

Think For Yourself

What does the term *religious freedom* mean to you? How are the Hutterites an example of religious freedom? Do you think the government ever has the right to tell people what religious ideas they should have? Why or why not? Think about whether religious freedom makes Canada a better place in which to live. Discuss your ideas with a partner, then share them with the class.

Find Out

In this chapter, you have read about different groups of immigrants who came to Canada in the past. These included people from China, Black people from the United States, and Hutterites from Europe. Many other groups of people have immigrated to Canada. For example, Doukhobors [DOOK-uh-borzh] came to Canada from Russia, as did Mennonites and Ukrainians. More recently, many newcomers arrived from Iran, a country in the Middle East.

Do a research project on one of these groups. Here are five questions you can use to focus your investigation:

- *When did most of the people in this group come to Canada?*
- *Why did they come?*
- *Where in Canada did most of them settle?*
- *What are two or three traditions or ceremonies belonging to this group?*
- *What contributions have they made to Canadian society?*

Once you have collected your information, decide how you will present it. Use the five questions to organize your ideas under headings.

Looking Back

In this chapter, you saw that Canada is made up of people from many different places. You had a chance to think about the contributions they make to Canadian society. You also learned that newcomers sometimes have to struggle against prejudice.

Do you think it is important for Canada to welcome immigrants from other countries? Why or why not?

Living Together

Think for a moment about the part each person plays in making your school a success. Your teachers lead the classes and organize the learning that goes in the school. The librarian helps you find the books you need. The custodians keep the school clean.

Do you have a role in making the school a success?

A country is something like a school. Every person who lives there has a role in making it an interesting and successful place. We are all different. Each of us has certain talents and backgrounds. Each of us has something unique to contribute to the community.

In this chapter, you can learn about the idea of citizenship. You'll discover how people of many talents, from many backgrounds, live and work together to create a successful country. You can begin to learn in class by discussing what qualities you think make a good citizen.

Working Together

Citizens are people who belong to a community. That community might be as small as your classroom or as large as your country. In both cases, the community is a group and you are a member.

Not everyone who belongs to a community is the same. Think about your class, as an example. Everyone in it is a very different person. But there is one thing you

all share. You are all members of the class. That is your community.

As members of the class, you share something else. You share the *responsibility* to make the group a success. You don't have to agree with everything the group does. Disagreements are part of every community. What makes the community a success is being able to find ways to get along in spite of disagreements.

HOW TO...

Work in a Group

Working in a group means sharing ideas and sharing tasks. Here are some suggestions for making group work successful:

1. Encourage every member of the group to take part in discussions. Don't worry about always getting the right answers. All ideas are useful.
2. Try not to talk too much! Leave time for everyone to contribute. If you exclude someone, you may be excluding some good ideas.
3. When there are a lot of jobs to be done, share them. Use everyone's talents.
4. Even if you disagree with someone, try to understand the other person's idea. You aren't the only person with good ideas. Perhaps there will be some part of the idea that you can agree with.

Try This

One thing that all groups do is welcome their new members. As a country, Canada welcomes newcomers who arrive from other countries to live here. As a class, you welcome new students who have come to join you.

Working in a small group, identify some reasons why a new student might feel unwelcome in your class. Identify things that can be done in each case to make the new student feel more at home. Organize the reasons and solutions in a chart like the one shown here.

Reasons	Solutions
1. <i>newcomer doesn't know anyone in the class</i>	1. <i>appoint an official greeter to make the newcomer at home</i>
2.	2.
3.	3.

In your group, make a poster that could be used to welcome new students.

When all the groups have completed their posters, share your ideas about working in groups with the rest of the class. What are the advantages? What are the disadvantages?



When working in a group, remember to speak up when you have an idea or opinion. Give reasons for what you think.

Citizenship

You began this chapter by discussing the qualities that make a good citizen. Has your experience working in groups helped you to think of other qualities? Now you can consider another question. What does it mean to be a citizen? What rights does a citizen have that a non-citizen doesn't have?

Citizens are people who have full membership in a community. They have all the rights and freedoms that allow them to participate fully in society. Citizens may vote in elections.

They can hold passports. They are allowed to run as candidates in elections. In order to work at some professions, a person must be a citizen. These are some of the advantages of **citizenship**.

But citizenship also brings responsibilities. Citizens are expected to play a role in making their society a success. In time of war, they are sometimes called on to defend their country. They are expected to obey the law, to take part in elections, and to treat other citizens with respect.

A group of new Canadians take the oath of citizenship. If you moved to another country, would you become a citizen there, or would you keep your Canadian citizenship?



This is 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 fulfill my duties as
a Canadian citizen.*

Becoming Canadian

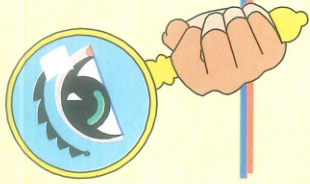
How does someone become a citizen? If you are born in Canada, you become a Canadian citizen automatically. New residents of Canada are welcome to become Canadians too, but first they must live in the country for three years. They must show that they speak either English or French. They must also have some knowledge of Canadian institutions (our laws, practices, and customs). For instance, they must understand the system of

elections and how the government works.

When they are ready, newcomers appear before a judge and swear allegiance, or loyalty, to their new home. They are then granted Canadian citizenship.

This process of becoming Canadian is called **naturalization**. Whether they were born in Canada or were naturalized, all Canadians have the same rights under the law.

Before 1947, Canadians were not actually called *Canadians*. In the law, they were called *British subjects*. In 1947, Parliament passed the Canadian Citizenship Act. For the first time, people who lived in Canada were officially known as Canadians.



A Closer Look

Becoming a Canadian Citizen

Here are the steps a person must follow to become a Canadian citizen.

1. First you must
 - be 18 years of age or older. (Younger people must have someone else apply for them.)
 - have lived in Canada for three out of the previous four years.
 - speak either French or English.
2. You then apply at an office of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.
3. Officials there gather some basic information about all applicants. They make sure that every applicant is in Canada legally and has not been convicted of any crimes.

- know basic information about Canada. (This information is included in a special booklet given to all applicants.)
- pay a fee of \$200.

4. After several months, you will receive a "Notice to Appear." This asks you to come to an office to take your citizenship test. The test checks your knowledge of Canada and your understanding of what citizenship means.

5. If you pass the test, you are asked to come to a special citizenship ceremony to take the oath of citizenship. Then you receive a certificate.

You are now a citizen of Canada.



Rung Thi Nguyen took the oath of citizenship on her 105th birthday.

In Ottawa, and across the country, Canada Day celebrations include a dazzling display of fireworks.



Try This

Here are some questions from the citizenship test. Can you answer them? If you don't know the answers, think of where you could go to gather the information. One good source is an encyclopedia of Canada. Your school library may have this type of reference book.

- *What is the capital city of Canada? What is the capital city of your province?*
- *How many provinces and territories are there in Canada?*
- *Canada has two official languages. What are they?*
- *What day of the year is Canada Day?*
- *How old must you be to vote in a national election?*

Why do you think it is important for would-be citizens to know this information? Is there other information that you think is important for them to know?

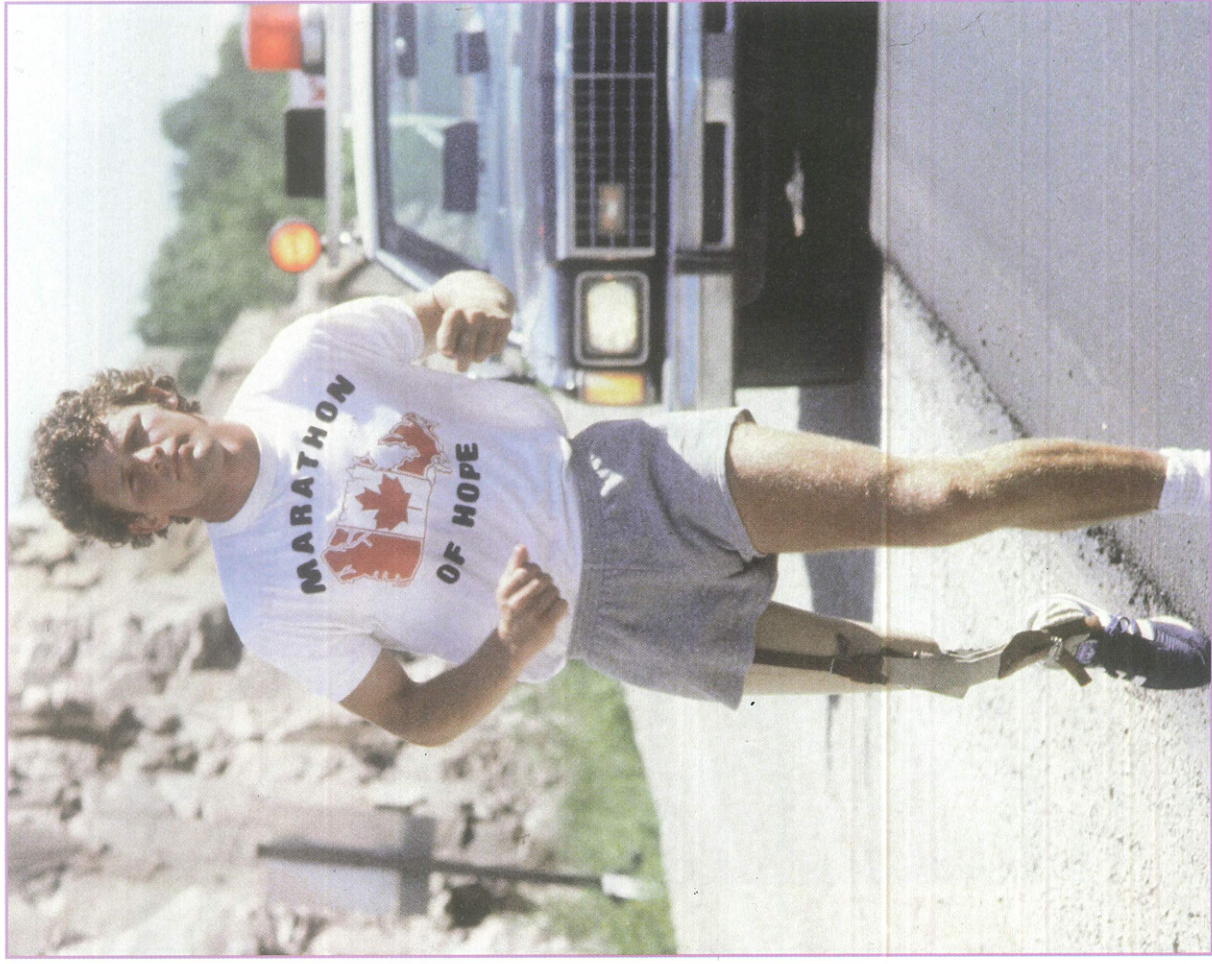
What Is a Hero?

Some citizens make special contributions to their communities. They are called heroes because they have

accomplished something important. Usually, their accomplishments benefit the whole community. When Terry Fox made his run across Canada, he was doing it to raise money to fight cancer. Everyone admired his courage.

Who would you consider to be your heroes: a sports star; a scientist who made a great discovery; an astronaut who flew to the moon; or a soldier who won a medal for bravery in the war? These are all examples of heroes.

We honour heroes for their bravery or their special deeds. Heroes show the best that is in all of us. They also play an important role in their communities.

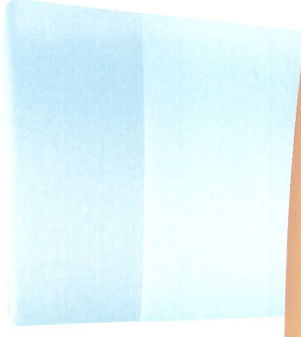


Terry Fox attempted to run across Canada in 1980. After he ran 5373 kilometres, cancer spread to his lungs, and he was forced to stop. Terry raised millions of dollars for cancer research. Every year a fundraising run in his name brings in more money. Terry Fox made a difference in the lives of all Canadians.

Try This

Why not build a hero sandwich? Draw the outline of a sandwich. Find words in magazines or newspapers that you think describe a hero. Cut out the words and paste them into your drawing.

What qualities do you think a hero must possess?



The Medal of Bravery is given by the governor general to honour acts of extreme bravery. Special medals are one way we recognize our heroes. Can you think of any other ways?



Everyone Has Heroes

Heroes come from all backgrounds and from every community. They might be celebrities, but they are just as likely to be someone living next door. Not all heroes are famous. Terry Fox was just a young student when he decided to make his run. Everyone is capable of being a hero.

TOMMY PRINCE: WAR HERO

When Tommy Prince was a youngster growing up on a First Nations reserve north of Winnipeg, he spent a lot of time hunting and trapping. As a result, he became a crack shot with a rifle.

When the Second World War began, he joined the army, along with many other Aboriginal peoples. Because of his keen eyesight and tracking skills, he became a sniper (an expert shot who fires on the enemy from a hiding place). He was placed with a special team of **paratroopers**—



soldiers who parachute into action from planes. Prince fought in Italy and France, winning many medals for bravery.

After the war he returned to Manitoba. When fighting broke out in Korea in 1950, he joined up again. Once more he stood out for his bravery in action.

In total, Tommy Prince was awarded ten medals for bravery, more than any other Aboriginal soldier.

REAL PEOPLE: ROBERTA, TOMMY, BIRUTÉ

ROBERTA BONDAR: ASTRONAUT

Roberta Bondar was the first Canadian woman to go into space.

She grew up in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. As a young woman, she

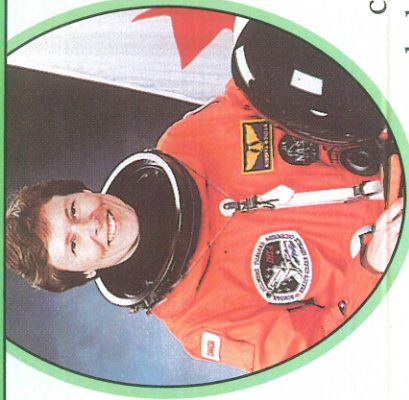
learned to fly a plane and studied to

become a doctor. In 1983, she was one of

4300 people who applied to be the first

Canadians to go into space with the United

States space program. Six lucky people were



chosen. Dr. Bondar was the only woman.

She made her flight into

space for eight days in January

1992, aboard the space shuttle

Discovery. While the shuttle

orbited around the earth, she

conducted experiments that will

help astronauts live more comfortably

in space in the future.

Roberta Bondar is now a university

professor in Ontario.

BIRUTÉ GALDIKAS: SCIENTIST

Birutė Galdikas [beer-OO-tay GAL-dee-kus] came to live in Canada when she was just a baby. Her parents were from Lithuania, a small country in northern Europe. The Second World War had destroyed their homeland. They were looking for a place to make a fresh start.



In 1971, Galdikas went to live in the jungles of Borneo. Her home was a small hut. Every day she followed the orangutans as they went about their lives in the wild. She became extremely close to these fascinating creatures.

Galdikas studied anthropology at university and became an expert on the orangutan, one of the great apes. Orangutans live in Borneo, an island in the South Pacific.

Birutė Galdikas still lives part of every year in Borneo, where she works to protect the orangutans from hunters and other threats. The rest of the year she teaches in British Columbia at Simon Fraser University.

Try This

Let's see if you recognize the names of some Canadian heroes. Listed below are the names of seven people who have made special accomplishments. Try to match the names on the left to the descriptions on the right. You may know some of the names from the news or from your previous studies. Use the resources in the library to find out about the people whose names you do not recognize.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| • Craig Kielburger | • fought in the courts for the right to play hockey on a boy's team |
| • Rick Hansen | • first Aboriginal woman elected to Parliament |
| • Nellie McClung | • began, at age 12, to campaign against the use of child labour around the world |
| • John A. MacDonald | • one of the greatest hockey players of all time |
| • Wayne Gretzky | • drove his wheelchair around the world to raise money for medical research |
| • Ethel Blondin Andrew | • helped to win the vote for women |
| • Justine Blainey | • Canada's first prime minister |

Think For Yourself

Imagine that you have been put in charge of finding a way to honour each of the heroes listed on page 58. Try to come up with an idea for each person. Perhaps you could name a street or school after them or put up a statue. You'll have many ideas of your own. Share them with the rest of the class.



Wayne Gretzky was inducted (admitted) in the Hockey Hall of Fame in November 1999.

Try This

Advertise for a hero. Design a "Heroes Wanted" advertisement for television or a magazine. What would the job description be? What qualities would you ask for? What type of experience would be necessary?

Multiculturalism

Reading Hint

If you come to a word you don't know, try to figure it out. When you come to the word again, think about the beginning sound and what word might make sense.

In Canada today, you often hear the word **multiculturalism**. What do you think the word means?

The next time you take a drive through your town or city, pay close attention to your surroundings. Here are some of the things you might see:

- a van delivering pizza
- people playing a game of cricket in the park
- a totem pole standing outside a public building
- a Sikh temple with its ornate roof

All of these things can be seen in most Canadian communities. Each of them represents one of many different cultures. That is why we say that Canada is *multicultural*. Pizza is a food that comes from Italy. Cricket is a game first played by the British. Totem poles are giant carvings made by First Nations people. Sikh temples are places of religious worship used by some South Asian people.

But no matter where they come from, we now recognize these things to be part of Canadian life.

One Society, Many Cultures

In the last chapter, you read about immigrants from many countries coming to Canada to start new lives. In the process, they created a new kind of society. The new society combined Aboriginal peoples and people of many different cultures from all over the world. This is what we mean when we say that Canada is a multicultural society.

It is only since the 1970s that Canadians have become used to calling their society multicultural. In 1971, the government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau [troo-DOH] made multiculturalism official government policy. Before that time, Canadians considered their country to be **bicultural**. The majority of people were either French or British in background.

Multiculturalism was a new way of looking at Canadian

society. It said that there are many cultures in Canada, and each one makes an important contribution to the country.

Multiculturalism has three main ideas:

- The federal government recognizes that Canadian society is made up of people of many different cultural backgrounds.
- The government helps people and organizations that are

trying to protect and promote cultural heritages. These include dance groups, writers, community festivals, and so on.

- Through its policies and programs, the government encourages respect and equality for all Canadians, no matter where they came from originally.

Is this what you thought multiculturalism meant? Has your understanding of the word changed?

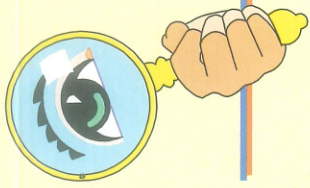


Almost any city street in Canada shows the many cultures that make up our country. What cultural backgrounds do you see evidence of in this scene?

Try This

Make a collage that shows diversity in Canada. Cut images out of magazines and newspapers that reflect several different cultures. These images can be faces, street signs, advertisements, or businesses. They can be images of almost anything. Paste the images on a large sheet of paper.

When you have finished, explain to the rest of the class how each image represents a different cultural background. Be sure to include your own cultural heritage in the collage!



A Closer Look

Place Names

The names of communities reflect the many cultures in Canada. Place names come from many sources. Vancouver is named for a famous British explorer, Captain George Vancouver, who arrived at the future site of the city in 1792. Gimli, a community in Manitoba, was founded by a group of immigrants from Iceland. Gimli means

“paradise” in the Icelandic language. Sault Ste. Marie [soo saynt mah-REE], a city in Ontario, is located at the rapids in a river. Sault is a French word meaning “rapids” or “falls,” and *Sainte-Marie* is a saint in the Roman Catholic religion. The place was named many years ago by Jesuit missionaries from Quebec.

In 1987, Frobisher Bay became officially known as Iqaluit. The name, which means “place of fish” in Inuktitut, has been used by Inuit for a long time.

Find Out

Where did the name of your own community come from? Does it reflect one of Canada’s many cultures? Brainstorm in class to see what ideas you have about place names. For example, Fort Langley may have been named during the fur trade. Thompson and Baxter were probably named after people.

Choose five other place names of communities across Canada. Do some research to find out how the places got their names. Encyclopedias usually contain this information. The library also has many books of place names. If the place is nearby, you could telephone the community hall or museum, and ask for this information.

What do the names reveal about the history of each community?

Try This

Imagine that you have been asked to rename your community. Or perhaps you have been asked to name a street or a school. What name would you choose?

You could create **heritage markers**. These are signs that are erected in a public place explaining how a community got its name and the importance of that name. What does the name you chose reveal about the place you named?

~ LORD BYNG HIGH SCHOOL ~
This school was named after Viscount Byng of Vimy. He was a British cavalry officer who was put in charge of Canadian soldiers in the First World War. After the war, he was governor general of Canada from 1921 to 1926. Lord Byng lived from 1862 to 1935.

In this chapter, you explored the meaning of citizenship. You saw that every community has heroes who reflect the best of that community. You also learned that Canada is a multicultural society.

Why is it important for people to take an active role in their communities?