Marshal William Avery Bishop, V.C., DSO and Bar, MC, DFC	Alphonse Jongers CWM 19680068-001 Beaverbrook Collection of War Art Copyright: Canadian War Museum
77	Brig. Paul Triquet, V.C.	Mr. Adam Sherriff Scott CWM 19710261-5841 Beaverbrook Collection of War Art Copyright: Canadian War Museum

PHOTO AND IMAGE CREDITS

ANSWER KEY



Page	Photo or image description	Photo or image credit
108	Painting: Imaginary portrait of Jacques Cartier, ca. 1844 (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada/Théophile Hamel collection/C-011226
109	Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada (Detail)	Library and Archives Canada C-006536
120	Oscar Peterson (Detail)	Oscar Peterson, Norah Willis Michener and Governor General Roland Michener, 1973 John Evans/Library and Archives Canada/e002107535-v6



