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**Canada**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**HISTORY**

**LANGUAGE**

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У посібнику подано географічні відомості про Канаду, стисло викладено основні історичні події, що відбулися у Канаді з найдавніших часів і досі та наведено відомості про етапи розвитку мови, які дозволяють простежити її трансформацію.

Книга адресована студентам, які опановують англійську мову як другу спеціальність, учням старших класів ліцеїв та гімназій з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови і усім, хто цікавиться питаннями мови та історії Канади.

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**PREFACE**

Among the English-speaking countries Canada takes a special place. This peaceful clean country bordering three oceans and occupying a huge scarcely populated land area, is a part of the British Commonwealth. Thus, its political system, historical and language development have been greatly influenced by the British Empire. However it has its distinctive characteristics connected with peculiarities of its geography, history, mode of life. As a result, today Canada is an absolutely unique powerful cosmopolitan country with its own politics, economy, traditions and the Canadian English language.

The aim of the book is to help teachers and students of English understand better the factors that influenced the development of Canada and led to the formation of the Canadian English language.

The book contains different tasks and exercises, which can be used at the lessons of English Country Studies. It is possible to integrate History of English into these lessons and thus give the students an opportunity to understand the interconnection of these subjects.

Each unit is dedicated to a particular theme and provides tasks for different levels. Exercises may be used as separate sources of information, for warming-up activity, for testing students’ knowledge, for making the lessons brighter. Their main aim is to draw students’ attention to the necessary details and help them remember these details better.

The units of the book contain:

* Main facts and dates from the history and geography of the country.
* Maps, schemes, tasks and exercises on the given topic.
* Cultural focus.
* Language focus.

**The facts and dates from the history of Australia** have been picked out to focus students’ attention on the main events of the period.

**Maps and schemes** give the students an opportunity to expand the exploration of the material.

**Tasks and exercises** are designed to help the students memorize the given material better.

**Cultural Focus** is to give the students an opportunity to trace the connection between history and modern life in related areas.

**Language Focus** helps to see the peculiarities and changes of Canadian English at different periods.

**CANADA BASIC FACTS**



**Official name:** Canada

**Founded:** 1867

**Administrative division:** 10 [provinces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_and_territories_of_Canada) and 3 [territories](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_and_territories_of_Canada)

**Population (2011 est.):** 34,278,400

**Land area:** 9,093,507 sq km; **total area:** 9,984,670 sq km

Ethnic groups:British Isles origin 28%, French origin 23%, other European 15%, Amerindian 2%, other, mostly Asian, African, Arab 6%, mixed background 26%

Principal languages: English, French; the other most common languages reported as mother tongue are Chinese, Italian, German, Punjabi, Spanish and 65 distinct aboriginal languages and dialects.

Chief religions: Catholicism, Protestantism, Muslim, Buddhist, Judaism.  
[**Capital:**](http://www.infoplease.com/cgi-bin/id/A0855603) Ottawa.

**Head of State:** the Sovereign (Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952)).

**Head of government:** the Prime Minister.

**Type of government:** Constitutional monarchy.

**National Emblems**

The National Flag of Canada, also known as the Maple Leaf, and l'Unifolié (French for "the one-leafed"), is a red [flag](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag) with a white square in its centre, featuring a stylized 11-pointed red [maple leaf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maple_leaf). Its adoption in 1965 marked the first time a national flag had been officially adopted in Canada to replace the Union Flag.

The **Great Seal of Canada** is a [seal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seal_(device)) used for official purposes of state in Canada such as the certification of Acts of Parliament that have been granted Royal Assent. The first Great Seal of Canada was carved in the United Kingdom in 1869 and sent to Canada to replace a temporary seal which had been used since Canadian Confederation in 1867. It depicted Queen Victoria seated beneath a canopy.

The **Arms of Canada** (also known as the **Royal Coat of Arms of Canada**or formally as the **Arms of His/Her Majesty in Right of Canada**) is, since 1921, the official [coat of arms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms) of the [Canadian monarch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchy_of_Canada), and thus also of [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada). It is closely modelled after the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom with distinctive Canadian elements replacing or added to those derived from the British.

The maple leaves in the shield, blazoned "proper", were originally drawn [vert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vert) (green) but were redrawn [gules](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gules) (red) in 1957. A circlet of the Order of Canada was added to the arms for limited use in 1987. The shield design forms the Royal Standard of Canada, and the shield is found on the Canadian Red Ensign. The Flag of the Governor General of Canada, which formerly used the shield over the Union Flag, now uses the [crest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crest_(heraldry)) of the arms on a blue field.

The Canadian National Anthem:

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

**UNIT 1. GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY**



**Pre-reading activity.**

**Brainstorming. *Look at the map of Canada and answer the following questions:***

1. Which countries does Canada border on?
2. Why is Canada called “from sea to sea” country?

3. Which oceans is it washed by?

4. What are the biggest rivers of the country?

5. What are its greatest lakes?

6. What can you say about the climate of the country?

**1. Physical Structure, Relief and Climate**

Canada is a country located in the northern-most region of North America and is washed by the Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It has a total area of 9.9 million square kilometers, which makes it one of the largest countries in the world, second only to Russia in territorial size. It is nearly 1.2 times larger than Australia, slightly larger than Europe, and more than 40 times larger than the [UK](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom). In total area, Canada is larger than both the U.S. and China. Canada shares the world's [longest undefended border](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States-Canada_border) (8,893 kilometers in length) with the USA in the south and northwest. Danish island dependency of Greenland lies to Canada's northeast, separated from the Canadian Arctic islands by Baffin Bay and Davis Strait. The [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) islands of [Saint-Pierre and Miquelon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint-Pierre_and_Miquelon) lie off the southern coast of Newfoundland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and border on Canada in the east. Its neighbour across the Arctic Ocean is Russia. The country has thousands of islands, the largest of which are: the Baffin Island, Victoria, Ellesmere, Devon, Banks, Newfoundland.

The climate and geography of Canada vary greatly from temperate in the south to arctic in the north and from islands and plains in the east to mountains in the west.

Much of Canada is still wilderness, covered by forests. The Rocky Mountains cover a major part of western Canada -- British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and the western part of Alberta. West-central Canada is mostly prairie, consisting of large grain farms.

The east-central part of Canada is the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These are heavily-populated and industrial areas. The Maritime provinces on the east coast rely very heavily on the Atlantic Ocean for their way of life.

[***Volcanism in Canada***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volcanism_in_Canada)

Canada has examples of almost every type of volcano. Although none are erupting now, at least three did in the last few hundred years and numerous others have the potential to erupt in the near future. 

Mount Edziza in British Columbia

Western Canada is part of the system of volcanoes found around the margins of the Pacific Ocean, which is called the Pacific Ring of Fire. There are over 200 young volcanic centres that stretch northward from the Cascade Range to the Yukon Territory. They are grouped into five [volcanic belts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volcanic_belt).

Volcanism has also occurred in the Canadian Shield. It contains over 150 volcanic belts that range from 600 million to 2.8 billion years old. Many of Canada's major [ore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ore) deposits are associated with Precambrian volcanoes. Ancient volcanoes play an important role in estimating Canada's [mineral](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mineral) potential. Many of the volcanic belts bear ore deposits that are related to the volcanism.

### *Rivers and Lakes*

It has been estimated that Canada has one seventh of the world's fresh water. Canada’s two greatest rivers are the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie. While the St. Lawrence is the largest river in Canada, the Mackenzie is the longest. Through its tributary, the Peace River, and tracing to its source in the Finlay River of British Columbia, the Mackenzie is 4,241 km long and is one of the longest rivers in the world. The St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie are the second and third largest rivers by volume, respectively, in North America. 

Canada has an extremely large number of [lakes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake). The country has more lakes than the rest of the world combined. The number of lakes larger than three [square kilometres](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Square_kilometres) is estimated at close to 31,752 by the [Atlas of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlas_of_Canada), with 561 lakes with a surface area larger than 100 km2.The greatest of them are: Lake Superior (82,100 sq km), Lake Huron (59,570 sq km), Great Bear Lake (31,153 sq km), Great Slave Lake (27,200 sq km), Lake Erie (25,700 sq km), Lake Winnipeg (23,750 sq km), Lake Ontario (19,100 sq km), Lake Athabaska (7,770 sq km)[,](http://www.aquatic.uoguelph.ca/lakes/atha1.htm) Reindeer Lake (6,640 sq km), Nettiling Lake (5,699 sq km).

Hudson Bay is part of the North Atlantic Ocean. Its watershed drains over a third of Canada. It covers Manitoba, northern Ontario and Quebec, most of Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, southwestern Nunavut and the southern half of [Baffin Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baffin_Island). Hudson Bay encompasses 1,230,000 square kilometres, making it the second-largest bay in the world (after the Bay of Bengal). This basin is most important in fighting [drought](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drought) in the [prairie s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Prairies)and producing hydroelectricity, especially in Manitoba, northern Ontario and Quebec. Major elements of this watershed include Lake Winnipeg, the Nelson River, the North Saskatchewan and South Saskatchewan Rivers, the Assiniboine River, and Nettling Lake on Baffin Island. Wollaston Lake lies on the boundary between the Hudson Bay and Arctic Ocean watersheds and drains into both. It is the largest lake in the world that naturally drains in two directions.

***Parks and Historic Sites***

Canada maintains 38 national parks, which cover about 2% of the country’s landmass. Banff, located on the eastern slopes of Alberta’s Rocky Mountains, is the oldest (est. 1885); Tuktut Nogait, in the Northwest territories, was established in 1996. There are 836 national historic sites, designed in honour of people, places and events that figure in the country’s history. Canada also has over 1000 provincial parks and nearly 50 territorial parks.

***CULTURAL FOCUS: Bannf National Park***

Banff National Park is Canada’s oldest [national park](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Parks_of_Canada), established in 1885 in the Rocky Mountains. The park, located 110–180 km west of Calgary in the province of Alberta, encompasses 6,641 km2 of mountainous terrain, with numerous glaciers and ice fields, dense coniferous forest, and alpine landscapes.



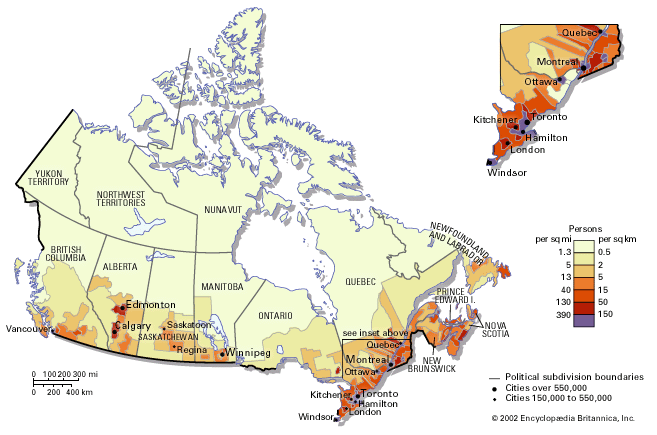
Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks

The park has 56 mammal species that have been recorded. Grizzly and black bears inhabit the forested regions. Cougar, lynx, weasels, northern river otter and wolves are the primary predatory mammals. Elk, mule deer, and white-tailed deer are common in the valleys of the park, including around (and sometimes in) the Banff townsite. In the alpine regions, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, marmots and pike are widespread. Other mammals such as beavers, porcupines, squirrels, chipmunks, and Columbian ground squirrels are the more commonly observed smaller mammals.

Due to the harsh winters, the park has few reptiles and amphibians with only one species of toad, three species of frog, one salamander species and two species of snakes that have been identified. At least 280 species of birds can be found in Banff including [bald](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bald_Eagle) and golden eagles, red-tailed hawk, osprey, and merlin.

***Population***

72.0% of the population of Canada is concentrated within 150 kilometres of the nation's southern border with the United States. This leaves the vast majority of Canada's territory as sparsely populated wilderness. Canada's population density is 3.5 people / km2, among the lowest in the world. Despite this, 79.7% of Canada's population resides in [urban](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_area) areas, where population densities are increasing.



***Resource-based Industries of Canada***

Major resource-based industries of Canada are fisheries, forestry, agriculture, petroleum products and mining.

The fisheries industry has historically been one of Canada's strongest. Unmatched cod stocks on the Grand Banks off Newfoundland launched this industry in the 16th century. Today these stocks are nearly depleted, and their conservation has become a preoccupation of the Atlantic Provinces. On the West Coast, tuna stocks are now restricted. The less depleted salmon population continues to drive a strong fisheries industry.

Forestry has long been a major industry in Canada. Forest products contribute one fifth of the nation's exports. The provinces with the largest forestry industries are British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Fifty-four percent of Canada's land area is covered in forest. The boreal forests account for four-fifths of Canada's forestland.

Five per cent of Canada's land area is arable, none of which is for permanent crops. Three per cent of Canada's land area is covered by permanent pastures. Main crops in Canada include flax, oats, wheat, maize, barley, sugar beets and rye in the prairies; flax and maize in [Western Ontario](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Ontario); oats and potatoes in the Maritimes.  Fruit and vegetables are grown primarily in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, Southwestern Ontario, the Golden Horseshoe region of Ontario, along the south coast of Georgian Bay and in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. Cattle and sheep are raised in the valleys of British Columbia. Cattle, sheep and hogs are raised on the prairies, cattle and hogs in Western Ontario, sheep and hogs in Quebec, and sheep in the Maritimes. There are significant [dairy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dairy) regions in central Nova Scotia, southern New Brunswick, the St. Lawrence Valley, [northeastern Ontario](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeastern_Ontario), southwestern Ontario, the [Red River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_River_of_the_North) valley of Manitoba and the valleys of eastern British Columbia, on [Vancouver Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vancouver_Island) and the [Lower mainland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_mainland).

Fossil fuels are a more recently developed resource in Canada, with [oil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petroleum) and [gas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_gas) being extracted from deposits in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin since the mid 1900s. While Canada's [crude oil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crude_oil) deposits are fewer, technological developments in recent decades have opened up oil production in Alberta's [Tar Sands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tar_Sands) to the point where Canada now has some of the largest reserves of oil in the world.

Canada's mineral resources are diverse and extensive. Across the Canadian Shield and in the north there are large iron, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, and uranium reserves. Large diamond concentrations have been recently developed in the Arctic, making Canada one of the world's largest producers. Throughout the Shield there are many mining towns extracting these minerals. The largest, and best known, is Sudbury, Ontario.

Sudbury is an exception to the normal process of forming minerals in the Shield since there is significant evidence that the [Sudbury Basin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudbury_Basin) is an ancient meteorite impact crater. The nearby, but less known Temagami Magnetic Anomaly has striking similarities to the Sudbury Basin, and so it could be a second metal-rich impact crater. The Shield is also covered by vast boreal forests that support an important logging industry.

***Climate of Canada***

Canada is often associated with cold weather and snow, but in reality, its climate is as diverse as its landscape. Generally, Canadians enjoy four very distinct seasons, particularly in the more populated regions along the US border. Daytime summer temperatures can rise to 35°C and higher, while lows of -25°C are common in winter. More moderate temperatures are the norm in spring and fall.

Summers can be hot and dry on the prairies, humid in central Canada, and milder on the coasts. Spring is generally pleasant across the country. Autumns are often crisp and cool, but brightened by rich orange and red leaves on trees. Winters are generally cold with periods of snow, although southern Alberta enjoys the occasional "Chinook", a warm dry wind from the Rocky Mountains that gusts through and melts the snow.

***Task 1. Comprehension Check.***

1. What is the total area of Canada? Compare it with some other countries.
2. “Much of Canada is still wilderness”. Give examples.
3. What are the most heavily-populated and industrial areas of Canada?
4. What is the [Pacific Ring of Fire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ring_of_Fire) characterized by?
5. What is Banff National Park famous for?
6. What are the major resource-based industries in Canada?
7. What is “Chinook”? Why do Canadians enjoy it?

***Task 2. The geography of a place affects its economy in many ways.  
Geography has played an important role in Canadian economy and influenced its development. Match the columns to explain the impact of geography on economy of Canada.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.Along the Peace river and as far north as Great Slave lake the long hot days | a) makes trade with this country the main source of income for Canada |
| 2. Abundance of rivers and lakes | b) are among the world’s most significant producers of wheat and other grains, making the country one of the largest exporters of agricultural goods. |
| 3. Hudson Bay | c) enable wheat to be grown and farming to be carried on. |
| 4. Large oceans | d) has greatly aided in manufacturing development. |
| 5. Boundary with the USA | e) is most important in fighting [drought](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drought) in the [prairie s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Prairies)and producing hydroelectricity. |
| 6. The Canadian Prairies | f) makes fishery one of the major resource-based industries of the country. |
| 7.Vast areas of boreal and temperate forest ecosystems | g) support forestry, upon which the country’s economy heavily depends. |
| 8. The Canadian Shield | h) is the place of oil and gas extraction. |
| 9. The [Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Canadian_Sedimentary_Basin) | i) has made Canada one of the world's largest diamond producers. |
| 10.The Arctic | j) is rich in iron, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum and uranium reserves. |

**2. Provinces and Territories of Canada**

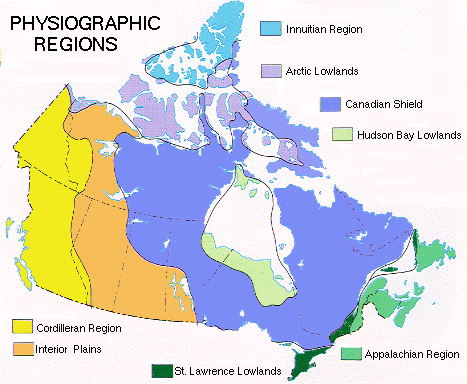
There are ten provinces and three territories in Canada. The major difference between a Canadian province and a territory is that provinces are jurisdictions that receive their power and authority directly from the Constitution Act, 1867 whereas territories derive their mandates and powers from the federal government.

The ten provinces are Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan. The three territories are Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon.



**3. Traditional Regional Subdivisions of Canada**

Canada is divided into very distinct regions, each with a very different landscape and climate. The major physiographic regions of Canada are Arctic Lowlands, Cordillera, Interior Plains, Hudson Bay Lowlands, Canadian Shield Forest Lands, St. Lawrence Lowlands and Appalachian. These seven large regions have homogeneous physical geographiccharacteristics.



***Arctic and Subarctic Lands***

Canada's Arctic Lands lie north of tree line and cover 2.6 million km2 (26% of the country). They include the Arctic Coastal Plains and Arctic Lowlands, the Innuitian Region of the High Arctic, and parts of the Canadian [S](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0007352)hield in Nunavut, northern Québec and Labrador. However, extensive areas of Subarctic Lands must also be recognized. Taken together, Canada's Arctic and Subarctic Lands probably comprise nearly 40-45% of Canada's land surface.

[G](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0003271)laciation over much of northern Canada formed a landscape similar to an upright saucer with its centre flooded by Hudson Bay. The eastern rim, extending from [L](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0004432)abrador north along Baffin Island and into [E](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0002578)llesmere island, is a mountainous zone with elevations 1500 m and higher in the north, and a heavily fjorded coast. [G](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0003272)laciers cover about 5% of the Arctic Land surface. The ground in the Arctic is mostly composed of permafrost, making construction difficult and often hazardous, and agriculture virtually impossible.Eskimos are the only [indigenous peoples](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples) who have traditionally inhabited this region of Canada (the term Eskimo has fallen out of favour, as it is considered pejorative by the natives and has been replaced by the term Inuit).

Ecologists refer to the barren, treeless Arctic as tundra. The tundra progressively changes into polar desert at extreme high latitude as climate becomes increasingly colder and drier. Given their severe climatic constraints, the tundra regions and polar deserts of the High Arctic contain a surprisingly large number of plants and animals. Large mammals such as the polar bear and arctic fox all manage to survive in the extreme high northern latitudes. The diversity and frequency of occurrence of mammals and plants progressively increases southwards on the tundra while in the Subarctic, two major ecological zones can be recognized.

Near the tree line is a zone of transition from tundra to forest consisting of forest-tundra. Here, the trees are deformed. The woodland caribou and grizzly bear replace the polar bear.

This zone merges into taiga, an immense zone of almost continuous forest extending across Alaska and northern Canada. The southern boundary of the Subarctic is less clearly defined than its northern boundary; typically, coniferous species begin to be replaced by others of either local or temperate distribution, such as oak, hemlock and beech, or by steppe, grassland and semi-arid woodland in more continental areas.

Lakes and rivers are ice-free June-October in the south and July-August in the north; they are ice-covered for the rest of the year. Slightly more than half the precipitation of the Arctic falls as snow.

***Cordillera Region***

The Cordillera region covers most of the western coast of Canada.  This region is part of the mountain system that extends the length of the Pacific Coast of North and South America. The Canadian part of the Cordillera is about 800 km wide. The total area covered by this physiographic region is 1.6 million km2 (16% of Canada).

Provinces in this region include British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.  The word Cordillera is actually a Spanish word that means mountain ranges.  But mountain ranges are not the only thing found in this part of Canada.  There are also deep valleys, plateaus, and coastal islands in this region.

The oldest recognizable feature of the Cordilleran landscape is the gently rolling upland of its interior plateaus. This ancient surface was sculpted by erosion many millions of years ago. Since then, it has been uplifted, partly buried by lava flows, dissected by river erosion and modified by glaciers. The most widespread landforms and surface deposits of the Cordillera date from the glaciations of the past million years.

Volcanic activity has occurred at scattered locations in the western and interior systems up to the present. Some eruptions occurred during glaciations, which are described in Native legends.

***Interior Plains***

The Interior Plains area of Canada encompasses the region between the Canadian [S](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0007352)hield and the western Cordillera. The plains cover 1.8 million km2 (18% of Canada's land surface). Where the Interior Plains extend northwards, as in the Northwest Territories, they become subarctic in nature while, even further north in the islands of the western Canadian Arctic, they constitute tundra lowlands that are truly arctic in nature.

The southern Interior Plains are mostly characterized by grassland vegetation (prairie) under semiarid climatic conditions throughout the plains, but islands of mixed-wood forest prevail at high elevations on uplands in western Alberta. The grassland gives way to an aspen parkland to the north and east. Finally, at the northern extension of the Interior Plains, forest gives way to treeless tundra and polar deserts.

The Alberta Plateau, located in the centre of the Interior Plains, consists of a ring of plateaus separated by wide valleys. The two main valleys (Fort Nelson and Peace River lowlands) occupy more than 50 per cent of the area. Alberta is also famous for the Red Deer River Valley. Here, in desert-like conditions, water and wind have created strange shapes in the sandstone called "hoodoos" which have taken millions of years to form and stand 5 to 7 metres tall.

The name “Hoodoo” comes from the word “voodoo” and was given to these geological formations by the Europeans. In the Blackfoot and Cree traditions, however, the Hoodoos are believed to be petrified giants who come alive at night. The same forces of erosion have uncovered some of the largest concentrations of dinosaur fossils in the world.

***Hudson Bay Lowland***

This land area of 320 000 km2 (3.2% of Canada's land surface) in the middle of the Canadian Shield is a sparsely populated region.

There are a few small First Nations settlements on the southern shore of Hudson Bay at places like Moose Factory, Moosonee, and Fort Severn. The local Ojibwa and [Cree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cree) most likely came into contact with the region but did not populate the region due to the harsh, undesirable conditions and poor drainage patterns of the area. The region is famous for its polar bears. [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ursus_maritimus_walks_over_ice.jpg)

Ice begins to form in early November at Hudson Bay

***Canadian Shield Forest Lands***

The northern parts of Saskatchevan, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, most of Labrador are located on a vast rock base known as the Canadian Shield.

This region of Canada is found in the centre of the country, surrounding Hudson Bay. Geographers have named this region because of its shield shape.  This region makes up almost half of the land in Canada, but few people live here.

The Shield proper (area 4.8 million km2) covers 48% of Canada's land surface (including freshwater lakes and arctic islands). If the Arctic Shield is excluded, the Canadian Shield Forest Lands still remain the largest physiographic region in Canada, comprising 32% of the land surface.

The Shield is composed of Precambrian rocks formed during several phases of mountain building between 4 and 1 billion years ago. The eastern Shield is dominated by plateaus between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of St Lawrence. At several places over the Shield, uplands and plateaus are broken by belts of hills.

The region is a storehouse of minerals, including gold, silver, zinc, copper and uranium, and Canada's great mining towns are located there: Sudbury and Timmins in Ontario, Val d'Or in Quebec, and Flin Flon and Thompson in Manitoba.

***St. Lawrence Lowlands***

The St. Lawrence Lowlands, sometimes named the "Great Lakes” (180 000 km2, 1.8% of Canada's land surface) lie between the Shield to the north and the Appalachian Region to the east and southeast, and are broken into 3 subregions: Central St. Lawrence Lowland, East St. Lawrence Lowland and West St. Lawrence Lowland.

The St. Lawrence River has always been one of Canada's most important rivers. It was this river that was explored by the first people from Europe.  Many settlers found the flat lands along the river ideal for farming.

Prior to its [colonization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonization) and heavy [urban sprawl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_sprawl) of the 20th century, this [Eastern Great Lakes lowland forests](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Great_Lakes_lowland_forests) area was home to large [mixed forests](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mixed_forest) covering a mostly flat area of land. Most of this forest has been cut down through agriculture and logging operations, but the remaining forests are for the most part heavily protected. In this part of Canada the [Gulf of St. Lawrence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_of_St._Lawrence) is the world's largest [estuary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estuary).

This area is known for a great richness in precious [minerals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mineral). In this small region 50 percent of Canadians live and 70 percent of Canada's manufactured goods are produced.

***Appalachian Region***

The Appalachian Region (360 000 km2, about 3.6% of Canada's land surface) lies between the St Lawrence Lowlands to the northwest and the Atlantic Continental Shelf to the east and southeast. Like other mountain regions, its terrain is a mosaic of uplands and lowlands.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are the smallest Canadian provinces, and were the first to be settled by Europeans.

  
Mount Carleton, the tallest mountain in the New Brunswick section of the Appalachian Mountains

***Task 3. Comprehension Check.***

1. In which way can you prove that the geography of Canada is vast and diverse?
2. What are the major physiographic regions of Canada?
3. Enumerate Canada's top ten lakes.
4. What is the most popular region for Canadians to settle? Why?
5. What is the stereotype of the climate of Canada? How does it differ from the real state of things?

***Task 4. Finish the sentences.***

1. Canada is located in … .
2. The country has thousands of islands, the largest of which are … .
3. 72.0% of Canada's population is concentrated … .
4. Canada's population density is … .
5. 79.7% of Canada's population resides in … .
6. Major resource-based industries of Canada are … .

***Task 5.*** ***Match column A with column B.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | B |
| 1. Arctic Lowlands | a) The region is famous for its polar bears. |
| 2. Cordillera Region | b) In this small region 50 percent of Canadians live. |
| 3. Interior Plains | c) [G](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0003272)laciers cover about 5% of the surface of this region. |
| 4. Hudson Bay Lowlands | d) This region comprises a series of mountain belts some about 800 km wide along Canada's Pacific coast. |
| 5. Canadian Shield Forest Lands | e) This region surrounds Hudson Bay. |
| 6. St. Lawrence Lowlands | f) Its smallest provinces were the first to be settled by Europeans. |
| 7. Appalachian Region | g) The Alberta Plateau is located in the centre of this region. |

***Task 6.*** ***Explain the following notions.***

Fjords, the Arctic, [permafrost](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permafrost), the [Pacific Ring of Fire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ring_of_Fire), [Temagami Magnetic Anomaly](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temagami_Magnetic_Anomaly), Eskimos, the Red Deer River Valley.

***Task 7. Choose the correct variant.***

1. Canada has a total area of … million square kilometers.
2. 9.9; b) 10.4; c) 5.6.
3. Canada is … country in the world.
4. the largest; b) the second largest; c) the smallest.
5. Canada shares the world's [longest undefended border](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States-Canada_border) with … .
6. Russia; b) the USA; c) Denmark.
7. The Rocky Mountains are in … of Canada.
8. the north; b) the south; c) the west.
9. Hudson Bay is part of … Ocean.
10. the North Arctic; b) the Atlantic; c) the Pacific.
11. The longest river of Canada is … .
12. the St. Lawrence River; b) the Mackenzie River; c) the Milk River.
13. The largest lake of Canada is … .
14. Lake Ontario; b) Lake Superior; с) [*Lake Winnipeg.*](http://www.aquatic.uoguelph.ca/lakes/winni1.htm)

***Task 8. Vocabulary Growth.***

***From the vocabulary list, choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentences below:* *bay,*** [***g***](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0003271)***laciation, grassland, landscape, latitude, lowlands, plains, prairie, provinces, tundra, wilderness.***

1. … is the dominant land type of the Arctic and subarctic regions.

2. At the peak of the last … , about 20 000 years ago, approximately 97% of Canada was covered by ice.

3.Canada has many different types of … like mountains, prairies, forests, and arctic deserts as well.

4. The … and territories of Canada combine to make up the world's second- largest country by area.

5.Hudson … is a large body of saltwater in northeastern [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada).

6. You can enjoy adventure holidays in the remote and pristine … of Canada.

7. … as grass-dominated areas where few or no trees grow and include prairies and savannas.

8. The … cover the south of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

9. What is the … of Ontario Canada?

10.Nomadic hunters lived in the … region 10,000 years ago, but they migrated south.

11. The St. Lawrence … is the closest region in Canada to the equator, making the weather mild.

***Task 9. Answer the questions of the test (see Maps on p. 17, 18):***

1. Which province below is not partitioned into three physiographic regions?
2. Yukon
3. Alberta
4. Saskatchevan
5. Ontario
6. Which of the provinces/territories does not fall within Interior Plains?
7. British Columbia
8. Saskatchevan
9. Yukon
10. Ontario
11. Which physiographic region forms the largest portion of Canada’s landmass?
12. Interior Plains
13. Cordillera
14. Canadian Shield
15. Hudson Bay Lowland
16. This is the foundation bedrock area of Canada:
17. Canadian Shield
18. Cordillera
19. Interior Plains
20. Hudson Bay Lowland
21. This is the most mountainous region of Canada:
22. Appalachian Region
23. St Lawrence Lowlands
24. Canadian Shield
25. Cordillera Region
26. Because of its mild maritime climate and heavy coastal rainfall, this region boasts Canada’s largest trees and logging industry:
27. Appalachian Region
28. St Lawrence Lowlands
29. Cordillera Region
30. Canadian Shield
31. Which region is described here: «As the glaciers moved, they melted and shaped the landscape. The glaciers wore down parts of the land much like sandpaper, leaving the landscape covered with a thin layer of mud and rocks and huge scratches which indicate the direction of the glacial movement»?
32. St Lawrence Lowlands
33. Canadian Shield
34. Appalachian Region
35. Interior Plains
36. This is the most extensive physiographic region of Canada, extending from deep inti the USA, into the Northwest Territories and the Arctic Ocean:
37. Interior Plains
38. Appalachian Region
39. St Lawrence Lowlands
40. Hudson Bay Lowland
41. Melting glaciers left behind thick layers of black soil and rich relatively flat farmland here:
42. Appalachian Region
43. Hudson Bay Lowland
44. Innuitian Region
45. Interior Plains
46. This region experiences the shortest growing season, the coldest temperatures and the most barren landscape, altogether too unsuitable for an agricultural based habitation:
47. Arctic Lowlands
48. Cordillera Region
49. Interior Plains
50. St Lawrence Lowlands

**4.Major Cities**

**Toronto** – having the largest population;

**Montreal** – financial and industrial hub of Canada;

**Vancouver** – the venue for numerous international events and conferences;

**Ottawa** – the technological and financial centre of Canada;

**Calgary** – widely known for ecotourism and winter sports.

**TORONTO**

When Europeans first arrived at the site of present-day Toronto, the vicinity was inhabited by the Huron tribes, who by then had displaced the [Iroquois](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois) tribes that had occupied the region for centuries. The name *Toronto* likely derived from the Iroquois word *tkaronto*, meaning "place where trees stand in the water". It refers to the northern end of what is now Lake Simcoe, where the Huron had planted tree saplings to corral fish. A portage route from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron running through this point, the Toronto Carrying-Place Trail, led to widespread use of the name.

Nowadays Toronto is the provincial capital of Ontario and the largest city in Canada. It is located in Southern Ontario on the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario. A relatively [modern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_history) city, Toronto’s history dates back to the late-18th century, when its land was purchased by the British monarchy from the Mississaugas. The settlement was later established as the Town of York and proclaimed as the new capital of Upper Canada by its lieutenant-governor, John Simcoe. In 1834, York was incorporated as a city and renamed to its present name.

With over 2.6 million residents, it is the fifth most populous city in North America. Its metropolitan area has over 5.5 million residents. Toronto is at the heart of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), and is part of a densely populated region in Southern Ontario known as the Golden Horseshoe. Its cosmopolitan and international population reflects its role as an important destination for immigrants to Canada. Toronto is one of the world's most diverse cities by percentage of non-native-born residents, with about 49% of the population born outside Canada.

Toronto's leading economic sectors include finance, business services, telecommunications, aerospace, transportation, media, arts, film, music, television production, publishing, software production, medical research, education, tourism, engineering, and sports industries.

**MONTREAL**

Montreal is the largest city in the [province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_and_territories_of_Canada) of [Quebec](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec) and the [second-largest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_largest_cities_and_second_largest_cities_by_country) [city in](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_the_100_largest_municipalities_in_Canada_by_population) Canada. Originally called [*Ville-Marie*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Ville-Marie), or "City of Mary", the city takes its present name from [Mount Royal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Royal), the triple-peaked hill located in the heart of the city, whose name was also initially given to the [island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Island_of_Montr%C3%A9al) on which the city is located.

French is the city's official language and is also the language spoken at home by 60.5% of the population in the city of Montréal proper, followed by English at 21.2% and 23.4% other languages. Montreal is the second largest primarily French-speaking city in the western world, after Paris.

Montreal, rated as one of the [world's most livable cities](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World%27s_most_livable_cities), was called "Canada's Cultural Capital". Though historically the commercial capital of Canada, it was surpassed in population, as well as economic strength, by [Toronto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toronto) after 1976.

Archeological evidence demonstrates that various nomadic First Nations native people occupied the island of Montreal for at least 2,000 years before the arrival of Europeans in 1611. That year Champlain established a fur trading post on the [Island of Montreal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Island_of_Montreal), on a site initially named *La Place Royale*.

Montreal was incorporated as a city in 1832. The construction of the Victoria Bridge established Montreal as a major railway hub. By 1860, it was the largest city in British North America and the undisputed economic and cultural centre of Canada.

**VANCOUVER**

Vancouver is a coastal seaport city on the mainland of British Columbia with the population of more than 603,000 people. It is one of the most ethnically and linguistically diverse cities in Canada, with 52% for who English is not their first language.

Archeological records indicate the presence of Aboriginal people in the Vancouver area from 8,000 to 10,000 years ago. The city is located in the traditional territories of the Squamish, Musqueam, and Tseil-Waututh peoples of the Coast Salish group. They had villages in various parts of present day Vancouver.

The first European to explore the coastline of the area was Jose Maria Narvaez of Spain, in 1791, although there some suppositions that Francis Drake may have visited the area in 1579. The city is named after George Vancouver, who explored the inner harbour of Burrard Inlet in 1792 and gave various places British names.

The Gold Rush of 1858 brought over 25,000 men, mainly from California, to nearby New Westminster on the Fraser River.

The original settlement, named Gastown was established in 1867. It was renamed "Vancouver" and incorporated as a city in 1886. By 1887, the transcontinental railway was extended to the city to take advantage of its large natural seaport, which soon became a vital link in a trade route between the Orient, Eastern Canada, and London.

While forestry remains its largest industry, Vancouver is well known as an urban centre surrounded by nature, making [tourism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_in_Canada) its second-largest industry.

**OTTAWA**

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. It is the fourth largest city in the country with the population of 883,391people. The city is located on the south bank of the Ottawa River. Ottawa borders on Gatineau, Quebec, located on the north bank of the Ottawa River. Together they form the National Capital Region (NCR).

Ottawa is ranked as the second highest quality of living of any large city in the Americas, and 14th highest in the world. It is also rated the second cleanest city in Canada, and third cleanest city in the world.

The name "Ottawa" is derived from the Algonquin word *adawe*, meaning "to trade". Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley was home to the Algonquin people prior to the arrival of Europeans during the fur and subsequent lumber trade eras. Initially an Irish and French Christian settlement, Ottawa has become a [multicultural](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiculturalism_in_Canada) city with a diverse population.

In 1613 Samuel de Champlain on his trip wrote about the waterfalls of the area, and about his encounters with the Algonquins, a people who have been using the Ottawa River for centuries. They called the river *Kichi Sibi* or *Kichissippi'* meaning "Great River" or "Grand River". These early explorers were later followed by many missionaries.

Philemon Wright, a New Englander, created the first settlement in the area on March 7, 1800, on the north side of the river. He, with five other families and twenty-five labourers, set about to create an agricultural community called Wrightsville and Wright pioneered the Ottawa Valley timber trade (soon to be the most significant economic activity) by transporting timber by river from the Ottawa Valley to Quebec City.

Bytown (Ottawa's early name) came about because of the Rideau Canal, on which preliminary work began in 1826, the year of Bytown's founding. Colonel By set up a military barracks on the site of today's Parliament Hill. He also laid out the streets of town with its "Upper Town" and "Lower Town" separated by the canal. Bytown's population grew to 1,000 as the Rideau Canal was being completed in 1832. Bytown was renamed *Ottawa* in 1855, when it was incorporated as a city.

On December 31, 1857, Queen Victoria was asked to choose a common capital for the Province of Canada and she chose Ottawa. The Queen's advisers suggested her pick Ottawa for several reasons: Ottawa's position in the back country made it more defensible, while still allowing easy transportation over the Ottawa River. Ottawa was at a point nearly exactly midway between Toronto and Quebec City (500 kilometres),and that the smaller size of the town made it less likely that politically motivated mobs could go on a rampage and destroy government buildings, as had happened in the previous Canadian capitals.

**CALGARY**

Calgary is a city in the [province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_and_territories_of_Canada) of Alberta. It is located in the south of the province, in an area of foothills and prairie, approximately 80 km east of the front ranges of the Canadian Rockies. In 2011 the City of Calgary had a population of 1,096,833.

Economic activity in Calgary is mostly centred on the petroleum industry, agriculture, and tourism. In 1988, Calgary became the first Canadian city to host the Olympic Winter Games.

Before the Calgary area was settled by Europeans, it was inhabited by pre-Clovis people whose presence has been traced back at least 11,000 years. In 1787, [cartographer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartography) David Thompson spent the winter on the Bow River. He was the first recorded European to visit the area.

It was named after Calgary on the Isle of Mull, Scotland. While there is some disagreement on the naming of the town, the museum on the Isle of Mull explains that *kald* and *gart* are similar Old Norse words, meaning "cold" and "garden", that were likely used when named by the Vikings. Alternatively, the name might come from the Gaelic, *Cala ghearraidh*, meaning “beach of the meadow (pasture)”.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway reached the area in 1883, and a rail station was constructed, Calgary began to grow into an important commercial and agricultural centre. The Canadian Pacific Railway headquarters are still located in Calgary. Calgary was officially [incorporated](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipal_corporation) as a town in 1884.

Between 1896 and 1914 settlers from all over the world poured into the area in response to the offer of free "homestead" land. Agriculture and ranching became key components of the local economy, shaping the future of Calgary for years to come. The world famous Calgary Stampede, still held annually in July, grew from a small agricultural show and rodeo started in 1912 by four wealthy ranchers to "the greatest outdoor show on earth".

***Task 10. Match column A with column B.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| 1.Toronto | a) there are 52% of people for who English is not their first language. |
| 2.Montreal | b) the world's most [diverse cities](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_in_Toronto) by percentage of non-native-born residents |
| 3.Vancouver | c) the first Canadian city to host the [Olympic Winter Games](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1988_Winter_Olympics) |
| 4.Ottawa | d) French is the city's official language |
| 5.Calgary | e) the [capital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_(political)) of [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) |

**UNIT 2. EARLY CANADA (PRE-COLUMBIAN ERA)**

**Pre-reading activities**

1. **Answer the following questions:**

1. Who were Native Canadians?

2. What did they do in Canada?

**2. Brainstorming:** Look at the physical map of Canada. Canada is a large country. Why is its population so small? Which regions were the most popular destination for the first people of Canada? Why?

1. **Paleo-Indians and Archaic Periods**

According to North American archeological and Aboriginal genetic evidence, North and South America were the last continents in the world with human habitation. During the Wisconsin glaciation, 50,000 — 17,000 years ago, falling [sea levels](file:///C:\wiki\Sea_level) allowed people to move across the Bering land bridge that joined Siberia to northwest North America (Alaska). At that point, they were blocked by the [ice sheet](file:///C:\wiki\Laurentide_ice_sheet) that covered most of Canada, which confined them to Alaska for thousands of years.

Around 16,000 years ago, the glaciers began melting, allowing people to move south and east into Canada. The exact dates and routes of the peopling of the Americas are subject to ongoing debate.The Queen Charlotte Islands, Old Crow Flats, and Bluefish Caves are some of the earliest archaeological sites of Paleo-Indians in Canada. Ice Age [hunter-gatherers](file:///C:\wiki\Hunter-gatherer) left stone tools and the remains of large butchered mammals.

Paleo-Indians hunting a glyptodont

The North American climate stabilized around 8000 before the Common Era (BCE), 10,000 years ago. Climatic conditions were very similar to modern patterns; however, the [glacial ice sheets](file:///C:\wiki\Last_Glacial_Maximum) still covered large portions of the land, creating lakes of melt water. The majority of population groups during the Archaic periods were still highly mobile hunter-gatherers. However, individual groups started to focus on resources available to them locally.

1. **Post-Archaic periods**

The Woodland cultural period from about 2,000 BCE to 1,000 Common Era (CE), and includes the Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime regions. The introduction of pottery distinguishes the Woodland culture from the earlier Archaic-stage inhabitants. The Laurentian-related people of Ontario manufactured the oldest pottery excavated in Canada.

The Hopewell tradition is an Aboriginal culture that flourished along American rivers from 300 BCE to 500 CE. At its greatest extent, the Hopewell Exchange System connected cultures and societies to the peoples on the Canadian shores of Lake Ontario. Canadian expression of the Hopewellian peoples encompasses the Point Peninsular, Saugeen, and Laurel complexes.

The eastern woodland areas of what became Canada were home to the Algonquian and Iroquoian peoples. The Algonquian language is believed to have originated in the western plateau of Idaho or the plains of Montana and moved eastward, eventually extending all the way from Hudson Bay to what is today Nova Scotia in the east and as far south as the Tidewater region of Virginia.[](file:///C:\wiki\File:Algonquian_langs.png)

Pre-Columbian distribution of Algonquian languages

Speakers of eastern Algonquian languages included the Mi’kmaq and Abenaki of the Maritime region of Canada, and likely the extinct Beothuk of Newfoundland. The Ojibwa and other Anishinaabe speakers of the central Algonquian languages retain an oral tradition of having moved to their lands around the western and central Great Lakes from the sea, likely the east coast. According to oral tradition the Ojibwa formed the Council of Three Fires in 796 CE with the Odawa and the Potawatomi.

The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) were centered from at least 1000 CE in northern New York, but their influence extended into what is now southern Ontario and the Montreal area of modern Quebec. The Iroquois Confederacy, according to oral tradition, was formed in 1142 CE. On the Great Plains the Cree depended on the vast herds of bison to supply food and many of their other needs. To the northwest were the peoples of the Na-Dene languages. The Na-Dene language group is believed to be linked to the Yeniseian languages of Siberia.

The Interior of British Columbia was home to the Salishan language groups such as the Shuswap and Okanagan and southern Athabaskan language groups. The inlets and valleys of the British Columbia Coast sheltered large distinctive populations, such as the Haida, Kwakwaka’wakw and Nuu-chah-nulth, sustained by the region's abundant salmon and shellfish. These peoples developed complex cultures dependent on the western red cedar that included wooden houses, sea-going whaling and war canoes and elaborately-carved potlatch items and totem poles. Defensive Salish trenchwork defences from the 16th century suggest a need for the southern Salish to take measures to protect themselves against their northern neighbours.

In the Arctic archipelago, the distinctive Paleo-Eskimos known as Dorset peoples, whose culture has been traced back to around 500 CE, were replaced by the ancestors of today's Inuit by 1500 CE. This transition is supported by [](file:///C:\wiki\File:Na-Dene_langs.png)archaeological records and Inuit mythology that tells of having driven off the *Tuniit*or 'first inhabitants'. Inuit traditional laws are anthropologically different from Western law. *Customary law* was non-existent in Inuit society before the introduction of the Canadian legal system.

Pre-Columbian distribution of Na-Dene languages in North America

***Task 1. Find true and false statements.***

1. Scientists do not know exact dates and routes of the peopling of the Americas.
2. Ice Age hunter-gatheres did not leave any evidence of their stay on the territory of Canada.
3. The majority of population during the Archaic periods frequently organized permanent settlements.
4. Woodland culture is distinguished from the earlier Archaic-stage inhabitants by the introduction of farming.
5. Inuit had their own system of traditional laws.

***CULTURAL FOCUS: Religion of Aboriginal People***

First Nation and Inuit religions consist of a complex set of social and cultural customs for dealing with the sacred and the supernatural. There are rich traditions of religious mythology and ceremonials in most areas. Spectacular religious manifestations are found on the Northwest Coast (Kwakiutl, Haida, Tsimshian), the northern Great Plains (Blackfoot, Peigan, Blood, Sarcee) and the Central and Eastern Woodlands (Ojibwa, Cree, Huron, Iroquois). In general, the subarctic Athapaskan groups and the arctic Inuit have less elaborate religious ceremonials, but are rich in mythic tradition.

While their mythologies defy simple classification, three main types of myths, features of which often occur in combination, are particularly important in the religion of Aboriginal peoples. The first group consists of creation myths that describe the origins of the cosmos and the interrelations of its elements. Here belong the Earth Diver myth, in which either the Great Spirit or the Transformer dives or orders other animals to dive into the primeval water to bring up mud, out of which he fashions the Earth (Eastern Woodlands, Northern Plains); the Trickster myths, which frequently but not always represent the Transformer as a comical character who steals light, fire, water, food, animals or even mankind and loses them or sets them loose to create the world as it is now ([R](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/raven)aven among the Nuxalk, Tsimshian, Haida; Hare, [N](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/nanabozo)anabozo or Nanabush among the Ojibwa; Frog in the Columbian Plateau; Coyote among the Blackfoot); and the Culture Hero myths, in which the Transformer appears as a human being of supernatural powers who brings the world into its present form by heroic feats ([Glooscap](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/glooscap) of the Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Abenaki).

Especially in the Columbian Plateau and the Great Plains, there are said to be two Transformers (more precisely, a Transformer and a companion who is a brother, sister or other relative). They try to outdo each other in feats of strength, ability or cunning that result in the formation of the world as it now exists.

Many myths tell of the origin of the moon, the sun and the stars. In these myths there is usually a tension between the heavenly bodies; eg, the cool moon by night is said to be necessary to counteract the burning of the Earth and the killing of people by the heat of the sun. An Inuit myth tells of the sun and moon as brother and sister, but since they have engaged in incest in their human lives they are doomed to eternal separation. Among many forms of myth about human origins are those that tell of the Transformer changing various animals into people. Others tell of the origin of death. The second group of myths include the institutional myths, which tell of the origins of religious institutions, such as the sun dance (northern Plains), sacred medicine bundles (Blackfoot, Cree, Ojibwa, Iroquois), winter ceremonies (Coast Salish, Nootka, Kwakiutl) and the Green Corn Ceremonial (Iroquois).

Where there is a belief that primordial times were very different from the present, the pattern in which the ancient mythic beings arranged their social and religious institutions becomes the norm for people now. Myths of the third group, the ritual myths, serve as detailed texts for the performance of ceremonials and rituals by which cosmic order is dramatically represented (Plains Sun Dance, Ojibwa [Midewiwin](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/midewiwin) ritual and the Iroquois Green Corn Ceremonial). Fertility, birth, initiation and death rites are often clearly stipulated in mythology. Shamanic performances may also be described. Ceremonials are often preceded by stringent purification rites, such as sweat baths (eg, Salish, Blackfoot, Eastern Woodlands), fasting and sexual abstinence. Feasting is a common feature of ceremonial performance.

The use of hallucinogenic drugs such as peyote appears to be limited and relatively recent in religious observances among Canadian Aboriginal people, although trance states seem to be reasonably common (eg, in Salish winter dancing, shamanic performances among many groups and perhaps in the rituals).

Some myths appear to have lost their religious sacredness and, while considered to be basically true accounts of true mythic beings, have become folktales recounted for entertainment or instruction. All religious myths and many folktales have a moral or ethical dimension in which behaviour patterns are prescribed, prohibited, commended or condemned.

Myths of the Orpheus type are prominent in the Eastern Woodlands (Huron, Ojibwa, Montagnais-Naskapi, Iroquois, Ottawa), the Northwest Coast (Salish, Kwakiutl, Nootka, Haida, Tsimshian, Tlingit) and the Columbian Plateau (Thompson, Okanagan, Carrier, Salish, Interior). They tell of the Culture Hero or other prominent religious figure making a perilous journey to the realm of the dead to bring back a deceased loved one. These myths contain detailed characterizations of the land of the dead, and are important to an understanding of such diverse phenomena as the Plains Ghost Dance, concepts of the soul and many aspects of shamanism.

Among societies that have practised agriculture at some time in their history, many groups believe in a senior Great Spirit or Great Mystery (Wakan Tanka of the Plains societies and Kitchi Manitou of the eastern Algonquians). In general, supernatural mystery or power is called Orenda by the Iroquois, Wakan by the Plains peoples and [Manitou](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/manitou) by the Algonquian societies, and is potentially beneficent, though it can be dangerous if treated carelessly or with disrespect. This mystery or power is a property of the spirits, but it also adheres to the Transformer, Trickster, Culture Hero, or spirit figures. Shamans, prophets and ceremonial performers are endowed with it. The spirits of all living things are powerful and mysterious, as are many natural phenomena and ritually significant places. Ritual objects such as rattles, drums, masks, medicine bundles and ritual sanctuaries are filled with mystery.

Most Northwest Coast groups consider time to be divided into the present and a remote mythological period when things were different from now, and believe that the state of things in the present was brought into being by the Transformer. Concepts of the future are developed principally as they refer to the death of the individual and his afterlife. The world of the dead is usually believed to lie at a great distance from the world of the living, often beyond a great river, on islands far out at sea, in the remote mountains or in the underworld. It can only be reached after a difficult journey by the dead, or a perilous one for the living.

The world is believed to have a circular surface covered with a domelike overworld. These levels are joined by a "cosmic axis" which may be represented by a "world tree," a "rainbow bridge" or the "backbone of the worlds" (the Milky Way). Religious myths of the Star Husband (Temagami Ojibwa), the Chain of Arrows (Tlingit) or the Stretching Tree (Chilcotin) tell of contacts made between humans and the world beyond via this axis. Ceremonially, such elements as columns of smoke, central house posts or the central pole of the Sun Dance lodge represent this axis. Whirlpools or caves may represent the way to the underworld.

Many groups tell of a primeval sea or world deluge. Most recognize at least six cardinal directions (the four corners of the world, plus the zenith and the nadir). Northwest Coast societies such as the Kwakiutl divide the year into two major seasons: the summer ("profane") time and the winter ("supernatural") time, in which most religious ceremonials take place. Agricultural societies such as the Iroquois have more complex ceremonial calendars organized around the harvest times of various food plants, with a life-renewal ceremonial usually held in midwinter.



Native Myths of the Afterlife

A key concept among First Nation and Inuit societies is the notion of the Guardian of the Game, a supernatural person who is said to control or hold stewardship over one or all of the animal species, especially those hunted by man. Typical examples are to be found in the Bear ceremonial of the Abenaki and Montagnais-Naskapi, the Spirit of the Buffalo in Plains societies, and Sedna the sea goddess and Guardian of the Seals among the Inuit.

Of several religious figures, the shaman (a kind of priest or healer) is the most notable. They function as healers, prophets, diviners and custodians of religious mythology, and are often the officiants at religious ceremonies. In some societies, all these functions are performed by the same person; in others shamans are specialists. Healing practitioners may belong to various "orders," as in the Midewiwin or Great Medicine Society of the Ojibwa, or to secret or closed societies (Kwakiutl, Blackfoot). The Ojibwa Midewiwin was a closed society containing four (sometimes eight) orders of men and women who could be consulted at any time of sickness or communal misfortune and who performed the annual Midewiwin world-renewal ceremonial in late summer.

Shamans were co-ordinators of the Plains Sun Dance (Blackfoot, Sarcee), which was also a world-renewal ceremonial. Closed, or even secret, shamanic societies played an important role in the Winter Ceremonial of the Kwakiutl, Nootka and other Northwest Coast societies. Shamans were associated with powers generally thought to be beneficial to the community, but were believed in some cases to use their powers for sorcery. Shaman-prophets and diviners were concerned with predicting the outcome of the hunt, relocating lost objects and determining the root causes of communal discontent and ill will. Blackfoot, Cree, Ojibwa and other societies had diviners who made their prophecies (perhaps in trance states) in the dramatic Shaking Tent ceremony.



Shaking Tent ceremony

For the Shaking Tent ceremony a client would pay a shaman to build a special cylindrical lodge or tent. The shaman would enter the tent in darkness and singing and drumming would bring his spirit helpers. The arrival of the spirits would be signaled by animal cries and the shaking of the tent. The shaman would then use his spirit helpers to cure the client of whatever ailed him or her or to ward off black magic or a curse.

Natural causes were recognized for many diseases, especially physically curable ones; others were commonly believed to be the result of intrusion into the body of objects placed there by sorcerers. The shaman-healer's treatment of such diseases was dictated by his tutelary spirit, but usually consisted of the shaman ritually sucking the disease agent out of the body, brushing it off with a bird's wing, or drawing it out with dramatic gestures.

Illness could also result from "spirit loss." The shaman-healer's action was then directed to recovering the patient's spirit (either his soul or his guardian spirit power, or both) and reintroducing it to the body. Personal or communal disorders were often held to be the result of disrespectful behaviour toward game animals, sacred objects or natural phenomena.



Medicine Masks

Seasonal ceremonials and "life-crisis" rituals are very common. Among the seasonal rituals are "firstfruits" and harvest ceremonies, and New Year life- and creation-renewal rites (Ojibwa Midewiwin ceremony, Plains Sun Dance, First Salmon rites of the Northwest Coast). Among the life-crisis rituals are ceremonies at birth or the giving of a name, at puberty, marriage and death, all of which are normally accompanied by some solemnity. The 17th-century Huron Feast of the Dead may have incorporated features of both seasonal and life-crisis rituals.

Contact with European religious systems has produced several types of religious reactions among Aboriginal peoples, although it has brought change in some way to all Aboriginal religious forms. Some First Nation religions eventually rejected European forms and turned to "nativistic movements," which seek to revive previous religious practices and beliefs. "Syncretistic religions" seek to combine traditional Aboriginal forms with European observances. Other religious movements radically opposed European forms (eg, the 19th-century Ghost Dance of the Dakota and other Plains Aboriginal communities).

First Nation and Inuit religious institutions should be understood in the context of the kinship, political and social-control institutions with which they are intricately interrelated.

***LANGUAGE FOCUS: The Algonquian language.***

The Algonquian languages are a subfamily of [Native American languages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Native_American_languages). The term "Algonquin" means "they are our relatives/allies". Most Algonquian languages are extremely endangered today, with few native speakers. A number of the languages have already become extinct.

Speakers of Algonquian languages stretch from the east coast of North America all the way to the Rocky Mountains. The proto-language from which all of the languages of the family descend, Proto-Algonquian, was spoken at least 3,000 years ago.

*Grammatical features*

The Algonquian language family is known for its complex polysynthetic morphology and sophisticated verb system. Statements that take many words to say in [English](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language) can be expressed with a single word. Ex: *paehtāwāēwesew* "He is heard by higher powers" (*paeht*- 'hear', -*āwāē*- 'spirit', -*wese*- passivizer, -*w* third-person subject) or *kāstāhikoyahk* "it frightens us".

Algonquian nouns have an [animate/inanimate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animacy) contrast: some nouns are classed as *animate*, while all other nouns are *inanimate*.

Another important distinction involves the contrast between nouns marked as *proximate* and those marked as [*obviative*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obviative). Proximate nouns are those deemed most central or important to the discourse, while obviative nouns are those less important to the discourse.

There are personal pronouns which distinguish three persons, two numbers (singular and plural), first person plural.

*Words from Algonquian languages*

There are about 150 generally used Algonquian Indian words in the English language today. This is a substantial amount of vocabulary as far as external loanwords are concerned - English contains fewer than 50 words borrowed from the much more widely used Russian language, for example. The impact of Algonquian languages on English vocabulary was primarily limited to names of North American animals (raccoon, woodchuck, skunk), plants (persimmon, tamarack, squash), food dishes (hominy, pone), and American Indian cultural terms (moccasin, wigwam). A few Algonquian words that have passed into more general usage are *totem*, *caucus*, and *toboggan*.

All these vocabulary words, however, pale in comparison to the countless places in Canada and the United States that bear Algonquian names including eight American states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Missouri, and Wyoming), three Canadian provinces (Quebec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba), and tens of thousands of towns and cities from Ottawa to Saskatoon, Milwaukee to Manhattan, Nantucket to Chesapeake, Olathe to Kennebunkport.

In addition, a number of Indigenous peoples of the American groups are known better by their Algonquian exonyms, rather than by their endonym, such as the Eskimo ("snowshoe-netter"), Winnebago ("people of the dirty water"), Sioux ("to speak a foreign language"), Assiniboine ("stone Sioux") and Chipewyan ("those who have pointed skins or hides").

***Task 2. Translate the following borrowings and group them by the categories (animals, plants, dishes, cultural terms, geographical names).***

Caribou, wapiti, Quebec, moose, Massachusetts, Illinois, hickory, hominy, pemmican, succotash, Saskatchewan, pone, chipmunk, raccoon, muskrat, Manitoba, opossum, woodchuck, pecan, persimmon, tamarack, Ottawa, terrapin, skunk, squash, moccasin, wigwam, tomahawk, sachem, Manhattan, sagamore, papoose, powwow.

**UNIT 3. EUROPEAN CONTACT**

**Pre-reading activities:**

1. Which European countries were strong enough in 15 – 16th centuries to have a claim on conquering Canada?
2. Who were the Vikings? Where were they from?
3. What were the relations between the Indigenous peoples and the conquerors?

The discovery and exploration of Canada has been an involved process, in which sailors, fur-traders, scientists, and adventurers of many different nationalities have played a part.

There are reports of contact made before the 1492 voyages of Christopher Columbus and the age of discovery between First Nations, Inuit and those from other continents. The earliest known documented European exploration of Canada is described in the Icelandic Sagas, which recount the attempted Norse colonization of the Americas.According to the Sagas, the first European to see Canada was Bjarni [Herjólfsson](file:///C:\wiki\Bjarni_Herj%C3%B3lfsson), who was blown off course en route from Iceland to Greenland in the summer of 985 or 986 CE. Around the year 1001 CE, the Sagas then refer to Leif Ericson landing in three places to the west, the first two being Helluland (possibly Baffin Island) and Markland (possibly Labrador). Leif's third landing was at a place he called Vinland (possibly Newfoundland). Norsmen (often referred to as Vikings) attempted to colonize the new land, however were driven out by the local Indigenous peoples. Archaeological evidence of a Norse settlement was found in L’Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, which was declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1978.

Based on the Treaty of Tordesillas, the Portuguese Crown claimed it had territorial rights in the area visited by John Cabot in 1497 and 1498 CE. To that end, in 1499 and 1500, the Portuguese mariner [João Fernandes Lavrador](file:///C:\wiki\Jo%C3%A3o_Fernandes_Lavrador) visited the north Atlantic coast, which accounts for the appearance of "Labrador" on topographical maps of the period. Subsequently, in 1501 and 1502 the Corte-Real brothers explored Newfoundland and Labrador, claiming them as part of the Portuguese Empire. The extent and nature of Portuguese activity on the Canadian mainland during the 16th century remains unclear and controversial.

L’Anse aux Meadows on the island of Newfoundland, site of a Norsemen colony

***CULTURAL FOCUS: Vikings in Canada***

### Bjarni Herjulfson

In about the year 1000 a sea roving trader, Bjarni Herjulfson, went to visit his father in Iceland. His father lived in Iceland and every year Bjarni spent the winter with him. Then one year when Bjarni went to Iceland to see his father, he found that his father had moved to Greenland. Bjarnie went to find Greenland but his ship went off course, and he ended up finding three islands. This was the coast of North America - a new land - but he didn't bother to get off his ship and explore it because he was so anxious to see his father. He sailed back and found Greenland.

### Leif Erickson

Leif Erickson, who lived in Greenland, was excited about finding the New Land. He bought Bjarni's ship and got a crew of 30 men and sailed to the three places Bjarni had found. They went first to Helluland and then to Markland and then on to a place he named Vinland the Good. He named it Vinland because they found grapes which were probably big huckleberries. This was probably Newfoundland. They stayed the winter and returned to Greenland in the spring.

### Thorvald Erickson

Leif's brother, Thorvald wanted to explore the land more. He borrowed the ship and went to "Vinland the Good" to explore. They spent the winter there, and in the summer they did more exploring. One day they saw three canoes. Under the canoes were nine "Skraelings" American Indians. The Vikings killed eight of them, but one escaped. The very next day that Skraeling returned with lots more. The Vikings got out their shields and soon the Indians left after shooting some arrows. The only person hit was Thorvald. As he was dying he asked to be buried in a place he had liked and had mentioned he would like to stay there for a while. He sure ended up there for a long time. He became the first Viking to be buried in North America. He wanted the place called "Crossness" forever. The rest of the Vikings then returned home.

### Freydis

There were a couple of explorations over the next couple of years. They did settle, probably in the Eastern States. While they were there, some Indians attacked. The men were all frightened and starting to run away. Freydis, Eric the Red's daughter, picked up a sword and charged at the Indians killing some and scaring the rest away. The settlers returned to Greenland shortly after this. A few years later, Freydis made a deal with her brothers that they would go to Vinland the Good to get cargo. When they got there she decided to take over. She got her men to kill her brothers and all the men that came with them. The men refused to kill five women so she killed them herself. She returned with her brothers' larger boat filled with cargo.

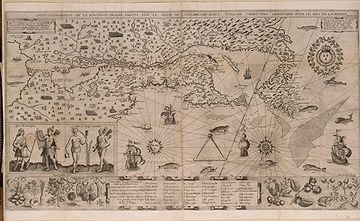
This was the last voyage to the New World recorded in detail. When Leif heard what his sister had done, he didn't feel he could punish her.

1. **New France 1534 – 1763**

French interest in the New World began with Francis I of France, who in 1524 sponsored Giovanni da Verrezzano to navigate the region between Florida and Newfoundland in hopes of finding a route to the Pacific Ocean. On April 20, 1534, Jacques Cartier sailed to Newfoundland and claimed the land in the name of Francis I. Initial French attempts at settling the region met with failure. French fishing fleets continue to sail to the Atlantic coast and into the St. Lawrence River, trading and making alliances with First Nations. In 1600, a trading post was established at Tadoussac by [François Gravé](file:///C:\wiki\Fran%C3%A7ois_Grav%C3%A9_Du_Pont) Du Pont, a merchant, and Pierre de Chauvin de Tonnetuit, a captain of the French Royal Navy. However, only five of the sixteen settlers (all male) survived the first winter and returned to France.

In 1604, a North American fur trade monopoly was granted to Pierre Dugua Sieur de Monts. Dugua led his first colonization expedition to an island located near to the mouth of the St. Croix River. Among his lieutenants was a geographer named Samuel de Chaplain, who promptly carried out a major exploration of the northeastern coastline of what is now the United States. In the spring of 1605, under Samuel de Champlain, the new St. Croix settlement was moved to Port Royal (today's Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia) then abandoned in 1607 after a harsh winter, in which over half of the settlers died.

Champlain then founded what is now Quebec City in 1608, it would become the first permanent settlement and the capital of New France. Champlain took personal administration over the city and its affairs and sent out expeditions to explore the interior land. Champlain himself discovered Lake Champlain in 1609; and by 1615 he had travelled by canoe up the Ottawa River, through Lake Nipissing and through Georgian Bay to the center of Huron country, near Lake Simcoe. During these voyages Champlain aided the Wendat ('Hurons') in their battles against the Iroquois Confederacy. As a result, the Iroquois would become enemies of the French and were involved in multiple conflicts (known as the French and Iroquois Wars) until the signing of the Great Peace of Montreal in 1701.

[](file:///C:\wiki\File:Samuel_de_Champlain_Carte_geographique_de_la_Nouvelle_France.jpg)

Map of [New France](file:///C:\wiki\New_France) by [Samuel de Champlain](file:///C:\wiki\Samuel_de_Champlain)

On the 29 of September 1621, a charter for the foundation of a New World Scottish colony was granted by James VI of Scotland to Sir William Alexander. In 1622 the first settlers left Scotland; however, they initially failed and permanent Nova Scotian settlements were not established until 1629, during the end of the Anglo-French War. These colonies did not last long: in 1631, the Treaty of Suza was signed, that ended the war and returned Nova Scotia to the French. New France was not fully restored to French rule until the 1632 Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye. This led to new French immigrants and the founding of [Trois-Rivières](file:///C:\wiki\Trois-Rivi%C3%A8res) in 1634, the second permanent settlement in New France.

After Champlain’s death in 1635, the Catholic Church and the Jesuit establishment became the most dominant force in New France, with intentions to establish a utopian European and Aboriginal [Christian](file:///C:\wiki\Christian) community. In 1642, the Jesuit (Society of Jesus) sponsored a group of settlers, led by Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, who founded Ville-Marie, precursor to present-day Montreal.

The [1666 census of New France](file:///C:\wiki\1666_census_of_New_France) showed a population count of 3,215 *Acadians and habitants* in the administrative districts of Acadia and Canada (New France). The census also revealed a great difference in the number of men at 2,034 versus 1,181 women.

***CULTURAL FOCUS: Thanksgiving Day***

Thanksgiving Day, occurring on the second Monday in October (since 1957), is an annual Canadian [holiday](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holiday) to [give thanks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gratitude) at the close of the harvest season.

As a liturgical festival, Thanksgiving corresponds to the English and continental European Harvest festival, with churches decorated with cornucopias, pumpkins, corn, wheat sheaves, and other harvest bounty, English and European harvest hymns sung on the Sunday of Thanksgiving weekend, and scriptural selections drawn from biblical stories relating to the Jewish harvest festival.

While the actual Thanksgiving holiday is on a Monday, Canadians might eat their Thanksgiving meal on any day of the three-day weekend, though Sunday is the most common. Thanksgiving in Canada is also often a time for weekend getaways.

Similar to the United States, traditions such as parades and [football](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_football_on_Thanksgiving) can be a part of Canadian Thanksgiving. The Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest parade is the most widely known Canadian Thanksgiving Day parade.

Various First Nations in Canada had long-standing traditions celebrating the harvest and giving thanks for a successful bounty of crops. Canada's First Nations and Native Americans throughout the Americas, including the Pueblo, Cherokee, Cree and many others organized harvest festivals, ceremonial dances, and other celebrations of thanks for centuries before the arrival of Europeans in North America.

The history of Thanksgiving in Canada can be traced back to the 1578 voyage of Martin Frobisher from England in search of the Northwest Passage. In this, his third, voyage to the Frobisher Bay area of Baffin Island in the present Canadian Territory of Nunavut, it was also the intention to start a small settlement and his fleet of 15 ships was fitted out with men, materials and provisions for this purpose. However, the loss of one of his ships through contact with ice along with much of the building material was to prevent him from doing so.

Frobisher returned to England in the fall of the year with over a thousand tons of what he thought was precious gold ore which turned out to be totally worthless, and minus “fortie”, or about ten percent of his ships’ compliment.

The exact locations of Frobisher’s activities remained a bit of a mystery until the discoveries of the American explorer Charles Francis Hall in Baffin Island nearly three centuries later in 1861.

Years later, French settlers, having crossed the ocean, arrived in Canada with the explorer Samuel de Champlain, in 1604 onwards also held huge feasts of thanks. They even formed “The Order of Good Cheer” and gladly shared their food with their First Nations neighbours.

After the Seven Years’ War ended in 1763, with [New France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_France) handed over to the British, the citizens of Halifax held a special day of Thanksgiving. Thanksgiving days were observed beginning in 1799 but did not occur every year. After the American Revolution, American refugees who [remained loyal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Empire_Loyalist) to Great Britain moved from the newly independent United States and came to Canada. They brought the customs and practices of the American Thanksgiving to Canada.

Lower Canada and Upper Canada observed Thanksgiving on different dates. For example, in 1816 both celebrated Thanksgiving for the termination of the war between France and Great Britain, the former on May 21 and the latter on June 18. In 1838, Lower Canada used Thanksgiving to celebrate the end of the Lower Canada Rebellion. Following the rebellions, the two Canadas were merged into a united Province of Canada, which observed Thanksgiving six times from 1850 to 1865.

The first Thanksgiving Day after Canadian Confederation was observed as a [civic holiday](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civic_holiday) on April 5, 1872, to celebrate the recovery of the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) from a serious illness.

Starting in 1879 Thanksgiving Day was observed every year, but the date was initially a Thursday in November. The date of celebration changed several times until, in 1957, it was officially declared to be the second Monday in October. The theme of the Thanksgiving holiday also changed each year to reflect an important event to be thankful for. In its early years it was for an abundant harvest and occasionally for a special anniversary.

### Wars during the Colonial Era

[](file:///C:\wiki\File:QueenAnnesWarBefore.svg)

Map of [North America](file:///C:\wiki\North_America) (1702) - Britain (pink), France (blue), and Spain (orange)

While French colonizers were well established in parts of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, and modern-day New England, British colonizers had control over the Thirteen Colonies to the south. The British also had laid claim (from 1670) to Hudson Bay, as well as settlements in Newfoundland. The British colonies were rapidly expanding, while the French fur traders and Aboriginals allies were extended thinly with a population of only 10,679 individuals in 1680. [La Salle](file:///C:\wiki\Ren%C3%A9-Robert_Cavelier,_Sieur_de_La_Salle)'s exploration of the Mississippi to its mouth in 1682 gave France a claim to a vast area bordering the American Colonies from the Great Lakes and the [Ohio River](file:///C:\wiki\Ohio_River) valley southward to the [Gulf of Mexico](file:///C:\wiki\Gulf_of_Mexico). French expansion soon began to threaten Hudson's Bay Company claims, and, in 1686, Pierre Troyes led an overland expedition from Montreal to the shore of the bay where they managed to capture some areas.

There were four French and Indian Wars between New England and New France before the final British conquest, starting with King William’s War. During the war, that lasted from 1689 to 1697 military conflicts in Acadia included: Battle of Port Royal (1690); a naval battle in the Bay of Fundy (Action of 14 July 1696); and the Raid on Chignecto (1696). The Treaty of Ryswick in 1697 ended the war between the two colonial powers for a brief time. During Queen Anne’s War from 1702 to 1713, the British Conquest of Acadia occurred in 1710 resulting in Nova Scotia, other than Cape Breton, being officially ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht including Rupert's Land that had been conquered by France in the late 17th century. As an immediate result of this setback, France founded the powerful Fortress of Loisbourg on Cape Beton Island. Louisbourg was intended to serve as a year-round military and naval base for France's remaining North American empire and also to protect the entrance to the Saint Lawrence River.

During King George’s War that spanned from 1744 to 1748, an army of New Englanders led by William Pepperrell mounted an expedition of 90 vessels and 4,000 men against Louisbourg in 1745. Within three months the New Englanders succeeded in forcing Louisbourg to surrender. The fall of Louisbourg to French control prompted the founding of Halifax in 1749 by the British under Edward Cornwallis.

[](file:///C:\wiki\File:A_View_of_the_Plundering_and_Burning_of_the_City_of_Grymross,_by_Thomas_Davies,_1758.JPG)

St. John River Campaign: Raid on Grimrose (present day Gagetown, New Brunswick). This is the only contemporaneous of the Expulsion of the Acadians

During the French and Indian War, the British ordered the Acadians expelled from their lands in 1755, an event called the Expulsionf the Acadians or *le Grand Dérangement*, causing some 12,000 Acadians to be shipped to destinations throughout Britain's North American holdings and later even to France, Quebec and the French Caribbean colony of Saint-Dominigue. The first wave of the Expulsion of the Acadians began with the Bay of Fundy Campaign (1755) and the second wave began after the final Siege of Louisbourg (1758). Many of the Acadians settled in southern Louisiana, creating the Cajun culture there. Some Acadians managed to hide and others eventually returned to Nova Scotia, but they were far outnumbered by a new migration of New England Planters who were settled on the former lands of the Acadians and transformed Nova Scotia from a colony of occupation for the British to a settled colony with stronger ties to New England.

Prior to the French and Indian War, colonies along the shores of the Saint Lawrence River and the Acadian peninsula were relatively stable, although French explorations and territorial claims to the Ohio Valley brought increasing conflict with the interests of Britain's American colonies. Britain eventually gained control of Quebec City and Montreal after the Battle of Plains of Abraham and Battle of Fort Niagara in 1759, and the Battle of the Thousand Islands and Battle of Saint-Foy in 1760.

***Task 1. Study the table and add information to the text.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1524 | An Italian Giovanny da Verrazzano explored the Atlantic coast of North America and gave the name "Arcadia" to a region near the state of Delaware. |
| 1534 | Cartier, with two small vessels of about sixty tons each, set sail from the Britanny port of St. Malo for Newfoundland. |
| 1600 | Beaver hats became the fashion rage in Europe and the demand for beaver pelts increased enormously. One single pelt was valued more than a human life. Therefore, François Grave du Pont and Pierre Chauvin de Tonnetuit sailed to Tadoussac and established the first unofficial settlement in Canada. |
| 1608 | The first version of Quebec City was a single large walled building, called the Habitation. This arrangement was made for protection against perceived threats from the indigenous people. |
| 1609 | There is conflicting information on Native American names for [Lake Champlain](file:///C:\wiki\Lake_Champlain). Many historical works give Caniaderi Guarunte as the [Iroquois](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois) name for the lake (meaning: mouth or door of the country), because the waterway was an important northern gateway to their lands. |
| 1629 | William Alexander, the 1st Earl of Stirling established the first incarnation of “Nova Scotland” at Port Royal, Nova Scotia |
| 1631 | Most of the Scottish colonists depart either for New England or home, but the Acadian surnames Melancon and Pitre (originally Peters) survive from Scottish French intermarriages during Alexander's brief possession of the colony. |
| 1690 | During King William’s War, Port Royal served as a safe harbor for French cruisers and supply point for Indians hostile to the [New England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_England) colonies. |
| 1696 | The raid lasted nine days, between September 20-29, 1696, and formed part of a larger expedition by Church against a number of other Acadian communities. |
| 1701 | 1,300 representatives of forty First Nations from the Maritimes to the Great Lakes and from James Bay to southern Illinois met with the French at Montreal. |
| 1755 | Over the next forty-five years, the Acadians refused to sign an unconditional oath of allegiance to Britain. |
| 1759 | The battle was fought between the British Army and the French Army, on a [plateau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plateau) just outside the walls of [Quebec City](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec_City), on land that was originally owned by a farmer named Abraham Martin, hence the name of the battle. |

***Task 2. Vocabulary Growth.***

*Discuss the meaning of the following words and fill in the gaps in the sentences.*

inhabitants, colonization, settlement, indigenous, mariner, outposts, a trading post, a census, expulsion.

1. The first ---------------- of Canada were native Indian peoples, primarily the Inuit (Eskimo).
2. The 1666 ---------------- of New France was the first one conducted in [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada).
3. Champlain made plans for a permanent --------------- in the New World.
4. In 1520-1521 trading --------------- were founded by [João Álvares Fagundes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jo%C3%A3o_%C3%81lvares_Fagundes) and [Pêro de Barcelos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P%C3%AAro_de_Barcelos) in Newfoundland and [Nova Scotia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nova_Scotia).
5. The Acadian ----------- occurred during the [French and Indian War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_and_Indian_War), which was the fourth and final of the [French and Indian Wars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_and_Indian_Wars) between the French and the [English](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Great_Britain).
6. When Europeans first arrived, Canada had an ----------- population estimated at 200,000.
7. This British ----------------- caused dramatic upheaval among the indigenous civilizations in Canada, both directly through British military force and indirectly through cultural disruption and introduced [diseases](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases).
8. In the 16th century English, French and Dutch --------- crossed the Atlantic to plunder the Spanish colonial towns.
9. The English established -------- on [Hudson Bay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hudson_Bay) in present-day Canada in the 17th century.

***Task 3. Read the list of events below and put them in order.***

1. Champlain founded what is now [Quebec City](file:///C:\wiki\Quebec_City).

2. The Iroquois became enemies of the French and were involved in multiple conflicts (known as the [French and Iroquois Wars](file:///C:\wiki\Beaver_Wars)).

3. The British ordered the Acadians to expel from their lands.

4. The Vikings attempted to colonize Canada.

5. Jacques Cartier sailed to Newfoundland and claimed the land in the name of Francis I.

6. Britain eventually gained control of Quebec City and Montreal.

7. They signed the Great Peace of Montreal.

***LANGUAGE FOCUS: The Native Languages of Canada***

There are a few indigenous languages in Canada. The most widespread of them are Cree, Inuktitut, and Ojibway.

Cree is the most widely spoken Native language in Canada (approximately 117,000 people across the country consider it the mother tongue). It is not so much a language, as a chain of dialects, where speakers from one community can very easily understand their neighbours, but a Plains Cree speaker from Alberta would find a Québec Cree speaker difficult to speak to without practice. For that matter, there have also been differences of opinion over where Cree ends, and another language begins.

The dialects of the Cree language can be seen on the following maps: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, North West Territories, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan.

Cree is almost always written in syllabics. Linguists, missionaries, and others have over the centuries invented Roman orthographies for Cree, but none have been overly successful; syllabics are more common.



A rough map of Cree dialect areas

A Cree word can be very long, and express something that takes a series of words in English. For example, the Plains Cree word for "school" is kiskinohamātowikamikw, the "knowing-it-together-by-example place".

Cree was also a component language in two contact languages unique to Western Canada. Michif is a mixed language combining Cree and [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec_French). Bungee is a dialect of English with substrate influences from Cree and Scottish Gaelic. Both languages were spoken by Metis voyageurs and settlers in [Western Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Canada). Michif is still spoken in central Canada and in North Dakota. Many Cree words also became the basis for words in the Chinook Jargon trade language used until some point after contact with Europeans.

Inuktitut or Eastern Canadian Inuktitut is the name of some of the Inuit languages spoken in [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada). It is spoken in all areas north of the [tree line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tree_line), including parts of the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, to some extent in northeastern Manitoba as well as the territories of Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and traditionally on the Arctic Ocean coast of Yukon.

In English, and in most other European languages, a sentence is a string of beads. Each bead is a tiny little word, and the beads are strung together to make meaning.

*I am happy to be here.*But in Inuktitut the words are like Lego blocks, intricate pieces locked together to produce a nugget of meaning.

*quviasuktunga tamaaniinnama* (happy + I here + in + be + because I).

How about this word: *Pariliarumaniralauqsimanngittunga,* "I never said I wanted to go to Paris."

These words are produced by a grammatical system that is much more regular than anything in English. Inuit students like studying grammar. They get pleasure out of seeing the logical flow of something they always took for granted. The grammar is not only precise, it is complex.

In Inuktitut, there are several hundred basic verb endings, as well as variations depending on the sound system. Take, for example, the verb root *malik* - "follow."

*maliktunga* — "I follow"   
*malikkassik* — "because you two follow"  
*malikkit*— "follow them!"  
*malikkuttikkuk* — "if we two followed those two"  
*malingmangaakku* — "whether I followed her"

A simpler example of Inuktitut word-building is *ui,* a husband. An*uiviniq* is a former husband. ("Would he have to be dead to be called a uiviniq?" Mallon once asked one of his co-teachers. She paused thoughtfully for a moment and replied, "It would depend on what he had done.")

A *uiksaq* is a potential husband, a "fiancé." And, with complete logic, a *uiksaviniq* is a former potential husband, or an ex-fiancé. In fact, Inuktitut could be described as a more precise and analytical instrument for defining things than English is, for all its literary richness. When Quebec linguist Louis-Jacques Dorais analysed words for imported items in Nunavik (arctic Quebec), he found that less than six per cent of the new words were borrowed from English, whereas 76 per cent were descriptive expressions (the others were modifications of traditional words). Furthermore, of the descriptive words, nearly half described the new item by its function, rather than by its appearance — a pretty sophisticated approach to word definition. For instance, the Inuktitut word for computer is *qarasaujaq* — "something that works like a brain" — while *qulimiguulik,* meaning "that which has something going through the space above itself," is Inuktitut for helicopter.

The dialects of Ojibwe are spoken in [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) from southwestern Quebec, through Ontario, Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan, with outlying communities in Alberta, and in the United States from Michigan through Wisconsin and Minnesota, with a number of communities in North Dakota and Montana, as well as migrant groups in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The Ojibwe language is spoken 47,740 people in [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada).

Several different Ojibwe dialects have functioned as lingua franca or trade languages in the Great Lakes area, particularly in interactions with speakers of other Algonquian languages.

[Bungee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bungee_language) is the name given to a dialect of English spoken in Manitoba by the descendants of "English, Scottish, and Orkney fur traders and their Cree or Saulteaux wives...". Bungee incorporates elements of [Cree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cree_language); the name may be from the Ojibwe word bangii 'a little bit' or the Cree equivalent.

Although it does contain a few loans from English (e.g. gaapii, "coffee”) and French (e.g. mooshwe, "handkerchief" (from mouchoir), ni-tii, "tea" (from le thé, "the tea")), in general, the Ojibwe language is notable for its relative lack of borrowing from other languages. Instead, speakers far prefer to create words for new concepts from existing vocabulary. For example in Minnesota Ojibwemowin, "airplane" is bemisemagak, literally "thing that flies" (from bimisemagad, "to fly"), and "battery" is ishkode-makakoons, literally "little fire-box" (from ishkode, "fire," and makak, "box"). Even "coffee" is called makade-mashkikiwaaboo ("black liquid-medicine") by many speakers, rather than gaapii. These new words vary from region to region, and occasionally from community to community. For example, in Northwest Ontario Ojibwemowin, "airplane" is ombaasijigan, literally "device that gets uplifted by the wind" (from ombaasin, "to be uplifted by the wind") oppose to the Minnesota's bemisemagak.

***Task 1. Correct the false sentences.***

1. The most widespread of the [indigenous languages](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Indigenous_languages_of_the_Americas) in Canada are Cree, [Bungee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bungee_language) and Ojibway.
2. There is a literary norm of the Cree language.
3. There is Roman orthography for Cree.
4. Michif and Bungee are originally indigenous languages of Canada.
5. In Inuktitut a sentence is a string of beads.
6. Grammar is not important in Inuktitut.
7. The Ojibwe language is notable for its borrowings from other languages.

**UNIT 5. CANADA UNDER BRITISH CONTROL 1764 -1867**

**Pre-reading activities**

1. **Answer the following questions:**
2. What do you know about the Treaty of Paris (1763)?
3. How could the population of Canada change after the American Revolution? Why?
4. Why was Canada so attractive for the British Empire?

With the end of the Seven Years’ War and the signing of the Treaty of Paris (1763), France ceded almost all of its territory in North America. The new British rulers left alone much of the religious, political, and social culture of the French-speaking habitants, guaranteeing the right of the Canadians to practice the Catholic faith and to the use of French civil law (now Quebec law) through the Quebec Act of 1774. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 had been issued in October, by King George III following Great Britain's acquisition of French territory. The purpose of the proclamation was to organise Great Britain’s new North American empire, to stabilise relations between the British Crown and the Aboriginal peoples through regulation of trade, settlement, and land purchases on the [western frontier](file:///C:\wiki\Frontier), to encourage Canadians not to join the American rebellion (1761 - 1774).

1. **American Revolution and Loyalists**

During the American Revolution (also known as American War of Independence), 1775 – 1783, there was some sympathy for the American cause among the Canadians and the New Englanders in Nova Scotia, so several hundred individuals joined the Revolution.  The defeat of the British army during the Siege of Yorktown in October, 1781 signaled the end of Britain's struggle to suppress the American Revolution. When the British evacuated New York City in 1783, they took many Loyalist refugees (American colonists who remained loyal to the Kingdom of Great Britain) to Nova Scotia, while other Loyalists went to southwestern Quebec. So many Loyalists arrived on the shores of the St. John River that a separate colony – New Brunswick - was created in 1784; followed in 1791 by the division of Quebec into the largely French-speaking Lower Canada along the Saint Lawrence River and Gaspé Peninsula and an anglophone Loyalist Upper Canada, with its capital settled by 1796 in [York](file:///C:\wiki\Toronto), in present-day Toronto. After 1790 most of the new settlers were American farmers searching for new lands. They were relatively non-political and stayed neutral in the War of 1812.

The signing of the Treaty of Paris (1783) formally ended the war. Britain made several concessions at the expense of the North American colonies. Notably, the borders between Canada and the United States were officially declared. Land south of the Great Lakes, which was formerly a part of the Province of Quebec and included large parts of modern day Michigan, Illinois and Ohio, was ceded to the Americans. Fishing rights were also granted to the United States in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and on the coast of Newfoundland and the Grand Banks.

***CULTURAL FOCUS: Treaty of Paris (1783)***

The Treaty of Paris, signed on September 3, 1783, ended the American Revolutionary War between Great Britain on one side and the United States of America and its allies on the other. It is most famous for being "exceedingly generous" to the United States in terms of enlarged boundaries.

The treaty document was signed at the Hotel d'York by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay (representing the United States) and David Hartley (a member of the British Parliament representing the British Monarch, King George III).

 The American Congress of the Confederation ratified the Treaty of Paris on January 14, 1784 ([Ratification Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratification_Day,_United_States)). British ratification occurred on April 9, 1784, and the ratified versions were exchanged in Paris on May 12, 1784.

*Preface.* Declares the treaty to be "in the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity," states the *bona fides* of the signatories, and declares the intention of both parties to "forget all past misunderstandings and differences" and "secure to both perpetual peace and harmony."

Acknowledging the United States to be free, sovereign and independent states, and that the [British Crown](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Crown) and all heirs and successors relinquish claims to the Government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof;

1. Establishing the boundaries between the United States and [British North America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_North_America);
2. Granting fishing rights to United States fishermen in the [Grand Banks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Banks), off the coast of[Newfoundland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newfoundland_(island)) and in the [Gulf of Saint Lawrence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_of_Saint_Lawrence);
3. Recognizing the lawful contracted debts to be paid to creditors on either side;
4. The Congress of the Confederation will "earnestly recommend" to state legislatures to recognize the rightful owners of all confiscated lands "provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated belonging to real British subjects [Loyalists]";
5. United States will prevent future confiscations of the property of Loyalists;
6. Prisoners of war on both sides are to be released and all property left by the British army in the United States unmolested (including slaves);
7. Great Britain and the United States were each to be given perpetual access to the Mississippi River;
8. Territories captured by Americans subsequent to treaty will be returned without compensation;
9. Ratification of the treaty was to occur within six months from the signing by the contracting parties.

Spain received East and West Florida under the separate Anglo-Spanish peace agreement.

Historians have often commented that the treaty was very generous to the United States in terms of greatly enlarged boundaries. As the French minister Vergennes later put it, "The English buy peace rather than they make it."

Privileges which the Americans had received from Britain automatically when they had colonial status (including protection from [pirates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbary_corsairs#United_States_and_the_Barbary_Wars) in the Mediterranean Sea) were withdrawn. Individual States ignored Federal recommendations, under Article 5, to restore confiscated Loyalist property, and also evaded Article 6 (e.g. by confiscating Loyalist property for "unpaid debts"). Some, notably Virginia, also defied Article 4 and maintained laws against payment of debts to British creditors. Individual British soldiers ignored the provision of Article 7 about removal of slaves. The real geography of North America turned out not to match the details given in the Canadian boundary descriptions. The Treaty specified a southern boundary for the United States, but the separate Anglo-Spanish agreement did not specify a northern boundary for Florida, and the Spanish government assumed that the boundary was the same as in the 1763 agreement by which they had first given their territory in Florida to Britain. While that dispute continued, Spain used its new control of Florida to block American access to the Mississippi, in defiance of Article 8. In the Great Lakes area, the British adopted a very generous interpretation of the stipulation that they should relinquish control "with all convenient speed", because they needed time to negotiate with the Native Americans, who had kept the area out of United States control, but had been completely ignored in the Treaty. Even after that was accomplished, Britain retained control as a bargaining counter in hopes of obtaining some recompense for the confiscated Loyalist property. This matter was finally settled by the Jay Treaty in 1794, and America's ability to bargain on all these points was greatly strengthened by the creation of the new [constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_United_States) in 1787.

Only Article 1 remains in force as of 2012.

1. **War of 1812**

The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and the British with the British North American colonies being heavily involved. Greatly outgunned by the British Royal Navy, the American war plans focused on an invasion of Canada (especially what is today eastern and western Ontario). The American frontier states voted for war in order to suppress the First Nations raids that frustrated settlement of the frontier. The war on the border with the U.S. was characterized by a series of multiple failed invasions and fiascos on both sides. American forces took control of Lake Erie in 1813, driving the British out of western Ontario, killing the Native American leader Tecumseh, and breaking the military power of his confederacy.

The War ended with the Treaty of Ghent of 1814, and the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817. A demographic result was the shifting of American migration from Upper Canada to Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. After the war, supporters of Britain tried to repress the republicanism in Canada that was common among American immigrants to Canada.

**3. Rebellions and the Durham Report**

The rebellions of 1837 against the British colonial government took place in both Upper and Lower Canada. In Upper Canada, a band of Reformers under the leadership of William Lyon Mackenzie took up arms in a disorganised and ultimately unsuccessful series of small-scale skirmishes around Toronto, London, and Hamilton.

In Lower Canada, a more substantial rebellion occurred against British rule. Both English- and French-Canadian rebels, sometimes using bases in the neutral United States, fought several skirmishes against the authorities. The towns of Chambly and Sorel were taken by the rebels, and Quebec City was isolated from the rest of the colony. Montreal rebel leader Robert Nelson read the "Declaration of Independence of Lower Canada" to a crowd assembled at the town of Napierville in 1838. The rebellion of the [*Patriote movement*](file:///C:\wiki\Patriote_movement) was defeated after battles across Quebec. Hundreds were arrested, and several villages were burnt in reprisal.

British Government then sent Lord Durham to examine the situation, he stayed in Canada only five months before returning to Britain, and brought with him, his Durham Report which strongly recommended responsible government. A less well received recommendation was the amalgamation of Upper and Lower Canada for the deliberate assimilation of the French speaking population. The Canadas were merged into a single colony, United Province of Canada, by the 1840 Act of Union, with responsible government achieved in 1848.

Between the Napoleonic Wars and 1850 some 800,000 immigrants came to the colonies of British North America, mainly from the British Isles as part of the great migration of Canada. These included Gaelic-speaking Highland Scots displaced by the Highland Clearances to Nova Scotia and Scottish and English settlers to the Canadas, particularly Upper Canada. The Irish Famine of the 1840s significantly increased the pace of Irish Catholic immigration to British North America, with over 35,000 distressed Irish landing in Toronto alone in 1847 and 1848.

***Task 1. Fill in the table representing the immigration waves to Canada in the period of 1764 – 1857.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Year*** | ***People*** | ***Causes*** | ***Territory*** |
| 1783 |  | evacuation from New York after the American Revolution | [New Brunswick](file:///C:\wiki\New_Brunswick) |
| after 1790 | Americans | searching for new lands |  |
| between 1815 and 1825 | [Highland Scots](file:///C:\wiki\Highland_Scots) |  | Nova Scotia |
| the 1840-s |  | poverty, disease, and English oppression | Toronto |

1. **Pacific colonies**

Spanish colonizers had taken the lead in the Pacific Northwest coast, with the voyages of [Juan José Pérez Hernández](file:///C:\wiki\Juan_Jos%C3%A9_P%C3%A9rez_Hern%C3%A1ndez) in 1774 and 1775. This was in response to intelligence that the Russians had begun to explore the Pacific Coast of North America, which Spain considered its own. By the time the Spanish determined to build a fort on Vancouver Island, the British navigator James Cook had himself visited Nootka Sound and charted the coast as far as Alaska, while British and American maririme fur traders had begun a busy era of commerce (known as the China Trade) with [the coastal peoples](file:///C:\wiki\Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Pacific_Northwest_Coast) to satisfy the brisk market for sea otter pelts in China.

In 1793 Alexander McKenzie, a Scottish born Canadian working for the North West Company, crossed the continent and with his Aboriginal guides and French-Canadian crew, reached the mouth of the Bella Coola River, completing the first continental crossing north of Mexico, missing George Vancouver’s charting expedition to the region by only a few weeks. In 1821, the North West Company and Hudson's Bay Company merged, with a combined trading territory that was extended by a licence to the North-Western Territory and the Columbia and New Caledonia fur districts, which reached to the Arctic Ocean on the north and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

The Colony of Vancouver Island was chartered in 1849, with the trading post at Fort Victoria as the capital. This was followed by the Colony of the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1853, and by the creation of the Colony of British Columbia in 1858 and the Stikine Territory in 1861, with the latter three being founded expressly to keep those regions from being overrun and annexed by American gold miners. The Colony of the Queen Charlotte Islands and most of the Stikine Territory were merged into the Colony of British Columbia in 1863 (the remainder, north of the 60th Parallel, became part of the North-Western Territory).

***Task 2. Match the two statements from columns A and B into a compound sentence with the conjunction “so”.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***A*** | ***B*** |
| The Russians had begun to explore the Pacific Coast of North America. | A busy era of commerce with the coastal peoples began what became known as the [China Trade](file:///C:\wiki\Old_China_Trade). |
| Captain James Cook arrived in 1778 searching for the Northwest Passage and traded with the Nuu-chah-nulth people of Nootka Sound. He received a lot of income from selling sea otter pelts. | Spanish colonizers had taken the lead in the Pacific Northwest coast. |
| In 1821, the North West Company of Montreal and Hudson's Bay Company merged. | It reached the Arctic Ocean on the north and the Pacific Ocean on the west. |

**5. Confederation**

The Seventy-Two Resolutions from the 1864 Quebec Conference and Charlottetown Conference laid out the framework for uniting British colonies in North America into a federation. They were adopted by the majority of the provinces of Canada and became the basis for the London Conference of 1866, which led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada on July 1, 1867. The term *dominion* was chosen to indicate Canada's status as a self-governing colony of the British Empire, the first time it was used in reference to a country. Soon dominion referred to all territories belonging to the Crown.

With the coming into force of the British North America Act (The Constitution Act, 1867), Province of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia became a federated kingdom in its own right. The two subdivisions of the Province of Canada, Canada West and Canada East, were renamed Ontario and Quebec, respectively, and were given equal footing with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the Parliament of Canada. Confederation was done, so Canada could be strong enough to be an independent country without total reliance on Britain. The British no longer wanted to pay for Canada's defence, and furthermore London acted primarily in Britain's interest, and did not put Canadian interests first.

Map of the British Empire under Queen Victoria at the end of the 19th century

Federation emerged from multiple impulses: the British wanted Canada to defend itself; the Maritimes needed railroad connections, which were promised in 1867; British – Canadian nationalism sought to unite the lands into one country, dominated by the English language and British culture; many French-Canadians saw an opportunity to exert political control within a new largely French-speaking Quebec and fears of possible U.S. expansion northward. On a political level, there was a desire for the expansion of responsible government and elimination of the legislative deadlock between Upper and Lower Canada, and their replacement with provincial legislatures in a federation.

***CULTURAL FOCUS: Canada Day***

Canada Day, frequently referred to as "Canada's birthday", is the [national day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Day) of [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada), a federal holiday celebrating the anniversary of the July 1, 1867, enactment of the British North America Act, 1867 (today called the Constitution Act, 1867, in Canada), which united three British North American colonies (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Province of Canada) into a single country, called Canada, within the British Empire. Originally called Dominion Day, the name was changed in 1982, the year the Canada Act was passed.

On June 20, 1868, Governor General the Viscount Monck issued a royal [proclamation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proclamation) asking for [Canadians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadians) to celebrate the anniversary of the confederation. However, the holiday was not established statutorily until 1879, when it was designated as [Dominion Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_Day), in reference to the designation of the country as a [*Dominion*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion) in the British North America Act. The holiday was initially not dominant in the national calendar; up to the early 20th century, Canadians thought themselves to be primarily British, being thus less interested in celebrating distinctly Canadian forms of patriotism.

In 1946, Dominion Day was renamed as Canada Day.

Beginning in 1958, the Canadian government began to orchestrate Dominion Day celebrations, usually consisting of Trooping the Colour ceremonies on Parliament Hill in the afternoon and evening, followed by a mass band concert and fireworks display. Proponents of renaming the holiday argued that the name *Dominion Day* was a holdover from the colonial era, others asserted that an alternative was needed as the term does not translate well into French.

Most communities across the country will host organized celebrations for Canada Day, usually outdoor public events, such as parades, carnivals, festivals, barbecues, air and maritime shows, fireworks, and free musical concerts, as well as [citizenship ceremonies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oath_of_Citizenship_(Canada)) for new citizens. There is no standard mode of celebration for Canada Day. However, the locus of the celebrations is the national capital, [Ottawa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottawa), where large concerts and cultural displays are held on [Parliament Hill](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_Hill), with the [governor general](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_General_of_Canada) and [prime minister](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Canada) typically officiating, though [the monarch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchy_of_Canada) or another member of the [Royal Family](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchy_of_Canada#Canadian_Royal_Family) may also attend or take the governor general's place.

***Task 3. Comprehension Check.***

1. What were the consequences of the [Seven Years' War](file:///C:\wiki\Seven_Years%27_War) and the signing of the [Treaty of Paris](file:///C:\wiki\Treaty_of_Paris_(1763)) for France?
2. Did the [Canadians](file:///C:\wiki\French_Canadian) join the American Revolution?
3. Which countries was the Treaty of Paris signed by?
4. Was Canada as the British North American colony involved inti the war of 1812?
5. What was [Lord Durham](file:///C:\wiki\John_Lambton,_1st_Earl_of_Durham)’s role in merging of Upper and Lower Canada into a single colony, [United Province of Canada](file:///C:\wiki\United_Province_of_Canada)?
6. What is known as the China Trade?
7. Why was Canada called a dominion?
8. What holiday is celebrated on July, 1 in Canada? How is it celebrated?

***Task 4. Match the word or word-combination with their definition.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. loyalists | a) an express agreement under international law entered into by sovereign states and international organizations |
| 1. federal holidays | b) the grant of authority or rights, stating that the granter formally recognizes the [prerogative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prerogative) of the recipient to exercise the rights specified. Also, it can simply be a document giving royal permission to start a colony |
| 1. empire | c) a region at the edge of a settled area |
| 1. frontier | d) allow Canadians to have some days of rest and leisure without losing wages |
| 1. dominions | e) all the realms and territories under the sovereignty of the Crown |
| 1. charter | f) a fur trading business headquartered in [Montreal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montreal,_Quebec) from 1779 to 1821 |
| 1. North West Company | g) geographically extensive group of states and peoples ([ethnic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic) groups) united and ruled either by a [monarch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarch) ([emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor), empress) or an [oligarchy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oligarchy) |
| 1. treaty | h) American colonists who remained loyal to the Kingdom of Great Britain during the American Revolitionary War |
| 1. trading post | i) was a place in historic Northern America where the trading of [goods](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Product_(business)) took place |

***Task 5. Complete the sentences about the reasons of uniting British colonies in North America into a***[***federation***](file:///C:\wiki\Federation)***.***

1. … needed railroad connections.
2. Many … saw an opportunity to exert political control within a new largely French-speaking Quebec and fears of possible U.S. expansion northward.
3. …. sought to unite the lands into one country, dominated by the English language and British culture.
4. …. wanted Canada to defend itself.

***Task 6. Vocabulary Growth. State the meaning of the words and fill in the gaps.***

cede, acquisition, **suppress, locus, concession, ally, ratify, perpetual.**

1. The government … the findings of their research about the true state of the economy.
2. The region is in a state of … war.
3. The museum has put its latest … on display.
4. Russia … Alaska to the U.S. in 1867.
5. We are waiting for his … of the election.
6. She's counting on her … in the state legislature.
7. A number of countries refused to … the treaty.
8. The area became a … of resistance to the government.

***Task 7. Choose the right variant.***

1. After the [Seven Years' War](file:///C:\wiki\Seven_Years%27_War) they signed …
2. the Treaty of Paris;
3. the [Treaty of Ghent](file:///C:\wiki\Treaty_of_Ghent);
4. the Treaty of Versailles.
5. In 1783 most of the territory of Canada became…
6. French;
7. American;
8. British.
9. The [Quebec Act](file:///C:\wiki\Quebec_Act) implied…
10. the right of the French language;
11. the right of the Aboriginal languages;
12. the right of the Gaelic language.
13. Loyalist refugees to Nova Scotia and Quebec were from…
14. France;
15. the USA;
16. Scotland.
17. Loyalists during the American Revolutionary War remained loyal to …
18. the Revolution;
19. the British monarchy;
20. the Spenish Crown.
21. The war of 1812 was between …
22. the British Empire and France;
23. the Russian Empire and the British Empire;
24. the British Empire and the United States of America.
25. The demographic result of the war of 1812 was …
26. American migration to Upper Canada;
27. American migration from Upper Canada;
28. Canadian migration to Ohio, the USA.
29. The [rebellions of 1837](file:///C:\wiki\Rebellions_of_1837) against the [British colonial government](file:///C:\wiki\British_Empire) took place in…
30. Lower Canada;
31. Upper Canada;
32. both Lower and Upper Canada.

**UNIT 5. POST-CONFEDERATION CANADA 1867-1914**

**Pre-reading activities**

***Answer the following questions:***

1. Which British North American provinces formed Confederation in 1867?
2. Which geographical peculiarities of Canada prevented Confederation from the fast growth?
3. Which other parts of Canada remained apart Confederation? Why?
4. What might be the reasons for their “staying apart”?
5. Why did they ultimately join Confederation?

Shortly after Confederation, Canada began expansion to the west. The Rupert’s Land Act ended the rule of Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC) over Rupert’s Land and the North-Western Territory. In compensation, HBC received £300,000 and one twentieth of all farmable land in the territories. It was part of the National Policy and the first step in forfilling Mcdonald's (First Prime Minister of Canada) dream in building a nation that stretches from coast to coast.

After Canada took control of the Hudson’s Bay Company territories, it began to encourage settlement in these lands. Posters were posted around the world to advertise Canadian land. The Homestead Act was passed. Investigators came out and divided the land into townships. One can purchase a quarter-section for only ten dollars. It was believed that a railway would help in bringing the settlers. Therefore, as the National Policy's second step, Macdonald gave the contract of building a Trans-Canada Railway to the Canadian Railway Company (CPR). The government gave CPR 25 million dollars and 25 million acres of land. Building the railway was difficult. Workers had to lay tracks where one side was cliff and the other was mountain, where huge swamps sucked in locomotives and peoples. However, despite these difficulties, the railway was completed six years before the contracted date, in 1885. Settlers came out by the railway. However, the settlement was accompanied by rebellions. The government ignored the land claims of the more than 100,000 Aboriginals and [Métis](file:///C:\wiki\M%C3%A9tis_people_(Canada)) (a [mixed blood](file:///C:\wiki\Mixed_blood) people of joint First Nations and European descent) who lived in the region.

In 1871, John A. Mcdonald created the North-West Mounted Police (now the Royal Canadian Mounted Police) to help police the Northwest Territories. Specifically the Mounties were to assert Canadian sovereignty over possible American encroachments into the sparsely populated land.

Alarmed by the possibility that they might be pushed off their land along the Red and Assiniboine rivers, the Métis prevented the appointed Canadian governor from entering the territory in 1869. Prime Minister J. Mcdonald realized that a military response was impossible for several reasons:

* the distances to be covered by any military force were enormous, and there was as yet no rail service west;
* it was the middle of winter, making such an action even more improbable;
* the British had not yet ratified the transfer of the territories to Canada, so the Métis had not, in fact, broken any Canadian laws.

After negotiations, the province of Manitoba was created (Manitoba Act, 1870), with several controversial provisions:

* the land already occupied would not be taken from the Métis, and a large section of land was reserved for them;
* there was a provision for denominational schools;
* French was to be a language of debate.

British Columbia entered Confederation much more easily. In 1866, the Colony of British Columbia and the Colony of Vancouver Island merged into a [single Colony of British Columbia](file:///C:\wiki\United_Colonies_of_Vancouver_Island_and_British_Columbia). The residents were worried that the Crown colony might be annexed by the United States. Since 1868, a group called the Confederation League had been agitating to join Confederation.

In 1870, their efforts were fruitful and a delegation was sent to Ottawa. Negotiations were successful and in, 1871, British Columbia became a Province of Canada. The terms settled on included:

* Canada would assume British Columbia debt;
* there would be subsidies for public work;
* a railway could be built from Ontario to British Columbia in ten years.

Prince Edward Island had rejected Confederation in 1867 on the basis that they had little to gain – and their independence to lose. By 1873, though, the would-be province had reasons to reconsider:

* absentee landlords in Britain owned most of the land and would not sell at reasonable rates to settlers;
* a railway project on the island was threatening to collapse the finances of the colony.

Negotiators were sent to Ottawa. Ultimately they succeded in obtaining excellent terms:

* Canada would assume Prince Edward Island’s debt;
* Canada would buy the land from the absentee landlords for $800,000;
* a connection to the mainland by ferry was guaranteed;
* the province was to have six members of Parliament instead of the five promised at the Quebec Conference.

Canada had the authority to create provinces out of the Northwest Territories in 1871. This didn’t happen immediately, however, since it was still too difficult for settlers to reach the remote region. This began to change when the Canadian Pacific railroad was completed in 1885.

Yukon Territory was separated from the Northwest Territoties in 1898, in response to the huge population increase in the area during the Klondike gold rush. However, much of the population left when the gold was exhausted.

Between 1897 and 1911, two million people immigrated to Canada. Many went west. About 30,000 farms were started per year in this period. More railways were built to help carry the load.

In 1905, two new provinces were created out of the territories between Manitoba and British Columbia. The terms of entry for Alberta and Saksatchewan were almost identical. There were some controversial terms:

* neither province was given control of the natural resources;
* there was a provision for denominational schools.

When Saskatchewan and Alberta were admitted as provinces, they were growing rapidly thanks to [abundant wheat crops](file:///C:\wiki\Agriculture_in_Canada) that attracted immigration to the plains by Ukrainians and Northern and Central Europeans in addition to settlers from the United States, Britain and eastern Canada.

1. **The Criminal Code of Canada**

The Criminal Code was first adopted in 1892, and is regularly revised to reflect changes in social, political and economic environments. Some revisions are administrative (procedural), whereby regulations attached to the statutes are updated or modernized. Other changes have been substantive. Substantive changes include creating, changing and discarding offences by changing legislation. The Criminal Code is a set of statutes enacted by the federal government, and applied uniformly throughout the entire nation. Itcreates the majority of true criminal offences and sets out the procedure for most aspects of the judicial process.

***Task 1. State if the statement is true or false.***

1. The Criminal Code statutes are enacted by the provincial government.
2. The Criminal Code is seldom changed or revised once a statute is enacted.
3. Revisions to the Criminal Code can be procedural or substantive, depending on the desired change.

***Task 2. Use*** ***the Criminal Code of Canada*** ***(***[***http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/***](http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/)***) to answer the following questions.***

1. Explain the purpose of the Criminal Code.
2. What legislative body has jurisdiction over criminal law in Canada?
3. What is the main advantage of having this legislative body be responsible for the criminal law?
4. What offences can be committed under this code? Give your examples.
5. Section 19 of the Criminal Code states: “ignorance of the law by a person who commits an offence is not an excuse for commiting that offence”. Why do you think this is included in the code?

***Review your answers from the questions above.***

Would you suggest any changes to the Criminal Code? For example, would you change any of the laws in terms of:

* who has jurisdiction over it?
* what offences are considered criminal?
* the ignorance of the law section?

### The New Canadian Way of Life

Originally a nation of farmers, loggers, and fur traders, the dawn of the 20th century saw a full scale transformation of Canadian society. As new provinces were settled and colonized in the late 19th century, new cities began to spring up, and by the 1910s close to 50% of all Canadians were living urban, rather than rural lives for the first time. The development of new machines under the frantic period of modernization known as the ***Industrial Revolution*** had seen a dramatic growth in factory-based work, though much of this continued to center around the processing of raw materials such as wood, textiles, and meat.

New industries were growing up in Canada. First of all, there were all the businesses that were associated with railway development - engine foundries, metal workshops, rolling mills, and thousands of workers to build and maintain the tracks. Then, as towns began to appear along the route of the railway, other industries were added - flour mills, breweries, boot factories, wagon manufacturers. Ironworks were particularly important during this period. And the production of tools and machines for farming would become another major industry, serving the rich agricultural lands of Canada West.

An influx of **immigrants,** originally intended to settle inhabited parts of the Canadian west, had likewise changed the fundamental ethnic makeup of the colony. No longer simply French and English, large numbers of Canadians were now Irish, Italian, Polish, Ukrainian, Dutch, or Scandinavian — and even some Chinese and Japanese, too. Even by the standards of today, the ten years between 1906 and 1916, when Canada welcomed some two million new residents, remain a record high.

Under the 15-year leadership of Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier who served 1896 - 1911, Canada pursued policies that yielded great [economic](http://www.thecanadaguide.com/the-economy) growth, and a rising standard of living for almost everyone. True, some top-hatted people were getting much richer than others — and much faster — but overall, considering the state of much of the rest of the planet, things in Canada seemed pretty good. Taking into account these facts, W. Laurier felt Canada was on the verge of becoming a world power, and declared that the 20th century would "belong to Canada".

***Task 3. Comprehension Check.***

1. How did the Canadian government encourage settlement in North-western Territory?
2. What impact had the railroad on the population growth?
3. What was the reaction of the Aboriginal people on immigrants who settled on their lands?
4. Which measures were taken?
5. Why did Yukon Territory see huge population increase in late 19th century?
6. Why were [Saskatchewan](file:///C:\wiki\Saskatchewan) and [Alberta](file:///C:\wiki\Alberta) so attractive for Ukrainians?
7. How did the Industrial Revolution affect Canada?
8. What changes did the influx of immigrants bring to the country?
9. Why did [W. Laurier](http://www.thecanadaguide.com/?attachment_id=384) declare that the 20th century would "belong to Canada"?

***Task 4. Explain the meaning of the following:***

Confederation, Criminal Code, Industrial Revolution, immigrants, expansion, compensation, farmable land, National Policy, settlement, rebellion, Métis, governor, negotiations, absentee landlords, colony, province.

***Task 5. Vocabulary Growth. State the meaning of the derivatives and fill in the gaps.***

**expansion, expand, expansionism**

1. The …. of metals and plastics in response to heat is well understood.
2. This famous politician is known as an advocate of …. .
3. You can … this compact umbrella to cover a large table.

**compensation, compensate**

1. In court they demanded … for that minor offence.
2. It is hard work, but they will … you well for it.

**investigator, investigate, investigation**

1. … fixed the blame for the fire on the night watchman.
2. Although somewhat complex, this methodology proved to be effective in our first … .
3. A special committee was formed to  …, and she was invited to serve as a consultant, as you probably know.

**settler, settle, settlement**

1. The tax authorities permit the … .
2. When I came back I resolved to … in London.
3. In a previous meeting with … leaders, Sharon stated in a speech that … should establish facts.

**rebellion, rebel, rebellious**

1. Life is …, or nothing.
2. Mr Smith and I sat under the photos of the dead… which were still on the wall after all these months.
3. Lao Tzu is a … man who believes in taking people beyond all conditionings - unconditioning people.

**claim (v., n.), claimant**

1. But what is your …, then?"
2. All these … are bound together in a complex web of contracts.
3. The participant will have the right to … .

**assert, assertion**

1. Can we then … the same for the whole of space?
2. Theorem 19 becomes the following … .

***LANGUAGE FOCUS: The Development of Canadian English***

Although English was used in Canada before the 19th century, there were neither enough speakers nor enough significant features in the language for it to be regarded as anything other than British English. However, between 1825 and 1846 more than half a million immigrants came to Canada directly from Britain, and by 1871 over 2 million people in Canada listed the British Isles as their land of origin. These new Canadians brought with them the kind of English that they had learned from their parents, and it bore little similarity to what is now often called Standard British English.

Since the 14th century the regional dialect used in London, the centre of British government, and in nearby Oxford and Cambridge universities, had become associated with British educated and upper-class speakers. However, very few people spoke it. It was not until 1880 that education became compulsory in England, and it is unlikely that most British immigrants to Canada in the early 19th century had received much schooling or had had any opportunity to acquire a form of British English associated with educated or upper-class people. Those who were educated often objected to the English they heard in Canada. The kind of English introduced to Canada in the early 19th century was by no means standard. It was spoken English, often typical of the region from which the speakers came, such as Ireland, Yorkshire or Devon.

When people move to a new land isolated from their homeland, two things happen to their language: first, it escapes the direct influences of changes in grammar or pronunciation that take place in the parent language; and second, it undergoes great changes in vocabulary in order to allow its users to accommodate their speech to their new circumstances.

***Phonetics***

In Canada one rarely hears, for example, "clerk" pronounced to rhyme with "dark." Acceptable late-18th-century British pronunciation rhymed "clerk" with "lurk," "caught" with "cot" and "aunt" with "ant," and those pronunciations are the ones immigrants brought with them. In some instances, more than one pronunciation of a word came to Canada. This is true of the common ways of saying "schedule": one with an initial *sk* sound and one with *sh*, both acceptable in British English until the mid-19th century. The former pronunciation has been reinforced in Canada by American influence; but it did not, in fact, reach Canada from the US: the source for both countries was pre-19th-century British English. Similarly, although the pronunciation of "new" to rhyme with "do" rather than with "few," as in British English, is often regarded as due to American influence in Canada, this is not the case. Until the late 19th century both pronunciations were current in British English, and immigrants brought both with them.

***Grammar***

Grammatical differences between British and Canadian English are very few, since the major changes that were to affect the grammatical structure of English had taken place in Britain well before the periods of heavy immigration to Canada. The grammatical differences that exist are minor ones, concerning choices in the use of prepositions and verbs, which late 18th-century British English had not yet decided. Both "dived" and "dove" are heard as the past tense of "dive" in Canada, but the latter no longer has currency in British English. Two verbs heard occasionally in every Canadian province date from the Old English period (approximately 6th – 12th centuries AD): "snuck" and "clumb" for "sneaked" and "climbed." Since the 19th century both verbs have become parts of British regional dialects, but they are not dialect usage in Canada, although "snuck" is often regarded as a rather amusing past tense of "sneak." Of the three prepositions used after "sick" in "sick to," "sick at" and "sick in" the stomach, British English has largely dropped "to," which survives in Canada as majority usage. Standard British English no longer uses the phrasal prepositions "back of" and "in back of," but Canadian English preserves both. In 18th-century British English the omission of the infinitive ("to go" or "to come") in "wants out" and "wants in" was frequent, but it is now rarely heard except in Scotland; Canadian English preserves this feature.

***Vocabulary***

It is in vocabulary that the English language in Canada has undergone the greatest change, largely because of the settlers' need for new words to describe new things. Vocabulary may be increased in predictable ways: words are borrowed from other languages; existing words are given new meanings; new compounds are created; people and places give their names to things with which they are associated. Canadian English has used all these ways. Borrowings from the Canadian native peoples include *moose*, *muskeg*, *caribou, chipmunk* and *canoe*, and from the Inuit come *parka*, *mukluk*, *kayak*, *umiak* and *igloo*. From Inuit also comes *tupek*, the skin tent that is the Inuit equivalent of the Indian *wigwam* or *tepee*.

It was from French Canadians that the English and Scots fur traders learned to navigate the rivers of the new land. From the French Canadian *voyageur* the English learned about the problem of *rapids* (the turbulent sections of a river), and how to avoid them by lifting the *canoe* from the water and making a *portage*. Canadian natives showed the travellers how to prepare *pemmican* (meat prepared with fat), and how to make *watap* (the roots of trees used as thread in repairing damaged canoes). From the Canadian French, the British learned about the *travois*, an A-shaped frame devised by the aboriginals that allowed a dog or a horse to carry a heavy load by trailing the legs of the frame on the ground, with the load fastened low on the frame.

In addition to borrowing words, English the world over has always followed the practice of giving new meanings to existing words. Thus, in North America, "section" gained a new meaning during the settlement of the West: one square mile (640 acres, or 259 ha). With the Canadian movement towards representative government, the British word "riding", borrowed centuries ago from Scandinavian (meaning "a third"), and used to refer to administrative areas in English counties, came into general Canadian usage to refer to an electoral district. In the gold camps of the Cariboo, "hurdy gurdy," an old name for a barrel organ, was used to refer to dance hostesses because their music was provided by that instrument.

The English language in Canada has also followed the practice of the parent language of creating new compounds from existing words. Thus, "sour" and "dough" become "sourdough," a name for both a fermenting dough used as a starter in baking bread and the gold seekers who used such dough on their travels. From the French *la crosse* ("hooked stick") comes "lacrosse," the name used for the game that the Algonquian called *baggataway*("playing ball"). To combat the lampreys in the Great Lakes, Canadian biologists developed a hybrid fish by crossing the speckled trout with the lake trout and named the hybrid "splake" by compounding elements of "speckled" and "lake."

Since the Renaissance, English has drawn freely on Latin and Greek to create new words, especially in medicine. That tradition was followed in Canada when the drug developed to control diabetes was named *insulin* (Lat *insula*, "island"). "Kerosene" was coined from the Greek word *keros* ("wax") by Dr Abraham Gesner, a 19th-century scientist in the Maritimes who developed a process for extracting "coal oil."

The British named *sherry* after its place of origin (Xeres, or Jerez, Sp) and called policemen *bobbies* after Robert (Bobby) Peel. A similar naming practice has occasionally been used in Canada. The *Malpeque oyster* carries the name of the bay in Prince Edward Island where it originates. The *Malamute*, a dog made popular by Robert Service, is named after the Inuit people of that name who first bred it. A Bombardier in Canada is not a soldier but a tracked snow vehicle, developed by Joseph-Armand Bombardier of Valcourt, Qué. From Digby, NS, comes the *Digby chicken*, a variety of smoked herring; and from Labrador comes the *Labrador* dog.  
 ***Differences Among Regions***

Until the end of the 14th century, Standard English was no more standard than any other regional dialect of British English, but from that time until the mid-20th century it was held as the ideal to which speakers of regional dialects should aspire. Canadian English, on the other hand, has never elevated any one form of regional speech to a position of prestige. The federal government is in Ottawa; but Ottawa English is not held up as a model of the best speech. However, a form of Canadian English, the language stripped of its regional features, is used by English-speaking Canadians across the country. Although Canadian English does not have the regional dialects of British English, French or German that have developed over the centuries, it does have marked differences in speech among the various regions. Newfoundland is the most obvious example, with its undertones of Irish and the regional speech of southwestern England. What is often called the Ottawa Valley twang reminds one that thousands of Irish immigrants settled there in the 1840s. In general, local dialect boundaries in English-speaking Canada may be considered to be Newfoundland, the Maritimes, eastern Ontario, western Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia (the most "British" region in Canada).

**UNIT 6. WORLD WARS AND INTERWAR YEARS 1915-1945**

**Pre-reading activity.**

**Brainstorming.**

The 20th century saw the biggest wars in the history of mankind. What wars were they? What were the factors that caused them? How could they influence Canada? What was Canada's role in the above-mentioned wars?

**1. Canada in World War I**

World War I, was a [major war](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_war) centred in [Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe) that began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. It involved all the world's [great powers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_powers), which were assembled in two opposing alliances: the [Allies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_I) (based on the [Triple Entente](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triple_Entente) of the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) and [Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia)) and the [Central Powers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Powers) (originally centred around the [Triple Alliance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triple_Alliance_(1882)) of [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany), [Austria-Hungary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria-Hungary) and [Italy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy)). These alliances both reorganised (Italy fought for the Allies), and expanded as more nations entered the war. Ultimately more than 70 million military personnel were mobilised in one of the largest wars in history. More than 9 million combatants [were killed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I_casualties). It was the sixth-[deadliest conflict](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wars_and_anthropogenic_disasters_by_death_toll) in world history, subsequently paving the way for various political changes such as revolutions in the nations involved.

The causes of [World War I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I), included intertwined factors, such as the conflicts and hostility of the four decades leading up to the war. [Militarism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militarism), [alliances](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliances), [imperialism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperialism), and [nationalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalism) played major roles in the conflict as well. However, the immediate origins of the war lay in the decisions taken by statesmen and generals during the [Crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crisis) of 1914, [casus belli](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casus_belli) for which was the [assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Archduke_Franz_Ferdinand_of_Austria) by [Gavrilo Princip](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gavrilo_Princip), an [irredentist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irredentism) [Serb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serb).

The crisis came after a long and difficult series of diplomatic clashes between the [Great Powers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Powers) (Italy, France, Germany, the British Empire, Austria-Hungarian Empire and Russia) over European and colonial issues in the decade before 1914 that had left tensions high. The more immediate cause for the war was tensions over territory in the [Balkans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balkans). [Austria-Hungary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria-Hungary) competed with [Serbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbia) and [Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) for territory and influence in the region and they pulled the rest of the Great Powers into the conflict through their various alliances and treaties.

The topic of the causes of World War I is one of the most studied in all of world history. Scholars have differed significantly in their interpretations of the event.

The [Canadian Forces](file:///C:\wiki\Canadian_Forces) and [civilian](file:///C:\wiki\People_of_Canada) participation in the [First World War](file:///C:\wiki\First_World_War) helped to foster a sense of [British-Canadian nationhood](file:///C:\wiki\Canada_%E2%80%93_United_Kingdom_relations). The Canadian Expeditionary Force saw their first battle of World War I in the French town of Neuve Chapelle. The highpoints of [Canadian military achievement during the First World War](file:///C:\wiki\Military_history_of_Canada_during_the_First_World_War) came during the [Somme](file:///C:\wiki\Battle_of_the_Somme) (1 July – 13 November 1916), [Vimy](file:///C:\wiki\Battle_of_Vimy_Ridge) (April 9, 1917), and [Passchendaele](file:///C:\wiki\Second_Battle_of_Passchendaele) (31 July - 6 November 1917) battles, what later became known as "[Canada's Hundred Days](file:///C:\wiki\Canada%27s_Hundred_Days)". The reputation Canadian troops earned, along with the success of Canadian flying aces including [William George Barker](file:///C:\wiki\William_George_Barker) and [Billy Bishop](file:///C:\wiki\Billy_Bishop), helped to give the [nation a new sense of identity](file:///C:\wiki\Canadian_identity). The [War Office](file:///C:\wiki\War_Office) in 1922 reported approximately 67,000 killed and 173,000 wounded during the war. This excludes civilian deaths in war time incidents like the [Halifax Explosion](file:///C:\wiki\Halifax_Explosion) (6 December 1917) when the blast caused by the collision in Halifax Harbour levelled most of the city and sent shards of glass and burning debris flying for miles. It left thousands dead, blinded or homeless.

**2. Interwar Years and the Great Depression**

Support for Great Britain during the First World War caused a major [political crisis regarding conscription](file:///C:\wiki\Conscription_Crisis_of_1917), with [Francophones](file:///C:\wiki\Francophones), mainly from Quebec, [rejecting national policies](file:///C:\wiki\Military_Service_Act_(Canada)). The [Liberal party](file:///C:\wiki\Liberal_Party_of_Canada) was deeply split, with most of its [Anglophone](file:///C:\wiki\English_Canadian) leaders joining the [government](file:///C:\wiki\Unionist_Party_(Canada)) headed by Prime Minister [Robert Borden](file:///C:\wiki\Robert_Borden), the leader of the [Conservative party](file:///C:\wiki\Conservative_Party_of_Canada_(1867%E2%80%931942)). The Liberals regained their influence after the war under the leadership of [William Mackenzie King](file:///C:\wiki\William_Mackenzie_King), who served as prime minister with three separate terms between 1921 and 1949.

As a result of the First World War, the [Government of Canada](file:///C:\wiki\Government_of_Canada) became more assertive and less deferential to British authority; it became an active independent member of the [League of Nations](file:///C:\wiki\League_of_Nations). In 1931 the [Statute of Westminster](file:///C:\wiki\Statute_of_Westminster_1931) gave each of the dominions (which included Canada and Newfoundland) the opportunity for almost complete legislative independence from the [Parliament of the United Kingdom](file:///C:\wiki\Parliament_of_the_United_Kingdom). While Newfoundland never adopted the statute, for Canada the Statute of Westminster has been called its declaration of independence.

Canada was hit hard by the [Great Depression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression). The worldwide [Great Depression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression) that started in the United States in late 1929 quickly reached Canada. Between 1929 and 1939, the gross national product dropped 40% (compared to 37% in the US). Unemployment reached 27% at the depth of the Depression in 1933. Many businesses closed, as corporate profits of $398 million in 1929 turned into losses of $98 million as prices fell. It hit especially hard by the collapse of wheat prices in [western Canada](file:///C:\wiki\Western_Canada), where a full recovery did not occur until the [Second World War](file:///C:\wiki\Second_World_War) began in 1939. Hard times led to the creation of new political parties such as the [Social Credit movement](file:///C:\wiki\Canadian_social_credit_movement) and the [Cooperative Commonwealth Federation](file:///C:\wiki\Cooperative_Commonwealth_Federation), as well as popular protest in the form of the [On-to-Ottawa Trek](file:///C:\wiki\On-to-Ottawa_Trek). The period also saw the rise of a small [Communist Party of Canada](file:///C:\wiki\Communist_Party_of_Canada), who opposed Canada's entry into Second World War and was subsequently banned under the [Defence of Canada Regulations](file:///C:\wiki\Defence_of_Canada_Regulations) of the [War Measures Act](file:///C:\wiki\War_Measures_Act) in 1940.

**3. Canada in World War II**

The [Second World War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_World_War) officially began on September 1, 1939, with the German [invasion of Poland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Poland). Britain and France declared war on the Nazi [Third Reich](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Reich) on September 3, 1939. Seven days later, on September 10, 1939, the [Parliament of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_Canada) likewise declared war on Germany, the country's first independent declaration of war and the beginning of [Canada's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) participation in the largest combined national effort in its history. Between the fall of France in June 1940 and the [German invasion of the USSR](http://en.academic.ru/dic.nsf/enwiki/13778) in June 1941, Canada supplied Britain with urgently needed food, weapons, and war materials by naval convoys and airlifts, as well as pilots and planes who fought in the Battle of Britain and the Blitz. The [Battle of the Atlantic](file:///C:\wiki\Battle_of_the_Atlantic_(1939%E2%80%931945)) began immediately, and from 1943 to 1945 was led by [Leonard W. Murray](file:///C:\wiki\Leonard_W._Murray), from Nova Scotia.



**LEONARD W. MURRAY**

The [Canadian army](file:///C:\wiki\History_of_the_Canadian_Army) was involved in the [defence of Hong Kong](file:///C:\wiki\Battle_of_Hong_Kong), the [Dieppe Raid](file:///C:\wiki\Dieppe_Raid) in August 1942, the [Allied invasion of Italy](file:///C:\wiki\Allied_invasion_of_Italy), and the [Battle of Normandy](file:///C:\wiki\Invasion_of_Normandy). [Axis](file:///C:\wiki\Axis_powers) [U-boats](file:///C:\wiki\U-boat) operated in Canadian and Newfoundland waters throughout the war, sinking many naval and merchant vessels. The Canadian mainland was also attacked when the [Japanese](file:///C:\wiki\Empire_of_Japan) [submarine I-26](file:///C:\wiki\Japanese_submarine_I-26) [shelled](file:///C:\wiki\Artillery) the [Estevan Point](file:///C:\wiki\Estevan_Point) lighthouse on [Vancouver Island](file:///C:\wiki\Vancouver_Island).[](file:///C:\wiki\File:Crew_of_a_Sherman-tank_south_of_Vaucelles.jpg)

Canadian crew of a Sherman tank in Vaucelles, France, June 1944

The [Conscription Crisis of 1944](file:///C:\wiki\Conscription_Crisis_of_1944)  was a political and military crisis which had a major effect on unity between French and English-speaking Canadians, though was not as politically intrusive as that of the First World War. Of a population of approximately 11.5 million, 1.1 million Canadians served in the armed forces in the Second World War. Many thousands more served with the [Canadian Merchant Navy](file:///C:\wiki\Canadian_Merchant_Navy). In all, more than 45,000 died, and another 55,000 were wounded.

Canada had emerged from the war united. The war furthered Canadians' sense of nationalistic pride and forged closer political, economic, and military bonds between Canada and the United States. Canadians emerged from the war ready to play a major role on the world stage.

# *CULTURAL FOCUS: “Angels of Mercy”: Canada’s Nursing Sisters in World War I and II*

[](http://digitalcollections.mcmaster.ca/files/imagecache/large_image/pw20c_images/00001304.jpg)Although Canada’s women had served as nurses in earlier wars, they acquired formal recognition during World War I. The essential role they played in this war assisted in winning the vote for women. In World War II more than 4,000 women served as nursing sisters in all three branches of Canada’s military service.

Called “nursing sisters” because some of the earliest nurses belonged to religious orders, they were accorded the rank of lieutenant during World War I. The nurses were an integral part of the Canadian Army Medical Corps; the majority worked overseas in military hospitals and in casualty clearing stations. Often placed on the front-line, they ministered to injuries for which no one could have trained them, and they were seen as angels of compassion by the soldiers whose lives they saved.

The nurses were nicknamed “Bluebirds” by soldiers, grateful for a glimpse of their blue dresses, white aprons and sheer white veils. They served in a total of thirty military hospitals and casualty clearing stations in France, Belgium, Greece, Malta and Eastern Mediterranean. The work was hard and dangerous; on 19 May 1918 No. 1 Canadian General Hospital in Étaples was bombed.

The dangers of working at the front were not restricted to land operations. One of the innovations of the First World War Medical Services was the introduction of the hospital ship, used to evacuate the sick and wounded back to Canada.

The Bluebirds were the first Canadian women to vote; the enfranchisement of women was one of the most dramatic changes brought about by the nurses’ overseas service in World War I. In both wars, these “angels of mercy” risked their own lives to contribute to Canada’s eventual victory.

***Task 1. Finish the sentences.***

1. "[Canada's Hundred Days](file:///C:\wiki\Canada%27s_Hundred_Days)" is called … .
2. [William George Barker](file:///C:\wiki\William_George_Barker) and [Billy Bishop](file:///C:\wiki\Billy_Bishop) are famous … .
3. A major political crisis in Canada was caused by… .
4. After the First World War the [Government of Canada](file:///C:\wiki\Government_of_Canada)… .
5. The [Statute of Westminster](file:///C:\wiki\Statute_of_Westminster_1931) … .
6. [The great depression in Canada](file:///C:\wiki\Great_Depression_in_Canada) took place in … .
7. [Leonard W. Murray](file:///C:\wiki\Leonard_W._Murray) was … .
8. The [Conscription Crisis of 1944](file:///C:\wiki\Conscription_Crisis_of_1944) … .

***Task 2. Comprehension Check.***

1. Why were the wars of 1914 – 1918 and 1939 – 1945 called world wars?
2. What were the causes of World War I?
3. How did Canadians contribute to the victory of the war?
4. How did World War I change the life of Canadians?
5. What is the Great Depression?
6. Which part of Canada was hit especially hard? Why?
7. When did Canada enter the war?
8. What was the effect of the Second World War on Canada?
9. What is [Leonard W. Murray](file:///C:\wiki\Leonard_W._Murray) famous for?
10. Why did the women win the right to vote after the wars?

***Task 3. Historical Consequences. Match the simple sentences from each column into compound sentences with conjunction “so”.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.The First World War began. | a) The First World War was unleashed. |
| 2. [Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Archduke_Franz_Ferdinand_of_Austria)  were assassinated by [Gavrilo Princip](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gavrilo_Princip). | b) The [Government of Canada](file:///C:\wiki\Government_of_Canada) became more assertive and less deferential to British authority. |
| 3. Canada supported Great Britain during the First World War. | c) More than 70 million military personnel were mobilized. |
| 4. Canada was hit hard by the [Great Depression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression). | d) French and English-speaking Canadians united. |
| 5. The [Conscription Crisis took pace in 1944](file:///C:\wiki\Conscription_Crisis_of_1944). | e) New political parties were created. |

***Task 4. Choose the right variant.***

1. The [Allies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_I) in World War I included … .
2. [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany), [Austria-Hungary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria-Hungary) and [Italy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy);
3. the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) and [Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia);
4. the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) and [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany).
5. The [Central Powers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Powers) in World War I included … .
6. [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany), [Austria-Hungary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria-Hungary) and [Italy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy);
7. the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) and [Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia);
8. the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) and [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany).
9. In World War I Canada supported … .
10. Germany;
11. The USA;
12. The United Kingdom.
13. Canada was hit hard by the [Great Depression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression) particulary… .
14. in the north;
15. in the south;
16. in the west.
17. Canada … .
18. didn’t participate in World War II;
19. was a supplier of food, weapons, and war materials;
20. was not only an active supplier of food, weapons, and war materials, but also an active participant in every theatre of war.
21. “Nursing sisters” were called “Bluebirds” by the soldiers because … .
22. they sang well;
23. they wore special uniform;
24. their symbol was a bluebird.

**UNIT 7. THE POST-WAR ERA**

**Pre-reading activities**

***Explain the meaning of the following:***

The United Nations

[NATO](file:///C:\wiki\NATO)

the [Suez Crisis](file:///C:\wiki\Suez_Crisis)

the Cold War

Prosperity returned to Canada during the Second World War and continued in the proceeding years, with the development of [universal health care](file:///C:\wiki\Health_care_in_Canada), [old-age pensions](file:///C:\wiki\Canada_Pension_Plan), and [veterans' pensions](file:///C:\wiki\Veterans_Affairs_Canada).

**1. Peopling of Canada. Post World War Two**

The end of the Second World War heralded important changes in Canadian immigration policy and outlook that altered Canada in unsuspected ways. The first post-war immigration policy was Prime Minister Mackenzie King’s directive of May 1, 1947. It stated that the policy of the government would henceforth be to foster the growth of the population of Canada by encouraging immigration which would neither alter the fundamental character of Canadian society, nor exceed Canada’s absorptive capacity. In other words, the Canadian government approved of the idea of a cultural melting pot, in which all immigrants would abandon their cultural heritage to become part of the dominant English-speaking, or French-speaking, culture. The mandate of federal policy was to select immigrants from the preferred ethnic groups, which included British, American, and northwestern European individuals. Canadian government policy well since the 1920s reflected the prevailing belief that these groups were easily assimilated, as they were culturally and linguistically similar to the dominant English group.

The Canadian government actively recruited preferred immigrants such as the [Dutch](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/canada1946/dutch.html) from Holland. The Netherlands Farm Families Movement, an initiative begun by the federal government in 1947 to entice Dutch farmers to come to Canada, brought thousands of Dutch, comprising the third largest group of immigrants who came to Canada, in this period. In common with other post World War II immigrants, the Dutch came to Canada to escape intolerable living conditions in their homeland. Holland was crowded because it had managed to sustain a fairly high birth rate throughout the war years. In addition, the country was war-torn, and tens of thousands of hectares of arable land had been submerged under sea-water by the invading Nazis.

The reception of non-preferred immigrants in Canada, particularly oriental and Mediterranean peoples, was not as friendly. Although both naturalized [Chinese](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/canada1946/chinese.html)-Canadians and [East Indians](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/canada1946/sasia.html) (because they were British subjects) could sponsor relatives as of January 1, 1947, Asians were discouraged from entering Canada until the 1960s. This is indicated by the arrival of small numbers of these non-preferred groups between the late 1940s and early 1960s. French nationals, as well, were not considered preferred immigrants until 1948, when PC 4186 enabled all citizens of France who had sufficient means to support themselves until they could find employment to enter Canada.

The fact that [Germans](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/canada1946/german.html) quickly became preferred immigrants despite their status as enemy aliens after WWII provides yet another example of Canada’s racial and ethnic preferences. Public opinion polls revealed that the majority of Canadians would rather allow German enemy aliens into the country than Mediterranean or Asian peoples. In keeping with these racial preferences, the federal government fully revoked the enemy aliens prohibitions against Italy and Germany by 1952.

At the war’s end, Canada’s immigration gates remained closed to Europe’s war victims. The federal government introduced a series of initiatives which linked immigration policy to Canadian labour requirements and ethnic prejudices. From the outset Canadian officials were highly selective in admitting immigrants. Part of the screening process required that prospective immigrants pass medical and character examinations prior to their acceptance to Canada. The Canadian government denied suspected communists, as well as those harbouring other questionable political tendencies or inappropriate physical characteristics, including handicaps, admittance to Canada.

One of the first Canadian Orders providing for refugees and Displaced Persons was passed in 1946. This made provisions for the selection and placement of a variety of European Displaced Persons. Among the first Displaced Persons admitted to Canada were 4,000 single former members of the Polish Armed forces who had served with the Allied Forces during the War, who were to be placed in the Canadian agricultural sector. [Croatian and Serbian](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/canada1946/croatserb.html) refugees also came to Canada to fill the demand for cheap unskilled labour in mining, lumber and construction.

In 1947, six Canadian religious and ethnic organisations joined to form the Canadian Christian Council for the Resettlement of Refugees (CCCRR). These organisations included the Catholic Immigrant Aid Society, German Baptist Colonization and Immigration Society, Canadian Lutheran Relief, Latvian Relief Fund of Canada, Canadian Mennonite Board of Colonization, and the Sudetan Committee

Not all Displaced Persons passed the gate. Ottawa in 1949 denied 18 Arab families admittance to Canada because they were considered too alien. Compared to the United States and Australia, Canada also had the worst record for accepting [Jews](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/canada1946/jews.html). Between 1947 and 1952 less than 10 per cent of immigrants to Canada were Jewish.

"DPs" came to Canada primarily either under the sponsored labour scheme, which required them to sign a contract guaranteeing that they would remain employed in farming, mining, domestic service, railway work, or other forms of manual labour for a period of two years; or, under the close relative scheme, which enabled Canadian citizens to sponsor their close relatives stranded in Europe. Between 1947 and 1952 female "DPs" could come to Canada only as domestic contract workers.

**2. Canada in the Cold War**

There was never any doubt early on as to which side Canada was on in the Cold War. Canada was in the middle of the United States and the [Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union), supplying troops to fight a counter-revolution. On the domestic front, the Canadian [state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state) at all levels fought vehemently against what it characterized as the "[red menace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_menace)".

Canada was one of the founding members of the [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) in 1945, and also of the [North Atlantic Treaty Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Atlantic_Treaty_Organization) (NATO) in 1949. Canada was one of its most ardent supporters and pushed (largely unsuccessfully) to have it become an economic and cultural organization in addition to a military alliance.

The result of Canada’s participation in NATO was sending combat troops to Korea during the [Korean War](file:///C:\wiki\Korean_War). The federal government's desire to assert its [territorial claims in the Arctic](file:///C:\wiki\Territorial_claims_in_the_Arctic) during the Cold War manifested with the [High Arctic relocation](file:///C:\wiki\High_Arctic_relocation), in which Inuit were moved from [Nunavik](file:///C:\wiki\Nunavik) (the northern third of Quebec) to barren [Cornwallis Island](file:///C:\wiki\Cornwallis_Island_(Nunavut)); this project was later the subject of a long investigation by the [Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples](file:///C:\wiki\Royal_Commission_on_Aboriginal_Peoples).

In Korea, during the [Korean War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War), the moderately sized contingent of volunteer soldiers from Canada made noteworthy contributions to the [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) forces and served with distinction. Of particular note is the effort of [Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princess_Patricia%27s_Canadian_Light_Infantry) contribution to the [Battle of Kapyong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Kapyong).

Canada's major Cold War contribution to international politics was made in the innovation and implementation of '[Peacekeeping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peacekeeping)'.

During the [Suez Crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Crisis) of 1956, the idea promoted by Canada in 1945 of a United Nations military force returned to the fore. The conflict involving [Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), [Israel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel) and [Egypt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt) quickly developed into a potential flashpoint between the emerging '[superpowers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superpower)' of the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) and the [Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) as the Soviets made intimations that they would militarily support Egypt's cause. The Soviets said they would be willing to use "all types of modern weapons of destruction" on London and Paris - an overt threat of nuclear attack. Canadian diplomat [Lester B. Pearson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lester_B._Pearson) re-introduced then Prime Minister [Louis St. Laurent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_St._Laurent)'s UN military force concept in the form of an 'Emergency Force' that would divide the combatants. Pearson's [United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Emergency_Force) - the first peacekeeping force, was deployed to separate the combatants and resolution was drawn up to end the hostilities. Pearson was awarded the [Nobel Peace Prize](file:///C:\wiki\Nobel_Peace_Prize) in 1957 for his work in establishing the peacekeeping operation.

To defend [North America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_America) against a possible enemy attack, Canada and the United States began to work very closely together in the 1950s. The [North American Aerospace Defense Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_American_Aerospace_Defense_Command) (NORAD) created a joint air-defense system. In northern Canada, the [Distant Early Warning Line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distant_Early_Warning_Line) (Dew Line) was established to give warning of Soviet [bombers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bomber)heading over the [north pole](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_pole). Great debate broke out while [John Diefenbaker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Diefenbaker) was [Prime Minister](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Canada) as to whether Canada should accept U.S. nuclear weapons on its territory.

In [1963](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_federal_election,_1963), Diefenbaker was replaced by the famed diplomat [Lester B. Pearson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lester_B._Pearson), who accepted the warheads.

However, the tensions between Canada the USA developed when Pearson criticized the American role in the [Vietnam War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War).

Moreover, Canada maintained diplomatic and economic ties with Cuba following the [Cuban Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuban_Revolution).

Canada also refused to join the [Organization of American States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization_of_American_States), disliking the support and tolerance of the Cold War OAS for dictators. Under Pearson’s successor [Pierre Trudeau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Trudeau), US-Canadian policies grew further apart. Trudeau removed nuclear weapons from Canadian soil, formally recognized the [People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China), established a personal friendship with [Castro](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fidel_Castro), and decreased the number of Canadian troops stationed at NATO bases in Europe.

[Brian Mulroney](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_Mulroney) and [Ronald Reagan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Reagan) had a close relationship, but the 1980s also saw widespread protests against American testing of [cruise missiles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruise_missile) in Canada's north.

When the Cold War ended, Canada, like the rest of the west, was delighted. The Canadian Forces were withdrawn from their NATO commitments in Germany, military spending was cut, and the air raid sirens were removed in Ottawa. Canada continues to participate in Cold War institutions such as NORAD and NATO, but they have been given new missions and priorities.

In addition, Canada may have played a small role in helping to bring about [glasnost](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasnost) and [perestroika](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perestroika). In the mid-1970s, [Alexander Yakovlev](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Nikolaevich_Yakovlev) was appointed as ambassador to Canada remaining at that post for a decade. During this time, he and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau became close friends. Trudeau's second son was given the Russian nickname "Sacha" after Yakovlev's.

In the early 1980s, Yakovlev accompanied Mikhail Gorbachev, who at the time was the Soviet official in charge of agriculture on his tour of Canada. The purpose of the visit was to tour Canadian farms and agricultural institutions in the hopes of taking lessons that could be applied in the [Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union), however, the two began to discuss the need for liberalisation in the Soviet Union. Yakovlev then returned to [Moscow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow), and would eventually be called the "godfather of [glasnost](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasnost)", the intellectual force behind Gorbachev's reform program.

**3. The Enactment of the Canadian Bill of Rights**

In 1960, the government of Prime Minster John Diefenbaker addressed the human rights issue by passing into law the *Canadian Bill of Rights*. Its formal name was *Bill c.44, The Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Act, Canada, 1960*. It was more commonly referred to as the *Bill of Rights Act, 1960*. The Bill of Rights Act received royal assent on August 10. Essentially, it became a law. The Bill of Rights recognized several important rights and for the first time, it qualified in written form, the rights and freedoms that all Canadians were entitled to.

For the first time ever, the Bill of Rights recognized the rights of individuals to life, liberty, personal security and the enjoyment of property. It recognized the essential freedoms of religion, speech, assembly, association and the freedom of the press. It established in law the rights of an accused to obtain counsel (that is, a lawyer) when charged with a criminal offense and the right to a fair hearing. The Act also made it clear that people could not suffer discrimination because of their gender, race or colour.



**4. Quebec Fights for its Rights**

The election of the Liberals of Jean Lesage in 1960 in Quebec unleashed the floodgates of profound and intense change. This change was so sudden, so deep and widespread that it received the name of Quiet Revolution. It overthrew the old establishment which centered around the [Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Quebec](file:///C:\wiki\Roman_Catholic_Archdiocese_of_Quebec) and led to modernizing of the economy and society.

Prior to the Quiet Revolution, the province's natural resources were mainly developed by foreign investors. As an example, the process of mining iron ore was developed by the [U.S.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)-based [Iron Ore Company of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron_Ore_Company_of_Canada). In the spring of 1949 a group of 5,000 asbestos miners went on strike for three months. [The Asbestos Strike of 1949](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asbestos_Strike) found Quebecer miners united against a nationalist foreign corporation, and the Catholic Church, who backed the American company. Until the second half of the 20th century, the majority of Francophone Quebec workers lived below the poverty line and did not join the executive ranks of the businesses of their own province.

The provincial government took over the fields of health care and education, which had been in the hands of the [Roman Catholic Church](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Church).

The [Parent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphonse-Marie_Parent) Commission was established in 1961 to study the education system and to bring forth recommendations, which eventually led to the adoption of several reforms, the most important of which was secularization of the education system. In 1964 a [Ministry of Education](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Education,_Recreation_and_Sports_(Quebec)) was established. Although schools maintained their Catholic or Protestant character, in practice they became secular institutions. Reforms included: the age for compulsory schooling was raised from 14 to 16, free schooling until the 11th grade, school boards were reorganized, school curricula were standardized, and classical colleges were replaced with [cégeps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A9gep).

The government allowed [unionization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_union) of the civil service. It took measures to increase Québécois control over [the province's economy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Quebec) and nationalized electricity production and distribution.

[Québécois nationalists](file:///C:\wiki\Quebec_nationalism) demanded independence, and tensions rose until violence erupted during the 1970 [October Crisis](file:///C:\wiki\October_Crisis). In 1976 the [Parti Québécois](file:///C:\wiki\Parti_Qu%C3%A9b%C3%A9cois) was elected to power in Quebec, with a nationalist vision that included securing [French linguistic rights](file:///C:\wiki\Charter_of_the_French_Language) in the province and the pursuit of some form of [sovereignty for Quebec](file:///C:\wiki\Quebec_sovereignty_movement). This culminated in the [1980 referendum in Quebec](file:///C:\wiki\Quebec_independence_referendum,_1980) on the question of [sovereignty-association](file:///C:\wiki\Sovereignty-association), which was turned down by 59% of the voters.

***CULTURAL FOCUS: the History of the Flag of Canada***

The first flag known to have flown in Canada was the [St George's Cross](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_George%27s_Cross) carried by [John Cabot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Cabot) when he reached Newfoundland in 1497. In 1534, [Jacques Cartier](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Cartier) planted a cross in [Gaspé](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gasp%C3%A9_Peninsula) bearing the French royal coat of arms with the [fleurs-de-lis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fleurs-de-lis). His ship flew a red flag with a white cross, the national flag of France at the time. [New France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_France) continued to fly the evolving [French military flags](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_France) of that period.

The [Royal Union Flag](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Flag) has been used in Canada since the 1621 British settlement in [Nova Scotia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nova_Scotia). Since the [surrender of New France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_and_Indian_War) to the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) in the early 1760s, the Royal Union Flag, called the Union Jack (or, less commonly, Union Flag) in the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), was used as the [*de jure*](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/de_jure) national flag, as in the United Kingdom, until the adoption of the current flag in 1965.

Shortly after [Canadian Confederation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Confederation) in 1867, the need for distinctive Canadian flags emerged. The first Canadian flag was the [Flag of the Governor General of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_the_Governor_General_of_Canada), a Royal Union Flag with a shield in the centre bearing the quartered arms of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves. In 1870 the [Red Ensign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Ensign), with the addition of the Canadian composite shield in the fly, began to be used unofficially on land and sea, and was known as the [Canadian Red Ensign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Red_Ensign). As new provinces joined the Confederation, their arms were added to the shield. In 1892, the British [admiralty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Admiralty) approved the use of the Red Ensign for Canadian use at sea. The composite shield was replaced with the [Coat of arms of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms_of_Canada) upon its grant in 1921 and, in 1924, an [Order-in-Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order-in-Council) approved its use for Canadian government buildings abroad. In 1925, Prime Minister [William Lyon Mackenzie King](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Lyon_Mackenzie_King) established a committee to design a flag to be used at home, but was dissolved before the final report could be delivered. Despite the failure of the committee to solve the issue, public sentiment in the 1920s was in favour of fixing the flag problem for Canada.

During the [Second World War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II), the Red Ensign was the national flag Canadian troops carried into battle. The Canadian Red Ensign within and outside of Canada was the Canadian flag. A joint committee of the Senate and House of Commons was appointed on November 8, 1945, to recommend a national flag to officially adopt. By May 9, 1946, 2,695 designs were submitted and the committee reported back with a recommendation "that the national flag of Canada should be the Canadian red ensign with a maple leaf in autumn golden colours in a bordered background of white". The [Legislative Assembly of Quebec](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislative_Assembly_of_Quebec), however, had urged the committee to not include any "foreign symbols", including the Royal Union Flag, and Prime Minister [Mackenzie King](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Lyon_Mackenzie_King) declined to act on the report, leaving the order to fly the Canadian Red Ensign in place.

By the 1960s, however, debate for an official Canadian flag intensified and became a subject of controversy, culminating in the [Great Flag Debate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Canadian_Flag_Debate) of 1964. In 1963, the minority [Liberal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberal_Party_of_Canada) government of [Lester B. Pearson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lester_B._Pearson) gained power, and decided to adopt an official Canadian flag through parliamentary debate. The principal political proponent of the change was [Prime Minister](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Canada) Lester Pearson. He had been a significant broker during the [Suez Crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Crisis) of 1956, for which he was awarded the [Nobel Peace Prize](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize). During the crisis, Pearson was disturbed when the Egyptian government objected to Canadian peacekeeping forces, on the grounds that the Canadian flag (the Red Ensign) contained the same symbol (the Royal Union Flag) also used as a flag by the United Kingdom, one of the belligerents. Pearson's goal was for the Canadian flag to be distinctive and unmistakably Canadian. The main opponent to changing the flag was the [leader of the opposition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leader_of_the_Opposition_(Canada)) and former prime minister, [John Diefenbaker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Diefenbaker), who eventually made the subject a personal crusade.

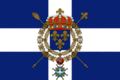
Pearson was leader of a minority Government and risked losing power over the issue; however, he knew the Red Ensign with the Union Jack was unpopular in Quebec, a Liberal base of support. The Red Ensign was strongly favoured by English Canada. On May 27, 1964, Pearson's minority Liberal government introduced a motion to Parliament for adoption of his favourite design of a "sea to sea" (Canada's motto) flag with blue borders and three conjoined red maple leaves on a white field. This motion led to weeks of acrimonious debate in Parliament, and the design came to be known as the "Pearson Pennant". Diefenbaker demanded a referendum be held on the flag issue, but Pearson instead formed a 15-member multi-party parliamentary committee to select a new design.

Through a period of study with political manoeuvring, the committee chose the current design, which was created by [George F.G. Stanley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Stanley) and inspired by the flag of the [Royal Military College of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Military_College_of_Canada) in [Kingston, Ontario](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston,_Ontario). The design was approved unanimously by the committee on October 29, 1964, and later passed by a majority vote in the [House of Commons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_House_of_Commons) on December 15, 1964. The [Senate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Senate) added its approval two days later.

[Elizabeth II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_II), [Queen of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchy_of_Canada), proclaimed the new flag on January 28, 1965. It was inaugurated on February 15, 1965, at an official ceremony held on [Parliament Hill](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_Hill) in Ottawa in the presence of [Governor General](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_General_of_Canada) Major-General [Georges P. Vanier](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_P._Vanier), the [prime minister](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Canada), the members of the Cabinet, and Canadian parliamentarians. The Canadian Red Ensign was lowered at the stroke of noon, and the new Maple Leaf flag was raised. The crowd sang "[O Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O_Canada)", followed by "[God Save the Queen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/God_Save_the_Queen)". [Maurice Bourget](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurice_Bourget), Speaker of the Senate, said, "The flag is the symbol of the nation's unity, for it, beyond any doubt, represents all the citizens of Canada without distinction of race, language, belief, or opinion." For the nation's centennial celebrations in 1967, the Canadian government used the Canadian coat of arms (whose shield was used on the red ensign) on a red flag.

***Speak about the historical background of the enactment of the Canadian Bill of Rights.***

***Task 1. Speak about the changes of the national flag of Canada (according to the pictures below).***

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pavillon_royal_de_la_France.svg) Flag of France at time of Jacques Cartier (1534–1604)
* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:France_merchande.gif) Merchant Flag used by Champlain and French merchants (1604–1663)
* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pavillon_LouisXIV.svg)New France Flag (1663–1763)
* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Union_flag_1606_(Kings_Colors).svg) The [Great Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Great_Britain) [Union Flag](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Great_Britain) (1763–1800)
* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/120px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg) The [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom)[Union Flag](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Flag) (1801–present)
* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1e/Flag_of_Canada-1868-Red.svg/120px-Flag_of_Canada-1868-Red.svg.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Canada-1868-Red.svg) Flag used (1868–1921)
* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/97/Flag_of_Canada_1921.svg/120px-Flag_of_Canada_1921.svg.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Canada_1921.svg) Flag used (1921–1957)
* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/43/Canadian_Red_Ensign.svg/120px-Canadian_Red_Ensign.svg.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Canadian_Red_Ensign.svg) 1957 version of the [Canadian Red Ensign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Red_Ensign) that had evolved as the *de facto* national flag until 1965
* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d8/Canada_Pearson_Pennant_1964.svg/120px-Canada_Pearson_Pennant_1964.svg.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Canada_Pearson_Pennant_1964.svg) First Flag Proposal to Parliament, the Pearson Pennant
* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_the_Royal_Military_College_of_Canada.svg) Flag of the [Royal Military College of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Military_College_of_Canada); used as inspiration by George F.G. Stanley
* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/49/Flag_of_Canada_1964.svg/120px-Flag_of_Canada_1964.svg.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Canada_1964.svg) Earlier (1964) version of the proposal that was adopted
* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/cf/Flag_of_Canada.svg/120px-Flag_of_Canada.svg.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Canada.svg) Current flag, (1965–present)

***Task 1. Comprehension Check.***

* 1. How did the life of Canadians change after World War II?
  2. Why was Canada so attractive for immigrants?
  3. Why did the Canadian government encourage immigration?
  4. Which peoples were most welcome?
  5. What was the role of Canada in the Cold War?
  6. Why was Lester B. Pearson awarded the Nobel Prize?
  7. Which role did Canada play in the introduction of perestroika in the USSR?
  8. Which document qualified the rights and freedoms that all Canadians were entitled to?
  9. What were the causes of the Quiet Revolution?
  10. What does the Canadian Flag look like?

***Task 2. Vocabulary Growth. State the meaning of the derivatives and fill in the gaps.***

**discourage, discouragement, discouragingly**

1. He says that the tax is a … to doing business in this state.
2. The failure rate on the exam is … high.
3. We should … this practice among our youth.

**alien, alliance**

1. Starlings, German cockroaches are species that are … to North America.
2. An … of labor unions opposed the bill.

**discrimination, discriminative, discriminate**

1. People fought laws which were grossly … .
2. The law prohibits age … .
3. The school is not allowed to … .

**successor, succession, successive**

1. His … used to be the vice president here.

2. Generosity was a trait found in … generations.

3. As third in the line of … , she would only become queen if her brothers both died.

**deploy, deployment**

1. He said he had no intention of deploying ground troops.

2. His … at sea was over.

***Task 3. Choose the right variant.***

1. The Canadian immigration policy after the Second World War was based on the idea that Canada had to become …
2. the country for the French only;
3. a cultural melting pot;
4. the country for the English only.
5. The preferred ethnic groups for immigration included…
6. British, American, and northwestern European individuals;
7. Asians, Jewish people and Americans;
8. Asians, eastern Europeans and British.
9. Among German, Mediterranean or Asian peoples Canadians preferred … .
10. Germans;
11. Mediterranean people;
12. Asians.
13. In the Cold War Canada … .
14. stayed neutral;
15. supported the USSR;
16. supported the USA.
17. The term NATO stands for … .
18. North American Treaty Organisation;
19. National American Treaty Organisation;
20. North American Territorial Organisation.
21. NORAD created … .
22. the first spaceship;
23. a joint air-defense system;
24. the world's first atomic bomb.
25. The Canadian Bill of Rights recognized … .
26. the newly formed country;
27. thу formation of the United nations;
28. freedoms of religion, speech, assembly, association and the freedom of the press.
29. The result of the Quiet revolution was … .
30. the establishment which centered around the [Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Quebec](file:///C:\wiki\Roman_Catholic_Archdiocese_of_Quebec);
31. the modernization of the economy and society;
32. the violent revolution throughout the whole Canada.
33. The Flag of Canada is … .
34. red with a white cross;
35. a Royal Union Flag with a shield in the centre bearing the quartered arms of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves;
36. red with a white square in its centre, featuring a stylized 11-pointed red [maple leaf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maple_leaf).

**UNIT 8. CANADA IN RECENT YEARS**

**Pre-reading activity**

***In groups enumerate the main events of the period. Which influence did they have on Canada?***

In 1982, the [Canada Act](file:///C:\wiki\Canada_Act_1982) was passed by the British parliament and granted [Royal Assent](file:///C:\wiki\Royal_Assent) by Queen Elizabeth II on March 29, while the [Constitution Act](file:///C:\wiki\Constitution_Act,_1982) was passed by the [Canadian parliament](file:///C:\wiki\Parliament_of_Canada) and granted Royal Assent by the Queen on April 17, thus patriating the [Constitution of Canada](file:///C:\wiki\Constitution_of_Canada). Previously, the constitution had existed only as an act passed by the British parliament, and was not even physically located in Canada, though it could not be altered without Canadian consent. At the same time, the [Charter of Rights and Freedoms](file:///C:\wiki\Canadian_Charter_of_Rights_and_Freedoms) was added in place of the previous [Bill of Rights](file:///C:\wiki\Canadian_Bill_of_Rights). The [patriation of the constitution](file:///C:\wiki\Patriation) was Trudeau's last major act as Prime Minister; he resigned in 1984.

Under Brian Mulroney, [relations with the United States](file:///C:\wiki\Canada_%E2%80%93_United_States_relations) began to grow more closely integrated. In 1986, Canada and the U.S. signed the "Acid Rain Treaty" to reduce acid rain. In 1989, the federal government adopted the [Free Trade Agreement](file:///C:\wiki\Free_Trade_Agreement) with the United States despite significant animosity from the Canadian public who were concerned about the economic and cultural impacts of close integration with the United States. On July 11, 1990 the [Oka Crisis](file:///C:\wiki\Oka_Crisis) [land dispute](file:///C:\wiki\Land_rights) began between the [Mohawk people](file:///C:\wiki\Mohawk_people) of [Kanesatake](file:///C:\wiki\Kanesatake,_Quebec) and the adjoining town of [Oka, Quebec](file:///C:\wiki\Oka,_Quebec). The dispute was the first of a number of well-publicized conflicts between First Nations and the Canadian government in the late 20th century. In August 1990, Canada was one of the first nations to condemn [Iraq](file:///C:\wiki\Iraq)'s [invasion of Kuwait](file:///C:\wiki\Invasion_of_Kuwait), and it quickly agreed to join the [U.S.-led coalition](file:///C:\wiki\Operation_FRICTION). Canada deployed destroyers and later a [CF-18 Hornet](file:///C:\wiki\CF-18_Hornet) squadron with support personnel, as well as a [field hospital](file:///C:\wiki\Canada_Dry_(Persian_Gulf_War)) to deal with casualties.

When Mulroney resigned as Prime Minister in 1993, [Kim Campbell](file:///C:\wiki\Kim_Campbell) took over and became Canada's first female Prime Minister. Campbell only remained in office for a few months: the 1993 election saw the collapse of the Progressive Conservative Party. Prime Minister [Jean Chrétien](file:///C:\wiki\Jean_Chr%C3%A9tien) of the Liberals took office in November 1993.

In 1995, environmental issues increased in importance in Canada, resulting in the signing of the [Kyoto Accord](file:///C:\wiki\Kyoto_Accord) on climate change by Canada's Liberal government in 2002. The accord was recently nullified by the present government, which has proposed a "made-in-Canada" solution to climate change.

Canada became the fourth country in the world and the first country in the Americas to legalize [same-sex marriage nationwide](file:///C:\wiki\Same-sex_marriage_in_Canada) with the enactment of the [Civil Marriage Act](file:///C:\wiki\Civil_Marriage_Act). Court decisions, starting in 2003, had already legalized [same-sex marriage](file:///C:\wiki\Same-sex_marriage) in eight out of ten provinces and one of three territories. Before the passage of the Act, more than 3,000 same-sex couples had married in these areas.

Since 2002, [Canada has been involved in the Afghanistan War](file:///C:\wiki\Canada%27s_role_in_the_Afghanistan_War) as part of the [U.S. stabilization force](file:///C:\wiki\War_in_Afghanistan_(2001%E2%80%93present)) and the NATO-commanded [International Security Assistance Force](file:///C:\wiki\International_Security_Assistance_Force). In July 2010 the largest purchase in [Canadian military history](file:///C:\wiki\Military_history_of_Canada), totalling [C$](file:///C:\wiki\Canadian_dollar)9 billion for the acquisition of 65 [F-35 fighters](file:///C:\wiki\Lockheed_Martin_F-35_Lightning_II), was announced by the federal government. Canada is one of several nations that assisted in the [development of the F-35](file:///C:\wiki\Lockheed_Martin_F-35_Lightning_II#Canada) and has invested over C$168 million in the program.

**1. Cultural Life**

Canada's culture has historically been influenced by [European culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Europe) and traditions, especially [British](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_the_United_Kingdom) and [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_France). Over time, elements of the cultures of Canada's [Aboriginal peoples](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aboriginal_peoples_in_Canada) and immigrant populations have become incorporated into mainstream Canadian culture. It has subsequently been influenced by [American culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_the_United_States) because of its proximity and migration between the two countries.

Canada is often characterised as being "very progressive, diverse, and [multicultural](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiculturalism_in_Canada)". Canada's [federal government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Canada) has influenced Canadian culture with programs, laws and institutions. It has created crown corporations to promote Canadian culture through media, such as the [Canadian Broadcasting Corporation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Broadcasting_Corporation) (CBC) and the [National Film Board of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Film_Board_of_Canada) (NFB), and promotes many events which it considers to promote Canadian traditions. It has also tried to [protect Canadian culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_cultural_protectionism) by setting legal minimums on [Canadian content](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_content) in many media using bodies like the [Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Radio-television_and_Telecommunications_Commission) (CRTC).

***Arts***

The works of most early Canadian painters followed European trends. During the mid-19th century, [Cornelius Krieghoff](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornelius_Krieghoff), a Dutch born artist in Quebec, painted scenes of the life of the [*habitants*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habitants) (French-Canadian farmers). At about the same time, the Canadian artist [Paul Kane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Kane) painted pictures of aboriginal life in western Canada. A group of landscape painters called the [Group of Seven](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Group_of_Seven_(artists)) developed the first distinctly Canadian style of painting. All these artists painted large, brilliantly coloured scenes of the Canadian wilderness.

The Jack Pine by Tom Thompson, 1916

Since the 1930s, Canadian painters have developed a wide range of highly individual styles. [Emily Carr](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emily_Carr) became famous for her paintings of [totem poles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Totem_pole) in British Columbia. Other noted painters have included the landscape artist [David Milne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Milne_(artist)), the [abstract](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_art) painters [Jean-Paul Riopelle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Paul_Riopelle) and [Harold Town](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harold_Town). The abstract art group [Painters Eleven](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Painters_Eleven), particularly the artists [William Ronald](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Ronald) and [Jack Bush](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Bush), also had an important impact on modern art in Canada. Canadian sculpture has been enriched by the walrus ivory, muskox horn and caribou antler and soapstone carvings by the [Inuit artists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inuit_art). These carvings show objects and activities from the daily life, myths and legends of the Inuit. Inuit art since the 1950s has been the traditional gift given to foreign dignitaries by the Canadian government.

***Literature***

[Canadian literature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_literature) is often divided into French and English-language literature, which are rooted in the literary traditions of France and Britain, respectively. Canada’s literature, whether written in English or French, often reflects the Canadian perspective on nature, frontier life, and Canada’s position in the world, Canadian identity is closely tied to its literature. Canadian literature is often categorised by [region or province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_regions_of_Canada); by the status of the author (for example,, literature of Canadian women, [Acadians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acadians), Aboriginal peoples, and [Irish Canadians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Canadian)); and by literary period, such as "Canadian postmoderns" or "Canadian Poets Between the Wars."

Canadian authors have accumulated numerous international awards. In 1992, [Michael Ondaatje](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Ondaatje) became the first Canadian to win the [Man Booker Prize](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Man_Booker_Prize) for [*The English Patient*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_English_Patient). [Margaret Atwood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Margaret_Atwood) won the Booker in 2000 for [*The Blind Assassin*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Blind_Assassin) and [Yann Martel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yann_Martel) won it in 2002 for the [*Life of Pi*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Life_of_Pi). [Carol Shields](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carol_Shields)'s [*The Stone Diaries*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Stone_Diaries) won the [Governor General's Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_General%27s_Awards) in Canada in 1993, the 1995 [Pulitzer Prize for Fiction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulitzer_Prize_for_Fiction), and the 1994 [National Book Critics Circle Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Book_Critics_Circle_Award).

***Theatre***

Canada has had a thriving stage theatre scene since the late 1800s. Theatre festivals draw many tourists in the summer months, especially the [Stratford Shakespeare Festival](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stratford_Shakespeare_Festival) in [Stratford](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stratford,_Ontario), Ontario, and the [Shaw Festival](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaw_Festival) in [Niagara-on-the-Lake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niagara-on-the-Lake), Ontario. The [Famous People Players](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Famous_People_Players) are only one of many touring companies that have also developed an international reputation. Canada also hosts one of the largest [fringe festival](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fringe_theatre) the [Edmonton International Fringe Festival](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmonton_International_Fringe_Festival). There are also two major theatre venues in [Ottawa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottawa), the government-owned and sponsored [National Arts Centre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Arts_Centre) and the privately owned [Great Canadian Theatre Company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Canadian_Theatre_Company).

***Television***

Canadian television is the home of a variety of locally produced shows. French-language television is buffered from excessive American influence by the fact of language. The success of French-language domestic television and movies in Canada often exceeds that of its English-language counterpart.

***Films***

A number of [Canadian pioneers in early Hollywood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_pioneers_in_early_Hollywood) significantly contributed to the creation of the motion picture industry in the early days of the 20th century. Over the years, many Canadians have made enormous contributions to the American entertainment industry, although they are frequently not recognized as Canadians.

Canada has developed a vigorous film industry that has produced a variety of well-known films and actors. In fact, this eclipsing may sometimes be creditable for the bizarre and innovative directions of some works, such as auteurs [Atom Egoyan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atom_Egoyan) ([*The Sweet Hereafter*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Sweet_Hereafter_(film)), 1997) and [David Cronenberg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Cronenberg) ([*The Fly*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Fly_(1986_film)), [*Naked Lunch*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naked_Lunch_(film)), [*A History of Violence*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_History_of_Violence_(film))). Also, the distinct French-Canadian society permits the work of directors such as [Denys Arcand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denys_Arcand) and [Denis Villeneuve](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denis_Villeneuve). At the [76th Academy Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/76th_Academy_Awards) Arcand's [*The Barbarian Invasions*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Barbarian_Invasions) became Canada's first film to win the [Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Foreign_Language_Film). [James Cameron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Cameron) is a very successful Canadian filmmaker, having been nominated and receiving many [Academy Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Awards).

Canada's television industry is in full expansion as a site for Hollywood productions. Since the 1980s, Canada, and Vancouver in particular, has become known as [Hollywood North](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollywood_North). The American TV series [*Queer as Folk*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queer_as_Folk_(North_American_TV_series)) was filmed in Toronto. Canadian producers have been very successful in the field of [science fiction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_science_fiction_television) since the mid-1990s, with such shows as [*The X-Files*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_X-Files), [*Stargate SG-1*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stargate_SG-1), the [new *Battlestar Galactica*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battlestar_Galactica_(2004_TV_series)), [*Smallville*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smallville), and [*The Outer Limits*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Outer_Limits_(1995_TV_series)), all filmed in Vancouver.

***Music***

The [Music of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_of_Canada) has reflected the multi-cultural influences that have shaped the country. [Aboriginals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aboriginal_peoples_in_Canada), the French, and the British have all made contributions to the musical heritage of Canada. From the 17th century onward Canada has developed a music infrastructure, that includes [church halls](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_hall), [chamber halls](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamber_music), [performing arts centers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Performing_arts_center), [conservatories](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_or_university_school_of_music),   [academies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy), [record companies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Record_label), [radio stations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_broadcasting) and television music video channels. The music has subsequently been heavily influenced by American culture because of its proximity and migration between the two countries. [Canadian rock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_rock) has had a considerable impact on the development of modern [popular music](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_music) and the development of the most popular [sub-genres](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_music_genres).

**2. Sports in Canada**

Sport in Canada consists of a wide variety of games. There are many contests that [Canadians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) value, the most common are [ice hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice_hockey), [lacrosse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lacrosse), [basketball](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basketball), [Canadian football](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_football),  [soccer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soccer), [curling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curling) and [baseball](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball), with [ice hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice_hockey) and [lacrosse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lacrosse) being the official winter and summer sports, respectively.

[Ice hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice_hockey), referred to as simply "hockey", is Canada's most prevalent [winter sport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_sport), its most popular spectator sport, and its most successful sport in international competition. It is Canada's official national winter sport. The modern form of [ice hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice_hockey) began in Canada in the late 19th century, and is widely considered Canada's [national pastime](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_pastime), with high levels of participation by children, men and women at various levels of competition. The [Stanley Cup](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley_Cup), considered the premiere trophy in professional ice hockey, originated in Canada in 1893. Prominent trophies for national championships in Canada are the [Memorial Cup](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memorial_Cup) for the top junior-age men's team and the [Allan Cup](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allan_Cup) for the top men's senior team. There are national championships in several other divisions of play.

[Lacrosse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lacrosse), a sport with [Native American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) origins, is Canada's oldest and official [summer sport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_sport). The First Nations began playing the sport more than 500 years ago. Today lacrosse not only remains an integral part of native culture, but is played by tens of thousands of people across Canada and the north eastern United States. From its origin as 'The Creator's Game' to the overwhelming popularity of the Toronto Rock and the modern game, lacrosse has survived the test of time after treading down a long, controversial path that led it to become recognized as Canada's official national sport.

[Canadian football](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_football) is Canada's second most popular spectator sport, and the [Canadian Football League](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Football_League)'s annual championship, the [Grey Cup](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey_Cup), is the country's largest annual sports event. While other sports have a larger spectator base, [Association football](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Association_football), known in Canada as *soccer* in both English and French, has the most registered players of any team sport in Canada. Professional teams exist in many cities in Canada.

Other popular team sports include curling, street hockey, [cricket](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket), [rugby](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rugby_union_in_Canada) and [softball](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Softball).

Popular individual sports include [autoracing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auto_racing), [boxing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boxing), [karate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karate), [kickboxing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kickboxing), [cycling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycling), [golf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golf), [hiking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiking), [horse-racing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horse_racing), [ice-skating](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice_skating), [rodeo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodeo), skateboarding, skiing, snowboarding, [skiing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skiing), [snowboarding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snowboarding), [swimming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swimming_(sport)), [tennis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennis), [triathlon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triathlon), [track and field](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Track_and_field), [water sports](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_sport_(recreation)), and several forms of [wrestling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrestling).

As a country with a generally cool climate, Canada has enjoyed greater success at the [Winter Olympics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter_Olympics) than at the [Summer Olympics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympics), although significant regional variations in climate allow for a wide variety of both team and individual sports.

There are sports federations for most sports in Canada. Funding for amateur athletics is provided by governments, private companies and individual citizens through donation.

**3. Education in Canada**

Education in Canada is for the most part provided publicly, funded and overseen by federal, provincial and local governments. Education is within provincial jurisdiction and the curriculum is overseen by the province. Education in Canada is generally divided into [primary education](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_education), followed by secondary education and post-secondary. Education is compulsory up to the age of 16 in every province in Canada, except for Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick, where the compulsory age is 18. In some provinces early leaving exemptions can be granted under certain circumstances at 14. Canada generally has 190 (180 in Quebec) school days in the year, officially starting from September (after [Labour Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labour_Day#Canada)) to the end of June.

Most Canadian education systems continue up to grade twelve (age seventeen to eighteen). In [Quebec](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec), the typical high school term ends after Secondary V/Grade eleven (age sixteen to seventeen); following this, students who wish to pursue their studies to the [university](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University) level have to attend [college](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_education_in_Quebec). Grade 11 was also the end of secondary education in [Newfoundland and Labrador](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newfoundland_and_Labrador) prior to the introduction of grade 12 in 1983.

[Primary education](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_education) and [secondary education](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_education) combined are sometimes referred to as K-12 (Kindergarten through Grade 12). It should be noted that this structure can vary from school to school, and from province to province. In contrast, Ontario is the only province which provides two levels of Kindergarten (Junior and Senior).

Post-secondary education in Canada is also the responsibility of the individual provinces and territories. Those governments provide the majority of funding to their public post-secondary institutions, with the remainder of funding coming from tuition fees, the federal government, and research grants. Compared to other countries in the past, Canada has had the highest tertiary school enrollment as a percentage of their graduating population.

Nearly all post-secondary institutions in Canada have the authority to grant academic credentials (i.e., diplomas or degrees). Generally speaking, universities grant degrees (e.g., bachelor's, master's or doctorate degrees) while colleges, which typically offer vocationally-oriented programs, grant diplomas and certificates. However, some colleges offer applied arts degrees that lead to or are equivalent to degrees from a university.

About 5.6% of students are in private schools. A minority of these are elite private schools, which are attended by only a small fraction of students, but do have a great deal of prestige and prominence. It is not unusual for the wealthy and prominent in Canada to send their children to public schools, especially in the lower grades. A far larger portion of private schools are religious based institutions. Private schools are also used to study outside the country. For example, Canadian College Italy has an Ontario curriculum, but the students study in Italy.

Private schools have historically been less common on the Canadian Prairies and were often forbidden under municipal and provincial statutes enacted to provide equality of education to students regardless of family income.

Among private universities which have received full accreditation there are the [University of Fredericton](http://www.universityfredericton.ca/) (New Brunswick), [Trinity Western University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinity_Western_University) (British Columbia), [British Columbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Columbia)’s [Quest University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quest_University) (British Columbia).

Many Canadians remain polarized on the issue of permitting private universities into the Canadian market. On the one hand, Canada’s top universities find it difficult to compete with the private American powerhouses because of funding, but on the other hand, the fact that the price of private universities tends to exclude those who cannot pay that much for their education could prevent a significant portion of Canada’s population from being able to attend these schools.

The role of religion in Canadian education has been controversial for centuries. The first schools in [New France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_France) were operated by the church. In the early nineteenth century the colonial governments moved to set up publicly funded education systems. However, soon religious divisions became problematic. At the time religious study was considered an integral part of education, but Protestants and Catholics were deeply divided over how this education should be delivered. In Upper Canada the Catholic minority rejected the Protestant practice of Biblical study in schools, while in Lower Canada the Protestant minority objected to the education system instilling Roman Catholic dogma. Thus in both these areas two schools systems were established, a Catholic and a Protestant. Upon [Confederation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Confederation) these schools systems were enshrined in the [British North America Act, 1867](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_Act,_1867). British Columbia established a non-sectarian school system in 1872.

***LANGUAGE FOCUS: Canadian English Vocabulary***

Where Canadian English shares vocabulary with other English dialects, it tends to share most with American English. Many terms are shared with Britain, but not with the majority of American speakers. In some cases British and the American terms coexist in Canadian English to various extents; a classic example is *holiday*, often used interchangeably with *vacation*, distinguishing the two between a trip elsewhere and general time off work respectively. In addition, the vocabulary of Canadian English also features words that are seldom (if ever) found elsewhere. A good resource for these and other words is the [Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dictionary_of_Canadianisms_on_Historical_Principles) (Avis and others, 1967).

As a member of the [Commonwealth of Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations), Canada shares many items of institutional terminology and professional designations with the countries of the former [British Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire) – for example, *constable*, for a police officer of the lowest rank, and *chartered accountant*.

### *Education*

The term *college*, which refers to post-secondary education in general in the U.S., refers in Canada to either a post-secondary technical or vocational institution, or to one of the colleges that exist as [federated schools](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federated_school) within some Canadian universities. Most often, a *college* is a community college, not a university. In Canada, *college student* might denote someone obtaining a diploma in business management while *university student* is the term for someone earning a [bachelor's degree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor%27s_degree). For that reason, *going to college* does not have the same meaning as *going to university*, unless the speaker or context clarifies the specific level of post-secondary education that is meant.

Within the public school system the chief administrator of a school is generally "the principal", as in the United States, but the term is not used preceding his or her name, i.e. "Principal Smith". The assistant to the principal is not titled as "assistant principal", but rather as "vice-principal", although the former is not unknown.

Canadian universities publish *calendars* or *schedules*, not *catalogs* as in the U.S.. Canadian students *write* or *take* exams (in the U.S., students generally "take" exams while teachers "write" them); they rarely *sit* them (standard British usage). Those who supervise students during an exam are sometimes called *invigilators* as in [Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England), or sometimes *proctors* as in the U.S, but most often the general term *teaching assistant (TA)* is used.; usage may depend on the region or even the individual institution.

Successive years of school are usually referred to as *grade one*, *grade two*, and so on. In Quebec, the speaker (if Francophone) will often say *primary one*, *primary two* (a direct translation from the [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language)), and so on; while Anglophones will say *grade one*, *grade two*. (Compare American *first grade, second grade* (sporadically found in Canada), and English/Welsh *Year 1, Year 2*, Scottish/Nth.Irish *Primary 1, Primary 2* or *P1, P2*, and Sth.Irish *First Class, Second Class* and so on). In the U.S., the four years of high school are termed the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior years (terms also used for college years); in Canada, the specific levels are used instead (i.e, "grade nine"). As for higher education, only the term *freshman* (often reduced to *frosh*) has some currency in Canada. The American usages "sophomore", "junior" and "senior" are not used in Canadian university terminology, or in speech. The specific high-school grades and university years are therefore stated and individualized; for example, *the grade 12s failed to graduate*; *John is in his second year at McMaster*. The "first year", "third year" designation also applies to Canadian law school students, as opposed to the common American usage of "1L", "2L" and "3L."

Canadian students use the term *marks* (more common in England) or *grades* (more common in the US) to refer to their results; usage is very mixed.

### *Units of measurement*

Unlike in the United States, use of [metric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SI) units within a majority of industries (but not all) is standard in Canada, as a result of the national adoption of the Metric System during the mid-to-late 1970s; this has spawned some colloquial usages such as *klick* for kilometre (as also heard in the U.S. military).

Nonetheless, Imperial units are still used in many situations. For example, many [English Canadians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Canadians) will usually state their weight and height in pounds and feet/inches, respectively. Temperatures for cooking are often given in [Fahrenheit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fahrenheit). Directions in the [Prairie provinces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prairie_provinces) are often given using miles, because the country roads generally follow the mile-based grid of the [Dominion Land Survey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_Land_Survey). The letter [paper size](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paper_size) of 8.5 inches × 11 inches is used instead of the international and metric [A4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_216#The_A_series) size of 210 mm × 297 mm.

### *Transportation*

Although Canadian lexicon features both [*railway*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usage_of_the_terms_railroad_and_railway) and [*railroad*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usage_of_the_terms_railroad_and_railway), *railway* is the usual term in naming (witness [Canadian National Railway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_National_Railway) and [Canadian Pacific Railway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Pacific_Railway)), though *railroad* can be heard fairly frequently in some regions; most [rail terminology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rail_terminology) in Canada, however, follows American usage (for example, *ties* and *cars* rather than *sleepers* and *carriages*).

A two-way ticket can be either a *round-trip* (American term) or a *return* (British term).

The terms *highway* (for example, [Trans-Canada Highway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trans-Canada_Highway)), *expressway* (Central Canada, as in the [Gardiner Expressway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gardiner_Expressway)) and *freeway* ([Sherwood Park Freeway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherwood_Park_Freeway), [Edmonton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmonton)) are often used to describe various high speed roads with varying levels of access control. Generally, but not exclusively, *highway* refers to a provincially funded road. Often such roads will be numbered. Similar to the US, the terms *expressway* and *freeway* are often used interchangeably to refer to [controlled-access highways](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Controlled-access_highways), that is, divided highways with access only at grade-separated interchanges (for example, a [400-Series Highway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/400-series_highways_(Ontario)) in Ontario). However, *expressway* may also refer to a [limited-access road](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited-access_road) that has control of access but has [at-grade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/At-grade) junctions, railway crossings (for example, the [Harbour Expressway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harbour_Expressway) in [Thunder Bay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thunder_Bay)). Sometimes the term [*Parkway*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parkway_(disambiguation)) is also used (for example, the [Hanlon Parkway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanlon_Parkway) in [Guelph](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guelph)). In [Saskatchewan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saskatchewan), the term 'grid road' is used to refer to minor highways or rural roads, usually gravel, referring to the 'grid' upon which they were originally designed. In [Quebec](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec), freeways and expressways are called [autoroutes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autoroutes_of_Quebec). In [Alberta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alberta), the generic *Trail* is often used to describe a freeway, expressway or major urban street (for example, [Deerfoot Trail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deerfoot_Trail), [Macleod Trail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macleod_Trail) or [Crowchild Trail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crowchild_Trail) in [Calgary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calgary), [Yellowhead Trail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellowhead_Trail) in [Edmonton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmonton)). The British term [*motorway*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motorway) is not used. The American terms [*turnpike*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toll_road) and [*tollway*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tollway) for a toll road are not common. The term *throughway* or [*thruway*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freeway) was used for first tolled limited-access highways (for example, the Deas Island Throughway, now Highway 99, from [Vancouver, BC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vancouver,_BC), to [Blaine, Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blaine,_Washington), USA or the Saint John Throughway (Highway 1) in [Saint John, NB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_John,_NB)), but this term is not common anymore. In everyday speech, when a particular roadway is not being specified, the term *highway* is generally or exclusively used.

A railway at-grade junction is a *level crossing*; the U.S. term *grade crossing* is rarely, if ever, used.

A railway or highway crossing overhead is an *overpass* or *underpass*, depending on which part of the crossing is referred to (the two are used more or less interchangeably); the British term *flyover* is sometimes used in [Ontario](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ontario), and in the Maritimes as well as on occasion in the prairies (such as the 4th avenue flyover in Calgary, Alberta), *subway* is also used.

In Quebec, English speakers often use the word "Metro" to mean [subway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_transit).

Depending on the region, large trucks used to transport and deliver goods are referred to as 'transport trucks' (Eg. used in Ontario and Alberta) or 'transfer trucks' (Eg. used in Prince Edward Island).

### *Politics*

While in standard usage the terms [prime minister](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_minister) and [premier](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Premier) are interchangeable terms for the head of an elected parliamentary government, Canadian English today generally follows a usage convention of reserving the title *prime minister* for the federal first minister and referring to provincial or territorial leaders as *premiers*. However, because [Canadian French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_French) does not have separate terms for the two positions, using *premier ministre* for both, the title *prime minister* is sometimes seen in reference to a provincial leader when a francophone is speaking or writing English.

When a majority of the elected members of the House of Commons or a provincial legislature are not members of the same party as the government, the situation is referred to as a minority government rather than a hung Parliament.

To *table* a document in Canada is to present it (as in Britain), whereas in the U.S. it means to withdraw it from consideration.

Several political terms are more in use in Canada than elsewhere, including *riding* (as a general term for a [parliamentary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_Canada) constituency or [electoral district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_district_(Canada))). The term [*reeve*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reeve_(Canada)) was at one time common for the equivalent of a mayor in some smaller municipalities in [British Columbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Columbia) and [Ontario](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ontario), but is now falling into disuse. The title is still used for the leader of a rural municipality in [Saskatchewan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saskatchewan) and [Manitoba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manitoba).

The term *Tory,* used in Britain with a [similar meaning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tory), denotes a supporter of the federal [Conservative Party of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservative_Party_of_Canada), the historic [federal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_Conservative_Party_of_Canada) or provincial Progressive Conservative Party. The term [Red Tory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Tory) is also used to denote the more socially liberal wings of the Tory parties. [Blue Tory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Tory) is less commonly used, and refers to more strict fiscal (rather than social) conservatism. The U.S. use of *Tory* to mean the Loyalists in the time of the American Revolution is not used in Canada, where they are called [United Empire Loyalists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Empire_Loyalists), or simply Loyalists.

Members of the [Liberal Party of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberal_Party_of_Canada) or a provincial Liberal party are sometimes referred to as *Grits*. Historically, the term comes from the phrase *Clear Grit*, used in [Victorian times](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorian_era) in Canada to denote an object of quality or a truthful person. The term was assumed as a nickname by Liberals by the 1850s.

Members of the [Bloc Québécois](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bloc_Qu%C3%A9b%C3%A9cois) are sometimes referred to as *Bloquistes*. At the purely provincial level, members of Quebec's [Parti Québécois](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parti_Qu%C3%A9b%C3%A9cois) are often referred to as *Péquistes*, and members of the Quebec provincial [Action démocratique du Québec](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Action_d%C3%A9mocratique_du_Qu%C3%A9bec) as *Adéquistes*.

The term "Socred" is no longer common due to its namesake party's decline, but referred to members of the [Social Credit Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_social_credit_movement), and was particularly common in British Columbia.

Members of the [Senate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senate_of_Canada) are referred to by the title "Senator" preceding their name, as in the United States. Members of the [Canadian House of Commons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_House_of_Commons), following British parliamentary nomenclature, are termed "Members of Parliament", and are referred to as "Jennifer Jones, MP" during their term of office only. This style is extended to the Premiers of the provinces during their service. Senators, and members of the Privy Council are styled "The Honourable" for life, and the Prime Minister of Canada is styled "The Right Honourable" for life, as is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor General. This honorific may also be bestowed by Parliament, as it was to retiring deputy prime minister [Herb Gray](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herb_Gray) in 1996. Members of provincial legislatures do not have a pre-nominal style, except in certain provinces, such as Nova Scotia where members of the Queen's [Executive Council of Nova Scotia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_Council_of_Nova_Scotia) are styled "The Honourable" for life, and are entitled to the use of the post-nominal letters "ECNS".

### *Law*

[Lawyers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawyer) in all parts of Canada, except [Quebec](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec), which has its own [civil law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_law_(legal_system)) system, are called "[barristers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barristers) and [solicitors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solicitors)" because any lawyer licensed in any of the common law provinces and territories must pass bar exams for, and is permitted to engage in, both types of legal practice in contrast to other common-law jurisdictions such as [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England), [Wales](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wales) and [Ireland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland) where the two are traditionally separated (i.e., Canada has a [fused legal profession](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fused_profession)). The words *lawyer* and *counsel* (not *counsellor*) predominate in everyday contexts; the word *attorney* refers to any personal representative. Canadian lawyers generally do not refer to themselves as "attorneys", a term which is common in the United States.

The equivalent of an American [*district attorney*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/District_attorney), meaning the barrister representing the state in criminal proceedings, is called a [*crown attorney*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_attorney) (in [Ontario](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ontario)), *crown counsel* (in British Columbia), *crown prosecutor* or *the crown*, on account of Canada's status as a [constitutional monarchy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_monarchy) in which [the Crown](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crown) is the locus of state power.

The words *advocate* and [*notary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_law_notary) – two distinct professions in Quebec civil law – are used to refer to that province's equivalent of barrister and solicitor, respectively. In Canada's [common law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_law) provinces and territories, the word *notary* means strictly a [notary public](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notary_public).

Within the Canadian legal community itself, the word [*solicitor*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solicitor) is often used to refer to any Canadian lawyer in general (much like the way the word *attorney* is used in the United States to refer to any American lawyer in general). Despite the conceptual distinction between *barrister* and *solicitor*, Canadian court documents would contain a phrase such as "*John Smith,* solicitor *for the Plaintiff*" even though "John Smith" may well himself be the barrister who argues the case in court. In a letter introducing him/herself to an opposing lawyer, a Canadian lawyer normally writes something like "*I am the* solicitor *for Mr. Tom Jones."*

The word *litigator* is also used by lawyers to refer to a fellow lawyer who specializes in lawsuits even though the more traditional word *barrister* is still employed to denote the same specialization.

Judges of Canada's superior courts (which exist at the provincial and territorial levels) are traditionally addressed as *"My Lord"* or *"My Lady"*, like much of the Commonwealth, however there are some variances across certain jurisdictions, with some superior court judges preferring the titles *"Mister Justice"* or *"Madam Justice"* to *"Lordship"*.

Masters are addressed as *"Mr. Master"* or simply *"Sir"*.

Judges of provincial or inferior courts are traditionally referred to in person as *"Your Honour"*. Judges of the [Supreme Court of Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Canada) and of the federal-level courts prefer the use of *"Mister/Madam (Chief) Justice"*. [Justices of The Peace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_of_The_Peace#Canada) are addressed as *"Your Worship"*. *"Your Honour"* is also the correct form of address for a [Lieutenant Governor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lieutenant-Governor_(Canada)).

As in England, a serious crime is called an [indictable offence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indictable_offence), while a less-serious crime is called a [summary offence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summary_offence). The older words [felony](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Felony) and [misdemeanour](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misdemeanour), which are still used in the United States, are not used in Canada's current [*Criminal Code*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminal_Code_of_Canada). As noted throughout the *Criminal Code*, a person accused of a crime is called *the accused* and not *the defendant*, a term used instead in civil lawsuits.

A [county in British Columbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_British_Columbia) means only a regional jurisdiction of the courts and justice system and is not otherwise connected to governance as with counties in other provinces and in the United States. The rough equivalent to "county" as used elsewhere is a "[Regional District](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regional_District)".

### *Places*

Distinctive Canadianisms are:

[*Bachelor*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor): bachelor apartment, an apartment all in a single room, with a small bathroom attached ("They have a bachelor for rent"). The usual American term is *studio*. In Quebec, this is known as a *one-and-a-half* apartment; some Canadians, especially in Prince Edward Island, call it a *loft*.

*Camp*: in Northern Ontario, it refers to what is called a *cottage* in the rest of Ontario and a *cabin* in the West. It is also used, to a lesser extent, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, as well as in parts of New England.

*Fire hall*: [fire station](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_station), firehouse.

*Parkade*: a [parking garage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parking_garage), especially in [the West](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Canada).

[*Washroom*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washroom): the general term for what is normally named *public toilet* or lavatory in Britain. In the U.S. (where it originated) the word was mostly replaced by *restroom* in the 20th century. Generally used only as a technical or commercial term outside of Canada. The word *bathroom* is also used.

*Gasbar*: a [filling station](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filling_station) (gas station) with a central island, having pumps under a fixed metal or concrete awning.

*Boozcan*: an after-hours establishment where alcohol is served, often illegally.

The term *dépanneur*, or the diminutive form *dep*, is often used by English speakers in Quebec. This is because [convenience stores](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convenience_stores) are called dépanneurs in Canadian French.

A *Snye* is a side-water channel that rejoins a larger river, creating an island.

### *Daily life*

Terms common in Canada, Britain and Ireland but less frequent or nonexistent in the U.S. are:

*Tin* (as in *tin of tuna*), for *can*, especially among older speakers. Among younger speakers, *can* is more common, with *tin* referring to a can which is wider than it is tall.

*Cutlery*, for *silverware* or *flatware*.

*Serviette*, especially in Eastern Canada, for a paper table *napkin.*

[*Tap*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tap_(valve)), conspicuously more common than *faucet* in everyday usage.

The following are more or less distinctively Canadian:

*ABM*, *bank machine*: synonymous with [ATM](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automated_teller_machine) (which is also used).

*BFI bin*: Dumpster, after a [prominent Canadian waste management company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BFI_Canada), in provinces where that company does business; compare [Kleenex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kleenex), [Xerox](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xerox).

*Chesterfield*: originally British and internationally used (as in classic furnishing terminology) to refer to a sofa whose arms are the same height as the back, it is a term for *any* couch or sofa in Canada. Once a hallmark of CanE, *chesterfield* as with *settee* and *davenport*, is now largely in decline among younger generations in the western and central regions. *Couch* is now the most common term; *sofa* is also used.

*Eavestroughs*: [rain gutters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rain_gutter). The first recorded usage is in [Herman Melville](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herman_Melville)'s [*Moby-Dick*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moby-Dick): "The tails tapering down that way, serve to carry off the water, d'ye see. Same with cocked hats; the cocks form gable-end eave-troughs [*sic*], Flask."

*Flush*: Toilet, used primarily by older speakers throughout the Maritimes.

*Garburator*: a [garbage disposal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage_disposal).

*Homogenized milk* or *homo milk*: Milk containing 3.25% milk fat, typically called "whole milk" in the US.

*Hydro*: a common synonym for [electrical service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mains_electricity), used primarily in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Most of the power in these provinces is [hydroelectricity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydroelectricity), and incorporate the term "Hydro". Usage: "I didn't pay my hydro bill so they shut off my lights." Hence *hydrofield*, a line of electricity transmission towers, usually in groups cutting across a city, and *hydro lines/poles*, electrical transmission lines/poles. These usages of *hydro* are also standard in the Australian state of [Tasmania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tasmania). Also in slang usage can refer to hydroponically grown marijuana.

[*Loonie*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loonie): the Canadian one-dollar coin; derived from the use of the [common loon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Northern_Diver) on the reverse. The [*toonie*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toonie) (less commonly spelled *tooney*, *twooney*, *twoonie*) is the two-dollar coin. *Loonie* is also used to refer to the [Canadian currency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_dollar), particularly when discussing the exchange rate with the [U.S. dollar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_dollar); neither *loonie* nor *toonie* can describe amounts of money beyond a very small amount. (for example, *I have thirty dollars* versus "got a loonie/toonie?").

*Pencil crayon*: coloured pencil.

*Pogie* or *pogey*: term referring to unemployment insurance, which is now officially called *Employment* Insurance in Canada. Derived from the use of pogey as a term for a poorhouse. Not used for welfare, in which case the term is *"the dole"*, as in *"he's on the dole, eh?"*.

#### Apparel

The following are common in Canada, but not in the U.S. or the U.K.

*Runners*: running shoes, especially in [Western Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Canada). Also used in [Australian English](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_English) and [Irish English](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_English). Atlantic Canada prefers *sneakers* while central Canada (including Quebec and Ontario) prefer "running shoes".

[*Toque*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toque#Canadian_usage) (also spelled [*tuque*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuque) or *touque*): a knitted winter hat. A similar hat would be called a *beanie* in the western U.S. and a *watch cap* in the eastern U.S, though these forms are generally closer-fitting, and may lack a brim as well as a pompom. There seems to be no exact equivalent outside Canada, since the tuque is of French Canadian origin.

*Dressing Gown*: in the US, called a bathrobe.

*Bunnyhug*: a hooded sweatshirt, with or without a zipper.

#### Food and beverage

Most Canadians as well as Americans in the Northwest, North Central, Prairie and Inland North prefer *pop* over *soda* to refer to a carbonated beverage. "Soft drink" is also extremely common throughout Canada.

What Americans call *Canadian bacon* is named [*back bacon*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Back_bacon) or, if it is coated in cornmeal or ground peas, cornmeal bacon or [peameal bacon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peameal_bacon) in Canada.

What most Americans call a [*candy bar*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Candy_bar) is usually known as a *chocolate bar*. In certain areas surrounding the [Bay of Fundy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Fundy), it is sometimes known as a *nut bar*; however this use is more popular amongst older generations.

Even though the terms *French fries* and *fries* are used by Canadians, some speakers use the word *chips* (and its diminutive, *chippies*) (chips is always used when referring to [*fish and chips*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fish_and_chips), as elsewhere).

[Whole-wheat bread](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whole-wheat_bread) is often referred to as *brown bread*, as in "Would you like white or brown bread for your toast?"

### *Vocabulary pertaining to race and ethnicity*

Aboriginals are not referred to as "Indian", in part because there is a large and growing East Indian population in Canada. The term [First Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Nations) is used as an adjective when referring in a respectful manner to people who would be called American Indians in the United States. Northern Aboriginal people are Inuit and mixed-race (First Nations – European) are Metis.

### *Canadianisms*

*Double-double*: a cup of coffee with two creams and two sugars, most commonly associated with the [Tim Hortons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Hortons) chain of coffee shops.

*Mickey*: a 375 mL bottle of hard liquor.

*Two-six*, *twenty-sixer*, *twixer*: a 750 mL bottle of hard liquor (called a quart in the Maritimes). The word *handle* is less common. Similarly, a 1.14 L bottle of hard liquor is known as a *Forty* and a 1.75 L bottle is known as a *Sixty*.

*Two-four*: a case of 24 beers, also known as a "flat" in Western Canada, or simply "a case" in Eastern Canada.

*Poutine*: a snack of French fries topped with cheese curds and hot gravy.

*Cheezies*: cheese puffs. The name is a genericized trademark based on a brand of crunchy cheese snack sold in Canada.

*Freezies*: a frozen flavoured sugar water snack common worldwide, but known by this name exclusively in Canada.

*Dainty*, dainties: fancy cookies, pastries, or squares served at a social event (usually plural).

[*Smarties*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smarties), Smarties: A bean sized, small candy covered chocolate, similar to [M&M's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%26M%27s) without peanuts. This is also seen in British English. Smarties in the United States refer to small tart powdered disc sold in rolls. In Canada these are sold as "Rockets".

The United States of America is almost always called "The States" or "The U.S." rather than "America".

***Task 1. Give a list of Canadianisms which you liked. Explain what they mean and why.***

***CULTURAL FOCUS: Canadian Stereotypes***

They all live on donuts and moose meatand they leave the house without packing heatNever even bring their guns to the mall!

— [**"Weird Al" Yankovic**](http://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/WeirdAlYankovic), "Canadian Idiot", eh?

***Task 2. Explain the origin of the following stereotypes.***



It snows non-stop in Canada

Canadians always say EH

Ride Polar Bears

Canadians pronounce the word "about" ..."aboot"

Canadians only source of electricity is snow

All Canadians speak French

Everyone who isn't French has a Scottish last name

They live in igloos

They say "zed" instead of "zee"

They all play hockey

They eat blubber

They wear funny hats

Canadians are notoriously crazy about maple syrup

Everybody's white (except the First Nations)

***Task 3. Comprehension Check.***

1. What was Trudeau's last major act as Prime Minister?
2. Which documents signed in the 1980s indicated closer relations between Canada and the USA?
3. Have there been any female Prime Ministers in Canada?
4. Which countries influenced Canadian culture most? Why?
5. Why is Canada called a multicultural country?
6. Which famous Canadian artists do you know?
7. Which perspective does Canada’s literature reflect?
8. Which famous theatrical festivals are held in Canada?
9. Which is Canada's most prevalent [winter sport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_sport)?
10. Which is Canada's oldest and official [summer sport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_sport)?
11. Which three levels is Canada’s educational system generally divided into?
12. What does K-2 refer to?
13. Is it possible to go to a Canadian school outside Canada? How?
14. Who provides the majority of funding to Canada’s public post-secondary institutions?
15. Which degrees do Universities grant?

***Task 4. Choose the right variant.***

1. In 1989, the federal government adopted the [Free Trade Agreement](file:///C:\wiki\Free_Trade_Agreement) with the United States which … .
2. was highly appreciated by Canadians;
3. disappointed Canadians;
4. was not paid much attention to.
5. The enactment of the [Civil Marriage Act](file:///C:\wiki\Civil_Marriage_Act) legalized … .
6. same-sex marriages;
7. [sexual relations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_intercourse) outside of marriage;
8. polygamy.
9. Canada's culture has historically been influenced by … .
10. the USA;
11. Britain and France;
12. elements of many cultures of the world.
13. The first distinctly Canadian style of painting developed by the [Group of Seven](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Group_of_Seven_(artists)) depicted … .
14. large, brilliantly coloured scenes of the Canadian wilderness;
15. pictures of aboriginal life in western Canada;
16. [totem poles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Totem_pole) in British Columbia.
17. An auteur means … .
18. a unique style;
19. a famous artist;
20. a creative film director.
21. Canada’s most famous sport is … .
22. baseball;
23. biathlon;
24. hockey.
25. In most provinces of Canada education is compulsory up to the age of … .
26. 16;
27. 18;
28. 14.
29. Private universities are … .
30. more popular among Canadians than state universities;
31. much less popular than state universities;
32. as popular as state universities.
33. Canadian English shares most of its vocabulary with … .
34. American English;
35. British English:
36. Australian English.

**GLOSSARY**

**Geographical Names**

**Alaska** [**/**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[əˈlæ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)sk[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Аляска

**Alberta** [**/**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˈælbətə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Альберта

**Appalachians** [**/**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˌæpəˈl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)eitʃi[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nz[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Аппалачи

**Athabasca** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˌæ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)t[əˈb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)a:[skə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Атабаска

**Atlantic Ocean** /[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)tˈl[æ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ntikˈ[əʊ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ʃn/ Атлантический океан

**Arctic Ocean** /ˈa:ktikˈ[əʊ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ʃn/ Северный Ледовитый Океан

[**Baffin Bay**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baffin_Bay) [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[**ˌ**bæ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)fin[**ˈ**b](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ei[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Баффинов залив

**Baffin Island** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[**ˌ**bæ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)fin[**ˈ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ail[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nd [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Баффинова земля

**Banff** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[bæ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nf[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English" \o "Wikipedia:IPA for English) Бэнф

**Banks** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[bæ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nks[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Банкс

**Beaufort Sea** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˈbəʊfə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key):[t**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)si:[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) море Бофорта

**Bengal, Bay of** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[**ˌ**b](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ei[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)vben[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)gɔ:l[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Бенгальский залив

**Bering land bridge** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[**ˈ**b](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ɛəri[ŋ**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)l[æ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nd[**ˈ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)brid**ʒ**[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Берингов перешеек

**British Columbia** /ˌbrɪtɪʃkəˈlʌmbiə/ Британская Колумбия

[**Canadian Shield**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Shield) /k[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ˈneidi[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nˈʃiːld/ Канадский Щит

**Calgary** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˈkælɡ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ə[ri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Калгари

**China** /ˈtʃainə/ Китай

[**Davis Strait**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davis_Strait)/[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)de[i](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)v[i](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)sstreit/ пролив Дэвиса

**Devon** /devn/ Девон

**Ellesmere** /ˈelzmɪə/ Элсмир

**Erie, Lake** /**[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English" \l "Key" \o "Wikipedia:IPA for English)**leikˈiərɪ/ озеро Эри

**Finlay River** /ˈfinlɪ [**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)rivə/ река Финли

**Great Bear Lake** /[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)greitˈbe[ə**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)leik/ Большое Медвежье озеро

**Great Slave Lake** /[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)greitˈsleiv[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)leik/Большое Невольничье озеро

**Greenland** /ˈgriːnl[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nd/ Гренландия

**Hudson** /ˈhʌdsn/ Гудзон

**Hudson Bay** /ˈhʌdsnbei/Гудзонов залив

**Huron Lake** /[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)leikˈhjuərən/озеро Гурон

**Iceland** /ˈaislənd/ Исландия

**Indiana** /[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)indiˈ[æ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nə/ Индиана

**Labrador** /ˈl[æ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)brədɔ:/ п-ов Лабрадор

**Mackenzie River** /məˈkenzi[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)rivə/ р. Маккензи

**Manitoba** /[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)m[æ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)niˈtəubə/ Манитоба

**Miquelon island** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˈmi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)kə[l](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ən[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ailə[l](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nd[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) о-в Микелон

**Michigan** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˈmi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ʃigən[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Мичиган

**Montreal** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˌmʌntriːˈɒl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Монреаль

**Nelson River** /[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nelsn[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)rivə/ р. Нельсона

**New Brunswick** /[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)njuːˈbrʌnswik/ Нью-Брансуик

[**Newfoundland**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newfoundland_(island))/[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)njuːˈfaundlənd/о-в Ньюфаундленд

**North America** /[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nɔ:θəˈmerikə/ Северная Америка

**Nova Scotia** /[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)n[əʊ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)v[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ˈsk[əʊ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ʃ[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)/Новая Шотландия

**Nunavut** /ˈnjuːn[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)vju:t/ Нунавут

**Ohio** /əʊˈhaiə/ Огайо

**Ontario** /ɒnˈteəriəʊ/ Онтарио

**Ottawa** /ˈɒtəwə/ Оттава

**Pacific Ocean** /pə[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)sifikˈ[əʊ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ʃn/ Тихий океан

**Peace River** /ˈpi:s**[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English" \l "Key" \o "Wikipedia:IPA for English)**rivə/ река Пис

**Port Royal** /[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)pɔ:tˈrɒiəl/ Порт Рояль

**Prince Edward Island** /[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)prins[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)edwəd[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ailə[l](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nd/ ос-в Принца Эдуарда

**Quebec** /kwəˈbek/ Квебек

**Reindeer Lake** /ˈreindiə[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)leik/ озероОленье

**Rocky Mountains** /[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)rɒk[iˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)mauntinz/ Скалистые горы

**Russia** /[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)r[ʌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ʃə/ Россия

**Saskatchewan** /s[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ˈsk[æ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)tʃ[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)w[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)n/Саскачеван

**Siberia** /saiˈbiəriə/ Сибирь

[**Simcoe**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Simcoe) **Lake** /ˈsimkəʊ[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)leik / озеро Симко

[**St. Lawrence**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_of_St._Lawrence) **River** /[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)seintˈlɒr[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nsrivə/ р. Св. Лаврентия

[**Saint-Pierre Island**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint-Pierre_and_Miquelon) /[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)seintˈpjer[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ailə[l](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nd/ ос-в Сэн-Пьер

**Superior, Lake** /[**ˌ**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)leiksuˈpiəriə/ озеро Верхнее

**Toronto** /təˈrɒntəu/ Торонто

**Tuktut Nogait** /ˈtʌktətˈnɒgeit/ Тактут Ногейт

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UK** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)ju[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)naitid[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)kiŋd[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)m[əvˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)greit[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)britn[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)n[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)n[ɔ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ːðn[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ai[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)l[ə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)nd[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Соединеннное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

**United States of America, USA** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)ju[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)naitid[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)steitsəvəˈmerikə[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Соединенные Штаты Америки, США

**Vancouver** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[væ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)n[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)kuːvə[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Ванкувер

**Victoria** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[vɪkˈtɔriə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Виктория

**Winnipeg** /ˈwɪnɪpəɡ/ Виннипег

**York** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[j](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ɔ:k[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English" \o "Wikipedia:IPA for English) Йорк

**Yukon**[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˈjuːkɒn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Юкон

**Proper Names**

[**Cartier**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Cartier)**, Jacques** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)**ʒ**[æ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)k ka:[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English" \l "Key" \o "Wikipedia:IPA for English)tjei [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) Жак Картье

**Hall, Charles Francis** /[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)tʃa:lz[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English" \l "Key" \o "Wikipedia:IPA for English)fra:nsis[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)hɔ:l/ Чарльз Фрэнсис Холл

**Frobisher, Martin** /[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ma:tin[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English" \l "Key" \o "Wikipedia:IPA for English)fr[ɒ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)biʃə/ Мартин Фробишер

**De Monts, Pierre** /pjer[ˌ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)de[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)mɔ:/ Пьер де Мон

**Names of Tribes, Nationalities, Ethnic groups**

**Algonquian**[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ælˈɡɒŋkwiən](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)алгонкин

**Amerindian** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)ˌæməˈrɪndɪən[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) американский индеец

**Asian** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)ˈeiʃən[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) азиат

**Blackfoot** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)ˈbl[æ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)kf[ʊ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)t[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) черноногий

**Creek** /kri:k/ крик

**Huron** /ˈhjuərən/гурон

[**Iroquois**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois) [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˈɪrəkwɑː](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) ирокез

**Mohawk** /ˈməuˌhəuk/ мохок

[**Salish**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coast_Salish)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)[ˈ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)s[æli](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English#Key)ʃ[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)салиш

**Sioux** [/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English)su:[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English" \o "Wikipedia:IPA for English) су

[**Squamish**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squamish_people)[/ˈskwɔːmɪʃ/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_English) сквомиш

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