

Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 2: First Nations, Métis, and Inuit** in the section ‘Canadians’ of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

First Nations

First Nations is the name for hundreds of groups of Indigenous peoples across Canada. First Nations peoples in Canada speak more than seventy different languages. First Nations peoples are working to keep these languages in use. First Nations have many different cultures and traditions. First Nations peoples live in every part of Canada. Some live in big cities and towns, but many live in Indigenous communities called reserves. First Nations are the largest group of Indigenous peoples.

Métis

Métis is the name for a unique group of Indigenous people. They were originally the children of European men and First Nations women in Western Canada. They are sometimes called “the children of the fur trade.” Over time, their culture and traditions became different from any First Nation and from European settlers. They developed their own languages, which are a mixture of French, Cree, and Ojibwe. In the late 1800s, the Métis fought with the Canadian government about their land rights and language rights. The term “Métis” is complex and has different historical and contemporary meanings. Despite this contention, Métis is the term used by the Government of Canada to refer to Indigenous people of mixed Indigenous and European descent. Today, most Métis live in Western Canada and Ontario.

Inuit

Inuit is the name used by the Indigenous people in Canada’s north. A member of this group is an Inuk. They call the areas where they live Inuit Nunangat. They invented many useful things to help make life in the north more comfortable. The Inuit are the smallest group of the three legally recognized Indigenous peoples in Canada.

Canada's Indigenous Peoples: Fill in the Blanks

Canada has three legally recognized Indigenous peoples: First Nations, Métis, and Inuit. Each of the following sentences describes one of these peoples. Work with your classmates to find the correct answer.

1) The name of this group means “the people” in Inuktitut, which is the name of their language.

2) Some members of this group speak a language called Michif, which is a mix of three different languages.

3) Some nations within this group include Cree, Mohawk, Anishinaabe, Mi'kmaq, Dene, and Blackfoot.

4) Members of this group live across Canada, but most of them live in the Prairie provinces.

5) This group invented a kind of boat called a kayak and a snow house called an igloo.

6) The name for this group is related to a French word that means “mixed.”

7) Because it's difficult to grow food in areas where many members of this group live, their traditional diet is very high in meat, especially seal, walrus, and fish.

8) About half of the members of this group live on reserves, which are areas of land set aside by the government for their use.

9) One famous member of this group was Louis Riel, who led his people in a resistance against the Canadian government in Manitoba in 1869.

10) They are the descendants of French fur traders and First Nations people, and they have a culture that's different from other Indigenous peoples.

11) This group mostly lives in four northern areas called Nunavut, Nunavik, Nunatsiavut, and Inuvialuit.

12) Members of this group speak more than sixty different languages. The two largest are Cree and Ojibwe.

13) As of 2016, there were nearly a million members of this group living in Canada.

14) As of 2016, there were nearly 600,000 members of this group living in Canada.

15) As of 2016, there were about 65,000 members of this group living in Canada.



Eagle Feather



The eagle feather is an important symbol to many First Nations in Canada. The eagle feather represents a connection to the Creator or Great Spirit. The eagle feather is often used in Indigenous ceremonies. It is an honour to receive an eagle feather.

Métis Nation Flag



The Métis flag has a white infinity symbol on it. The infinity symbol represents Indigenous and European cultures joined together, and the Métis people living forever.



Inuksuk



Inuksuk – a stone structure – are built by the Inuit. Inuksuk are a form of communication for the Inuit. They help with hunting, navigation, and they communicate messages. Some Inuksuk are created for spiritual reasons as well. Inuksuk are important to Inuit culture.

Image captions from top to bottom:

Eagle feather (Dreamstime/Stefan Schug/1210645337).

The Métis Flag (Dreamstime/Manon Ringuette/95119749).

An Inukshuk (Dreamstime/Sophia Granchinho/62825962).

Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 3: The Fur Trade** in the section 'Before Confederation' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

The Fur Trade – False Sentences

Each of these sentences is incorrect. Rewrite them with the correct information from the reading.

Example: The English built close relationships with the Huron-Wendat.

The *French* built close relationships with the Huron-Wendat.

1) Indigenous peoples traded goods to the French and British for beaver furs.

2) Many Indigenous men married English women.

3) The French allied themselves with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

4) Coureurs des bois were licensed traders from New France.

5) European fur traders wanted beaver tails to make hats.

6) The French created the Hudson's Bay Company.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR WORKSHEET

Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 4: The Seven Years' War** in the section 'Before Confederation' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

The Seven Years' War – Notes

Read these point-form notes about the Seven Years' War. Fill in the blanks while you listen or as you read the article.

1) Background information

The Seven Years' War started in _____. The Seven Years' War was fought in Europe, India, and _____, between _____ and France. One of the main causes was their competition for _____ and _____. In North America, both sides had _____ allies.

2) Main events

The _____ won many battles early in the war like those at Fort _____ and Fort _____. France had complete control of the _____ for a while. The British and their allies began to win the war in _____. In 1759, Britain won many victories, including at the _____. A year later, the British and their Indigenous allies won an important victory in _____.

3) Results of the war

The _____ gave up control of Quebec, Ile Royale, the Great Lakes basin and some colonies in what is now the United States, to _____. France got _____ back and was allowed to keep _____. Because of the war, _____ became the leading _____ power in North America. Canada has a _____ monarch, but _____ founding peoples.

4) Two big effects:

1 – British North America had English and French settlers. The English did not allow Catholics to get jobs with the _____. In 1775, a new law, the _____ Act, gave people in Quebec freedom of religion and the right to use some French laws.

2 – New relationships developed between the British and Indigenous peoples. The Royal Proclamation of _____ stated that the land in North America belonged to the Indigenous people who lived on it. Only the British government could buy land or make _____ with Indigenous peoples.

THE ACADIAN DEPORTATION WORKSHEET

Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 5: The Acadian Deportation** in the section 'Before Confederation' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

The Acadians – A Timeline

The Acadians live in Atlantic Canada, especially in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. Here is a very brief history of the Acadians.

| | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| First Acadian settlement in Nova Scotia. Many settlers arrived from France. | 1604 • | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1600s Acadians develop close relationships with the Mi'kmaq, the Indigenous people who lived in that area. Acadian culture becomes different from the cultures in other French areas of North America.• 1713 Britain takes control of Acadia. |
| Acadians promise not to fight against Britain in any wars. | 1730 • | |
| Approximately 10,000 Acadians are deported. | 1755 - 1763 • | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1750s France and Britain prepare for war in North America. The British governor of Acadia does not trust the Acadians. |

The Acadians – True or False?

Read these sentences. Some of them are true and some of them are false. Which ones do you think are true, and which ones do you think are false? Why?

1) Many English settlers moved onto the Acadians' land.

TRUE ☐

FALSE ☐

Because: _____

2) The British gave the Acadians their land back after the war.

TRUE ☐

FALSE ☐

Because: _____

3) Thousands of Acadians died from diseases when they were sent away from Acadia on boats.

TRUE ☐

FALSE ☐

Because: _____

4) Some Acadians moved to Louisiana in the southern United States. Many people in this area still speak French today.

TRUE ☐

FALSE ☐

Because: _____

5) Acadian culture is dead. There aren't any Acadians living in Canada now.

TRUE ☐

FALSE ☐

Because: _____

WAR OF 1812 TO CONFEDERATION WORKSHEET



Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 6: Canada from the War of 1812 to Confederation**, in the section 'Before Confederation' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

| Topic | Who was involved? (Key figures or general peoples) | What happened? (2-3 key points) | When/Where did it happen? | How and why did it happen? (2-3 key points) |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Example: The Acadian Deportation | -The British Crown, British authorities and the Acadians (French people who had settled in what is now known as Atlantic Canada). | -At least 10,000 Acadians were forcefully deported from their homes. -Some landed in the English colonies, others in the Caribbean or France. - Thousands died during the voyage. | -1755 and 1763 in what is now known as Atlantic Canada | -British in North America began to see the Acadians as a threat. They believed they were loyal to France. -The British tried to force Acadians to swear an oath of allegiance to Britain. |
| War of 1812 | | | | |
| Province of Canada | | | | |
| Responsible Government | | | | |
| Black Enslavement in Canada (group activity only) | | | | |
| Underground Railroad (group activity only) | | | | |

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' EARLY EXPERIENCES WITH EUROPEANS WORKSHEET



Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 7: Indigenous Peoples' Encounters with Europeans**, in the section 'Before Confederation' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

Vocabulary Exercise

Match the word on the left with the meaning on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 – contact (v) | a) the hair of an animal |
| 2 – missionary (n) | b) to catch wild animals |
| 3 – fur (n) | c) a formal agreement between two groups |
| 4 – captive (n) | d) a very serious and deadly disease brought to North America by Europeans |
| 5 – smallpox (n) | e) a religious person who tries to convince people to join his or her religion |
| 6 – bison (n) | f) to encounter someone or something; can be direct or indirect |
| 7 – explorer (n) | g) the fur and skin of a dead animal |
| 8 – trap (v) | h) a person who goes to new or unfamiliar places |
| 9 – treaty (n) | i) a person who is not free |
| 10 – pelt (n) | j) a large hairy animal that lives in western North America |

Around five hundred years ago, many people from Europe started coming to the place we now call Canada. At that time, there were hundreds of different groups of Indigenous peoples living there. Each group had different experiences when they first encountered European explorers, settlers, or missionaries. Even Indigenous peoples within the same group often had different experiences when they first contacted Europeans. Sometimes 'contact' did not mean meeting Europeans. It could also mean having new experiences because of the arrival of Europeans, like catching a disease, for example. Here are a few of their stories.

Mi'kmaq: The Mi'kmaq live in the area that's now called Atlantic Canada. They were one of the first Indigenous peoples in North America to contact Europeans. Contact changed life for the Mi'kmaq in many ways. Smallpox and other diseases were new in North America. About half the Mi'kmaq died between 1500 and 1600, as a result of these new diseases brought by Europeans. Before contact, the Mi'kmaq survived by hunting and gathering food, but after contact many became fur traders. The Mi'kmaq frequently encountered European missionaries. In 1610, a Mi'kmaq man called Henri Membertou became one of the first Indigenous Catholics. The Mi'kmaq fought with the French against the British in many conflicts, but later they signed a treaty with the British. Today, there are around 60,000 Mi'kmaq living in Canada.

Cree: The Cree are the largest First Nation group in Canada. They lived mostly in the northern Prairies and northern Ontario and Quebec, and many Cree still live there today. Many Christian missionaries contacted the Cree starting around 1640 and tried to convince them to become Christians. Fur traders began to use the lands where the Cree lived for hunting beavers. The Cree were mainly hunters and trappers before contact, but guns and horses from European traders changed the life of the Cree a lot. Cree on the Plains hunted large numbers of bison and traded the pelts to Europeans. Diseases brought by Europeans also killed many Cree. Today, there are around 360,000 Cree in Canada.

Baffin Island Inuit: The Baffin Island Inuit have lived in the far north, in the area that's now called Nunavut, for thousands of years. In the 1500s, a British explorer named Martin Frobisher took some Inuit captive and brought them to England. The Inuit captives all died a few months later from European diseases. Through the 1700s and 1800s, the Baffin Island Inuit culture changed a lot because of new trade items like guns and wood. The Baffin Island Inuit hunted whales and foxes to trade with Europeans. Many Baffin Island Inuit died from diseases brought by Europeans. Changes in diet also caused problems for the Baffin Island Inuit. Today, there are around 15,000 Baffin Island Inuit in Canada.

Work with a partner to answer these questions based on what you've learned from the above readings:

- 1) What are some examples of what 'contact' means? Is it only meeting face-to-face?
- 2) What did missionaries try to convince many Indigenous people to become?
- 3) What happened when Indigenous peoples came in contact with European diseases? Give an example.
- 4) Who did the Mi'kmaq originally side with? What happened later?
- 5) What did the Mi'kmaq mainly do before contact with Europeans?
- 6) What kinds of animals were hunted by Indigenous peoples for trade with Europeans?
- 7) Which of these groups had members who were kidnapped and brought to Europe?
- 8) What new items changed the lives of the Baffin Island Inuit?
- 9) What new items changed the lives of the Cree?

PERSPECTIVES ON CONFEDERATION WORKSHEET



Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 8: Confederation**, in the section 'Confederation and Growth' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

Read the [Confederation](#) plain-language summary on *The Canadian Encyclopedia* to fill in the blanks:

A. Leaders wanted Canada to become a country for many reasons. One main reason was:

_____.

B. The three men who led the Province of Canada into Confederation were:

_____, _____,

and _____.

C. Canada became a country in the year _____.

D. The four provinces that made up the Dominion of Canada were _____,

_____, _____, and _____.

E. _____ was Canada's first Prime Minister.

F. Canada would have one _____ government and share power with

each _____ government.

G. To grow Canada's economy and have a larger territory, the new Government of Canada built

a _____ across the country.

PERSPECTIVES ON CONFEDERATION GRAPHIC ORGANIZER



Fill in the blank boxes to take note on why some groups would be in favour of Confederation and some would be against it.

| Reasons in favour of Confederation (What were some reasons people wanted Confederation?) | Reasons against Confederation (What were some reasons people didn't want Confederation?) | Outcome(s) in 1867 (What happened in regards to these reasons after Confederation? Was there compromise on some issues?) |
|---|---|--|
| To protect British North American from becoming part of the United States | | Even though there were a few advocates of joining the United States, at Confederation, Canada became its own country and not part of the US |
| | Some groups believed Confederation would take power away from the provinces and give it to the federal government | Power was distributed between the federal government and provincial governments, and the federal government committed to giving each region an equal voice |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

THE FIRST WORLD WAR GRAPHIC ORGANIZER



Use this graphic organizer to complete **Activity 10: The First World War**, in the section ‘World Wars’ of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

| Topic | What is it? | What was it like? How did it change? | 3-4 key facts or moments |
|--|---|--|--|
| Example: Commemoration of the First World War | -Many Canadians lost their lives in the First World War. After the war and up to today, Canada commemorates those who fought and died during the war. | -During the First World War, Canada sent photographers and artists to document the war. -In 1919, Canada established Armistice Day to remember the war. -The Canadian Government build monuments to commemorate the war. | -John McCrae wrote the famous poem “In Flanders Fields” in 1915. The poppy has become a symbol of remembrance in Canada. -The National War Memorial in Ottawa was built in 1939 to commemorate Canada’s sacrifice during the First World War. -An official arts program commissioned artists to travel with the Canadian forces to sketch and paint the war. |
| Canadian Involvement | | | |
| The Economy | | | |

| Topic | What is it? | What was it like? How did it change? | 3-4 key facts or moments |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Trench Warfare | | | |
| Conscription | | | |
| Voting Rights | | | |
| Internment | | | |

RECORD OF SERVICE EXPERIENCES WORKSHEET



Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 11: The Second World War**, in the section ‘World Wars’ of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

| Veteran | Experiences during the Second World War | Emotional impact of the war on the veteran | Lives after the war |
|------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| Jack Rhind | -Was caught in a hurricane on the trip over to Europe. | -He was scared when going in trenches. | -Married after the war. |
| | | | |
| | | | |

SOCIAL SERVICES IN CANADA WORKSHEET



Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 12: Social Services in Canada**, in the section 'Modern Canada' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

| Social Services in Canada | What is it? | What do I use it for? | My local settlement agency (address, phone number, email). How do I access this service? |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| Public Pensions | <p>- A monthly payment given to individuals over a certain age or who cannot work. Old Age Security (OAS) is given to all Canadians over the age of 65, depending on how long they've in Canada as adults.</p> <p>-The Canada Pension Plan (CPP) is paid into while you are working, and is paid out to help Canadians and their families partially replace income.</p> | <p>- To replace your income if you cannot work either after retirement, disability, or death.</p> | <p>- An OAS overview is available online, and since 2013 Service Canada automatically enrolls most eligible seniors.</p> |
| Family Benefits | | | |
| Health Canada | | | |

SOCIAL SERVICES IN CANADA WORKSHEET



| Social Services in Canada | What is it? | What do I use it for? | My local settlement agency (address, phone number, email). How do I access this service? |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| Housing | | | |
| Education | | | |
| (Choose 1 other) | | | |

Answer the following true or false questions using what you have learned about Canada's social programs (circle 'T' for 'true' and 'F' for 'false'):

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| a. | Social programs are only available to Canadian citizens. | T | F |
| b. | Some programs are limited based on age. | T | F |
| c. | All social programs are the same everywhere in Canada. | T | F |
| d. | You must pay for all social programs in Canada after you use them. | T | F |
| e. | Most social programs began or grew after World War Two. | T | F |

Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 13: The Road to Rights in Canada**, in the section 'Modern Canada' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

Baltej Singh Dhillon's Story

Baltej Singh Dhillon was born in Malaysia. He immigrated to Canada when he was 16. After high school, Dhillon studied criminology, and later decided to join the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canada's national police force. The RCMP are also known as Mounties. He applied in 1988 and passed the entrance test, but there was a problem. At that time, RCMP officers had to shave their beards and wear a hat. Dhillon follows the Sikh religion, and religious Sikh men must grow beards and wear turbans.

In 1974, The RCMP changed its uniform to give female police officers more options. Instead of giving up on his dream of becoming a Mountie, Dhillon presented an application to the Government of Canada that asked that he be allowed to have a beard and wear a turban. In response to Dhillon's application, the RCMP recommended removing the ban on beards and turbans.

Some Canadians were very upset about this idea. Mounties are a symbol of Canada, and some people didn't like this change to their traditional uniform. However, the Canadian government decided to approve Dhillon's application, and they gave Sikh men the freedom to wear turbans and have beards.

Baltej Dhillon finished his police training in 1991 and became the first Mountie to wear a turban. Some local governments weren't happy about the change, and they fought it in court. In 1996, the Supreme Court of Canada said that the government's decision was legal.

Dhillon worked for the RCMP for 28 years before he retired in 2019. While he was an officer, he faced a lot of discrimination from the public and from other police officers. He says that things are better in Canada than they were when he became a police officer, but he thinks it's clear that racism is still a problem in Canada.

Baltej Singh Dhillon – Questions

Choose the best answer for each question:

- 1) What is Baltej Dhillon's religion?
 - a) Malaysian
 - b) Sikh
 - c) Muslim
- 2) Which of these events happened first?
 - a) The RCMP changed their uniforms to allow turbans
 - b) The RCMP changed their uniforms for women
 - c) Baltej Dhillon passed the RCMP entrance test
- 3) In 1988, which of these was a rule for RCMP officers?
 - a) Officers couldn't have hair on their faces
 - b) Women couldn't be officers
 - c) Sikhs couldn't be officers
- 4) Who officially changed the rules for the RCMP's uniform?
 - a) The RCMP
 - b) The Supreme Court of Canada
 - c) The Government of Canada
- 5) Which of these is true?
 - a) Baltej Dhillon was the first immigrant to become a Mountie
 - b) Baltej Dhillon was the first non-Christian to become a Mountie
 - c) Baltej Dhillon was the first Mountie to wear a turban
- 6) Who discriminated against Baltej Dhillon?
 - a) Other police officers
 - b) The Supreme Court of Canada
 - c) Members of the public
 - d) A and C

Match these events with the year in which you think they occurred. Check your answers using the answer key and change your answers if you need to.

A. The Road to Rights for LGBTQ2+ Canadians

- 1969** Sex between men became legal in Canada.
- Late 1980s** The first major LGBTQ2+ protests happened in Vancouver and Ottawa.
- 1861** The *Immigration Act*, which allowed gay men to immigrate to Canada for the first time came into effect.
- 1978** The Canadian government made a law against discrimination on the basis of gender identity.
- 2017** The penalty for sex between men was reduced from death to ten years to life in prison.
- 2003** Same-sex marriage was allowed in Ontario and British Columbia.
- 2005** The Canadian government made marriage between same-sex couples legal everywhere in Canada.
- 1971** Many provinces made laws against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

B. The Road to Rights for Canadians with Disabilities

- Late 1970s** Governments cut spending for people with disabilities and for community services.
- 1950s-1960s** The federal government created new offices for disability issues because of the UN Declaration.
- 1970s** Many groups involving parents and families of disabled children created community organizations for people with disabilities.
- 1918-1920s** The United Nations created the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons.
- 1975** Thousands of soldiers returned from the First World War with disabilities. Many organizations were created to help them.
- Late 1940s** Many soldiers returned from the Second World War with disabilities, and the government gave them a lot of support.
- 1990s** People with disabilities created their own groups to fight for their rights, including the Council of Canadians with Disabilities.

C. The Road to Rights for Black Canadians

1834

An all-Black non-combat unit (the No. 2 Construction Battalion) was created in the First World War.

Early 20th Century

Slavery was abolished in the British Empire.

The Canadian government passed the *Canada Fair Employment Practices Act* to reduce discrimination in workplaces.

1600-1834

Changes to immigration laws allowed many Black people to move to Canada from the Caribbean and Africa.

2005

Viola Desmond, a Black business-owner in Nova Scotia, was arrested for sitting in an all-white section of a movie theatre.

1946

Slavery was legal in Canada. Many Black people came to Canada from the United States or the Caribbean as slaves. After 1793, the *Act to Limit Slavery* passed in Upper Canada. This meant slavery was legal, but limited by law in Canada. Both free and enslaved Blacks moved to Canada during this time.

1916-1918

1960s-Present

Canada's *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* was created. It guarantees equal rights to Canadians of all ethnicities.

1982

Michaëlle Jean, who came to Canada as a refugee from Haiti when she was a child, became the first Black Governor-General.

1953

Many cities, including Calgary and Vancouver, had laws about where Black Canadians could own property or rent.

D. The Road to Rights for Women in Canada

1916

Emily Murphy became the first female magistrate in Canada.

1970s

Most women in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta gained the right to vote.

1897

Kim Campbell became Canada's first female Prime Minister.

1916

Most women in Canada gain the right to vote in federal elections.

1918

Quebec became the last province to give most women the right to vote in provincial elections.

1960

Clara Martin became the first female lawyer in Canada.

1993

Indigenous women won the right to vote in federal elections for the first time.

1940

Half of Canadian women had paying jobs outside their homes for the first time.

RIGHTS, FREEDOMS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES WORKSHEET



Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 14: Rights and Freedoms in Canada**, in the section 'Rights and Freedoms in Canada' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

Part 1: Create your own definition for each of these terms. Consider adding 1-2 examples to help explain.

Rights: _____

Freedoms: _____

Responsibilities: _____

Part 2: For each of the following examples, classify if it is a right, freedom, or responsibility.

| Example | Freedom | Responsibility | Right |
|--|---------|----------------|-------|
| 1) Canadians can freely practice their religions. | | | |
| 2) Canadians serve on juries when called to do so. | | | |
| 3) Canadians can live and work anywhere in the country. | | | |
| 4) Canadians help protect the environment and Canada's natural resources. | | | |
| 5) Canadians vote in federal, provincial/territorial, and municipal elections. | | | |
| 6) The French and English language have equal status in Parliament and government. | | | |
| 7) Canadians can express their thoughts, beliefs, and opinions. | | | |
| 8) In Canada, individuals and groups must obey the law. | | | |
| 9) Every individual is equal by law and is protected from unfair treatment. | | | |
| 10) Everyone is allowed a fair trial and cannot be searched or arrested without a good reason. | | | |

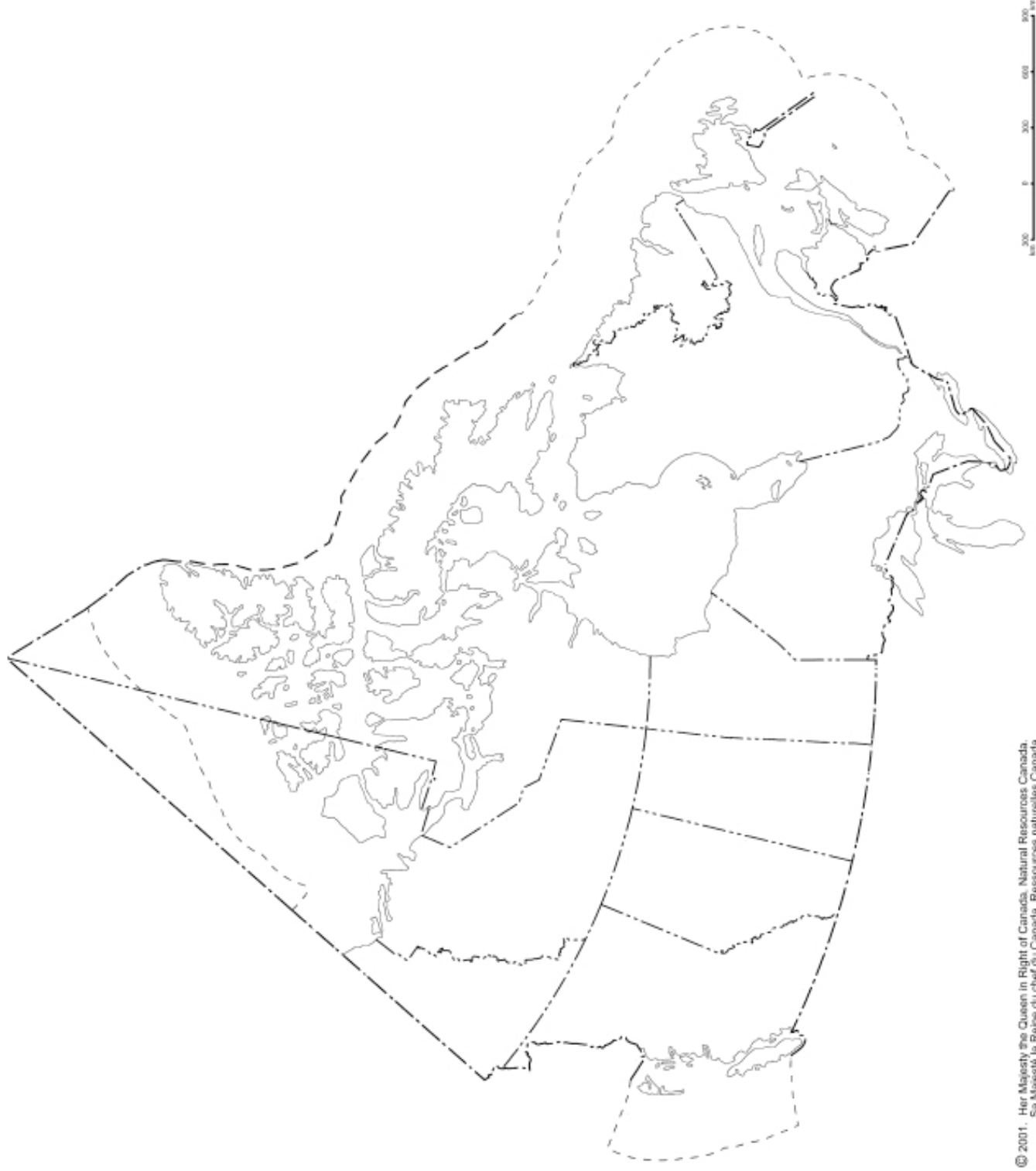
RIGHTS, FREEDOMS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES WORKSHEET



Part 3: Fill in this chart to help identify and understand the different categories of rights and freedoms. To help with examples, think of the statements above and if they apply to one of these categories.

| Category | What does it apply to? / What does it protect? | What are some examples? |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Fundamental Freedoms | -Allow people to be themselves and to express themselves without fear. | -Freedom of religion -Freedom of thought, belief, and expression |
| Democratic Rights | | |
| Mobility Rights | | |
| Legal Rights | | |
| Equality Rights | | |
| Official Language Rights | | |
| Indigenous Peoples' Rights | | |

Use this map to complete **Activity 15: Canadian Places**, in the section 'Canada's Geography' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.



Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 15: Canadian Places**, in the section ‘Canada’s Geography’ of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

| Province or Territory | What are the main features? (Capital, population, languages, etc.) | What are 3-5 geographic features? (Mountains, plains, hills, maritime coast, lowlands, etc.) | What are the main industries? What are the natural resources? |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| British Columbia | -Capital: Victoria -Largest visible minority communities are Chinese and South Asian | -2 main regions: the Coast and the Interior | -Mining metals like gold, copper, and iron |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 15: Canadian Places**, in the section 'Canada's Geography' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

- Canada is surrounded by three oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic
- The Canadian landscape is diverse, ranging from arctic tundra to prairie grasslands
- Canada has 10 provinces and 3 territories that can be divided into 5 regions: Atlantic Canada, Central Canada, the Prairies, West Coast, and the North
- Canada's capital is Ottawa - in Ontario - which means this is where you find most federal buildings including Parliament

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Newfoundland and Labrador

- Capital: St John's
- Joined Confederation in 1949, making it the youngest province.
- Mining for minerals is one of Newfoundland and Labrador's most valuable natural resources.
- Forestry and fishing are also important industries, but agriculture is difficult in the province.
- In Newfoundland there are several species of caribou, moose, black bear and, in northern coastal areas, polar bear.

Prince Edward Island

- Capital: Charlottetown
- Canada's smallest province by land size.
- Agriculture is one of the province's most important industries, and potatoes the most important crop.
- Tourism, construction, fisheries, primary resource-related manufacturing, and services are the major industries of PEI.
- The Confederation Bridge connects the island to New Brunswick and is the longest bridge in the world over ice-covered water.

Nova Scotia

- Capital: Halifax
- Nova Scotia is home to an important Acadian population, although you will find Acadian people throughout Atlantic Canada. Acadians are the descendants of French settlers in the Maritime provinces.
- The Bay of Fundy, which Nova Scotia shares with New Brunswick, has some of the highest tides in the world.
- Peggy's Cove and Lunenburg are important tourist sites.
- Fisheries, forestry, mining and some agriculture are important industries in Nova Scotia.
- The province has many forests and wildflowers grow in abundance, as do plants like blueberry and cranberry.

New Brunswick

- Capital: Fredericton
- Moncton and Saint John are two other cities in the province.
- New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province.
- Forestry and fisheries are key to the province's economy, but agriculture, mining and tourism are also important.
- New Brunswick is mostly covered by forest. New Brunswick also has an extensive river system, and many lakes in the southern part of the province.
- New Brunswick is connected to Prince Edward Island by the Confederation Bridge.

CENTRAL CANADA

Quebec

- Capital: Quebec City, located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river.
- Quebec's official language is French, and it is the largest region in North America where the majority of people speak French as their first language.
- Montreal, located in Quebec, is the second largest city in Canada.
- The principal industries in Quebec are manufacturing, hydroelectric power, mining, and pulp and paper (forestry).
- Quebec is the largest province in Canada by land size.
- Quebec is home to many species of animal like deer, coyotes, moose and lynx, as well as over 350 bird species.

Ontario

- Capital: Toronto
- Ontario is the most populous province or territory in Canada.
- Northern Ontario covers almost 90% of the land, but contains only 6% of the population. Sudbury is the largest city in Northern Ontario by population.
- Over 64% of Ontario's population lives on the western end of Lake Ontario, located in the south of the province.
- Niagara Falls is an important tourist destination in Ontario. Both the Niagara and Prince Edward County regions are known for their wine production.
- Ontario's main industries include agriculture, mining, manufacturing, energy production, forestry, and fisheries.
- The Canadian financial industry is based in Toronto, Ontario.
- Ontario has over 250,000 lakes, which contain approximately one-fifth of the world's fresh water supply, and many rivers. Ontario includes a portion of all the Great Lakes except Lake Michigan.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Manitoba

- Capital: Winnipeg
- Winnipeg is home to a large francophone population, and is an important centre for Ukrainian and Icelandic cultures.
- Churchill, in northern Manitoba, is known for its wildlife like polar bears and beluga whales.
- Manitoba's main industries include agriculture, mining, energy production, forestry, fisheries, and manufacturing.
- Manitoba is known for its many lakes and rivers, like Lake Winnipeg and the Red River.

Saskatchewan

- Capital: Regina
- Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and Moose Jaw are other cities in the province.
- After English, German, Tagalog, and Cree are the largest mother tongues spoken in Saskatchewan.
- This province has almost half the farmland in Canada, and is the country's largest producer of grains. It also contains one of the world's richest deposits of uranium.
- Saskatchewan's main industries are agriculture (especially wheat), mining, and some forestry.
- Saskatchewan is home to the "grain belt," a flat or gently rolling grassy plains marked by fertile soils that make Saskatchewan one of the world's great wheat producers.

Alberta

- Capital: Edmonton
- Calgary is the largest city in Alberta and hosts the world-famous Calgary Stampede every year.
- Alberta is well known for its oil and gas production as well as its beef industry.
- Tourism, particularly to national parks and to the Calgary Stampede, play a large part in the province's economy.
- Much of the southern part of the province is covered in gently rolling prairie grasslands which is mostly dry and treeless.
- Alberta's southwest is home to a portion of the Rocky Mountains.
- Banff National Park, Canada's oldest national park, is located in Alberta in the Rocky Mountains.

THE WEST COAST

British Columbia

- Capital: Victoria, located on Vancouver Island.
- There are several islands off the coast of British Columbia. Some of these, like Vancouver Island and Haida Gwaii, have towns and cities where people live.
- Vancouver is the largest urban centre in the province and its port is Canada's gateway to the Asia-Pacific region. Billions of dollars of goods pass through the port each year.
- The province is well known for its fruit crops.
- Forestry, mining, energy production, fisheries, as well as tourism and recreation also form large portions of BC's economy.
- BC is made up of two main regions: the Coast and the Interior.
- British Columbia is known for its mountains. These include the Rocky Mountains and the Coast Mountains.

THE NORTH

Yukon

- Capital: Whitehorse
- Yukon is home to Mount Logan, Canada's highest mountain.
- Yukon's main industries are tourism, mining, fisheries, energy production, and some manufacturing.
- Over half of the territory is covered with forest, and is home to over 200 species of wildflowers.
- The Yukon has some of North America's largest populations of grizzly bears and Dall sheep.
- The Yukon provides critical habitat for migratory birds, such as trumpeter swans and birds of prey.

Northwest Territories

- Capital: Yellowknife
- The Northwest Territories recognizes 11 official languages including French and English, as well as 9 Indigenous languages: Chipewyan, Cree, Gwich'in, Inuinnaqtun, Inuktitut, Inuvialuktun, North Slavey, South Slavey, and Tłıchǫ.
- The main industries of the territory are mining, energy production, and some tourism.
- The far north of the territory is made up of arctic islands (some of which are covered in ice) and some have tundra vegetation (low bushes and grasses).
- True soil is generally absent in most of the territory, and bushes and shrubs dominate the vegetation, with some larger tree growth near waterways.

Nunavut

- Capital: Iqaluit
- Formed in 1999, Nunavut is the newest addition to the political map of Canada.
- Nunavut's economy relies on traditional Inuit art, traditional harvesting, tourism, some mining, and a growing fishery industry.
- Much of the land in Nunavut is tundra. Tundra is bare, rocky, and treeless. The soil of the tundra is locked in permafrost (perpetually frozen ground), which in Nunavut can extend very deep into the ground.
- Baffin Island, the largest island in Canada, is a part of Nunavut.
- Alert, Nunavut is the northernmost settlement in Canada.
- There are many kinds of plants and animals in Nunavut even though trees are absent. They include dwarf shrubs, grasses, mosses, lichens and about 200 species of flowering plants, that survive in Nunavut's shallow soil.

Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 16: Life in Canada**, in the section ‘Works, Leisure, Arts, and Culture’ of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

Match each term with its correct definition.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Canada’s official summer sport. | a) Minimum wage |
| 2) Canada’s official winter sport. | b) The Order of Canada |
| 3) One of Canada’s highest civilian honours. | c) Lacrosse |
| 4) The amount of money per hour that an employer, by law, must pay their employee. | d) Public education |
| 5) The system of primary and secondary education that is paid for by taxes. | e) Health and safety standards |
| 6) Canada’s national public radio and television broadcaster. | f) Hockey |
| 7) Organized groups that negotiate with employers. | g) Unions |
| | h) The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) |

HOW CANADA'S GOVERNMENT WORKS WORKSHEET



Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 17: How Canada's Government Works**, in the section 'Government' of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

Key terms and definitions:

Constitution: The Constitution is the supreme law of Canada but is not one single document. *The Constitution Act, 1867*, described the structure and responsibilities of government, but many responsibilities remained with the British government. With the passing of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, Canada gained full control of its Constitution, which is known as 'patriation' of the Constitution. *The 1982 Act* also contained the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* which you have already learned about.

Parliament: The legislative branch of government in Canada, which at the federal level is the House of Commons and the Senate. This is the part of government that makes the laws in Canada.

Governor General: The British Crown's representative in Canada. The governor general performs the tasks of the Crown in Canada.

Lieutenant-Governor: The Crown's representative in each province, appointed by the governor general on the prime minister's advice.

House of Commons: During elections, Canadians elect representatives. These representatives hold seats in the House of Commons. They are known as Members of Parliament (MPs). The House of Commons is the centre of political power in Canada.

Senate and Senators: Another part of the legislative (law-making) branch is the Senate, which examines bills passed by the House of Commons, debate issues of the day, and can propose legislation. House of Commons bills must pass a vote in the Senate before they become laws.

Majority Government: After an election, if the winning party that forms government has at least 50% + 1 of the seats in the House of Commons, they have a majority. This means that they have the potential to win every vote because they have more seats than the other parties.

Minority Government: After an election, if a party has less than 50% of the seats in the House of Commons, but they still have more seats than the next largest party, they form a minority government. This means it might be difficult to win votes since they don't outnumber other parties. In the case of a minority government, if the other parties unite against them, the minority government could be defeated in a vote.

Canada is a parliamentary democracy, which means that Canadians elect the politicians who will represent them in parliament (government) and make laws and decisions on their behalf.

Canadians elect parliaments in every federal election, and assemblies every provincial election, as well as in the Yukon territory. During elections, Canadians vote for a candidate from their area that they want to represent them in parliament, called Members of Parliament, or MPs, who represent the people of their district, or riding. A riding is also known as a constituency. Nunavut and the Northwest Territories have what are called Consensus Governments, which means that Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected as independents and aren't affiliated with parties.

At the federal level, parliamentary representatives sit in the House of Commons. The representatives often belong to political parties, which are organizations that have different policies and visions.

The party that has the most seats in Parliament forms the government. The leader of the party that forms the government becomes the prime minister in a federal election, or the premier in a provincial election. The other parties are known as 'opposition parties' and they review and improve laws as well as hold the government accountable.

HOW CANADA'S GOVERNMENT WORKS WORKSHEET

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Canada's system of government is also a federation, which means it has three levels with different responsibilities: the municipal (local) level deals with things directly relating to the community of a city or town; the provincial or territorial level deals with things relating to the province or territory; and the federal government deals with issues that relate to the whole country. (To learn more about the responsibilities of the orders of government, visit the Ontario Legislative Assembly website to play the [Levels of Government Game](#).)

Some Indigenous communities have the right to self-government which means they control some of their own affairs such as education, health, and lands.

There are also 3 branches of government in Canada, meaning there are 3 sections of federal government that do different things.

- The legislative branch, called Parliament, makes laws. It is made up of the Queen (represented by the Governor General), the Senate, and the House of Commons. (In the provinces and territories, this is the Lieutenant-Governor or Commissioner and the legislative assemblies.)
- The executive branch is the decision-making branch that includes the Queen (represented by the Governor General), the Prime Minister, and the Cabinet Ministers. The Cabinet Ministers are MPs that the Prime Minister chooses to be in charge of a part of government (like the Minister of National Defence, Minister of Environment, etc.). This branch runs the government, makes policies, and implements laws created by the legislative branch.
- The judicial branch interprets and applies laws. This is the federal court system, and the court system of the provinces and territories. This branch ensures that the 'rule of law' is followed, which means that the law applies equally to everyone. (This is often represented by the scales of justice, which symbolize fairness in the judicial process.)

Comprehension questions

Circle the correct answer to each question or statement.

1. Canada has 3 orders (levels) of government that share power and responsibility. Which of the following is NOT an order of government?

- a) Islander b) Provincial/Territorial c) Federal

2. The federal order of government deals with things that affect the whole country. Which of these is NOT a federal responsibility?

- a) International trade b) National defence c) Garbage collection

3. The provincial/territorial order of government deals with things that affect their region. Which of these is NOT a provincial/territorial responsibility?

- a) Education b) Healthcare c) Currency

4. The municipal order of government deals with community issues. Which of the following is NOT a municipal responsibility?

- a) Libraries b) National parks c) Fire services

5. Indigenous governments are responsible for Indigenous communities that control their own affairs. This is called:

- a) Shared responsibilities
- b) Restorative politics
- c) Self-government

6. Canada's Head of State is:

- a) the British Monarch (the Queen/King)
- b) the Senators
- c) the Prime Minister

7. Canada's Head of Government is the:

- a) Lieutenant-Governor
- b) Monarch
- c) Prime Minister

8. Political parties are:

- a) Organizations that have different policies and visions
- b) Celebrations held after elections
- c) Groups that negotiate better wages and conditions with employers

9. Members of Parliament are chosen by:

- a) the Monarch
- b) Canadians during elections
- c) the Prime Minister

10. Senators are chosen by:

- a) the Monarch
- b) Canadians during elections
- c) the Prime Minister

11. Which branch of government is the Supreme Court of Canada a part of?

- a) Legislative
- b) Judicial
- c) Executive

Use this worksheet to complete **Activity 19: Active Citizenship**, in the section ‘Responsibilities of Citizenship’ of **Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide**.

| Responsibilities of citizenship | What can I do to fulfill this responsibility? |
|---|---|
| Protecting the environment | -I can recycle my plastics and papers |
| Volunteering in your community | |
| Joining political parties and other organizations | |
| Truth and Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples | |