



Introduction to Canada and Canadian Culture



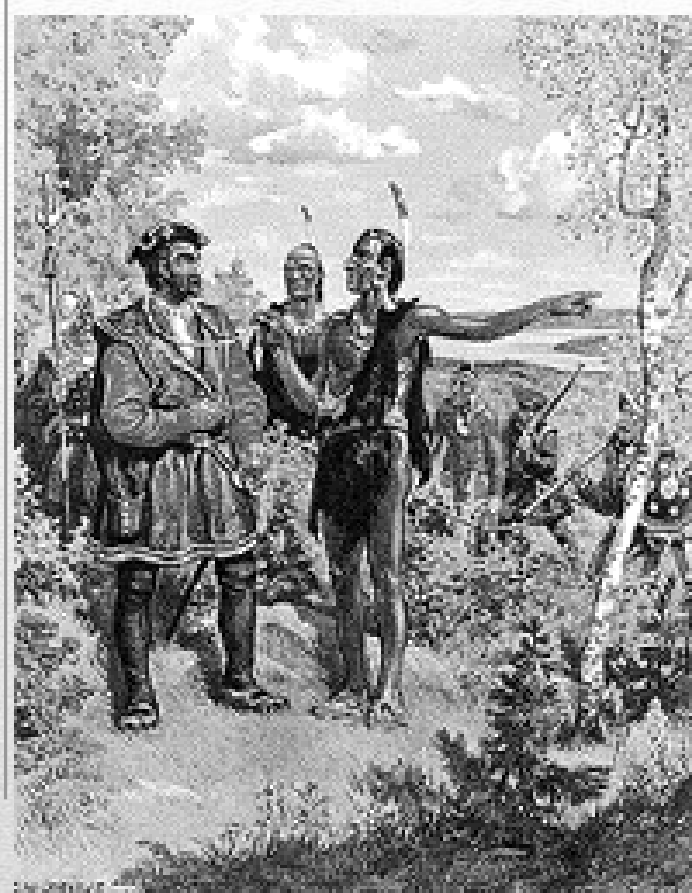
BASIC FACTS

- Canada is often characterized as being "very progressive, diverse"
 - Melting Pot vs Mosaic/Salad Bowl
- Two official languages in Canada - French and English
- System: capitalist liberal democracy
- Social indicators of Canada's political and cultural values
 - Publicly funded health care;
 - Strong public education and university system;
 - Pension System
 - Social benefits and basic income project
 - Progressive taxation;
 - Progressive liberal policies, centre is on the left compared to US
 - Outlawing capital punishment;
 - Legislating same sex-marriage
 - Strong efforts to eliminate poverty
 - Legalizing cannabis
 - Legislating medical assistance in dying
 - An emphasis on cultural diversity
 - Strict gun control
 - Peacekeeper image/ safe haven for people fleeing from persecution



Basic Facts

- European exploration began in earnest in 1497 with the expedition of John Cabot, who was the first to draw a map of Canada's East Coast.
- Between 1534 and 1542, Jacques Cartier made three voyages across the Atlantic, claiming the land for King Francis I of France. Cartier heard two captured guides speak the Iroquoian word *kanata*, meaning "village." By the 1550s, the name of Canada began appearing on maps.



THE "DAUPHIN MAP" OF CANADA, CIRCA 1543, SHOWING CARTIER'S DISCOVERIES

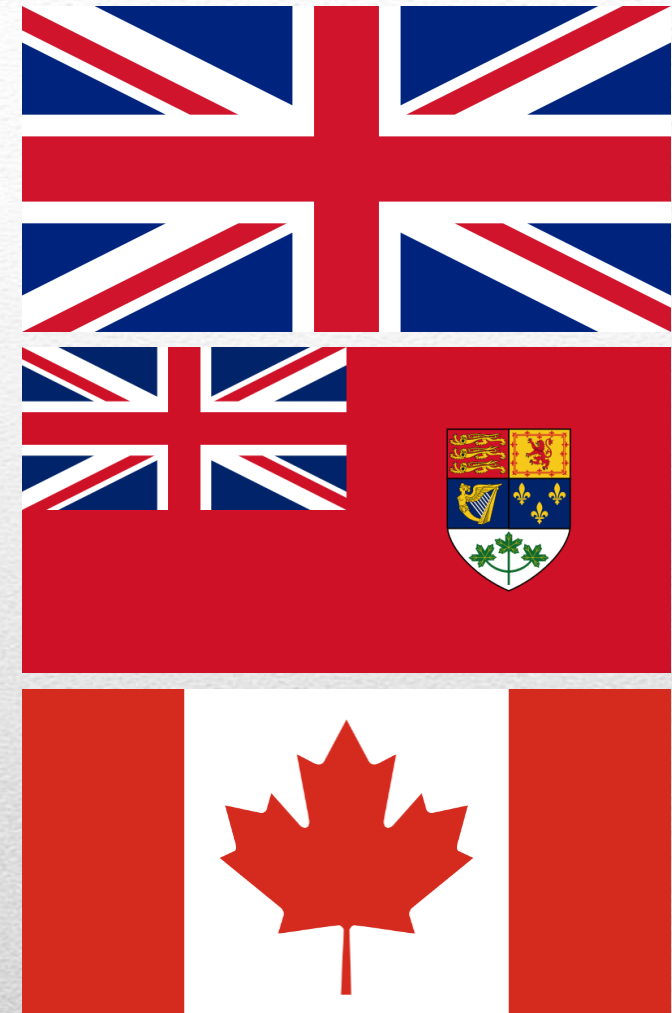
Name

Flag: national flag consisting of a red field with a white square at its centre in the ratio of 1:2:1. In 1964, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson formed a committee to resolve the ongoing issue of the lack of an official Canadian flag, sparking a serious debate about a flag change to replace the Union Flag. Maple leaf design by George Stanley, The flag made its first official appearance on February 15, 1965; the date is now celebrated annually as National Flag of Canada Day.

Motto: The motto of the Dominion of Canada is a Mari usque ad Mare which is officially translated "From Sea to Sea"

Anthem: O Canada.

The song was originally commissioned by Lieutenant **Governor of Quebec** Théodore Robitaille for the 1880 Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day ceremony. The lyrics were originally in French; an English version was created in 1906. Robert Stanley Weir wrote in 1908 another English version, which is the official and most popular version, one that is not a literal translation of the French.



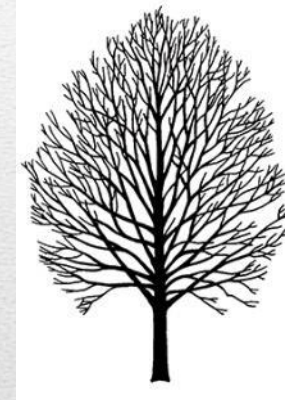
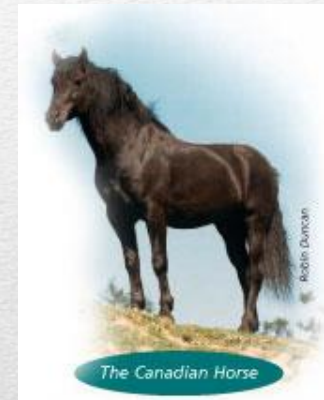
Symbols

- On July 1, 1867, the colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia were federated to form the semi-autonomous federal Dominion named Canada.
- Canada achieved independence gradually beginning with responsible government in the 1830s and culminating with the patriation of the Constitution in 1982
- Canada is a federal parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II being the head of state.
- Officially bilingual at the federal level
- Tenth-largest economy in the world, relying chiefly upon its abundant natural resources and well-developed international trade networks
- Canada is a realm within the Commonwealth of Nations, a member of the Francophonie. Part of G7

Basic Facts

Over the past century, the following symbols have been formally adopted by the Government of Canada and are now considered official symbols of our country.

- The beaver
- The Coat of Arms
- The Maple Leaf Tartan
- The maple tree
- The national anthem
- The national flag
- The national horse
- The national sports
- The national colours



Symbols

- World's second largest country by size (after Russia)
- Northern part of North America. Its ***ten provinces and three territories*** extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward into the Arctic Ocean
- World's longest bi-national land border with USA
- Highly urbanized, with 82 percent of the 35.15 million people concentrated in large and medium-sized cities, many near the southern border.



It's BIG

- Situated in northern North America (constituting 41% of the continent's area)
- The population of Canada, some 35,151,728 as of May 10, 2016
- 72.0 percent of the population is concentrated within 150 kilometres (93 mi) of the nation's southern border with the United States
- Canada's abundance of natural resources is reflected in their continued importance in the economy of Canada. Major resource-based industries are fisheries, forestry, agriculture, petroleum products and mining.



Basic Facts

- Canada uses six primary time zones. From east to west they are
 - Newfoundland Time Zone
 - Atlantic Time Zone
 - Eastern Time
 - Central Time Zone
 - Mountain Time Zone
 - Pacific Time Zone.

REGION	PROVINCE/TERRITORY	CAPITAL CITY
Atlantic Provinces	Newfoundland and Labrador.....	St. John's
	Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
	Nova Scotia.....	Halifax
	New Brunswick	Fredericton
Central Canada	Quebec	Québec City
	Ontario	Toronto
Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Winnipeg
	Saskatchewan.....	Regina
	Alberta.....	Edmonton
West Coast	British Columbia.....	Victoria
North	Nunavut.....	Iqaluit
	Northwest Territories.....	Yellowknife
	Yukon Territory	Whitehorse

Time Zones and Regions

- World's longest coastline of 243,042 kilometres
- Canada holds vast reserves of water: its rivers discharge nearly 9% of the world's renewable water supply
- Canada hosts more than two million lakes
- Global climate change and the warming of the polar region will likely cause significant changes to the environment, the exploration for resource then the extraction of these resources and an alternative transport route to the Panama Canal through the Northwest Passage.

City	July (°C)	January (°C)
<u>Calgary</u> ^[10]	23/9	-1/-13
<u>Edmonton</u> ^[12]	23/12	-8/-17
<u>Halifax</u> ^[14]	23/14	0/-9
<u>Iqaluit</u> ^[15]	12/4	-23/-31
<u>Montreal</u> ^[16]	26/16	-5/-12
<u>Ottawa</u> ^[17]	27/15	-6/-15
<u>Quebec City</u> ^[18]	25/13	-8/-18
<u>Regina</u> ^[19]	26/11	-10/-22
<u>Toronto</u> ^[22]	26/18	-1/-7
<u>Windsor</u> ^[24]	28/17	-1/-8
<u>Winnipeg</u> ^[25]	26/13	-13/-20
<u>Vancouver</u> ^[26]	22/13	6/1
<u>Victoria</u> ^[27]	22/11	7/1
<u>Yellowknife</u> ^[28]	21/12	-23/-31

Climate and Geography

- Country's economy is dominated by the service industry which employs about three quarters of Canadians.
- Canada has the third highest total estimated value of natural resources, valued at US\$33.2 trillion in 2019
- The Toronto Stock Exchange is the ninth-largest stock exchange in the world by market capitalization

Industry	Share of GDP
Real estate and rental and leasing	13.01%
Manufacturing	10.37%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8.21%
Finance and insurance	7.07%
Construction	7.07%
Health care and social assistance	6.63%
Public administration	6.28%
Wholesale trade	5.78%
Retail trade	5.60%
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.54%
Educational services	5.21%
Transportation and warehousing	4.60%
Information and cultural industries	3.00%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	2.46%
Utilities	2.21%
Accommodation and food services	2.15%
Other services (except public administration)	1.89%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.53%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.77%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.62%

Economy



- The most common are
 - ice hockey,
 - box lacrosse,
 - Canadian football,
 - basketball,
 - soccer,
 - curling
 - and baseball (i.e. Blue Jays).
- All but curling and soccer are considered domestic sports as they were either invented by Canadians or trace their roots to Canada
- Ice hockey, referred to as simply "hockey", is Canada's most prevalent winter sport
 - Maple Leafs, Vancouver Canucks, Montreal Canadiens, Edmonton Oilers, Calgary Flames
- Lacrosse, a sport with indigenous origins, is Canada's oldest and official summer sport
- Canada has enjoyed greater success at the Winter Olympics than at the Summer Olympics

Sports



- Foods typically considered national dishes of Canada include **poutine** and **butter tarts**
 - **Poutine** (51%)
 - Montreal-style **bagels** (14%)
 - Salmon jerky (dried smoked salmon) (11%)
 - Perogy/Pierogi (10%)
 - Ketchup chips (7%)
 - Nova Scotian donair (4%)
 - California roll (1%)
- The four earliest cuisines of Canada have First Nations, English, Scottish and French roots
- With subsequent waves of immigration in the 19th and 20th century from Central, Southern, and Eastern Europe, South Asia, East Asia, and the Caribbean, the regional cuisines were subsequently augmented.

Food

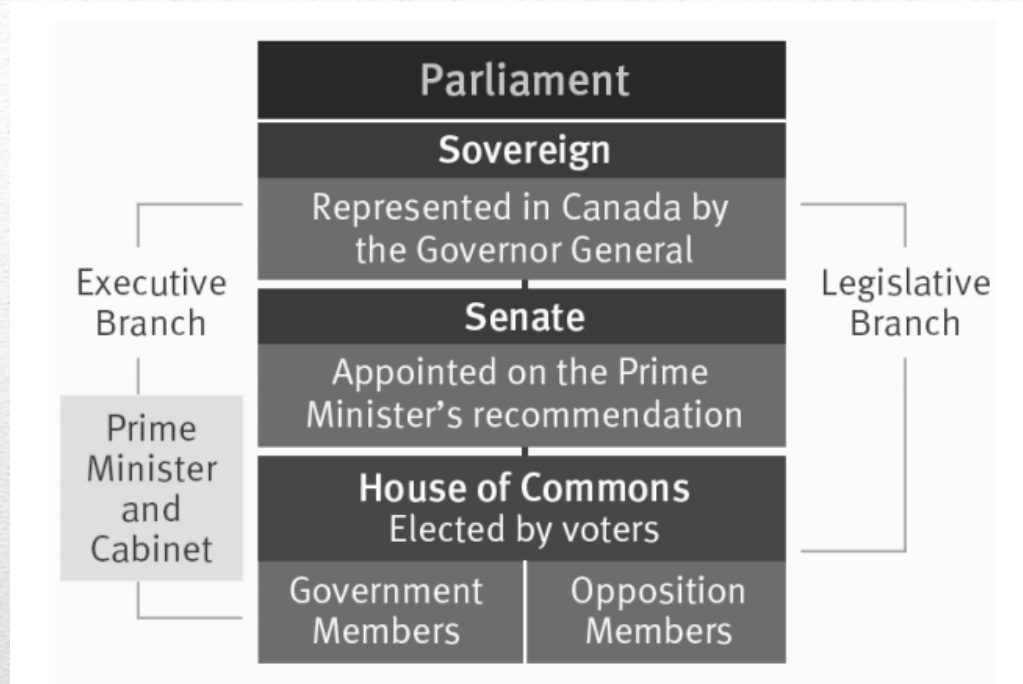
- New Year's Day: Wednesday, January 1, 2020
- **Good Friday: Friday, April 10, 2020**
- **Easter Monday: Monday, April 13, 2020**
- **Victoria Day/National Patriot's Day: Monday, May 18, 2020**
- Quebec national Holiday: Wednesday, June 24, 2020 (Quebec only)
- **Canada Day: Wednesday, July 1, 2020**
- British Columbia Day: Monday, August 3, 2020 (BC only)
- Heritage Day - Alberta: Monday, August 3, 2020 (Alberta only)
- Labour Day: Monday, September 7, 2020
- **Thanksgiving Day: Monday, October 12, 2020**
- **Remembrance Day: Wednesday, November 11, 2020**
- **Christmas: Friday, December 25, 2020**
- **Boxing Day: Saturday, December 26, 2020**

Important Dates

- Current Governor General: **Julie Payette**
- Prime Minister: **Justin Trudeau**
- First Prime Minister: **John A. Macdonald**
- Total Number of Prime Ministers: **29**

Governor General and Prime Minister





Canada's System of Government



Structure of the Provincial Government Province of Ontario

LEGISLATIVE

Legislative
Assembly

EXECUTIVE

Sovereign

Lieutenant
Governor

Premier

Cabinet

Ministries

Municipal
Governments



Her Majesty Queen
Elizabeth II
Sovereign



Her Honour
The Honourable
Elizabeth Dowdeswell
Lieutenant Governor



The Honourable
Doug Ford
Premier

JUDICIAL

Court of
Appeal

Superior
Court

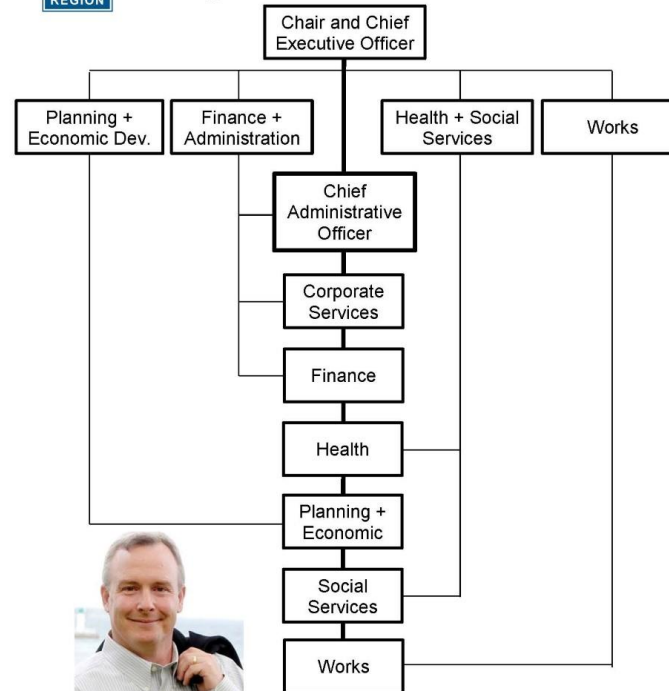
Ontario
Court

Small
Claims

Family
Court



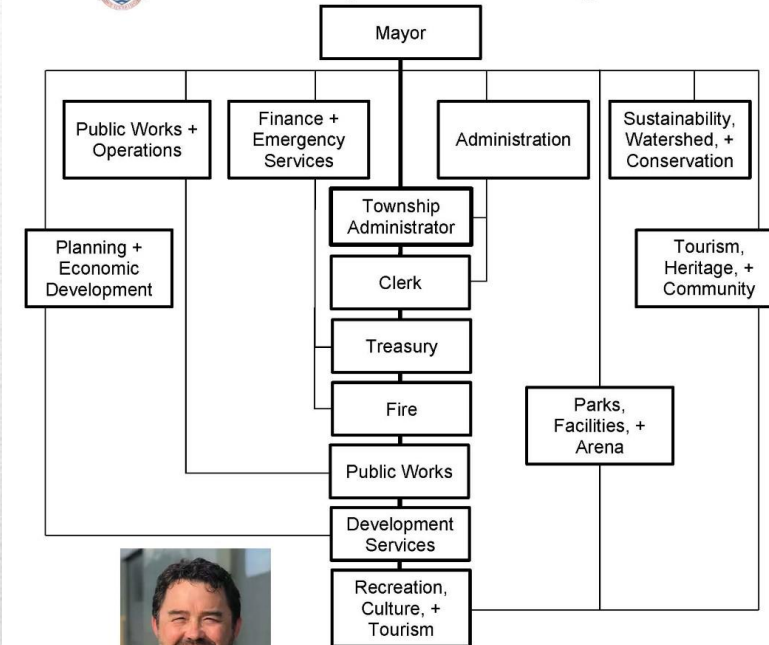
Structure of the Regional Government Region of Durham



Mr. John Henry
Chair and CEO



Structure of the Area Government Township of Uxbridge



His Worship
Dave Barton
Mayor

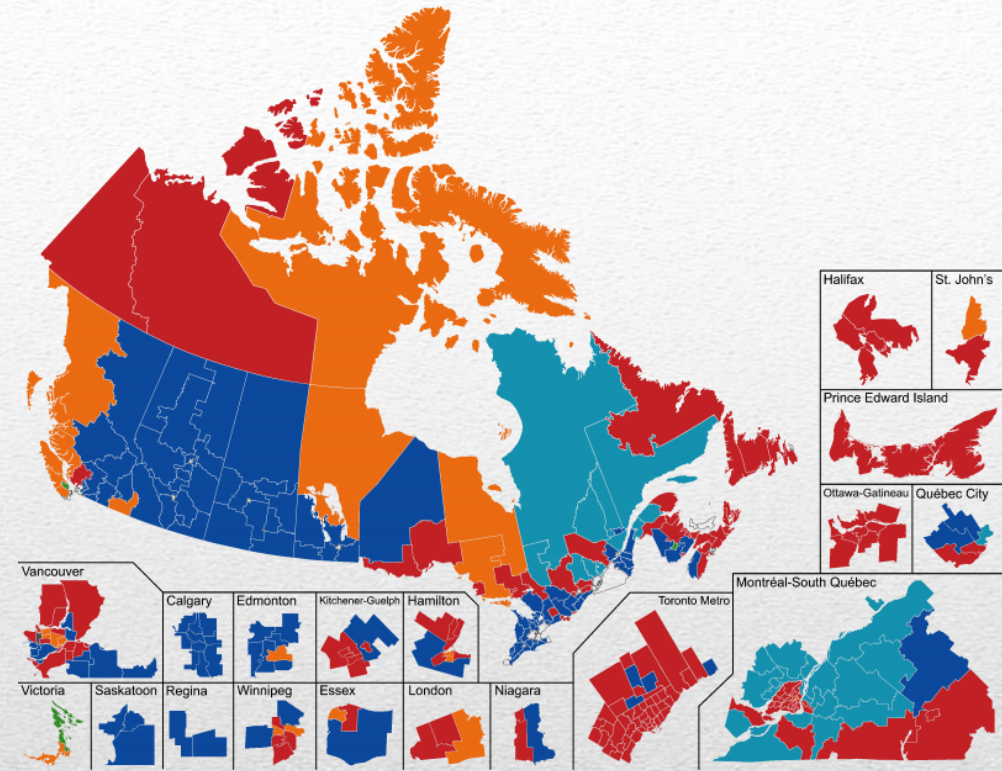
Government	Elected Officials	Some Responsibilities	Provincial and Territorial			Municipal (local)		
Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Members of Parliament (MPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">National DefenceForeign PolicyCitizenshipPolicingCriminal JusticeInternational TradeAboriginal AffairsImmigration (shared)Agriculture (shared)Environment (shared)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) orMembers of the National Assembly (MNA) orMembers of the Provincial Parliament (MPP) orMembers of the House of Assembly (MHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EducationHealth CareNatural ResourcesHighwaysPolicing (Quebec, Ontario)Property and Civil RightsImmigration (shared)Agriculture (shared)Environment (shared).		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mayor or ReeveCouncillors or Aldermen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Social and Community HealthRecycling ProgramsTransportation and UtilitiesSnow RemovalPolicingFirefightingEmergency Services

The First Nations have band chiefs and councillors who have major responsibilities on First Nations reserves, including housing, schools and other services. There are a number of provincial, regional and national Aboriginal organizations that are a voice for First Nations, Métis and Inuit people in their relationships with the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

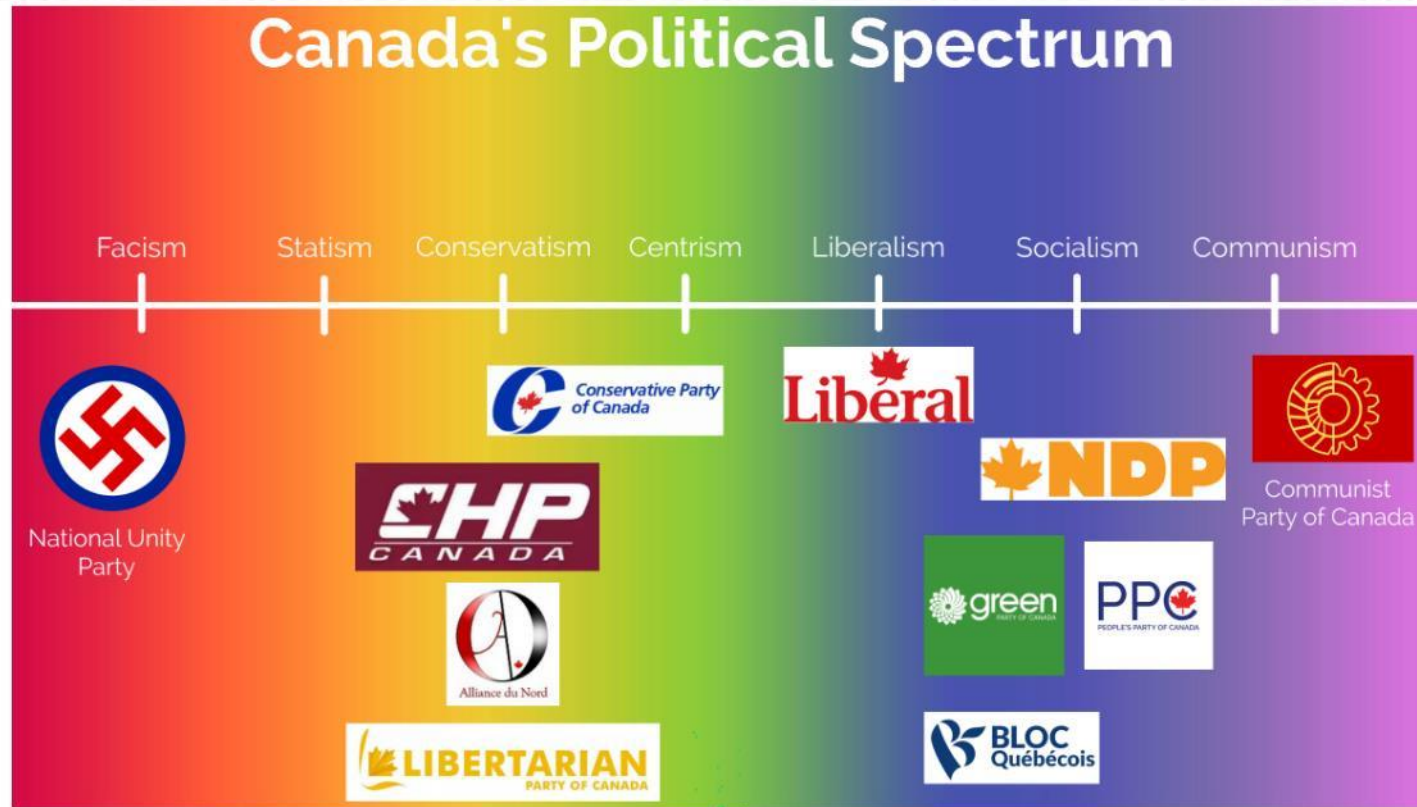
Levels of Government

- Commitment to “*Peace, Order, and Good Government*”
 - American version “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”
 - French version “liberty, equality, fraternity.”
- **Interpretation**
- The broad scope of the phrase “peace, order and good government” can be interpreted to mean that the federal government should have authority over any matters not immediately pertaining to the provinces. In practice, federal authority has been interpreted by the courts as related to four areas: residual; emergency; national concern; and federal paramountcy.
 - federal government, giving it the power “to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada” in all matters not exclusively the jurisdiction of the provinces.
 - Provincial powers include provincial taxation, property, most contracts and torts, local works, prisons, charitable institutions, and hospitals.

Governance



Political Parties



Political Spectrum



A BRIEF HISTORY OF CANADA

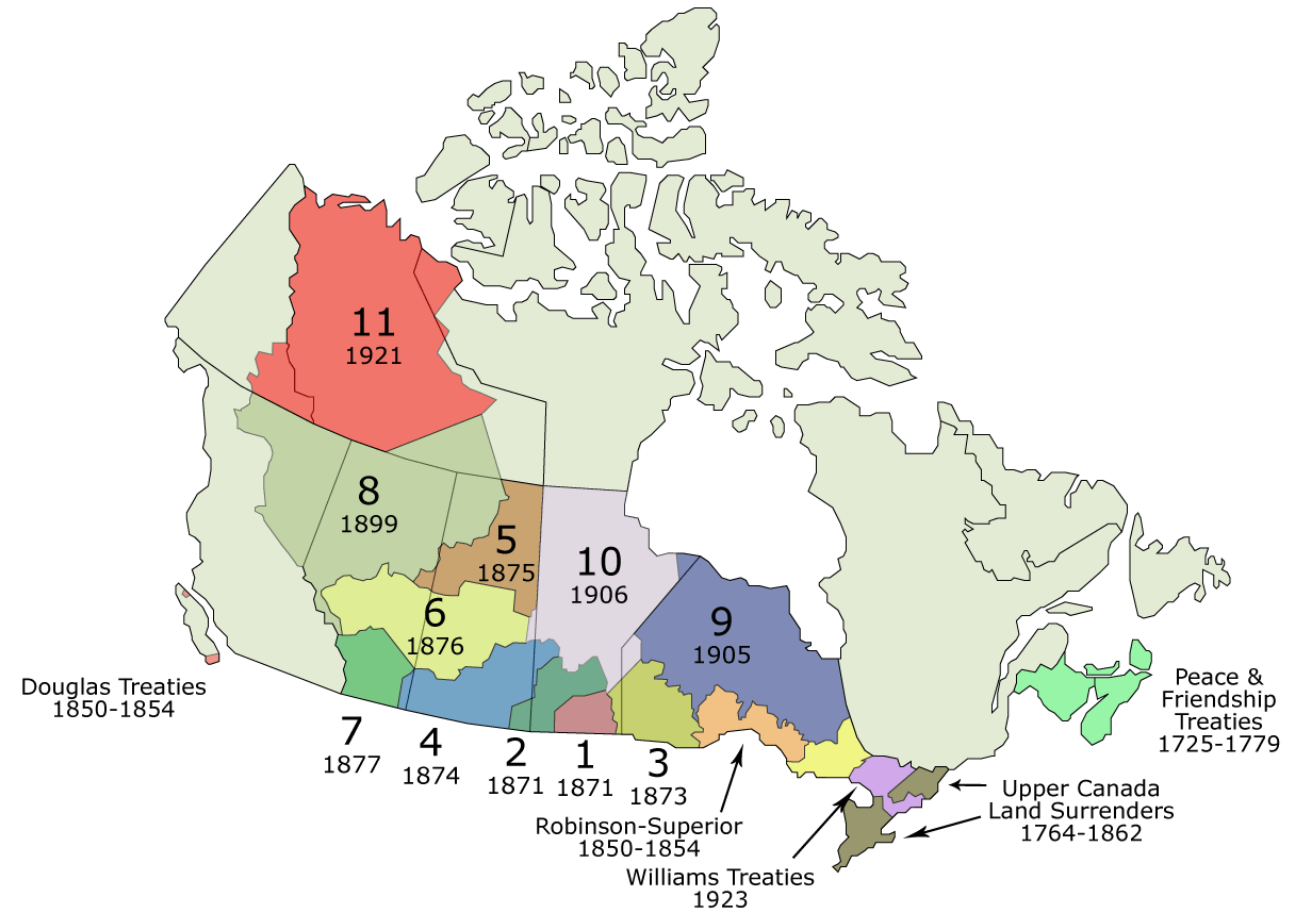


- Indigenous peoples in present-day Canada include
 - *First Nations*,
 - *Inuit*,
 - *and Métis*, a mixed-blood people who originated in the mid-17th century when First Nations and Inuit people married European settlers.
- About 65% of the Aboriginal people are First Nations, while 30% are Métis and 4% Inuit.
- Today, about half of First Nations people live on reserve land in about 600 communities while the other half live off-reserve, mainly in urban centres.

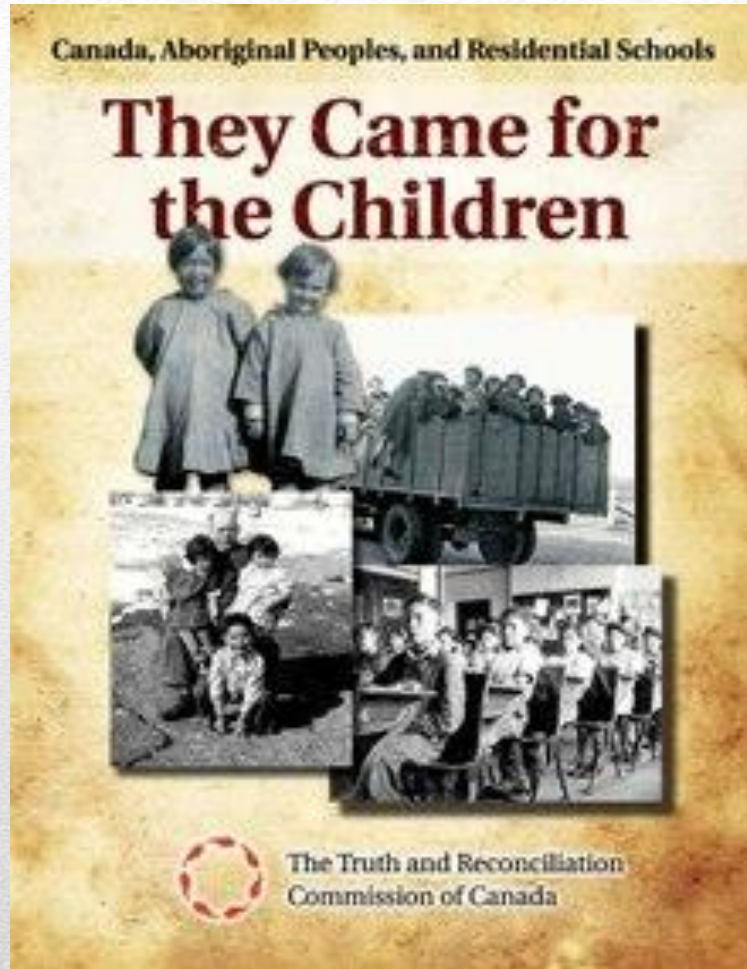
Indigenous People/ Aboriginal People

Aboriginal and treaty rights are in the Canadian Constitution. Territorial rights were first guaranteed through the Royal Proclamation of 1763 by King George III, and established the basis for negotiating treaties with the newcomers—treaties that were not always fully respected.

From the late 18th century, European Canadians encouraged indigenous peoples to assimilate into their own culture. These attempts reached a climax in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with forced integration and relocations. A period of redress is underway, which started with the appointment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada by the Government of Canada in 2008.



Treaties and First Nations



- Truth and Reconciliation Commission
 - Justice Murray Sinclair, chairperson of the TRC
 - Calls to action
 - **Child welfare**
 - **Education**
 - **Language and Culture**
 - **Health**
 - **Justice**
- The proposed actions are identified in the following sub-categories:
 - Rights of Indigenous Peoples,
 - Equity for Aboriginal people in the legal system,
 - National council for reconciliation,
 - Professional development and training for public servants,
 - Church apologies and reconciliation,
 - Education for reconciliation,
 - Youth programs,
 - Museums and archives,
 - Missing children and burial information,
 - National centre for truth and reconciliation,
 - Commemoration,
 - Media and reconciliation,
 - Sports and reconciliation,
 - Business and reconciliation,
 - Newcomers to Canada

Reconciliation



- Various indigenous peoples have inhabited what is now Canada for thousands of years prior to European colonization. Beginning in the 16th century, the British and French established colonies, the first being the colony of Canada established by France in 1535.
- St. John's, Newfoundland, as the first North American English colony, 1583.
- French explorer Samuel de Champlain arrived in 1603 and established the first permanent European settlements at Port Royal (in 1605) and Quebec City (in 1608)
- Among the colonists of New France, Canadiens extensively settled the Saint Lawrence River valley and Acadians settled the present-day Maritimes, while fur traders and Catholic missionaries explored the Great Lakes, Hudson Bay, and the Mississippi watershed to Louisiana
- The Royal Proclamation of 1763 established First Nation treaty rights, created the Province of Quebec out of New France
- After American War of Independence, many Loyalist move to Canada.

Europeans



- Hudson Bay area – British expansion
- Saint Lawrence River- French settlements
- Britain eventually gained control of Quebec City and Montreal after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham and Battle of Fort Niagara in 1759, and the Battle of the Thousand Islands and Battle of Sainte-Foy in 1760
- Between 1755 and 1763, during the war between Britain and France, more than two-thirds of the Acadians were deported from their homeland.

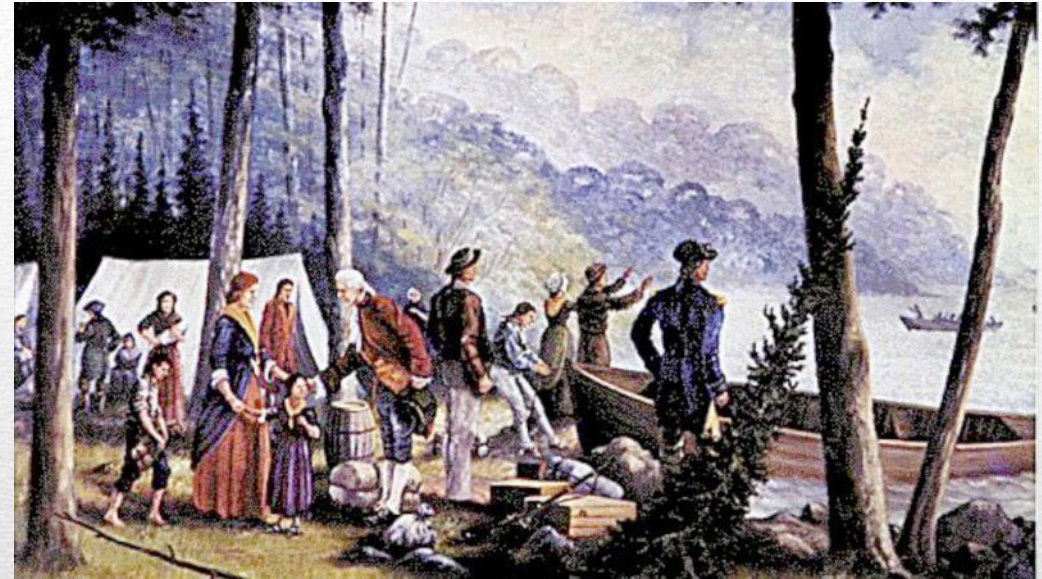
British and French Settlements

- Quebecers are the people of Quebec, the vast majority French-speaking. Most are descendants of 8,500 French settlers from the 1600s and 1700s and maintain a unique identity, culture and language.
- Following the war, Great Britain renamed the colony the “Province of Quebec.” The French-speaking Catholic people, known as habitants or Canadiens, strove to preserve their way of life in the English-speaking, Protestant-ruled British Empire.



Province of Quebec and French Culture

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



UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

- Slavery has existed all over the world, from Asia, Africa and the Middle East to the Americas. The first movement to abolish the transatlantic slave trade emerged in the British Parliament in the late 1700s.
- In 1793, Upper Canada, led by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, a Loyalist military officer, became the first province in the Empire to move toward abolition.
- In 1807, the British Parliament prohibited the buying and selling of slaves, and in 1833 abolished slavery throughout the Empire.
- Thousands of slaves escaped from the United States, followed “the North Star” and settled in Canada via the Underground Railroad, a Christian anti-slavery network.



Anti-Slavery Movement and “The North Star”



- American resentment at British interference with their shipping. Believing it would be easy to conquer Canada, the United States launched an invasion in June 1812.
- Canadian volunteers and First Nations, including Shawnee led by Chief Tecumseh, supported British soldiers in Canada's defence. In July, Major-General Sir Isaac Brock captured Detroit but was killed while defending against an American attack at Queenston Heights, near Niagara Falls, a battle the Americans lost.
- In 1813, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry and 460 soldiers, mostly French Canadiens, turned 30 back 4,000 American invaders at Châteauguay, south of Montreal.
- In 1813 the Americans burned Government House and the Parliament Buildings in York (now Toronto).
- In retaliation in 1814, Major-General Robert Ross led an expedition from Nova Scotia that burned down the White House and other public buildings in Washington, D.C. Ross died in battle soon afterwards and was buried in Halifax with full military honours.

The War of 1812: The Fight for Canada



- Canada took over the vast northwest region from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869
- In response, Louis Riel led an armed uprising and seized Fort Garry, the territorial capital (Winnipeg)
- Retaking Fort Garry in 1870.
- Riel fled to the United States and Canada established a new province: Manitoba. Riel was elected to Parliament but never took his seat.
- Second rebellion in 1885 in presentday Saskatchewan led to Riel's trial and execution for high treason
- Riel is seen by many as a hero, a defender of Métis rights and the father of Manitoba.
- Following first Métis uprising, Prime Minister Macdonald established the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) in 1873 to pacify the West and assist in negotiations with the Indians.
- The NWMP founded Fort Calgary, Fort MacLeod and other centres that today are cities and towns. Regina became its headquarters. Today, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP or "the Mounties") are the national police force and one of Canada's best-known symbols
- British Columbia joined Canada in 1871 after Ottawa promised to build a railway to the West Coast.

Challenges in the West

- 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 about a country
- 1848-1914 Britain sets the defense and foreign affairs policies
- 1931- Statute of Westminster- co-equal with UK
- 1982- final vestiges of legal dependence on the British parliament were removed



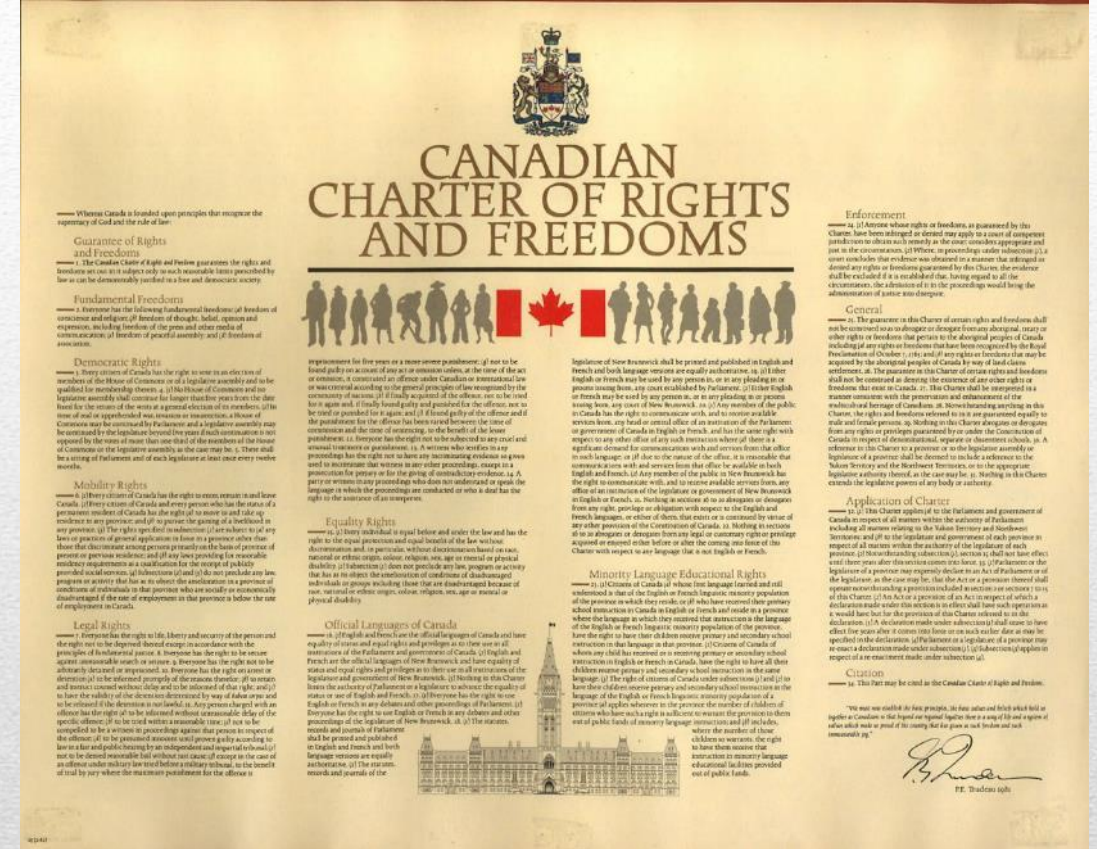
Colonies



- Improving economic and social standards for the people of Quebec
- Winning greater respect and recognition for all the French people of Canada
- Replacing programs the Church previously ran, which included hospital insurance, pension schemes and the beginning of Medi-Care. For these programs, the Quebec Liberals had to struggle with Ottawa for a larger share of the tax dollars.
- Modernization of the entire school system
 - From Church run education to publicly funded education
 - Emphasis on providing Quebec with people in engineering, science, business and commerce.
- With the new freedoms, lots of books, plays and music about French culture were all developed in Quebec.
- Perception of religion and religious symbols in the public space
- Separatist movement
 - Rene Levesque and the Parti Quebecois
 - Referendum to separate Quebec first in 1980, then in 1995
 - Canadian constitution in 1982
 - Seeing Quebec as a guarantee of French culture in Canada.

Quebec and Quiet Revolution

- The constitution outlines Canada's system of government, as well as the civil rights of all Canadian citizens and those in Canada.
- Constitution enacted in 1982.
- **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms:** guarantees certain political rights to Canadian citizens and civil rights of everyone in Canada from the policies and actions of all areas and levels of the government. It is designed to unify Canadians around a set of principles that embody those rights.
- Sections: Limitations, **Fundamental freedoms** (freedom of conscience, freedom of religion, freedom of thought, freedom of belief, freedom of expression, freedom of the press and of other media of communication, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association), **Democratic rights, Mobility rights, Legal rights, Equality rights, Language rights, Minority language education rights, Other sections on various issues such as** Aboriginal rights and freedom, Charter to be interpreted in a multicultural context, rights of religious schools
- Civil Law and Common law practiced



Constitution



CULTURE

- John Buchan, Governor General of Canada (1935-40): “Immigrant groups, he said, “should retain their individuality and each make its contribution to the national character. Each could learn “from the other, and ... while they cherish their own special loyalties and traditions, they cherish not less that new loyalty and tradition which springs from their union.”
- Federal government, under Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, declared in 1971 that Canada would adopt multicultural policy
 - recognize and respect its society included diversity in languages, customs, religions, and so on
- Multiculturalism Act passed in 1988, that aims to preserve and enhance multiculturalism in Canada

Multiculturalism

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Canada

CANADA

A Nation of Diversity

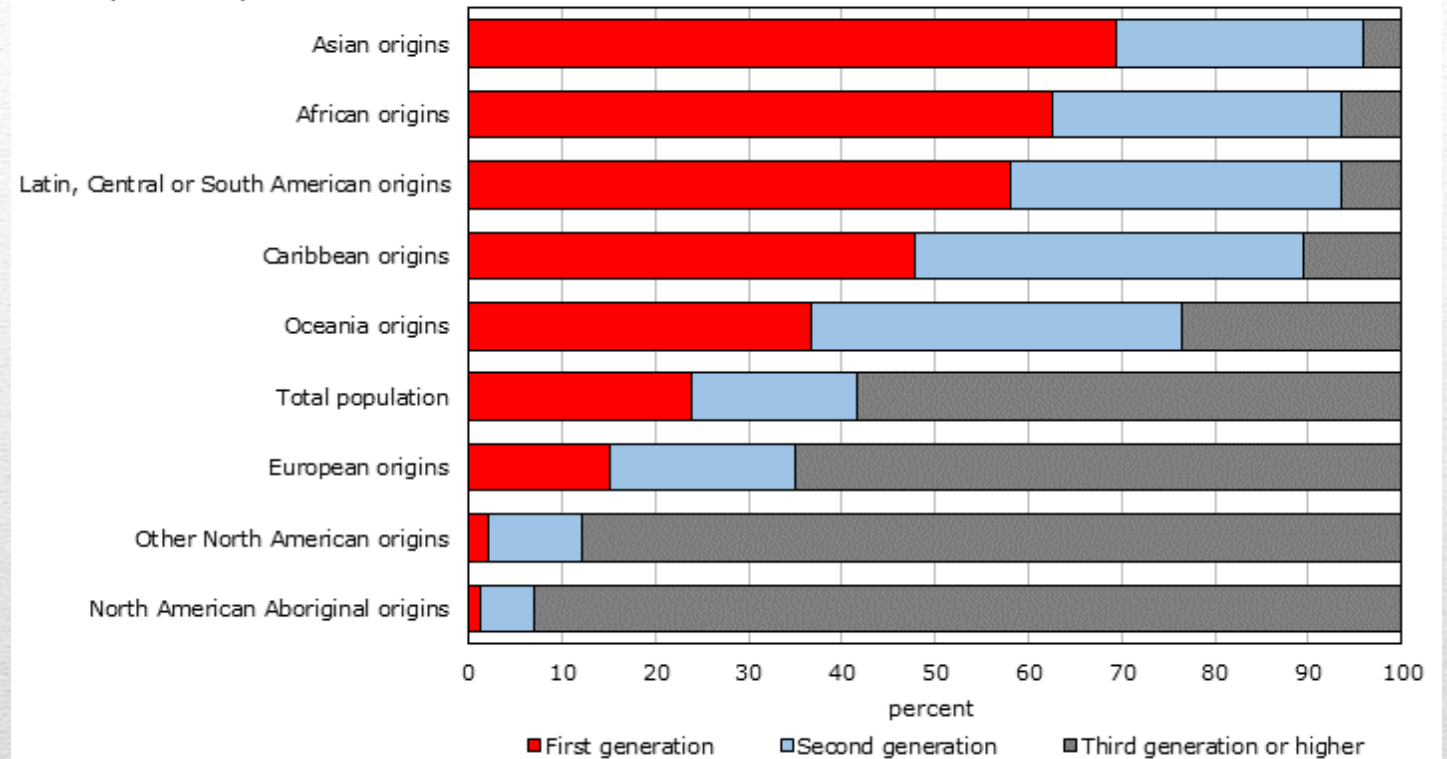
Did You Know

<p>More than 7 million people in Canada are FOREIGN BORN. That's approximately 22% of the total Canadian population</p>	<p>In Canada, 1.4 million (4.3 percent) people are Aboriginal.</p>
<p>More than 200 languages other than English and French, Canada's official languages, are spoken in Canada. The most common of these are: • Chinese Languages, • Spanish • Arabic • Panjabi (Punjabi) • German • Polish • Tagalog • Urdu</p>	<p>In 1988, Canada was the first country to pass a NATIONAL multiculturalism law. The Canadian Multiculturalism Act reaffirms multiculturalism as a fundamental value in Canadian society.</p>

Canada will celebrate its **150th birthday** as a nation in 2017.

- English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish settlers, soldiers and migrants from the 1600s to the 20th century. This helps explain why Anglophones (English speakers) are generally referred to as English Canadians.
- Land of Immigrants
 - The largest groups are the English, French, Scottish, Irish, German, Italian, Chinese, Aboriginal, Ukrainian, Dutch, South Asian and Scandinavian. Since the 1970s, most immigrants have come from Asian countries.
- Non-official languages are widely spoken in Canadian homes. Chinese languages are the second most-spoken at home, after English, in two of Canada's biggest cities.

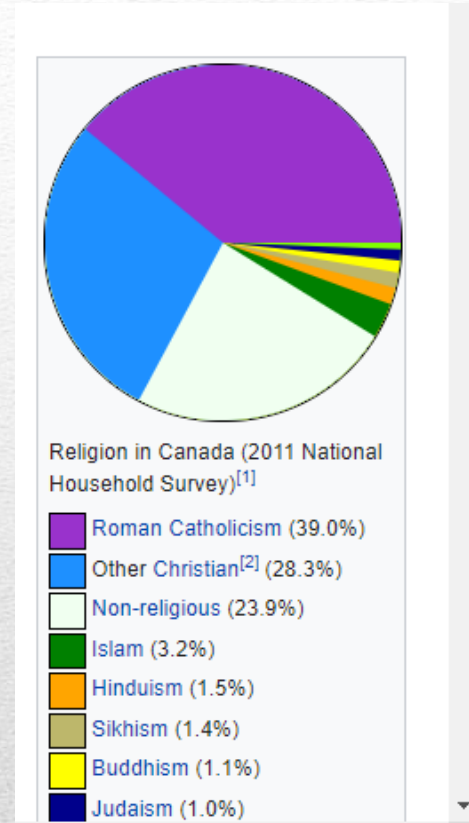
Chart 3
Distribution of ethnic and cultural origins of the population, by generation status, Canada, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Ethnic and Cultural Origins

Main Religious Denominations in Canada						
	1991 ¹		2001 ²		2011 ³	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Population	26,944,040		29,639,035		32,852,320	
Christian	22,503,360	83	22,851,825	77	22,102,700	67.3
- <u>Roman Catholic</u>	12,203,625	45.3	12,793,125	43.2	12,810,705	39.0
- Total Protestant	9,427,675	35.0	8,654,845	29.2	c. 7,910,000	24.1
- <u>United Church of Canada</u>	3,093,120	11.5	2,839,125	9.6	2,007,610	6.1
- <u>Anglican</u>	2,188,110	8.1	2,035,495	6.9	1,631,845	5.0
- <u>Baptist</u>	663,360	2.5	729,470	2.5	635,840	1.9
- <u>Lutheran</u>	636,205	2.4	606,590	2.0	478,185	1.5
- <u>Presbyterian</u>	636,295	2.4	409,830	1.4	472,385	1.4
- Protestant, not included elsewhere ³	628,945	2.3	549,205	1.9	c. 2,000,000	c. 6
- <u>Eastern Orthodox</u>	387,395	1.4	495,245	1.7	550,690	1.7
- Christian, not included elsewhere ⁴	353,040	1.3	780,450	2.6	c. 960,000	c. 3
No Religious Affiliation	3,397,000	12.6	4,900,095	16.5	7,850,605	23.9
Other	1,093,690	4.1	1,887,115	6.4	2,703,200	8.1
- <u>Muslim</u>	253,265	0.9	579,645	2.0	1,053,945	3.2
- <u>Hindu</u>	157,010	0.6	297,200	1.0	497,960	1.5
- <u>Sikh</u>	147,440	0.5	278,415	0.9	454,965	1.4
- <u>Buddhist</u>	163,415	0.6	300,345	1.0	366,830	1.1
- <u>Jewish</u>	318,185	1.2	329,990	1.1	329,495	1.0

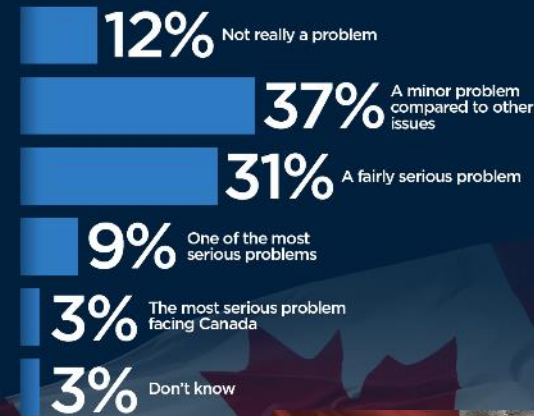


Religious Diversity in Canada

- Diversity our strength: all colors, have all types of religions, and speak many languages from all over the world
- "There is no core identity, no mainstream in Canada....There are shared values — openness, respect, compassion, willingness to work hard, to be there for each other, to search for equality and justice. Those qualities are what make us the first postnational state" Trudeau, 2015
- Belief in freedom of choice
- Discriminating against or making any insulting statement about someone else's religion or ethnicity is against the law and could be punishable, known as a hate crime
- Discriminatory Language
 - Anti-Semitism
 - Homophobia
 - Racism
 - Misogyny
 - Etc...

Diversity & Inclusion vs Racism & Discrimination

How serious a problem is racism in Canada?



Source: Ipsos

Racism in Canada



© Global News

Roll conducted between July 8-10, 2020. Results are shown to within a 3 percentage point confidence interval.

Is Racism on the rise in Canada?

Q:

Which groups do you think are most likely to be targets or victims of racism in your community?

Muslim/Arabs	59%
First Nation/Aboriginal	28%
Blacks	23%
East Indians	23%
Asians	11%
Jewish	7%
Hispanic	5%
Other	5%
Don't know/refused	19%

Ipsos

© Global News

Canada 150

- Collectivism vs individualism
- Independence is highly valued
- Being strong, self-reliant, assertive, and independent
 - Speaking about your achievements in a subtle and humble way
- Need a lot of “elbow room”; they like personal space around them – **Personal, social/professional and public space**
 - Careful not to push or stand too close to anyone in line.
 - Homes are very private spaces.
- Privacy – private data
 - It is considered rude to ask direct questions about a person’s religion, age, money, salary, weight or clothing size



Individualism vs. Collectivism

• Individualism

1. Fostering independence and individual achievement
2. Promoting self-expression, individual thinking, personal choice
3. Associated with egalitarian relationships and flexibility in roles (e.g., upward mobility)
4. Associated with private property, individual ownership

Examples: USA, GB, Australia, NZ & Canada

• Collectivism

1. Fostering interdependence and group success
2. Promoting adherence to norms, respect for authority/elders, group consensus
3. Associated with stable, hierarchical roles (dependent on gender, family background, age)
4. Associated with shared property, group ownership

Examples: China, Korea & Japan

Source: <http://ausweb.scu.edu.au/aw03/papers/edwards2/paper.html>



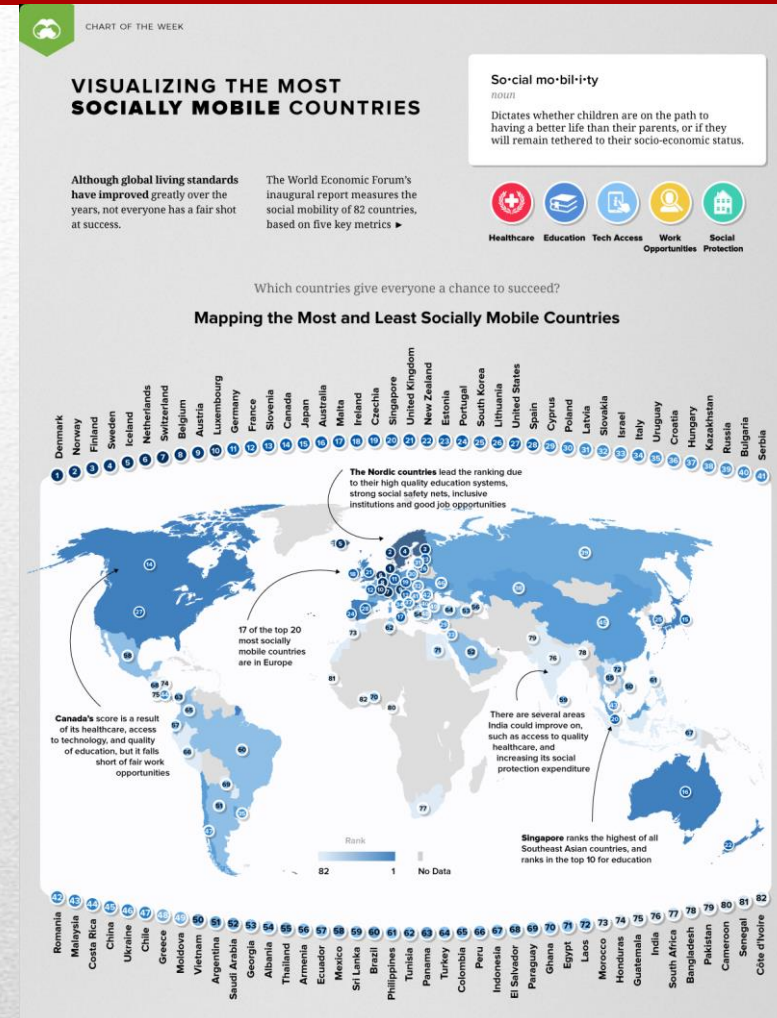
Individuality and Privacy

- Obeying the law
- Taking responsibility for oneself and one's family
 - Getting a job, taking care of one's family and working hard in keeping with one's abilities are important Canadian values. Work contributes to personal dignity and self respect, and to Canada's prosperity.
- Serving on a jury
- Voting in elections
- Helping others in the community
- Protecting and enjoying our heritage and environment

Citizenship Responsibilities

- Social Equality/ Equity
- Social Mobility
- Diversity & Inclusion
 - Freedoms vs Social Norms
- Poverty / Affordability
- Sustainability
- Indigenous rights
- Women empowerment

Social Issues



CANADA GIVING 2019

An overview of individual giving in Canada.

65%

OF PEOPLE IN CANADA
HAVE DONATED MONEY
in the last 12 months

AMOUNT DONATED

C\$150

The median
amount donated
or sponsored



MOST POPULAR CAUSES

29%
HELPING
THE POOR



29%
CHILDREN



26%
RELIGIOUS
ORGANISATIONS



MOST POPULAR MEANS OF GIVING

Top three ways of giving in Canada

44%

Cash



34%

Online with a
bank/credit card

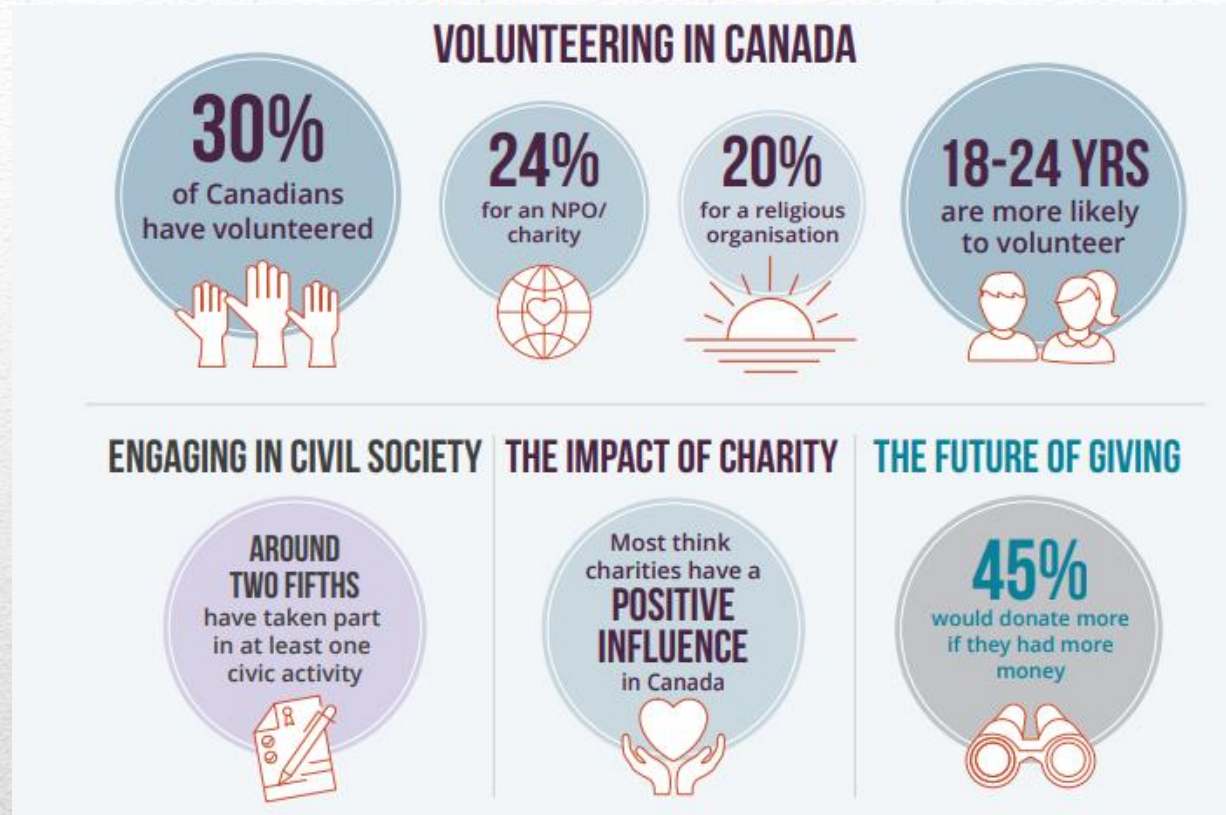


21%

Donation
box



Charitable Giving



Volunteering in Canada

- Business customs are similar to those in the U.S. or the U.K., but etiquette is very important.
- Excessive body contact, gestures in greeting, or loud conversation generally are frowned upon.
- To ease the way into Canadian favour:
 - always be punctual for meetings and appointments;
 - use titles in all correspondence;
 - take letters of introduction when meeting someone for the first time;
 - Honour commitments. Do what you say you will do.
- Conservative, methodical but less innovative
 - Prefers to preserve the status quo
 - Very detailed in business process
 - Mostly trade with US
 - Certain areas are hard to penetrate but there is lots of potential
 - If a business succeeds to operate 4 years then it will sustain its operations

Business Etiquette and Protocol

- Shake hands, keep eye contact
- Business meetings reserved in manner
- Have Business cards in French and English
- Speak in straightforward manner
- Polite, easy-going somewhat informal
- Communication is moderately in-direct
- Academic titles are important in Quebec



Business Culture

- Could be extremely informal
 - calling most people by their first name or nickname
- Culturally sensitive
 - White racism – extremely polite but takes time to develop a relationship
- Trust
 - Relationships are based on trust
 - Self-declaration

Cultural Points

- Asking “How are you?” is a simple greeting and is not a question about your health
- Smile a lot and talk easily to strangers, sometimes sharing personal stories
- When the service is good at a restaurant, tipping is expected to be 15-20% of the total bill
- It is polite to eat with one hand while the other is under the table in their lap
- Be sure to look them in the eye, smile, and shake hands
- As a way of introduction, they make small talk at the beginning of conversations and will probably ask you “what do you do?” which means what is your job?

Cultural Points

- Open presents and cards in front of people
- Men should not make “sexist” remarks to or about women- anything that would suggest women are unequal to men
- Extremely punctual, always on time and try not to be late
- Some Canadians hug a lot. It is okay for women and men to hug even if they aren’t close friends
- Share of equal responsibility for parenting and housework between men and women.

Cultural Points

- Love pets and having a dog or cat in the household is common
- Many elderly people live in retirement homes rather than with their children or family
- Domestic violence is against the law and it is illegal to hit anyone: spouse, child, parent or even a pet
- Copying from a friend, book, or the internet is called plagiarism and can cause expulsion from school
- Common to look for bargains and often buy used items
- Very careful about personal hygiene and typically take a shower once a day

Cultural Points



FAMOUS CANADIANS

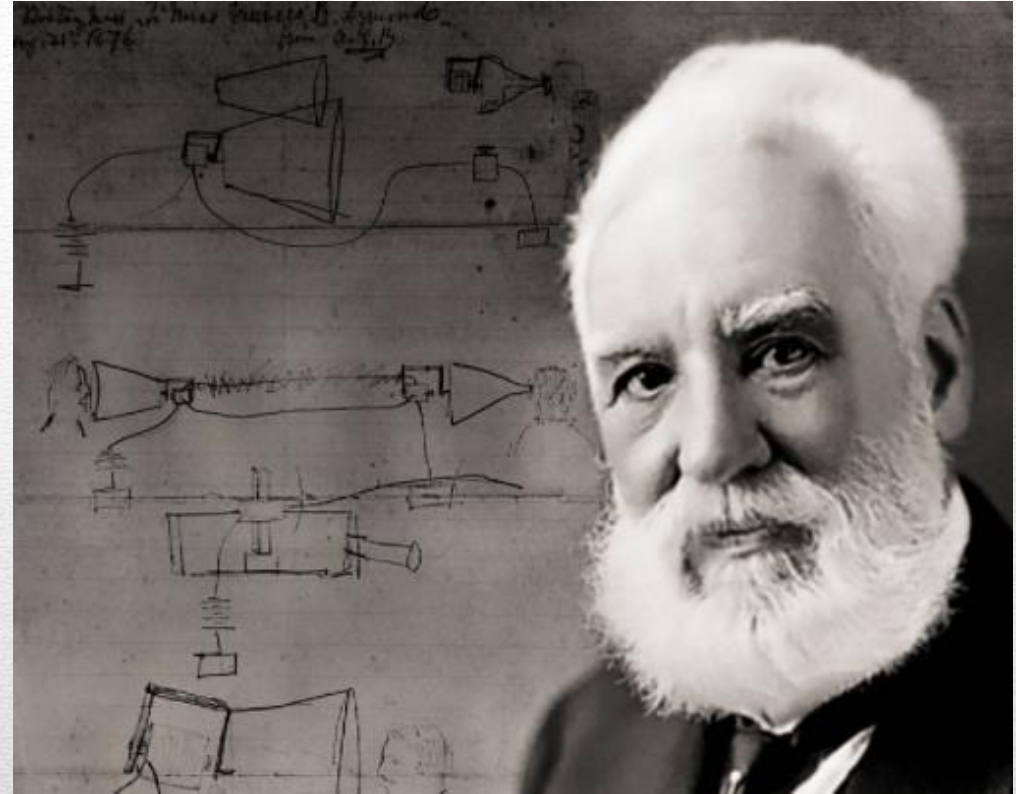
<http://www.thecanadaguide.com/history/historical-figures/>



- Sir John A. Macdonald played a pivotal role in the formation, consolidation, and expansion of the Canadian confederation. His career generated – and continues to generate – considerable controversy. Macdonald has been revered as “the man who made Canada” and reviled as an instigator of the “ethnic cleansing and genocide” of aboriginal

Sir John A. Macdonald

- A Scottish-born American citizen, Alexander Graham Bell lived portions of the middle of his life in Canada, which is enough for many Canadians to claim him as their own. A brilliant scientist and inventor, Bell invented and patented the **telephone** in the 1870s, and founded the **Bell Telephone Company** that still provides phone service to many Canadians today.



Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922)



- Third longest-serving Prime Minister in Canadian history (behind William Lyon Mackenzie King and John A. Macdonald), having served for 15 years
- From the late 1960s until the mid-1980s, his personality dominated the political scene to an extent never before seen in Canadian political life. Despite his personal motto, "Reason before passion",^[4] his personality and political career aroused polarizing reactions throughout Canada.
- maintaining national unity over the Quebec sovereignty movement,
- suppressing a Quebec terrorist crisis,
- fostering a pan-Canadian identity,
- and in achieving sweeping institutional reform, including the implementation of official bilingualism, patriation of the Constitution, and the establishment of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

- **Emily Murphy** (1868-1933), **Nellie McClung** (1873-1951), **Irene Parlby** (1868-1965), **Louise McKinney** (1868-1931), and **Henrietta Muir Edwards** (1849-1931) were five female politicians and activists from Alberta who fought for women's rights in various ways. From 1927-1929 they were involved in a high-profile legal challenge known as the **Persons Case** that argued women should be eligible to be appointed to the Canadian **Senate**.



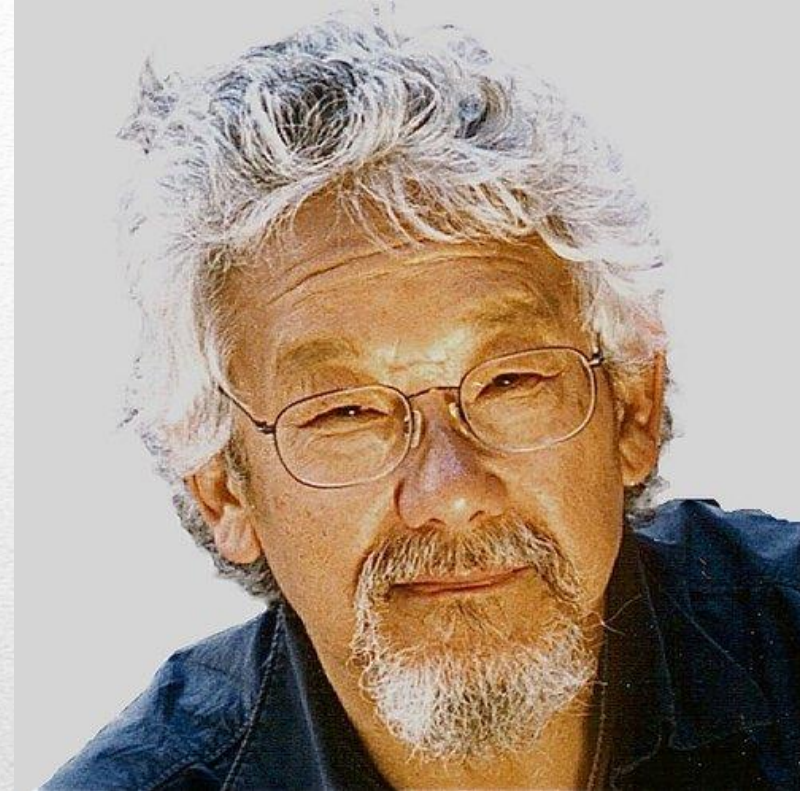
The Famous Five

- Easily the most beloved Canadian of the last 100 years, Terry Fox is something of a secular saint in modern Canada. As a young student, Terry contracted bone cancer, forcing the amputation of his right leg. Inspired to raise money for cancer research, he organized a one-man **Marathon of Hope** across the country, but tragically quit less than halfway through, after his cancer spread to his lungs. He died a martyr for his cause.



Terry Fox (1958-1981)

- A scientist, activist, and media star, David Suzuki has spent years in the public spotlight raising awareness of environmental issues. Since 1979, he's hosted a popular nature TV show called *The Nature of Things*, and writes a weekly column on environmental issues published in newspapers across Canada. A passionate progressive, he's known for his outspoken opinions on issues like climate change and economic inequality.



Dr. David Suzuki

- Indisputably one of the greatest hockey players of all time, Wayne “The Great One” Gretzky broke countless goal-scoring records during his time playing centre for the **Edmonton Oilers** (1978-1988) and later several American teams as well. Since retiring, he’s stayed active in the sport, coaching the Canadian Olympic hockey team and serving as a philanthropist for youth leagues, among other activism.



Wayne Gretzky (b. 1961)

- A navy man by training, Marc Garneau joined Canada's fledgling space program in 1983. In 1984 he became the first Canadian in outer space when he served as crew on U.S. Shuttle Mission 41-G. After venturing to space a few more times, Dr. Garneau would go on to serve as head of the **Canadian Space Agency** from 2001 to 2005. Elected to parliament in 2008, he is now a member of the cabinet of Prime Minister **Justin Trudeau** (b. 1971).



Dr. Marc Garneau (b. 1949)

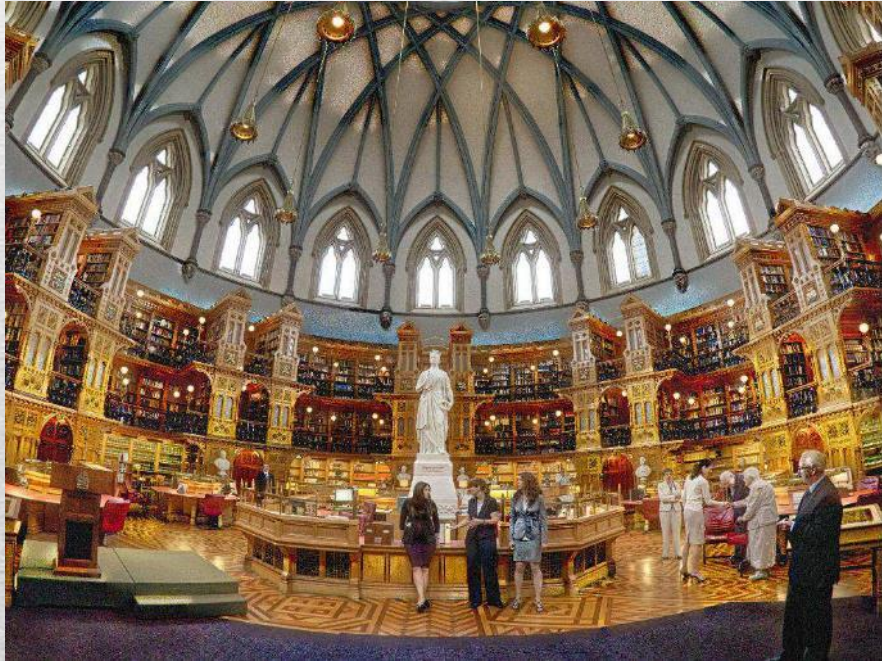


SITES

- Niagara Falls. This name is Mohawk. It means the neck
- Three waterfalls: the Horseshoe Falls, the American Falls and the Bridal Veil Falls
- Drains Lake Erie into Lake Ontario



Niagara Falls



- Originally the site of a military base in the 18th and early 19th centuries
- Development of the area into a governmental precinct began in 1859
- Following a number of extensions to the parliament and departmental buildings and a fire in 1916 that destroyed the Centre Block
- Parliament Hill took on its present form with the completion of the Peace Tower in 1927.

Parliament Hill

- Historic neighbourhood of Quebec City, Quebec, Canada
- UNESCO World Heritage Site



Old Quebec

- North America's busiest shopping mall
- With 48,969,858 visitors in 2015 alone, the centre sees more annual visitors than either of the two busiest malls in the United States (Mall of America and Ala Moana Center), or Central Park in New York City



Eaton Centre



- 553.3 m-high (1,815.3 ft) concrete communications and observation tower in downtown Toronto
- Held the record for the world's tallest free-standing structure for 32 years from 1975–2007
- Now the third tallest tower in the world and remains the tallest free-standing structure in the Western Hemisphere, a signature icon of Toronto's skyline
- In 1995, the CN Tower was declared one of the modern Seven Wonders of the World by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

CN Tower

- Royal Ontario Museum is a museum of art, world culture and natural history in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It is one of the largest museums in North America, and the largest in Canada.



Royal Ontario Museum

- The park has a long history and was one of the first areas to be explored in the city.
- The land was originally used by indigenous peoples for thousands of years before British Columbia was colonized by the British during the 1858.
- The land was later turned into Vancouver's first park when the city incorporated in 1886.



Stanley Park

- Canada's oldest national park and was established in 1885.
- Located in the Rocky Mountains



Banff National Park

Any Questions?

