

All that is asked of immigrants is what is asked of any members of society: respect for the laws and institutions of the country, sociability, and contribution to the maintenance and improvement of public works... Herein lies the great success of Canadian multiculturalism; a society which integrates newcomers not by force but through generosity, benevolence, and sincerity to its values and principles.

—Murtaza Hussain

How has the information you have read expanded your viewpoint about multiculturalism?



Multiculturalism is exactly what made Canada...great. Multiculturalism resulted in some of the greatest minds in the world all settling in a place where their genius was allowed to grow and create.

—Danny Philp

It's kind of late to complain about immigration. There are 35 million people in Canada and only 1 million of us are members of the original First Nations. What difference will a few more make?

—Doug Cuthand, Little Pine First Nation

Check Your Learning

1. What challenges have immigrants to Canada faced? What advantages have some had?
2. What evidence can you find that immigration has changed over time?
3. In what ways has Canada *not* changed—despite a large increase in immigrants?

Make Connections

4. Interview a friend or a family member who has immigrated to Canada to find out their story. Find out what pushed or pulled them from their home country, why they chose Canada specifically, and the challenges they met in coming to Canada.

Investigate

Why Is Immigration Important to Canada?

In the early 1900s, Canada wanted people to immigrate to the Prairies. Canadians were worried that the United States wanted to take over the land north of the border. Attracting immigrants to Canada became very important.

The Canadian government went to Europe and the United States to advertise settlement in Canada.



What opportunities is the poster advertising?



◀ This poster was produced by the Canadian government in the early 1900s. Ad campaigns like this were aimed at British and European immigrants to Canada. What is being communicated in the poster?

Today, Canada still wants to attract immigrants who will eventually become citizens. What do these posters from the Canadian government tell you? What do they show about the immigrants Canada is looking for? What aspects of Canada are being emphasized in each one?

Opportunities to work in Canada

Every year, tens of thousands of newcomers create new economic opportunities for themselves and for Canada by joining this country's labour force. Many come to stay in Canada permanently (as permanent residents) through Canada's immigration programs for skilled workers, or through the Provincial Nominee Program operated by many of Canada's provinces and territories. Other newcomers come to Canada to start their own business or to work temporarily to help Canadian employers address short-term requirements for employees in specific occupations. If you decide to apply to come to Canada through any of the programs described below, all the information and forms you need are available at no charge on the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) website at www.cic.gc.ca.

If you were advertising for immigrants to come to your community today, what images could you use? What opportunities would you point out—for example, jobs, study, recreation?



Citizenship week
October 8-14, 2018
Canada.ca/citizenship

#CitizenshipWeek

Canada

This graphic is based on one developed by the Conference Board of Canada. It provides information and advice on Canada's economic policies and the workforce.

This graphic includes both facts and opinion. What facts can you find? What opinions are stated or suggested?

Why Is Immigration Important to Canada?

- 1 in 4 Canadians** will be over 65 by 2035
- 5 000 000 Canadians** set to retire by 2035
- Today** there are **4 people** working for every **1 person** who is retired
- In 2035** there will be only **2 people** working for every **1 person** who is retired
- 4 people die** for every **3 children** born in Canada. Canada needs immigrants to keep the population from getting smaller.
- 400 000** Estimated number of immigrants Canada will need annually by 2035 to meet its workforce needs. **NOW Hiring**
- Most of Canada's** population growth today comes from immigration. **In 2035 all of Canada's** population growth will come from immigration.
- Canada's acceptance of immigrants on humanitarian grounds demonstrates **compassion and leadership, and enhances** Canada's global standing.
- Immigrants** boost trade between Canada and the world, strengthen culture and diversity, and are motivated, innovative, and entrepreneurial.

SOURCE: National Immigration Centre • Conference Board of Canada

▲ All graphic materials are developed with a purpose in mind—to educate and inform, to promote an idea, or to express a point of view. What can you tell about the purpose of this graphic? What do the developers of this graphic want you to think or do?

Check Your Learning

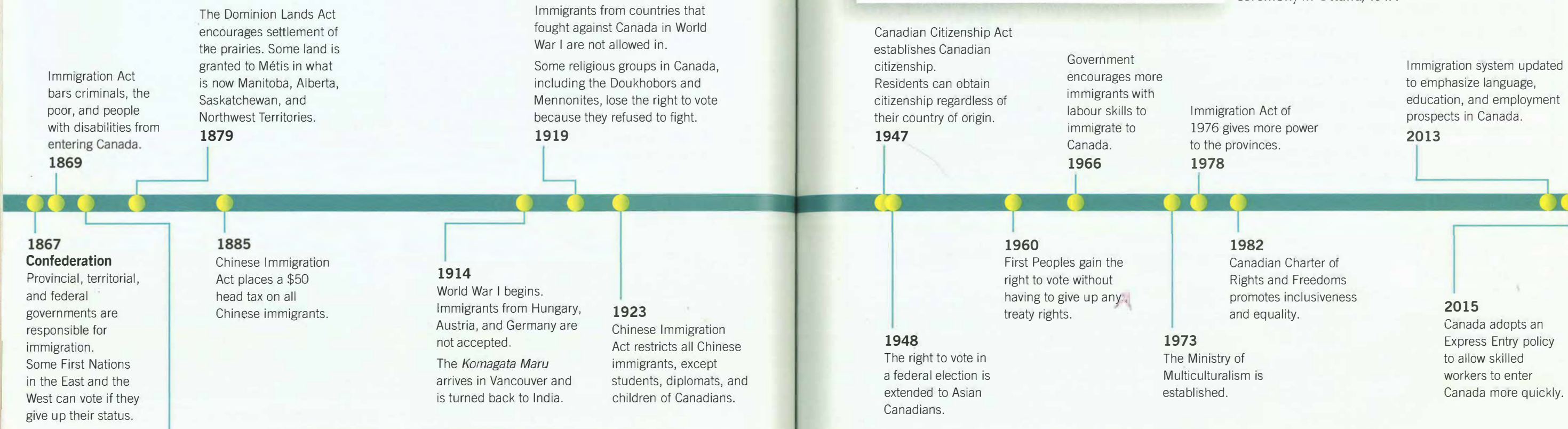
- Do the facts in the graphic provide convincing evidence to support the opinion that immigration is important to Canada? Why or why not?
 - What questions could you ask about the information? What other facts would help you decide whether or not the conclusion is true?
 - How has the reasons for supporting immigration changed over time?
- Make Connections**
- Create an ad to persuade people to come to live in your community. To prepare, think about how the ads shown in this section got their message across.

Examine

How Has Immigration Policy Changed Canada?

Changes in immigration policy since 1867

What changes in immigration policy do you consider to be positive changes? Which do you consider to be less positive? Explain.



Which policies directly affected First Nations and Métis?

► Immigrants from Norway arrive in Québec in 1891.



Which policies would be considered racist today?



◀ Immigrants receive Canadian citizenship at the first citizenship ceremony in Ottawa, 1947.



► Young Vietnamese refugees arrive in BC in 1979.

Which policies are still in effect today?

Who Came First, and Why?

Long before Canada was a country, France and England explored and colonized the land.

The 1600s: New France

Early French explorers found wealth in what is now Canada: furs and fish. These resources were valuable, but the French also experienced long, cold winters, isolation, and hardship. Many died from exposure and disease.

The French created a settlement called Port-Royal, in what is now Nova Scotia, in 1605. In 1608, Québec was established. Life in New France was difficult, but the French were helped by local First Nations.

Over time, the French settled Acadia and Québec. After a war between the British and the French that started in 1756, French settlements in what is now Canada became British colonies.

The first French settlers were fur traders, servants, members of the military, and farmers. What might have been the most significant change they experienced?

The 1800s: The Great Migration

People from Scotland, Ireland, and England crossed the Atlantic Ocean to settle in Eastern Canada. Between 1800 and 1815, about 10 000 people from Scotland arrived in present-day Nova Scotia.

Many Irish were driven from their country by famine. But it was the British who became the main settler group in Canada, swelling its population to about 2.5 million in 1851.

▼ The Monument of Canadian Chinese is located on the edge of Vancouver's Chinatown area. It commemorates the contributions of the Chinese, who first came in the late 1700s, to Canada's history and culture.

Population of the early colonies

Year	Québec	Ontario	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
1785	113 000	10 000	32 000	25 000
1825	479 288	157 923	120 000	74 176
1851	890 000	952 004	276 854	193 800

▲ This table shows the populations of the colonies in what are now Québec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. What changes do you notice?

Who is missing from this census?

1867: Canada becomes a country



◀ This map shows Canada at Confederation. Compare this map with the map of Canada today located on the inside cover of this book. How has Canada changed since 1867?

The Census

A **census** is an official collection of information about the people of an area. The first known census in what is now Canada took place in 1666, in the settlement of New France. At this time, no First Peoples were counted.

The first census taken after Canada became a country was done between 1870 and 1871. It showed that the population was mainly people of British origin (2.1 million) and French origin (1 million). Other people listed were German-speaking immigrants (203 000), First Peoples (136 000 in 1851), and a few other smaller groups.

How accurate, in your view, could the first census of First Peoples have been? Explain your ideas.



What push and pull factors influenced early immigration? How are they different today?

How Did Settlement of the West Change Canada?

After Confederation, the government made treaties with several First Peoples to move them from their traditional territories, to clear the land for farming, and to build the railway across Canada. However, the government did not consider the effects this would have on First Peoples.

The Canadian government encouraged Europeans to settle in the West. It offered farmland to people from Europe and to British and French settlers in eastern Canada. Canada's population soon included Ukrainian, Mennonite, Jewish, and Icelandic immigrants. These newcomers made the prairies the most multicultural area in Canada at that time.

Immigration policies are supposed to benefit the whole country. Did Canada's immigration policy at this time benefit everyone?

► The Dominion Lands Act of 1872 gave 160 acres of land to any newcomer who was 21 or older and who agreed to build a permanent dwelling and live in it for three years.

Think about each group of people who came to Canada. What changes in their lives were they seeking? How did their migration change Canada?

Thinking Deeper

How Did Western Settlement Affect the Métis?

What would life have been like for the Métis when their land was taken? Look for clues in the following article. Consider what their perspective might have been, and why.

The Métis lived in small, mobile communities. They were key players in the fur trade—independent people who moved from place to place within their territories. They were not “Canadian” or “British” or “American.” They were a Nation.

In 1870, the government bought most of the land in western Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company. It then offered the land to newcomers. That land had traditionally been the territory of the Métis and many First Nations.

The government wanted people to live in farming communities. They wanted the land settled by farmers of European heritage. This resulted in thousands of people coming onto the plains. First Nations and the Métis were displaced.

▼ Métis traders in Manitoba, around 1872



Challenges faced by the Métis

- homelands given to others
- collapse of buffalo hunt
- no land given to them for farming
- agreements with the government not honoured

How Did Settlement Affect First Peoples?



Traditions Lost

What were the effects of immigration for First Peoples in Canada?

▲ The government banned the **potlatch** ceremony in 1885. As a result, some of the stories and history of the people of the Pacific Northwest disappeared forever.



Lands Lost

▲ First Peoples have always had a strong connection to the land. The government established the **Indian Act** in 1876. The Indian Act gave the government the right to move First Peoples to reserves from their traditional lands.



Languages Lost

▲ Contact with European missionaries in the early 1800s caused the Inuit of Newfoundland and Labrador to begin losing their original language—Inuktitut. This decline lasted well into the 20th century, when the Canadian government made the use of English **compulsory**.

Indian is an outdated term used to describe First Nations people.
compulsory means required to do

Thinking about Continuity and Change

When we identify things in our own lives that change or stay the same, we get a better idea of how events in the past still affect us today. Think about changes you have seen in your life. What were positive changes? What were negative changes? Think about how some things change and some things remain the same.

Thinking About CONTINUITY and CHANGE

- Continuity and change is about how things change and how they stay the same.
- Change can happen quickly or slowly.
- Change and continuity can happen at the same time.
- Changes can be positive or negative.

- What has changed in your life between starting school and right now?
- What has remained the same in your life between starting school and right now? How important is this to you?
- What changes were the most significant and have affected your life the most?



How Did the World Wars Affect Immigration to Canada?

There was little immigration to Canada during World War I. After the war, people from Europe who had lost homes and belongings came to Canada to start a new life. One and a quarter million immigrants came to Canada in the 1920s.

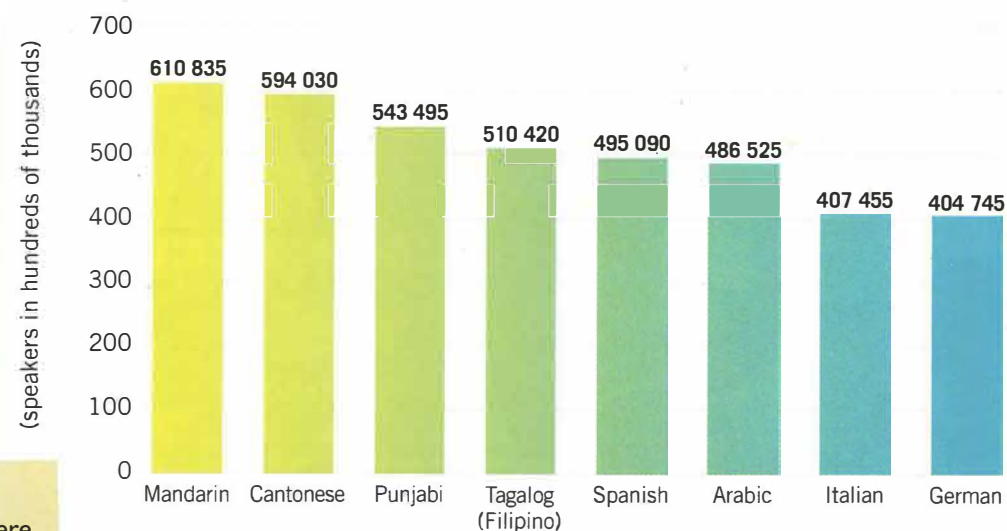
When Europe's economy recovered, fewer people chose to migrate. More people from the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, and parts of Asia began to come to Canada. Those who were educated, skilled, and could speak English or French were favoured.

In 1977, the government revised the Canadian Citizenship Act to reduce the number of years a person had to live in Canada before becoming a citizen. It also eliminated gender and nationality discrimination. Why do you think the government made these changes?



◀ New Canadians take the Oath of Citizenship during a Canada Day ceremony.

Most spoken immigrant languages: 2016 Census



SOURCE: Statistics Canada

► Changes in the immigrant population have led to changes in the languages spoken in Canada. According to census data, more Canadians than ever before speak two or more languages.

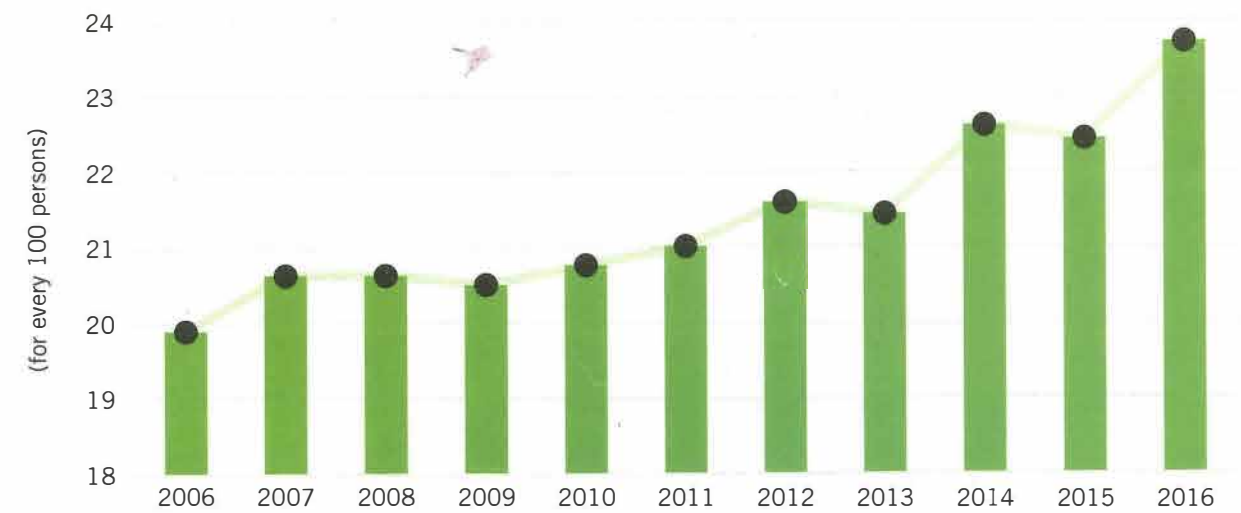
In 1901, 12 out of every 100 people in Canada were born somewhere else. By 2011, that number rose to 20 out of every 100 people.

How Do Immigrants Contribute to Canada Today?

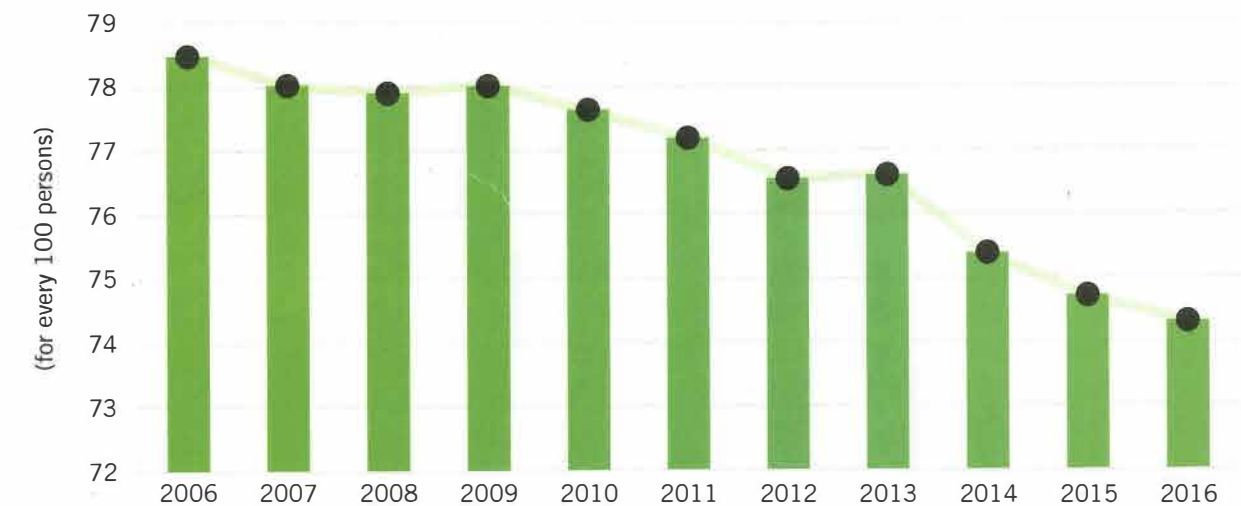
Today, immigrants continue to bring their histories and cultures with them, further changing Canadian society. They also bring the required skills, education, and experience to fill specific jobs.

Immigrants and Canadian-born in the Labour Force

Number of immigrants in Canada's labour force



Number of Canadian-born in Canada's labour force



SOURCE: Canadian Citizenship & Immigration Resource Center, Inc.

Food and Cultural Identity

Immigrants may start their own businesses—often restaurants.

Food is a way for people to share their culture and understand one another. Each group of immigrants brings their recipes and cultural traditions around food. For example, before there were many Vietnamese immigrants to Canada, most Canadians had never eaten Vietnamese food. Now, there are Vietnamese restaurants throughout Canada, and you can buy the ingredients of this cuisine in most supermarkets.

Why might the food industry be a place where new immigrants can find work?



► A group of Syrians provide catering and pop-up meals at locations around British Columbia.



What foods from other cultures do you eat? Which foods from your culture have you introduced others to?

Check Your Learning

1. Describe two changes the government has made to immigration laws since Confederation. Explain why you think those changes were significant for the people at the time and why they are still significant for some people today.
2. In what ways did immigration laws shape Canada?

Make Connections

3. Select 10 significant contributions of immigrants to Canada, and visually represent them in a way to inform people and celebrate them in your community. Think of an effective way to present your work.

Investigate Is Canada Fair to Everyone Who Wants to Come?

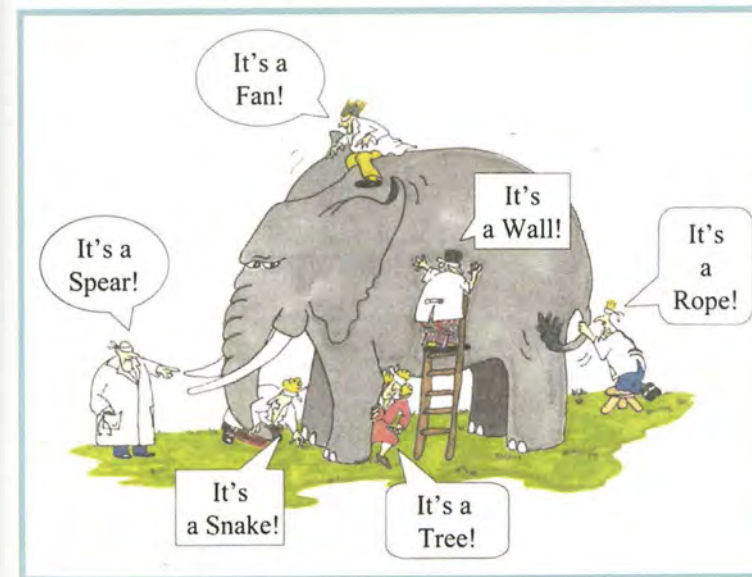
If you were in charge, how would you choose who is invited to come to Canada? Who would be at the top of your list? How would you decide if your list was fair?



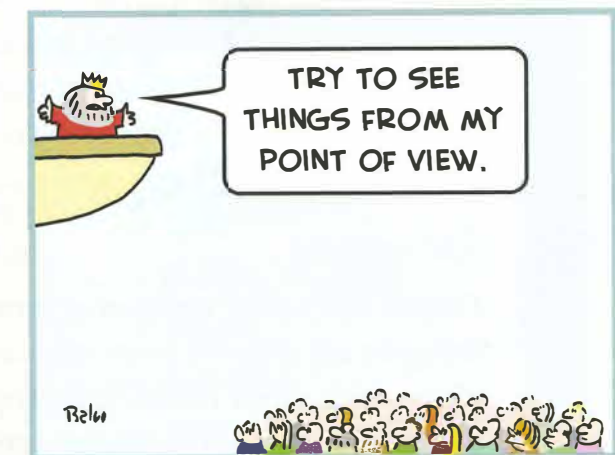
THINKING LIKE... a Social Scientist

Perspective is the way you “see” something as a result of what you do and who you are. For example, if you believe that everyone should be neat and tidy, then you might think negatively about people’s messes. On the other hand, if you think it’s more important for life to be fun than tidy, you might not notice the messes.

What do you learn about the term *perspective* from discussing the cartoons below?



▲ Is it possible to look at a situation from more than one point of view?



▲ What would you need to know about the life of a king to be able to take his perspective on an issue?