

RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

Canadian law has **several sources**, including ***laws passed by Parliament and the provincial legislatures, English common law, the civil code of France and the unwritten constitution*** that we have inherited from Great Britain.

1. **Magna Carta** was signed in England in **1215**.
2. Magna Carta known as '**Greater Charter of Freedom**'. It includes (**RSPA**):
 - a. Freedom of **r**eligion
 - b. Freedom of **s**peech, thought, belief
 - c. Freedom of **p**eaceful assembly
 - d. Freedom of association
3. **Habeas corpus** is '**right to challenge unlawful detention by state**' comes from English common law
4. **Constitution of Canada** was *amended* in **1982** to entrench 'Canadian Charter of rights and Freedoms'.
 - a. "Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law."
 - b. This phrase highlights importance of religious tolerance, and worth of human life
5. '**Canadian Charter of rights and Freedoms**' summarizes (**MAOM**):
 - a. **M**obility rights
 - b. **A**boriginal peoples' rights
 - c. **O**fficial language rights and minority language rights
 - d. **M**ulticulturalism

Mobility Rights — Canadians can live and work anywhere they choose in Canada, enter and leave the country freely, and apply for a passport.

- Aboriginal Peoples' Rights — The rights guaranteed in the Charter will not adversely affect any treaty or other rights or freedoms of Aboriginal peoples.

- Official Language Rights and Minority Language Educational Rights — French and English have equal status in Parliament and throughout the government.

- Multiculturalism — A fundamental characteristic of the

Canadian heritage and identity. Canadians celebrate the gift of one another's presence and work hard to respect pluralism and live in harmony.

6. Men and Women are **equal** under Canadian laws. spousal abuse, honor killing , female genital mutilation , forced marriage are severely punished under Canada's criminal laws.
7. **Citizenship responsibilities:**
 - a. Obeying the law (individuals and governments regulated by laws)
 - a. Take responsibility for self and family
 - b. Serving on a jury
 - c. Voting
 - d. Helping others in community
 - e. Protecting environment and heritage
8. **Military services** are **not compulsory**. Can service 'local part time navy, militia, and air reserves, coast guards and emergency services'
9. **1791- Province of Quebec**
10. **1841- Province of Canada**
11. **1867- Dominion of Canada**

WHO WE ARE?

- 1- Canada is only '**constitutional monarchy**' in North America
- 2- Canada has inherited oldest constitution tradition in the world
- 3- Canada's constitutional document of 1867 was British North America Act
- 4- British North America Act 1867 has a quote 'Peace, order and Good government'
- 5- Poets and songwriters have hailed Canada as '*Great Dominion*'
- 6- **John Buchan** was popular **15th** Governor General of Canada
- 7- 3 founding people of Canada are:
 - a. **British**
 - b. **French**
 - c. **Aboriginal** (65% are First nations, 30% Metis and 4% Inuit)
 - i. Indians (First Nations):
 1. They are not Inuit or Metis. **1970** term 'First nations' was used.
 2. 50% of First Nations live on reserve land in 600 communities, other half lives in urban cities
 - ii. Inuit
 1. Inuit means 'the people' in Inuktitut. Live across Arctic

2. Knowledge of land, sea and wildlife helped adopt harsh environment
- iii. **Metis**
 1. **Mixed** aboriginal and European ancestry
 2. Majority lives in prairies provinces
 3. Speak '**Michif**'

8- **Aboriginals:**

- a. Ancestors of aboriginal immigrated from '**Asia**' thousands of years ago
- b. Were present in Canada before explorers came from Europe
- c. 'Aboriginal and treaty rights' are part of Canadian constitution
- d. Territorial rights were granted in 1763 by King George III for negotiating with newcomers
- e. 1763- first aboriginal rights were granted.
- f. Native people did 'hunting' and 'raised crops'.
- g. From **1800 to 1980**
 - i. Federal government placed aboriginal children into residential schools to educate and assimilate into Canadian culture (was bad)
 - ii. In **2008**, Ottawa formally **apologized** to the students

9- **English and French:**

- a. Federal government is required by law to provides services in English and French
- b. English speakers – **18 million** (Anglophones)
- c. French speakers – **7 million** (Francophones) – Majority in Quebec, 1 million lives in Ontario, New Brunswick, and Manitoba
- d. **New Brunswick** is only officially bilingual province
- e. Acadians:
 - i. Descendants of French colonists who began settling in what are now the Maritime provinces in 1604
 - ii. Between 1755 and 1763, during the war between Britain and
 - iii. France, more than two-thirds of the Acadians were deported from their homeland (called 'Great Upheaval'- expulsion of Acadians)
 - iv. Today, Acadian culture is flourishing and is a lively part of French-speaking Canada.
- f. Quebecers:
 - i. Founded by French explorer Samuel de Champlain
 - ii. Are people of Quebec
 - iii. Descendants of 8,500 French settlers from 1600s to 1700s
 - iv. In **2006** House of Common recognized '**Quebecois**' a nation within Canada
 - v. 1 million Anglo-Quebecers have a 250 years old heritage, and part of Quebec

- g. English settlers:
 - i. Hundreds of thousands of English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish settlers, soldiers and migrants from **1600th to 20th century**
 - ii. Anglophones are also known as 'English Canadians'

DIVERSITY IN CANADA

- 1- Non-official mostly spoken languages at home:
 - a. English (#1)
 - b. Chinese (#2) (13% in Vancouver, 7% in Toronto)
- 2- Greater numbers are Catholic Christians. Other religions are Islam, Hindu, Sikh
- 3- LG get full rights including access to civil marriage.
- 4- Many ethnic and religious groups live and work in peace as proud Canadians. The largest groups are the **English, French, Scottish, Irish, German, Italian, Chinese, Aboriginal, Ukrainian, Dutch, South Asian and Scandinavian.**
- *Since the 1970s, most immigrants have come from Asian countries.*

CANADA'S HISTORY

1- Aboriginals:

- a. Types of aboriginals:
 - i. 'Huron-Wendat' of Great Lake region, like Iroquois, were farmers and hunters
 - ii. 'Cree and Dene' of Northwest were hunter-gatherers
 - iii. 'Sioux' were nomadic following bison (buffalo) herd
 - iv. 'Inuit' lived off arctic. Preserved fish by drying and smoking
- b. Large number of aboriginals die when Europeans arrive due to some diseases (lack of immu)
- c. In first 200 years, aboriginal and Europeans set up stronger foundation of Canada

2- First Europeans:

- Vikings
 - o Vikings from Iceland colonized Greenland 1,000 years ago also reached Labrador and the Island of Newfoundland
 - o l'Anse aux Meadows is world heritage site (which has their remains)

- **John Cabot**

- o John Cabot (Italian moved to England) exploration began in **1497**.
- o the first to draw a map of Canada's East Coast.
an Italian immigrant to England,
- o was the first to map Canada's Atlantic shore, setting foot on Newfoundland or Cape Breton Island in 1497 and claiming the New Founde Land for England
- o English settlement began from **1610**

- **Jacques Cartier**

- o Between **1534 and 1542**, Jacques Cartier made 3 voyages across Atlantic, claiming land for King Francis I of France
 - o Cartier heard two captured guides speak a word 'Kanata' meaning 'village'
 - o By **1550**, word 'Canada' begin appearing on maps
- First European to explore the St. Lawrence River and to set eyes on present-day Québec City and Montreal

Royal New France

- a. In **1604**, first European settlement north of Florida set up by French explorers (**Pierre de Monts** and **Samuel Champlain**) in St Croix Island - present day Maine
- b. Second settlement at Port Royal, in Acadia (**Nova Scotia**)
- c. In **1608**, **Samuel Champlain** built a fortress now '**Quebec city**'
- d. French and Iroquois battled for a century. Made peace in **1701**.
- e. French & Aboriginal - 'fur' trade driven by demand for 'beaver pelts' in Europe
- f. Leaders like **Jean Talon**, **Bishop Laval**, **Count Frontenac** built a **French empire** in North America from Hudson Bay to Gulf of Mexico
- g. **Count Frontenac** refused to surrender to English in 1690
- h. **Sir Guy Carleton** (Lord Dorchester), as Governor of Quebec, defended the rights of the Canadiens, defeated an American military invasion of Quebec in 1775, and supervised the Loyalist migration to Nova Scotia and Quebec in 1782-83.

Struggle for continent

- a. In **1670**, **King Charles II of England** granted Hudson Bay Company exclusive right trading rights over the watershed draining in Hudson Bay.

- b. For next 100 years, Hudson Bay competed with Montreal based traders
- c. In **1700s** France and Britain fought for power over North America.
- d. In **1759**, Britain defeated French in Battle of Plains of Abraham in Quebec city, ending French empire. Commanders of both armies were killed (Brigadier James and Marquis)

Province of Quebec

- a. After 1759 war, Britain re-named the colony to 'Province of Quebec'
- b. French speaking Catholics (Canadiens) preserved their culture in protestant-ruled British empire

Quebec Act of 1774

- a. To better govern the French Roman Catholic majority, the British Parliament passed the Quebec Act of 1774.
- b. One of the constitutional foundations of Canada, the Quebec Act accommodated the principles of British institutions to the reality of the province.
- c. *It allowed religious freedom for Catholics and permitted them to hold public office, a practice not then allowed in Britain.***
- d. The Quebec Act restored French civil law while maintaining British criminal law.

United Empire Loyalists

- a. In 1776, the 13 British colonies to the south of Quebec declared independence and formed the United States. North America was again divided by war.
- b. More than 40,000 people loyal to the Crown, called "Loyalists," fled the oppression of the American Revolution to settle in Nova Scotia and Quebec.
- c. **Joseph Brant** led thousands of Loyalist Mohawk Indians into Canada.
- d. The Loyalists came from Dutch, German, British, Scandinavian, Aboriginal and other origins and from Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Jewish, Quaker, and Catholic religious backgrounds.
- e. About 3,000 black Loyalists, freedmen and slaves, came north seeking a better life.
- f. In turn, in 1792, some black Nova Scotians, who were given poor land, moved on to establish Freetown, Sierra Leone (West Africa), a new British colony for freed slaves.

Beginnings of Democracy

- a) First representative assembly elected in **Halifax, NS 1758**
- b) Followed by **Prince Edward Island – 1773, New Brunswick – 1785**
- c) **Constitutional Act of 1791** divided Province of Quebec into:
 - i. **Upper Canada** (Ontario) - mainly loyalist, Protestant and English speaking
 - ii. **Lower Canada** (Quebec) – Catholic and French speaking
- d) Act granted first time legislative assemblies elected by people.
- e) Name Canada became official.
- f) Atlantic colonies and two Canadas known as British North America.

Abolition of Slavery

- a. In **1793**, Upper Canada led by John Simcoe moved towards abolition of slavery
- b. In **1807** British Parliament prohibited buying and selling of slaves
- c. In **1833**, Slavery was abolished throughout British Empire
- d. Thousands of slaves escaped USA followed “North Star” and settled in Canada via Underground Railroad (a Christian anti-slavery network)
- e. **Mary Ann Shadd Cary** was outspoken activist in the movement to abolish slavery in the U.S.A. In 1853 she became the first woman publisher in Canada, helping to found and edit The Provincial Freeman, a weekly newspaper dedicated to anti-slavery, black immigration to Canada, temperance (urging people to drink less alcohol) and upholding British rule.
- f. **Lieutenant Colonel John Graves Simcoe** was Upper Canada's first Lieutenant Governor and founder of the City of York (now Toronto).

CANADIAN ECONOMY

- 1. Hudson's Bay company traded in Fort Garry (Winnipeg), Fort Edmonton, Fort Langley (Vancouver) and Fort Victoria (then these places become today's cities)
- 2. Montreal stock exchange opened in **1832**
- 3. Canada's economy based on farming and exporting (fur, fish and timber)

WAR OF 1812

- a. After the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte's fleet in the Battle of Trafalgar (1805), the Royal Navy ruled the waves. The British Empire, which included Canada, fought to resist Bonaparte's bid to dominate Europe.
- b. This led to American resentment at British interference with their shipping. Believing it would be easy to conquer Canada, the United States launched an invasion in June 1812. The Americans were mistaken. Canadian volunteers and First Nations, including Shawnee led by Chief Tecumseh, supported British soldiers in Canada's defence.
- c. In July, **Major-General Sir Isaac Brock** captured Detroit but was killed while defending against an American attack at Queenston Heights, near Niagara Falls, a battle the Americans lost.
- d. In 1813, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry** and 460 soldiers, mostly French Canadiens, turned back 4,000 American invaders at Châteauguay, south of Montreal.
- e. In 1813 the Americans burned Government House and the Parliament Buildings in York (now Toronto).
- f. In retaliation in 1814, **Major-General Robert Ross** led an expedition from Nova Scotia that burned down the White House and other public buildings in Washington, D.C. Ross died in battle soon afterwards and was buried in Halifax with full military honours.
- g. HMS Shannon, a Royal Navy frigate, leads the captured USS Chesapeake into Halifax harbour, 1813. There were also naval battles on the Great Lakes. Major General Sir Isaac Brock and Chief Tecumseh. Together, British troops, First Nations and Canadian volunteers defeated an American invasion in 1812–14.
- h. By 1814, the American attempt to conquer Canada had failed. The British paid for a costly Canadian defense system, including the Citadels at Halifax and Québec City, the naval drydock at Halifax and Fort Henry at Kingston—today popular historic sites.
- i. The present-day Canada-U.S.A. border is partly an outcome of the War of 1812, which ensured that Canada would remain independent of the United States.
- j. The Duke of Wellington sent some of his best soldiers to defend Canada in 1814. He then chose Bytown (Ottawa) as the endpoint of the Rideau Canal, part of a network of forts to prevent the U.S.A. from invading Canada again. Wellington, who defeated Napoleon in 1815, therefore played a direct role in founding the national capital.

- k. In 1813, **Laura Secord**, pioneer wife and mother of five children, made a dangerous 19-mile (30-km) journey on foot to warn **Lieutenant James Fitzgibbon** of a planned American attack. Her bravery contributed to victory at the Battle of Beaver Dams. She is recognized as a **heroine** to this day

REBELLIONS OF 1837-1838

- a. In the 1830s, reformers in Upper and Lower Canada believed that progress toward full democracy was too slow. Some believed Canada should adopt American republican values or even try to join the United States.
- b. When armed rebellions occurred in 1837–38 in the area outside Montreal and in Toronto, the rebels did not have enough public support to succeed. They were defeated by British troops and Canadian volunteers. A number of rebels were hanged or exiled; some exiles later returned to Canada.
- c. **Lord Durham**, an English reformer sent to report on the rebellions, recommended that Upper and Lower Canada be merged and given responsible government.
- d. *This meant that the ministers of the Crown must have the support of a majority of the elected representatives in order to govern.*
- e. Controversially, Lord Durham also said that the quickest way for the Canadiens to achieve progress was to assimilate into English-speaking Protestant culture.
- f. This recommendation demonstrated a complete lack of understanding of French Canadians, who sought to uphold the distinct identity of French Canada.
- g. Some reformers, including **Sir Étienne-Paschal Taché and Sir George-Étienne Cartier**, later became **Fathers of Confederation**, as did a former member of the voluntary government militia in Upper Canada, **Sir John A. Macdonald**.
- h. **Sir George-Etienne Cartier** was key architect of Confederation, led Quebec into Confederation and helped negotiate entry of NWT, Manitoba & BC into Canada.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN 1840

Responsible government refers to **a government that is responsible to the people**. It takes the form of a Cabinet that depends on the support of an elected assembly, rather than a monarch or their representatives. Responsible government first appeared in Canada in the 1830s. It became an important part of Confederation.

This meant that the ministers of the Crown must have the support of a majority of the elected representatives in order to govern.

- a. In **1840**, upper and lower Canada were **united** to form a 'province of Canada'
- b. Sir **Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine**, **Robert Baldwin**, and **Joseph Howe** in NS worked to form a responsible government
- c. Nova Scotia (first British North American colony) attained first responsible government status in **1847-1848**
- d. Current system: If a government loses a confidence in assembly, it must resign.
- e. **La Fontaine** (champion of democracy and French language rights) became first leader of responsible government in Canada (similar to a prime mins) in Canada in **1849**
- f. In **1848-49** the governor of United Canada Lord **Elgin** with encouragement from London introduced responsible government.

CONFEDERATION

*Confederation refers to the **process of federal union** in which the British North American colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Province of Canada joined together to form the Dominion of Canada. Their work resulted in the British North America Act, Canada's Constitution*

- From **1864 to 1867**, representatives of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and province of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) worked to establish a new country.
- 'These men are known as **'fathers of the confederation'**
- They created two levels of government: Federal and provincial
- Sir **Leonard Tilley** from New Brunswick in **1864** gave a name '**Dominion of Canada**' (reference bible – dominion from sea to sea and from rivers to the end of the earth')
- "Dominion of Canada": **Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec**
- British Parliament passed 'British North America Act 1867'.
- Dominion of Canada was officially **born** on **1 July 1867**
- **Until** July 1, 1982 it was celebrated as 'Dominion of Canada'. **Since 1 July 1982**, it is celebrated as '**Canada Day**'
- **NFL** was last **province** to be added in **1949** and **Nunavut** was last **territory** added in **1999**.
- Canada's First prime minister - Sir **John A McDonald** in **1867**
- Born in **Scotland** on **January 11, 1815** is a Sir John A McDonald day, He was a lawyer in Kingston, Ontario

- **\$10** bill has his portrait
- **King George V**, who assigned Canada's national colours (white and red) in 1921, the colors of our national flag today

Expansion of the Dominion

1867 – Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick

1870 – Manitoba, Northwest Territories

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

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (North West Mounted Police)

- When Canada took northwest region from Hudson Bay company **in 1869**, the **12,000 Metis** of Red River were not consulted
- In response, **Louis Reil** seized **Fort Gary (Winnipeg)**
- Ottawa** sent soldiers in **1870** to take Fort Gary
- When Louis fled to US, Canada established a new province "**Manitoba**"
- Louis was elected Parliament, but **never took** the seat.
- In **1885**, second uprising happened in **Saskatchewan**, which led to trial of Louis and execution for high treason.
- Louis Reil** is seen as defender of Metis rights and **father of Manitoba**
- Prime Minister **John Macdonald** established North West Mounted Police (now RCMP) in **1873** to pacify the west. **Regina** became headquarter of RCMP
- The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP or "the Mounties") are the national police force and one of Canada's best-known symbols
- Major General **Sam Steele** was RCMP officer, he was frontier officer and loyal to the Queen.

RAILWAY FROM SEA TO SEA

- a. **British Columbia** joined Canada in **1871** after Ottawa promised to build a railway to west coast
- b. Canadian Pacific Railway symbolize UNITY, joining Canada from Sea to Sea.
- c. On **November 7, 1885**, a powerful symbol of unity was completed when Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona), the Scottish-born director of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), drove the last spike.
- d. Canadian Pacific Railways was **built by European and American Investors**
- e. **Workers** were **European** and **16000 Chinese labor**
- f. Afterwards **Chinese** were subject to **discrimination**, including '**Head Tax**' a race based entry free to train rides
- g. Government of Canada **apologized** in **2006** for discrimination against Chinese workers.

MOVING WESTWARD

- a. Around **1900, 1 million American and British** immigrated to Canada
- b. Sir **Wilfred Laurier** became **First French speaking Canadian Prime Minister**
- c. Sir Wilfred Laurier picture is on **\$5 bill**

First World War:

- a. Most Canadians were proud to be part of the British Empire. Over 7,000 volunteered to fight in the South African War (1899–1902), popularly known as the Boer War, and over 260 died.
- b. In 1900, Canadians took part in the battles of Paardeberg ("Horse Mountain") and Lillfontein, victories that strengthened national pride in Canada.
- c. When Germany attacked Belgium and France in 1914 and Britain declared war, Ottawa formed the Canadian Expeditionary Force (later the Canadian Corps).
- d. More than 600,000 Canadians served in the war, most of them volunteers, out of a total population of eight million.
- e. On the battlefield, the Canadians proved to be tough, innovative soldiers. Canada shared in the tragedy and triumph of the Western Front.

- f. The Canadian Corps captured Vimy Ridge in April 1917, with 10,000 killed or wounded, securing the Canadians' reputation for valour as the "shock troops of the British Empire."
- g. April 9 is celebrated as Vimy Day.
- h. Regrettably, from 1914 to 1920, Ottawa interned over 8,000 former Austro-Hungarian subjects, mainly Ukrainian men, as "enemy aliens" in 24 labour camps across Canada, even though Britain advised against the policy.
- i. In 1918, under the command of **General Sir Arthur Currie**, Canada's greatest soldier, the Canadian Corps advanced alongside the French and British Empire troops in the last hundred days.
- j. These included the victorious Battle of Amiens on August 8, 1918—which the Germans called "the black day of the German Army"—followed by Arras, Canal du Nord, Cambrai and Mons.
- k. With Germany and Austria's surrender, the war ended in the Armistice on November 11, 1918.
- l. In total 60,000 Canadians were killed and 170,000 wounded. The war strengthened both national and imperial pride, particularly in English Canada.
- m. A Maple leaf cap badge from the First World War. Canada's soldiers began using the maple leaf in the 1850s.
- n. The **Battle of Vimy Ridge** on April 9, 1917, the first British victory of the First World War.
- o. **Agnes Macphail**, a farmer and teacher, became the first woman MP in 1921.

WOMEN GET TO VOTE:

- a. **Women's suffrage movement** – effort by women to achieve right to vote.
- b. **Dr Emily Stowe** was the **founder & first** Canadian woman to **practice medicine in Canada**.
- c. In **1916 Manitoba** was the **first province** in Canada to **allow Women a right to vote**
- d. **Federal Government** in **1917** gave women a **right to vote in federal elections (1st to nurses at front line in war then women related to men in active wartime service)**
- e. In **1918**, most Canadian female citizens over age of 21 were **granted** a right to vote
- f. **Agnes Macphail** – **first** woman MP IN 1921

- g. **Quebec** granted a right to vote **in 1940**
- h. **Marie Therese Casgrain**- leader in the fight for women' right to vote and first woman to lead a political party in Canada.
- i. **Sir Robert Borden** – 1917, gave women the right to vote in federal elections - first to nurses at the battle front, then to women who were related to men in active wartime service.

Remembrance Day: red poppy

- a. Remembrance Day is celebrated on **11th of November**.
- b. Observe a moment of silence on **11th hour of the 11th month for 1** million brave men and women and **110,000** who had given their lives
- c. Lt Colonel **John McCrae** composed poem "**In Flanders Fields**" in 1915

Between the Wars

- a. Stock market crash in **1929** led to the **Great Depression** or the "**Dirty Thirties**."
- b. Unemployment reached **27%** in **1933**
- c. **Bank of Canada** was established in **1934**
- d. Immigration dropped and refugees turned away (including Jews fleeing Germany) in **1939**
- e. The Bank of Canada, a central bank to manage the money supply and bring stability to the financial system, was created in 1934. Immigration dropped and many refugees were turned away, including Jews trying to flee Nazi Germany in 1939.
- f. **Phil Edwards** was a Canadian track and field champion. Born in British Guiana, he won bronze medals for Canada in the 1928, 1932 and 1936 Olympics, then graduated from McGill University Medical School. He served as a captain in the Canadian Army during the Second World War and, as a Montreal doctor, became an expert in tropical diseases

Second World War:

- a. Second world war began in **1939** when Hitler invaded Poland and most of Europe
- b. More than 1 million Canadians served in World War II, **out of** population **of 11.5 million**
- c. Losses:
 - a. **44,000** soldiers were **killed** in World War II.
 - b. **1941** : Unsuccessful defense of Hong Kong
 - c. **1942**: Failed raid on Dieppe of coast of France

d. Royal Canadian Air Force:

- a. **130,000** crew men were trained in Canada under British Commonwealth Air Training plan
- b. The Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) took part in the Battle of Britain and provided a high proportion of Commonwealth aircrew in bombers and fighter planes over Europe

e. Royal Canadian Navy:

- a. Protected merchants ships against the German submarines – Battle of Atlantic
- b. At the end of WWII, Canada had **3rd largest Navy in the world**

f. Pacific War :

- a. **Japan** invaded the Aleutian Islands and attacked a lighthouse in Vancouver Island, launched fire balloons over B.C. and the Prairies, grossly maltreated Canadian prisoners of war captured at Hong Kong
- b. Japan **surrendered** on **14 August 1945** – the end of 4 years of war in Pacific.
- c. Regrettably, the state of war and public opinion in B.C. led to the forcible relocation of Canadians of Japanese origin by the federal government and the sale of their property without compensation.
- d. This occurred even though the military and the RCMP told Ottawa that they posed little danger to Canada.
- e. The Government of Canada apologized in 1988 for wartime wrongs and compensated the victims.

D-day - June 6, 1944:

- a. **Jun 6, 1944** – Epic invasion of '**Normandy**' in Northern France
- b. 15,000 Canadian troops captured **June Beach** from German army
- c. 1 in 10 Allied forces were Canadian
- d. Canadian army liberated **Italy in 1943-1944**
- e. Canadian army liberated **Netherlands in 1944-1945**
- f. Canadian army helped force Germans surrender of **May 8, 1945** bringing to an end six years of war in Europe.

MODERN CANADA

- a. Trade and economic growth:
 - i. Postwar Canada enjoyed record prosperity and material progress.
 - ii. The world's restrictive trading policies in the Depression era were opened up by such treaties as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), now the World Trade Organization (WTO).
 - iii. **Oil** was discovered in **1947** in **Alberta**
 - iv. In **1951**, majority of Canadians were able to afford **food, shelter and clothing**

- v. Canada Health Act covers basic coverage
- vi. **Unemployment insurance** was **introduced** first in 1940 by federal government
- vii. **Old age security** was devised in **1927**
- viii. **Canada and Quebec pension plans** devised in **1965**

b. International Engagement:

- i. **In cold war**, Canada joined North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)- military alliance
- ii. Canada joined US in North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)
- iii. Canada has participated in various international peace missions including Egypt, Cyprus and Haiti, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan
- iv. The world's restrictive trading policies in the Depression era were opened up by such treaties as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), now the World Trade Organization (WTO).

c. Canada and Quebec:

- i. Quebec had an era of rapid change in 1960s known as '**Quiet revolution**'. Many Quebecers sought to separate from Canada. The movement was defeated in a referendum in province in **1980**. The second referendum in **1995** was also defeated
- ii. In **1963** parliament developed '**Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Bi-culturalism**'. This leads to **Official Language Act of 1969**, which guarantees **English and French services in Federal Government across Canada**
- iii. In **1982**, Canadian constitution was amended **without** agreement of Quebec
- iv. In **1970**, Canada helped found **La Francophonie**, an international association of French-speaking countries.

d. Changing society

- The idea of multiculturalism, as a result of 19th- and 20th century immigration, gained a new impetus.
- **1948 – Japanese Canadians** were given a right to vote
- **1960 – Aboriginal people** were given right to vote
- Today every citizen over the age of 18 can vote
- **Refugees:**
 - **37,000 Hungarian** fled in **1956**
 - **1975 Vietnam war – 50,000** sought refuge in Canada

e. Arts and culture in Canada

- Men and women of letters included

Stephen Leacock - humorist,
Louis Hémon - writer

Sir Charles G.D. Roberts - poet
Pauline Johnson – poet/author
Émile Nelligan - poet
Robertson Davies - novelist, playwright, critic, journalist
Margaret Laurence - novelist
Mordecai Richler - writer

- Musicians such as **Sir Ernest MacMillan and Healey Willan** won renown in Canada and abroad.
- Writers such as **Joy Kogawa, Michael Ondaatje and Rohinton Mistry** have diversified Canada's literary experience.
- Canada best known for **Group of Seven 1920** who developed style of painting to capture rugged wilderness landscapes.
- Also sometimes known as the **Algonquin School**, the **Group of Seven** was a group of **Canadian landscape painters** from 1920 to 1933, originally consisting of **Franklin Carmichael, Lawren Harris, Alexander Young Jackson, Frank Johnston, Arthur Lismer and, James Edward Harvey**
- **Emily Carr** painted the forests and Aboriginal artifacts of the West Coast.
- **Les Automatistes** of Quebec were pioneers of modern abstract art in the 1950s, most notably **Jean-Paul Riopelle**.
- Quebec's **Louis-Philippe Hébert** was a celebrated sculptor of historical figures.
- **Kenojuak Ashevak** pioneered modern Inuit art with etchings, prints and soapstone sculptures.
- The films of **Denys Arcand** have been popular in Quebec and across the country, and have won international awards.
- Other noteworthy Canadian filmmakers include **Norman Jewison and Atom Egoyan**. Canadian television has had a popular following.
- **Basketball** was invented by **James Naismith** in **1891**
- **Wayne Gretzky** – one of the greatest hockey player
- In **1996**, **Donovan Bailey** became world record sprinter & **double** gold medalist.
- **Chantal Petitclerc** became world champion **wheelchair racer** & **Paralympic** gold medalist.
- In **1980** **Terry Fox** (lost one leg to cancer at 18 age) ran a marathon '**Marathon of Hope**' to **raise money for cancer research**
- In **1985**, **Rick Hansen** circle globe in wheel chair to raise awareness for **spinal cord research**

- **Mark Tewksbury**, Olympic gold medallist and prominent activist for gay and lesbian Canadians
- In 1972, **Paul Henderson** scored the winning goal for Canada in the Canada-Soviet Summit Series. This goal is often referred to as “the goal heard around the world” and is still remembered today as an important event in both sports and cultural history
- **Catriona Le May Doan** carries the flag after winning a gold medal in speed skating at the 2002 Olympic Winter Games
- **Marshall McLuhan** - Canadian Philosopher and pioneer thinker who is known for the **“medium is the message”**.
- **Harold Innis** is also pioneer thinker and known for Communication Theory.
- **Since 1989**, Canadian astronauts have participated in space exploration , often using Canadian built ‘**canadarm**’

Noble Prize winners:

- Gerhard Herzberg**
 - a refugee from Nazi Germany
 - physicist known for his work about electronic structure and geometry of molecules.
- Sidney Altman** – molecular biologist/ developmental biology
- Richard Taylor** – Physicist/ Inelastic scattering of electrons- quark model
- Michael Smith** – Biochemist/ mutagenesis
- Bertram Brockhouse** – Physicist/ neutron spectroscopy

GREAT CANADIAN DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

- **Alexander Graham Bell** – idea of telephone in summer house in Canada
- **Joseph-Armand Bombardier** – invented snowmobile
- **Sir Sandford Fleming** – invented world system of standardized time zones
- **Mathew Evans and Henry Woodward** – invented first electric blub, later sold to Thomas Edison
- **Reginald Fessenden** – invention of **radio**, sending first wireless voice message around the world
- **Dr. Wilder Penfield** —was a pioneering brain surgeon at McGill University in Montreal, and was known as “the greatest living Canadian.”

- **Dr. John A. Hopps** — invented the first cardiac pacemaker, used today to save the lives of people with heart disorders.
- **SPAR Aerospace / National Research Council** — invented the Canadarm, a robotic arm used in outer space.
- **Mike Lazaridis and Jim Balsillie** — of Research in Motion (RIM) — a wireless communications company known for its most famous invention, the BlackBerry.

HOW CANADIANS GOVERN

- There are three key facts about Canada's system of government: our country is a ***federal state, a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy***.
- In our federal state, the federal government takes responsibility for matters of national and international concern.
- Federalism allows different provinces to adopt policies tailored to their own populations and gives provinces the flexibility to experiment with new ideas and policies.

Federal state:

- 1- Responsibility of Federal and provincial governments were defined **in 1867** 'British North America Act', now known as '**Constitution Act, 1867**'
- 2- **Federal government** responsible for:
 - a. National Defense
 - b. Foreign policy
 - c. Interprovincial trade & communications
 - d. Currency
 - e. Navigation
 - f. Criminal Justice
 - g. Citizenship
 - h. Aboriginal affairs
 - i. International Trade
- 3- **Provincial government** responsible for:
 - a. Municipal government
 - b. Education
 - c. Health
 - d. Natural resources
 - e. Property & Civil rights
 - f. Highways
 - g. Policing (**Ontario & Quebec**)
- 4- **Federal government and province share** jurisdiction over:
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Immigration
 - c. Environment

5- **Municipal government:**

- a. Social and community health
- b. Recycling programs
- c. Transportation and utilities
- d. Snow removal
- e. Policing
- f. Firefighting
- g. Emergency services

6- Every province has its own **Legislative Assembly**

7- **3 Northern provinces** are small, and they don't have status of provinces, but their government and assemblies carry out many of the same functions.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS

- There are federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments in Canada.
- The responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments were defined in 1867 in the **British North America Act**, now known as the **Constitution Act, 1867**.
- In our federal state, the federal government takes responsibility for matters of national and international concern. These include defense, foreign policy, interprovincial trade and communications, currency, navigation, criminal law and citizenship.
- The provinces are responsible for municipal government, education, health, natural resources, property and civil rights, and highways. The federal government and the provinces share jurisdiction over agriculture and immigration.
- Federalism allows different provinces to adopt policies tailored to their own populations, and gives provinces the flexibility to experiment with new ideas and policies.

Canadians vote in elections for the people they want to represent them in the House of Commons. In each election, voters may re-elect the same members of the House of Commons or choose new ones. Members of the House of Commons are also known as members of Parliament or MPs.

An electoral district is a geographical area represented by a member of Parliament (MP). The citizens in each electoral district elect one MP who sits in the House of Commons to represent them, as well as all Canadians.

Canadian citizens who are 18 years old or older may run in a federal election. The people who run for office are called candidates. There can be many candidates in an electoral district.

The people in each electoral district vote for the candidate and political party of their choice. The candidate who receives the most votes become the MP for that electoral district.

- a. Federal Elections held **3rd Monday of October every 4 years**
- b. Canada is divided into **308** (338- not in the book) **electoral districts**, also known as '**ridings**' or '**constituencies**'
- c. **Who can vote:**
 1. **Canadian citizen**
 2. **At least 18 years of age on voting day**
 3. **On the list of voters'** (*Election Canada produces "voters list" from 'National Register of Electors'*)
- d. Concept of '**Secret Vote**' is followed at the elections (**secret ballot**)

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY:

- 1- People **elect** members to the :
 - a. **House of Common in Ottawa** (elected members called '**Member of Parliament**') and to the provincial and territorial legislatures
 - b. **Provincial and territorial legislature** (elected members called 'Members of Legislative Assembly', 'Members of the National Assembly', or the 'Members of Provincial Parliaments')
 - c. Cabinet ministers are responsible to the elected representatives, which means they must retain the "confidence of the House" and have to resign if they are defeated in a nonconfidence vote.
- 2- These **elected members** (representatives) are responsible for **passing laws, approving and monitoring expenses**, and **keeping government accountable**
- 3- Parliament has **3 parts**:
 - a. Sovereign (King or Queen)
 - b. Senate
 - c. House of Common
- 4- Provincial legislatures **comprise** :
 - a. the Lieutenant General

b. and the elected Assembly

5- In Federal Government

a. A Prime Minister select **cabinet ministers** and is responsible for the operations and policy of the government.

6- House of common: is a representative chamber

- a. Elected by people and whose member are called **Members of Parliament**
- b. Elected **every 4 years**

7- **Senate:**

- a. Appointed by **Governor General on the advice of Prime Minister**
- b. Senators serve **until age of 75**

NOTE: *Both the House of Commons and the Senate consider and review bills (proposals for new laws). No bill can become law in Canada until it has been passed by both chambers and has received royal assent, granted by the Governor General on behalf of the Sovereign.*

8- **Law making process:**

- a. House of Common:
 - i. First reading - read
 - ii. Second reading - debated
 - iii. Committee Stage – committee studies the bill
 - iv. Report stage – members make amendments
 - v. Third reading – members debate and vote on the bill
- b. Senate – follows same process as House of Commons
- c. Royal Assent – Bill received royal assent (Governor General grant on behalf of sovereign) after being passed by both houses

9- **Constitutional Monarchy:**

As a constitutional monarchy, Canada's Head of State is a hereditary Sovereign (Queen or King), who reigns in accordance with the **Constitution: the rule of law**.

The Sovereign is a part of Parliament, playing an important, nonpartisan role as the focus of citizenship and allegiance, most visibly during royal visits to Canada.

The Royal Family's example of lifelong service to the community is an encouragement for citizens to give their best to their country.

There is a clear distinction in Canada between the head of state—**the Sovereign**—and the head of government—the **Prime Minister**, who directs the governing of the country.

a. **Head of State:**

- i. **Queen** or King, reigns in accordance with the *Constitution- the rule of law*
- ii. Her Majesty is a symbol of Canadian sovereignty, a guardian of constitutional freedom, and reflection of history
- iii. Canada is linked with **53** other commonwealth nations including Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Spain, Thailand, Japan

b. Head of Government:

- i. Prime Minister actually directs the governing of the country

c. Governor General:

- i. Represents the Sovereign (King or Queen)
- ii. Appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of Prime Minister
- iii. Appointment **for 5 years**

d. Lieutenant General:

- i. It represents the Sovereign in provincial level.
- ii. In each of 10 provinces, Lieutenant General is **appointed by** Governor General on the advice of Prime Minister
- iii. Appointment **for 5 years**

e. Premier:

- i. In **provinces**, 'premier' **plays as the role of** the prime minister in federal government

f. 'Commissioner'

- i. In 3 **territories**, 'commissioner' represents the federal government and plays a ceremonial role

After elections:

- After an election, *the leader of the political party with the most seats in the House of Commons* is **invited** by the Governor General to form the government.
- After being appointed by the Governor General, the leader of this party becomes the **Prime Minister**.
- If the party in power holds **at least half of the seats in the House of Commons**, this is called a **majority government**.

- If the party in power holds **less than half of the seats in the House of Commons**, this is called a **minority government**.
- The Prime Minister and the party in power run the government as long as they have the support or confidence of the majority of the MPs.
- When the House of Commons votes on a major issue such as the budget, this is considered a matter of confidence.
- If a majority of the members of the House of Commons vote against a major government decision, the party in power is defeated, which usually results in the Prime Minister asking the Governor General, on behalf of the Sovereign, to call an election.
- The Prime Minister **chooses** the ministers of the Crown, most of them from among members of the House of Commons.
- **Cabinet ministers** are responsible for running the federal government departments.
- The Prime Minister and the Cabinet ministers are called the Cabinet and they make important decisions about how the country is governed.
 - a. They prepare the budget and propose most new laws. Their decisions can be questioned by all members of the House of Commons.
- **The other parties that are not in power are known as opposition parties.**
- The opposition party with the most members of the House of Commons is the Official Opposition or Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.
- **The role of opposition parties is to peacefully oppose or try to improve government proposals.**
- There are three major political parties currently represented in the House of Commons: The **Conservative Party, New Democratic Party and Liberal Party**.

OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

- Local or municipal government plays an important role in the lives of our citizens. Municipal governments usually have a council that passes laws called "by-laws" that affect only the local community.
- The council usually includes **a mayor (or a reeve) and councilors or aldermen**.

- Municipalities are normally responsible for urban or regional planning, streets and roads, sanitation (such as garbage removal), snow removal, firefighting, ambulance and other emergency services, recreation facilities, public transit and some local health and social services.
- Most major urban centers have municipal police forces.
- The First Nations have **band chiefs and councilors** who have major responsibilities on First Nations reserves, including housing, schools and other services. There are a number of provincial, regional and national Aboriginal organizations that are a voice for First Nations, Métis and Inuit people in their relationships with the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

Voting Procedures

- Voter information card Electors whose information is in the National Register of Electors will receive a voter information card. This confirms that your name is on the voters' list and states when and where you vote.

JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Justice system found on '**presumption of innocence**' which means '**everyone is innocent until proven guilty**'
- **Due process** – *principle that govt must respect all of legal rights a person is entitled to under law.*
- The **Supreme Court** of Canada is our country's highest court.
- The **Federal Court** of Canada deals with matters concerning the federal government.
- In most provinces there is an appeal court and a trial court, sometimes called the **Court of Queen's Bench or the Supreme Court**. There are also provincial courts for lesser offences, family courts, traffic courts and small claims courts for civil cases involving small sums of money.
 - a. Police:
 1. **RCMP** enforces federal laws throughout Canada and serve as provincial police everywhere **except Ontario and Quebec**
 2. Ontario and Quebec **has** 'provincial police force'
 - b. '**Legal aid services**' provide **free legal services** to those in need

CANADIAN SYMBOLS

a. The Canadian Crown

1. Has been a symbol of State **for 400 years**
2. Canada is a constitutional monarchy on its own right since Queen Victoria's reign.
3. **Queen Elizabeth II** is Queen of Canada **since 1952** (**Gold** Jubilee in 2002 and **Diamond** in 2012)
4. Crown is a symbol of: ***Parliament, Legislature, Courts, Police and Canadian forces***

b. Flags in Canada

1. '**Canadian Red Ensign**' has been Canada's flag for about 100 years until 1965
2. New Canadian flag was raised **first time in 1965**
3. 'Red', 'White', 'Red' pattern comes from **flag of 'Royal Military College in Kingston'** founded **in 1876**
4. '**Union Jack**' is Canada's official 'Royal Flag'

c. Maple Leaf

1. **Maple leaf** was adopted by **French** Canadian in **1700**
2. Appeared on uniform **since 1850**
3. Craved into headstones of fallen soldiers in Canada and abroad
4. The maple leaf is Canada's best-known symbol

d. The Fleur-de-lys (Lilly Flower)

1. Lily flower was **adopted** by **French King in 496**
2. Was symbol of **French Royalty** for more than **1,000 years**
3. **In 1867, Lily flower** was **included** in '**Canadian Red Ensign**'
4. **In 1948, Quebec adopted** its **own flag** based on **cross** and **The Fleur-de-lys**

e. Coat of Arms and Motto

1. 'A Mari Usque Ad Mare' – 'From sea to sea'
2. The '**arms**' contain symbol of England, France, Scotland and Ireland as well maple leaves
3. Today arms can be seen on dollar bills, government documents and public buildings

f. Parliament Buildings

1. Buildings **completed** in **1860**
2. **Centre block** was **destroyed** in **1916** and **rebuilt** in **1922**
3. **Peace tower** was **completed** in **1927** in memory of first world war
4. The **memorial chamber** in Peace tower has '**Book of remembrance**' with a list of soldiers who fell in world war

g. Popular Sport

1. Hockey

- a. Hockey is national **winter** sport.
 - b. Ice Hockey was **developed in 1800s**
 - c. **National Hockey League** plays for '**Stanley cup**' (donated by Lord **Stanley**, the Governor General in **1892**)
 - d. '**Clarkson Cup**' was established in **2005** by **Adrienne Clarkson (26th Governor General)** is awarded for **women's hockey**
2. Canadian football is **second** popular game
 3. Curling, an **ice game** introduced **by Scottish**
 4. Lacrosse , an ancient sport played by **Aboriginals**, is the **official summer sport**
 5. Soccer has the **most registered players** of any game in Canada.

h. The Beaver

1. The Beaver was adopted as sign of '**Hudson Bay Company**'
2. **On '5 cent coin'**, on the **coat of arms** of **Saskatchewan , Alberta, Montreal and Toronto**

i. Canada's Official language

1. **English and French** are **official** languages of Canada
2. You must have adequate knowledge of English **or** French to become a Canadian citizen
3. Adult **above 55 years of age** are **exempt** from this requirement
4. Parliament passed **Official Languages Act in 1969** with 3 objectives
 - a. **Establish equality** between French and English in Parliament, the Government of Canada and institutions subject to the subject to the Act;
 - b. **Maintain/develop** official language **minority** communities
 - c. **Promote equality** of French and English in Canadian Society

j. National Anthem

1. '**O Canada**' was proclaimed as National Anthem **in 1980**
2. It was **first sung** in **Quebec** in **1880**
3. English and French sung **different words** to the anthem
4. **Calixa Lavallee** – composed the music of O Canada
5. **Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier** – lyrics, judge and poet

k. Royal Anthem

1. '**God Save the Queen (or King)**' can be sung **on any occasion**

I. The 'Order of Canada' and Other Honours

1. 'Order of Canada'

- a. Used British honors until 1960s
- b. **Started** honor system with the 'Order of Canada' **in 1967**, the **centennial of confederation**
- c. **Oscar Peterson** – Jazz pianist who receives the Order of Canada

2. 'The Victoria Cross'

- a. **Highest** honor available to Canadians
- b. **Given** to **96** Canadians **since 1854**
- c. Some notable are:
 - i. **Lieutenant Alexander Roberts Dunn**, born in presentday Toronto, served in the British Army in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava (1854) in the **Crimean War**, and was the **first Canadian to be awarded the Victoria Cross**.
 - ii. **Able Seaman William Hall of Horton**, Nova Scotia, whose parents were American slaves, was **the first black man to be awarded the V.C.** for his role in the **Siege of Lucknow** during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
 - iii. **Corporal Filip Konowal**, born in Ukraine, showed exceptional courage in the Battle of Hill 70 in 1917, and became the first member of the Canadian Corps not born in the British Empire to be awarded the V.C.
 - iv. Flying ace **Captain Billy Bishop**, born in Owen Sound, Ontario, earned the V.C. in the Royal Flying Corps during the First World War, and was later an honorary Air Marshal of the Royal Canadian Air Force.
 - v. **Captain Paul Triquet** of Cabano, Quebec, earned the V.C. leading his men and a handful of tanks in the attack on **Casa Berardi** in Italy in 1943 during the Second World War, and was later a Brigadier.
 - vi. **Lieutenant Robert Hampton Gray**, a navy pilot born in Trail, B.C., was killed while bombing and sinking a Japanese warship in August 1945, a few days before the end of the

Second World War and was the **last Canadian to receive the V.C. to date.**

m. National Holidays

1. Jan 1 – New Year's Day
2. Jan 11 – Sir John A McDonald Day
3. April 9 – Vimy Day
4. May 25 - Victoria Day – Monday preceding 25 May (Sovereign's birthday)
5. June 24 - Fete Nationale (Feast of St John the Baptist) (Quebec)
6. July 1- Canada Day
7. Labor day – First Monday of September
8. Thanksgiving day – Second Monday of October
9. Nov 11 – Remembrance Day
10. Nov 20 – Sir. Wilfred Laurier Day
11. 25 Dec – Christmas Day
12. 26 Dec – Boxing Day

Canadian Economy

- a. **In 1988** , Canada **signed** a **free trade** agreement with US
- b. **In 1994**, **Mexico joined** the **broader NAFTA** agreement
- c. Canada **is 1 of top 10 economies**
- d. Canada is **part of G8 group** of industrialized nations (US, Germany, UK, Japan, Italy, France, Russia)
- e. Canada's economy **has 3 main types of industries:**
 - a. **Service industry** – **more than 75%** Canadians work in service industry (banking, communication, retail, tourism, government)
 - b. **Manufacturing industry** – Paper, equipment, aerospace technology, automobiles, machinery, and food. Largest trading partner is the US
 - c. **Natural resources** – forestry, fishing, agriculture, mining, energy; **large % of Canada's exports.**
- f. **Canada's relation with the USA:**
 - a. US is the largest trading partner
 - b. $\frac{3}{4}$ of Canadian exports are destined for the US
 - c. Biggest bilateral trading relationship in the world.

- d. Canada exports billions of dollars worth of energy products, industrial goods, machinery, equipment, automotive, agricultural, fishing and forestry products, and consumer goods every year.
- e. Millions of Canadians and Americans cross every year and in safety what is traditionally known as “the world’s longest undefended border.”
- f. At Blaine in the State of Washington, the Peace Arch, inscribed with the words “children of a common mother” and “brethren dwelling together in unity,” symbolizes our close ties and common interests.

CANADA'S REGIONS

- a. ***Along the southern edge of Canada lies the Canada-United States boundary.*** Both Canada and the U.S.A. are committed to a **safe, secure and efficient frontier.**
- b. Canada's 5 major lakes (**Erie, Superior, Huron, Ontario and Michigan**)
- c. Canada is **2nd largest** country in the world – **10 million square kilometers**
- d. **3 Ocean** links Canada:
 - i. **Atlantic**
 - ii. **Pacific**
 - iii. **Arctic**
- b. Canada has **5 regions**:
 - i. The **Atlantic Provinces**
 - ii. **Central Canada** (Quebec, Ontario)
 - iii. The **Prairies Provinces** (Manitoba, Saskatoon, Alberta)
 - iv. The **West Coast** (British Columbia)
 - v. The **Norther Territories** (Nunavut, Northwest, Yukon)
- c. **National Capital, 'Ottawa'**
 - i. Chosen capital in **1857** by Queen **Victoria**
 - ii. **4th largest metropolitan area**
 - iii. National capital region is **4,700 square kilometers**
- d. Canada has **10 provinces** and **3 territories**
- e. Canada has a **population** of **34 million (37.7 million as of 2020/38,246,108 as of 2021 and ONTARIO – 14, 789, 778)**
- f. **Provinces:**

i. The Atlantic Provinces:

1. NS (**Halifax**), NFL (**St John's**), NB (**Fredericton**), PEI (**Charlottetown**)
2. **Fishing, Farming, Forestry, and mining**
3. Atlantic Ocean brings cool winters and cool humid summers

1. Newfoundland and Labrador

- **Most easterly** point in North America
- Own time zone
- **Oldest colony** of **British Empire**
- Known for its **fisheries, coastal fishing villages & distinct culture**
- Offshore **oil and gas**, are major economic contributor
- **Labrador** has immense **hydro-electric resources**.

2. Prince Edward Islands:

- **Smallest** province, known for **beaches, red soil** and **agriculture** (especially **potatoes**)
- PEI is a **birth place** of **confederation**
- PEI is connected to mainland Canada, by **one of the largest continuous multi-span bridges** in the world, called, '**the confederation bridge**'
- Anne of Green Gables, set in PEI, by Lucy is a much-loved story about adventures of little red-headed orphan girl

3. Nova Scotia:

- **Most populous** Atlantic province **as a gateway** to Canada
- World's **highest tides** in '**bay of fundy**'
- **Shipbuilding, fishing, shipping**
- As Canada's largest east coast port, deep-water and ice-free, the capital, Halifax, has played an important role in Atlantic trade and defense.
- **Home to Canada's largest naval base**
- Long history of **coal mining, forestry** and **agriculture**
- Province's **Celtic and Gaelic traditions** sustain vibrant culture
- Home to **over 700 annual festivals**, including **military tattoo in Halifax**

4. New Brunswick

- Situated in **Appalachian Range**, founded by **United Empire Loyalists**
- **St John River system - second largest river system** on North America's Atlantic coastline

- **Forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining, food processing, tourism**
- **St John** is largest city, port & manufacturing centre
- **Moncton** is principal francophone acadian centre
- **Fredericton** is **historic capital**
- **Only officially bilingual province**
- **1/3rd** population **lives and works in French**
- The province's pioneer Loyalist and French cultural heritage and history come alive in street festivals and traditional music.

Central Canada

- **More than half people** in Canada live in cities & towns near **Great Lakes & St Lawrence river**
- Industrial & manufacturing heartland
- southern Ontario and Quebec have cold winters and warm humid summers.
- **Ontario & Quebec produce more than ¾ qtr** of all manufactured goods.

1. Quebec

- o **8 million** people
- o **¾ speak French** as **first language**
- o Canada's **main producer** of **pulp and paper**
- o Canada's **largest producer** of **hydro-electricity** due to **huge fresh water supply**
- o Leader in **pharma & aeronautics**
- o **Montreal** is Canada's second largest city & second largest mainly French speaking city after Paris.
- o Quebecers are leaders in cutting edge industries such as pharmaceuticals and aeronautics
- o Quebec films, music, literary works and food have international stature, especially in La Francophonie, an association of French-speaking nations

2. Ontario

- **12 million** people; **1/3rd** of **Canada's population**
- **Toronto** is **largest city in Canada** and **main financial centre**
- Mostly work in **service** or **manufacturing industries**
- **Niagara region** known for its **vineyards**, wines and fruit crops
- Founded by United Empire Loyalists, Ontario also has the **largest French speaking people after Quebec**
- **5 great lakes: Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan** and **Superior** (largest fresh water lake in world)

Prairie Provinces

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the Prairie Provinces, rich in energy resources and some of the most fertile farmland in the world. The region is mostly dry, with cold winters and hot summers.

1. Manitoba

- **Agriculture, mining & hydro-electricity**
- **Winnipeg** is populous city whose Exchange District includes **most famous street intersection**, Portage and Main
- Winnipeg's French Quarter, St. Boniface, has Western Canada's largest Francophone community at 45,000.
- **Manitoba is also an important centre of Ukrainian culture**, with 14% reporting Ukrainian origins, and the largest Aboriginal population of any province, at over 15%.

2. Saskatchewan

- Once known as **Breadbasket of the world & Wheat province**
- **40% arable land** & Canada's **largest producer** of **grains** and **oilseeds**
- World's richest deposits of **uranium & potash used in fertilizer**, and **produces oil and natural gas**.
- **Regina** is capital city & **home to training academy of RCMP**
- **Saskatoon** is largest city & headquarters of mining industry and an important educational, research and technology centre.

3. Alberta

- **Most populous prairie province**
- **Alberta & world famous Lake Louise** both **named after Princess Louise Caroline Alberta**, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria
- Alberta has five national parks, including Banff National Park, established in 1885.
- The rugged Badlands house some of the world's richest deposits of prehistoric fossils and dinosaur finds.
- Alberta is the largest producer of oil and gas, and the oil sands in the north are being developed as a major energy source.
- **Banff national park established in 1885**
- Alberta is also renowned for agriculture, especially for the vast cattle ranches that make Canada one of the world's major beef producers.

THE WEST COAST

British Columbia is known for its majestic mountains and as Canada's Pacific gateway. The Port of Vancouver, Canada's largest and busiest, handles billions of dollars in goods traded around the world. Warm airstreams from the Pacific Ocean give the B.C. coast a temperate climate.

British Columbia

- British Columbia (B.C.), on the Pacific coast, is **Canada's westernmost province, with a population of four million.**
- **The Port of Vancouver is our gateway to the Asia-Pacific.**
- About one-half of all the goods produced in B.C. are forestry products, including **lumber, newsprint, and pulp and paper products**—the most valuable forestry industry in Canada. B.C. is also known for mining, fishing, and the fruit orchards and wine industry of the Okanagan Valley.
- B.C. has the most extensive park system in Canada, **with approximately 600 provincial parks.**
- The province's large Asian communities have made Chinese and Punjabi the most spoken languages in the cities after English.
- The capital, Victoria, is a tourist centre and headquarters of the navy's Pacific fleet.

Northern Territories

- The Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon contain one third of Canada's land mass but have a population of only 100,000.
- There are **gold, lead, copper, diamond and zinc mines.** Oil and gas deposits are being developed.
- **The North is often referred to as the "Land of the Midnight Sun" because at the height of summer, daylight can last up to 24 hours.**
- In winter, the sun disappears, and darkness sets in for three months. The Northern territories have long cold winters and short cool summers.
- Much of the North is made up of tundra, the vast rocky Arctic plain. Because of the cold Arctic climate, there are no trees on the tundra and the soil is permanently frozen.
- Some continue to earn a living by hunting, fishing and trapping. Inuit art is sold throughout Canada and around the world.

Yukon

- Thousands of miners came to the Yukon during the Gold Rush of the 1890s, as celebrated in the poetry of Robert W. Service.
- Mining remains a significant part of the economy.
- The White Pass and Yukon Railway opened from Skagway in neighboring Alaska to the territorial capital, Whitehorse in 1900 and provides a spectacular tourist excursion across precipitous passes and bridges.
- **Yukon holds the record for the coldest temperature ever recorded in Canada (-63°C).**

- **Mount Logan, located in the Yukon, is the highest mountain in Canada.** It is named in honour of **Sir William Logan, a world-famous geologist**, born in Montreal in 1798 to Scottish immigrant parents.
- Logan founded and directed the Geological Survey of Canada from 1842 to 1869 and is considered one of Canada's greatest scientists

NWT

- The Northwest Territories (N.W.T.) were originally made up in 1870 from Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory.
- The capital, Yellowknife (population 20,000), is called the "diamond capital of North America."
- More than half the population is Aboriginal (Dene, Inuit and Métis).
- The Mackenzie River, at 4,200 kilometres, is the second-longest river system in North America after the Mississippi and drains an area of 1.8 million square kilometers.

Nunavut

- Nunavut, meaning "**our land**" in Inuktitut, was established in 1999 from the eastern part of the Northwest Territories, including all of the former District of Keewatin.
- The capital is Iqaluit, formerly Frobisher Bay, named after the English explorer **Martin Frobisher**, who penetrated the uncharted Arctic for Queen Elizabeth I in 1576.
- The 19-member Legislative Assembly chooses a premier and ministers by consensus.
- The population is about 85% Inuit, and Inuktitut is an official language and the first language in schools.

THE CANADIAN RANGERS

- Canada's vast north brings security and sovereignty challenges. Dealing with harsh weather conditions in an isolated region, the Canadian Rangers, part of the Canadian Forces Reserves (militia), play a key role.
- Drawing on indigenous knowledge and experience, the Rangers travel by snowmobile in the winter and all-terrain vehicles in the summer from Resolute to the Magnetic North Pole, and keep the flag flying in Canada's Arctic.
- The caribou (reindeer) is popular game for hunters and a symbol of Canada's North

Key Govt People

- Head of State – **Queen Elizabeth II**
- Governor General – **Mary Simon**
- **PM – Justin Trudeau**, Liberal Party
- Lt Governor of Ontario is **Elizabeth Dowesdell** (Currently)

Leaders of Major Political Parties

- **Liberal** – Justin Trudeau
- **Conservative** – Erin O'Toole
- **NDP** – Jagmeet Singh
- **Bloc Quebecois** – Yves Blanchet
- **Green Party** – Amita Kuttner