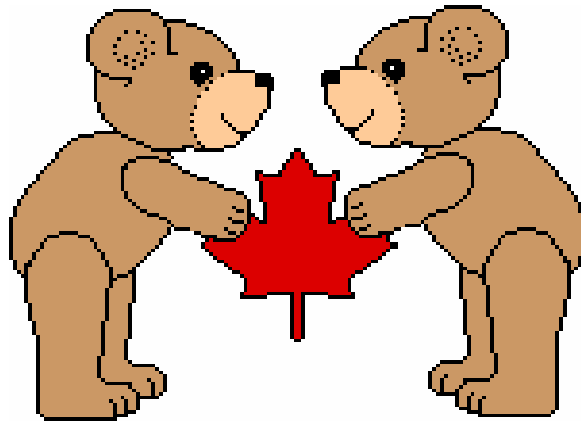


BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL OF ARTS  
SALUTES CANADA:  
*"OUR NEIGHBOR TO THE NORTH"*

INFORMATION BOOKLET



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## INTRODUCTION

Stereotypes and legends abound concerning the Canadian landscape and its people. To outsiders, Canada is a land of snow, hockey, maple trees, Mounties, wildlife and untamed spaces. In reality, Canada is an improbable country – a land of immense geography, extreme climate, vast resources and a small but ethnically diverse population overshadowed by the most powerful

nation on earth. No list of clichés can presume to define this collage of multilayered identities. The country is too varied, too vast, too hybrid. And yet, Canada is one of the great national success stories of modern history, a country where people from all over the world have found opportunity for prosperity, individuality and community.

**Full country name:** Canada

**Area:** 9,976,000 square km (3.9 million square miles)

**Population:** 31,280,000

**Capital city:** Ottawa (population: 1,010,500)

**People:** British descent (28%), French descent (23%), Italian descent (3%), aboriginal peoples (2%), plus significant minorities of German, Ukrainian, Dutch, Greek, Polish and Chinese descent

**Languages:** Bilingual: English and French

**Religion:** Catholic (45%), Protestant (36%) and minorities from most of the world's major religions

**Government:** Constitutional Monarchy

**Head of State:** Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain

**Prime Minister:** Jean Chrétien

**Governor-General:** Adrienne Clarkson

**GDP:** US\$774 billion

**GDP per head:** US\$25,000

**Annual growth:** 3%

**Inflation:** 3%

**Major products/industries:** processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals, fish products, petroleum and natural gas

**Major trading partners:** USA, Japan, EU, China and South Korea

## HISTORICAL TIMELINE

*Canada was the idealist's end of Empire -- a people united in reconciliation,  
a colony emancipated, a wilderness civilized,  
the principles of parliamentary democracy transferred  
in triumphant vindication from an ancient capital to a new.*  
--Jan Morris, 1968.

### Canadian History 1,000 AD – 1815 AD

#### KEY TERMS

Jacques Cartier	Donnacona	Maquinna	Samuel de Champlain
Northwest Passage	Louis XIV	Governor Frontenac	Fortress
Robert Cavalier de La Salle	James Wolfe	Louis-Joseph de Montcalm	Louisbourg
Battle of Queenston Heights	Battle of Chateauguay	Battle of Lundy's Lane	John Jewitt
			Loyalists

#### **Adventurers and Mystics**

Among the earliest of encounters in the land which will become known as Canada is the meeting between Jacques Cartier and Donnacona, the Iroquoian chief Cartier met on the Gaspé shore in 1534 and later kidnapped. Later, with the search for the Northwest Passage and the expansion of the Grand Banks fishery, the New World soon becomes a destination for permanent European colonies in Newfoundland and along the St. Lawrence. Samuel de Champlain begins his legendary journeys, and the

#### **Time Span: 1534 -1670**

precarious beginnings of New France are established. It is an era of unprecedented alliances and devastating conflicts with native people driven by the merchants' search for furs. After a half-century of struggle, and with the colony on the verge of extinction, Louis XIV takes control, sending French soldiers to defend the struggling outpost and the eligible young women, (the "filles du roi") who will become their wives.

#### **Claiming the Wilderness**

A small French settlement in New France builds a flourishing society and stakes claim to a massive continent between 1660 and 1750. New France includes shopkeepers, artisans, farmers

#### **Time Span: 1670 - 1755**

and landlords, as well as fur-trading expansionists like Governor Frontenac and his commercial partner, Robert Cavalier de La Salle, who builds a network of Indian alliances and extends

French trading posts to the Gulf of Mexico. This fast-paced growth brings New France into bitter conflict with the wealthier and more numerous British colonists to the south. The story culminates with the heartrending

### **Battle for a Continent**

A period of a little more than two decades in the mid-18th century changes the destiny of North America. England and France battle each other in the Seven Years War, a conflict that begins as a clash between “les Canadiens” and land-hungry American settlers in the Ohio Valley and becomes a world war that engulfs the continent. Fortress Louisbourg, symbol of the French Empire, is the target of 27,000 soldiers and sailors in the greatest naval invasion in North America’s history. In 1759, General James Wolfe leads the assault against Quebec, but the citadel

### **A Question of Loyalties**

At the beginning of the American Revolution in 1775, American rebels invade Canada. Despite the efforts of rebel spies to entice Quebec to join the revolution, “les Canadiens” refuse to take up arms against British rule, and the invasion ultimately fails. The mass migration of Loyalists that follows – more than 40,000 people in all – creates an English-speaking Canada virtually

deportation of more than 10,000 French Catholic Acadians from Nova Scotia as the struggle to possess North America enters its final, decisive phase.

### **Time Span: 1754 - 1775**

withstands a devastating siege and bombardment. With winter soon arriving, Wolfe forces the commander of the French troops, Louis-Joseph de Montcalm, into one last desperate encounter. The battle for North America unfolds on a farmer’s abandoned field, the Plains of Abraham, just outside the city walls. In only 15 minutes Wolfe was dead and Montcalm was mortally wounded, but he British won the battle. When war ends in 1763, 70,000 French colonists come under British rule, setting in motion the ever-evolving French-English dynamic in Canada.

### **Time Span: 1775 - 1815**

overnight. Over the next 30 years, the colony continues to develop. When the next American invaders arrive in 1812, they are fought to a standstill at the battles of Queenston Heights, Chateauguay and Lundy’s Lane, confirming the boundaries that remain today between eastern Canada and the United States.

## **Canadian History 1815-1915**

### **KEY TERMS**

Joseph Howe	William Lyon Mackenzie	Louis-Joseph Papineau
Dominion of Canada	Underground Railroad	Halifax
Northwest Rebellion	Louis Riel	Métis
John A. Macdonald	Canadian Pacific Railway	Irish immigrants
Prince Edward Island	British Columbia	Manitoba
Sir Wilfrid Laurier	Saskatchewan	Alberta

### **Rebellion and Reform**

By 1830, the struggle for democratic government in the colonies of British North America has reached a fever pitch. As the colonies grow in wealth and population, a generation of charismatic reformers – Joseph Howe in Nova Scotia, Louis-Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada and William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada – confront the appointed governors and their local favorites with one demand: let the citizens' elected representatives run

### **The Great Enterprise**

In a few short years, a handful of small and separate British colonies are transformed into a new nation that controls half the North American continent. The story of Canadian Confederation, its supporters and its bitter foes is told against a backdrop of U.S. Civil War and Britain's desire to avoid military conflict with the U.S. over its remaining North American colonies. The dawn of the photographic era

### **From Sea to Sea**

Canadian Confederation (1867) is barely accomplished when the new dominion must face an enormous challenge: extending its reach into the vast prairies and beyond to the Pacific Ocean. Canada blunders catastrophically in seeking to take over the West without the consent of its inhabitants, especially the Métis of Red River and their leader, Louis Riel. The resistance of 1869-70 lays the groundwork for Manitoba to join

### **Taking the West**

The 1870s and 1880s are a time of trial for the young Dominion of Canada. The country's first Prime Minister, John A. Macdonald, faces economic depression

### **Time Span: 1815 - 1850**

their own affairs. In the Canadas, the struggle leads to bloody rebellion and disastrous defeat for the rebels. Within 10 years, the prize of self-government is won thanks to Lord Durham, the man sent by Britain to address these grievances. Durham believed in local self-government, and his proposals were supported by an unexpected alliance between the French and English-speaking forces of reform.

### **Time Span: 1850 - 1867**

provides a vivid portrait of the diverse people who make up the new Dominion of Canada: the railway magnates, the nuns who provide refuge for the destitute, the prosperous merchants of Halifax, the brave fugitives of the Underground Railroad and the tide of Irish immigrants who flood into the cities.

### **Time Span: 1867 - 1873**

Canada, but it also sets the stage for decades of conflict over the rights of French and English, Catholic and Protestant in the new territories. Thanks to an audacious promise of a transcontinental railway in 10 years, the settlers of British Columbia are more easily convinced of the merits of union. By 1873 Prince Edward Island has joined as well, and Canada can boast a dominion that extends from sea to sea.

### **Time Span: 1873 - 1896**

in the fast-growing factories of the east and a new revolt in the west, led by his old nemesis, Louis Riel. The suppression of the Northwest Rebellion

and Macdonald's single-minded insistence that the French-speaking Catholic Riel must hang for treason threatens to tear apart the fragile bond between Quebec and English Canada. During this same era, debates over

provincial powers and the Manitoba Schools Question rage, and a dream is realized: the Canadian Pacific Railway links the country and opens the prairies to new floods of immigration.

**The Great Transformation**

**Time Span: 1896 - 1915**

Massive waves of immigration, a headlong economic boom with the growth of prairie agriculture and urban industry transform Canada between 1896 and 1915. Those who shape the new society include peasants from Eastern Europe in search of free land, socialists who try to mobilize an emerging urban working class and campaigners for temperance and women's suffrage. The dizzying pace of

change also brings ethnic intolerance and racism, particularly against Asian immigrants. As well, growing tensions over Canada's role in the British Empire help put an end to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reign in 1911. When World War I breaks out, a burst of enthusiasm in English Canada and resistance in French Canada foreshadows domestic conflict as wartime pressures grow.

**Canadian History  
1915 –Present**

<b>KEY TERMS</b>			
Battle of Courcelette, Somme	Passchendaele	Battles of Ypres,	Vimy Ridge
William Aberhart	John Diefenbaker	Winnipeg revolts	Regina Riot
Dieppe	Newfoundland	Maurice Duplessis	Repatriation
Mitchell Hepburn	Smallwood	Tommy Douglas	Expo '67
October Crisis	Meech Lake	Quebec referendum	Pierre Trudeau
Brian Mulroney	Kim Cambell	NAFTA	Jean Chrétien

**Ordeal by Fire**

**Time Span: 1915 - 1929**

Canada's heavy military role in World War I (60,000 dead in a population of 8 million) transforms its society, its politics and its place in the world. The horror, bravery and sacrifice of trench warfare are evoked in Canada's great battles: Ypres, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Courcelette and Passchendaele. The domestic consequences of Canada's war effort are also wrenching – the

conscription crisis of 1917 marks a low point in English-French relations. After the war ends, labor revolts in Winnipeg and across the country raise fears of a Bolshevik insurrection. The return to stability in the mid-1920s lasts only briefly as the crash of 1929 plunges the country into economic chaos.

### **Hard Times**

Canada's economy collapses during the 1930s, creating a prolonged political and social crisis. In the context of the Dust Bowl, the relief camps and the Regina Riot, political leaders such as William Aberhart, Maurice Duplessis and Mitchell Hepburn capture national

### **The Crucible**

Canada comes of age in the anguish of World War II with soldiers on the beaches at Dieppe and women in the industrial work force back home. The country's military role and the domestic

### **Comfort and Fear**

The end of World War II signals the end of 15 years of social, political and economic upheaval. The post-war baby boom and government economic and social policies give rise to unprecedented prosperity and growth for Canadian communities. Television becomes a powerful new tool with social and political consequences. In the midst of plenty, growing fears of the Cold War

### **Years of Hope and Anger**

The 1960s and '70s are an era of ferment on every level: politics, culture and personal life. Quebec's Quiet Revolution and youth movements across North America challenge the status quo. Events that bring the country together include the introduction of a new flag, and the success of Expo '67 that placed Canada in the world's spotlight. Other incidents like the 1970

### **In an Uncertain World**

The world order and economic boom that had taken shape after World War II starts to unravel, and a new era of uncertainty begins. Free trade, globalization, and regionalism converge with the rise of feminism, aboriginal claims, growing multiculturalism and the

### **Time Span: 1929 - 1940**

attention. A menacing international climate sees the rise of fascism and mounting likelihood of another world war. When war does arrive, Canada finds itself fighting virtually alone at Britain's side.

### **Time Span: 1940 - 1946**

social and political consequences of the war are traced through poignant stories of Canadians on both sides of the Atlantic.

### **Time Span: 1946 - 1964**

and nuclear conflict create an unsettled atmosphere. Political leaders, including Diefenbaker, Smallwood and Duplessis, create excitement and controversy. Saskatchewan's premier Tommy Douglas begins the fight for Medicare while Canada finds itself absorbed in the American military, economic and cultural orbit.

### **Time Span: 1964 - 1976**

October Crisis cause violent upheaval as the voices for Quebec sovereignty increase. Additionally, an energy shortage pits east against west. Charismatic law professor Pierre Elliott Trudeau is elected Liberal leader, then Prime Minister. Trudeaumania changes the face of Canadian politics during his two terms, 1968-79 and 1980-84.

### **Time Span: 1976 - Present**

explosion of computer technology. Canada's economic, social and political environment is affected. Canada's new Charter begins to have an impact. Debate around Canadian unity intensifies with the failed Quebec referendums for sovereignty of 1980

and 1995, repatriation of the Constitution and the Meech Lake Accord, which provided Quebec with the status of a “distinct society” and the right to preserve and promote that status. In

1992, Canada reached an agreement with the United States and Mexico on the NAFTA Treaty that would establish a free-trade zone of some 364 million people.

## NATIONAL SYMBOLS

### **Canadian Flag**

The Canadian National Flag was adopted by the Canadian Parliament on October 22, 1964 and was proclaimed into law by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (the Queen of Canada) on February 15, 1965. The Canadian Flag (better known as The Maple Leaf Flag) has red sidebars containing a white square in the center with a single, red, eleven-point maple leaf centered in the square. The red and white colors were taken from the Union Jack flag of Great Britain.

### **Canadian Red Ensign**

The Canadian Red Ensign was Canada’s national flag from the time of Confederation until 1965. This flag uses the British Union Jack on a field of red with a Canadian shield.

### **The Royal Union Flag**

The Royal Union flag, better known as the “Union Jack,” dates back to the first British settlement in Nova Scotia in 1621. This flag was the national symbol from 1904 until 1965 and was flown

during World War I. The Union Jack is still flown as the national flag of the United Kingdom, and as a symbol of membership in the Commonwealth.

### **The Beaver**

The official emblem of Canada is the beaver. This animal almost became extinct due to heavy fur trading during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Silk hats in Europe eliminated much of the need for beaver pelts.

### **The Maple Leaf**

As early as 1700, the maple leaf served as a Canadian symbol. In 1848, the Toronto literary annual, *The Maple Leaf*, referred to it as the chosen emblem of Canada. The maple leaf today appears on the penny. Between 1876 and 1901, it appeared on all Canadian coins. The modern one-cent piece has two maple leaves on a common twig, a design that has gone almost unchanged since 1937.

## GEOGRAPHY

Canada, the second largest country in the world, is located in the northern half of North America. It has an area of 3,849,675 square miles, with over 151,480 miles of coastline, and boasts more lakes and inland waters than any other country. The country is made up of

10 provinces and three territories. The provinces, east to west, are Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The territories are the

Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut. The land includes mountains, plateaus, treeless plains, islands, farmland and frozen tundra. Part of Canada lies within the Arctic Circle.

Canada's chief rivers include the Columbia, North Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and the country is bordered on the southeast by four of the Great Lakes: Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. Canada's geography includes rainforests, prairie grasslands, deciduous forests, tundra and wetlands.

Topographically the country is divided into five regions: The Atlantic Provinces, The Canadian Shield, The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands, The Interior Plains and The Cordillera Region. Within these five regions, we find a variety of landforms ranging from mountains and plateaus in the west and treeless plains in the interior, to rugged coasts in the east. A vast nation with a wide variety of climates and ecological systems, Canada is also a nation of islands; the largest two are Vancouver to the west and Newfoundland to the east.

## CLIMATE

Canada's climate is a mixture of cold air, abundant rain and snow, and varied seasons. The west coast and most of the inland valleys have mild winters and mild summers with rainfall occurring throughout the year. The abundant rainfall benefits Canada because it provides a wealth of hydroelectric power resources. Although the rainfall aids in the production of electricity, it also harms the environment. In recent years, the benefits of the rainfall have created acid rain from the pollutants from factories and power plants. As a result, the acid rain has damaged Canadian forests by killing fish.

The seasons vary depending on the location of the region. Canada's climate is arctic in the north and maritime, which is sea-related weather, near the west coast. On the Atlantic coast, the winter temperatures are warmer than those of the interior, but the summer temperatures are much lower than the average temperature. The northern section of Canada is permanently icebound, except for Hudson Bay, which is frozen nine months of the year. More severe winters occur in the Prairie Provinces and farther east.

## PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

### Provinces

Alberta  
British Columbia  
Manitoba  
New Brunswick  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
Nova Scotia  
Ontario  
Prince Edward Island  
Quebec  
Saskatchewan

### Territories

Northwest Territories  
Yukon  
Nunavut

### Alberta: Strong and Free

**Capital:** Edmonton

**Area:** 255,541 square miles

**Population:** Estimated: 2,974,807

Joined the Federation in 1905

Alberta, the fourth largest province, is the most westerly of the Prairie Provinces. Fifty-eight percent of Alberta's land is covered in forests, and some of the world's most spectacular wilderness parks are located within these forests. Two well-known parks are Banff National Park covering almost 7000 square kilometers, and Wood Buffalo National Park, the largest national park in the world. Alberta is home to beaver, fox, muskrat, moose, buffalo and thousands of birds. The Wood Buffalo National Park is the breeding ground for the nearly extinct whooping crane.

### British Columbia: Splendor without Diminishment

**Capital:** Victoria

**Area:** 357,721 square miles

**Population:** 3,907,738

Joined the Federation in 1871

British Columbia is extremely geographically diverse, ranging from

dense rainforests to the country's only desert. It is the westernmost of the provinces (the only province on the Pacific Ocean) and includes Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. Much of British Columbia is rugged and mountainous; 64% is forest. British Columbia is home to moose, elk, black bear, grizzly bear and the mountain goat. The Columbia River, one of North America's largest, begins in British Columbia.

### Manitoba: Glorious & Free

**Capital:** Winnipeg

**Area:** 250,947 square miles

**Population:** 1,119,583

Joined the Federation in 1870

Manitoba, the "keystone province" lies at the geographic center of Canada. It has 600 kilometers of saltwater coastline along the shore of the Hudson Bay. Forests cover 40% of the land in the central part of the province. Manitoba has thousands of lakes including Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis and Manitoba. It and is home to caribou, moose, deer and elk. The world's largest denning area for polar bears lies south of Churchill in Manitoba.

### **New Brunswick: Hope Was Restored**

**Capital:** Fredericton

**Area:** 27,551 square miles

**Population:** 729,498

Joined the Federation in 1867

New Brunswick, one of Canada's Atlantic Provinces, is the largest of the Maritime Provinces. It has many rivers, and 83% of the land is covered in coniferous forest. New Brunswick is the home of two large national parks, Kouchibouguac National Park and Fundy National Park. Fundy National Park is a wilderness sanctuary for moose, white-tailed deer, bear, bobcat and other smaller animals like mink and beaver.

### **Newfoundland and Labrador: Seek Ye First the Kingdom of Good**

**Capital:** St. John's Wood

**Area:** 143,052 square miles

**Population:** 512,930

Joined the Federation in 1949

Newfoundland and Labrador, the seventh largest province, is in the most eastern area of Canada. It is made up of 2 parts, the mainland (Labrador) and the island (Newfoundland), and is very rugged land with about 1/3 covered in coniferous forest. Newfoundland and Labrador have fewer animals than other parts of Canada, but still boast the moose, caribou, otter and muskrat. It provides spawning grounds for the Atlantic salmon, and whales are often seen off the coast. This province has many parks and is a well-known bird sanctuary and rookery for Atlantic seabirds.

### **Nova Scotia: One Defends and the Other Conquers**

**Capital:** Halifax

**Area:** 20,432 square miles

**Population:** 908,007

Joined the Federation in 1867

Nova Scotia, the second smallest province is called Canada's "ocean playground" because the Bay of Fundy, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic Ocean surround it. The peninsula is about 75% forested with an abundance of evergreens and maple trees. Small animals like the woodchuck, lynx and weasel inhabit Nova Scotia and its streams are full of trout and salmon. Nova Scotia's salmon is considered by many to be the best in the world.

### **Ontario: Loyal She Began, Loyal She Remains**

**Capital:** Toronto

**Area:** 350,185 square miles

**Population:** 11,410,046

Joined the Federation in 1867

Ontario, second largest of the provinces, stretches to touch the Great Lakes in the south, and the Hudson Bay in the north. It is in Ontario that we find the famous Horseshoe Falls of Niagara Falls, The St. Lawrence Seaway and over 250,000 lakes. Ontario is home to several wilderness parks, conservation areas, and national parks. About 54% of the land is forested with various hardwoods.

### **Prince Edward Island: The Small Under the Protection of the Great**

**Capital:** Charlottetown

**Area:** 2195 square miles

**Population:** 135, 294

Joined the Federation in 1873

Prince Edward Island, Canada's smallest province, was long ago called "Abegweit", which means "cradled on the waves". It has no extensive forests, but small woodlots, high dunes, sandstone cliffs and wide beaches. Wildlife on Prince Edward Island consists mainly of birds: geese, ducks, pheasant and the Great Blue Heron, which is the wildlife symbol of the Prince Edward Island National Park.

### **Quebec: I Remember**

**Capital:** Quebec

**Area:** 542,228 square miles

**Population:** 7,237,479

Joined the Federation in 1867

Quebec is the largest of the provinces stretching almost to the Arctic Circle in the north. Due to its size, Quebec incorporates four different environmental zones: tundra, boreal forest, temperate forest and tundra. Quebec has more than 1000 rivers of which the St. Lawrence is the greatest and best known. The polar bear and snowy owl inhabit the northern parts of Quebec.

### **Saskatchewan: From Many Peoples Strength**

**Capital:** Regina

**Area:** 251,366 square miles

**Population:** 978,933(2001)

Joined the Federation in 1905

Saskatchewan, fifth in size among the provinces, is one of the Prairie Provinces. It is named after the Saskatchewan River whose name is derived from the Cree term for "swiftly flowing." Saskatchewan is a

combination of forests and plains, and is home to antelope, badger, coyote and timber wolf. Prince Albert National Park is in the northern part of the province, and is a visiting spot for thousands of birds, including the bald eagle.

### **Northwest Territory**

**Capital:** Yellowknife

**Area:** 519,734 square miles

**Population:** 37,360

Joined the Federation in 1870

Northwest Territories covers over 1/3 of Canada with its wilderness land of glaciers, tundra and lakes. Its temperature varies from arctic to subarctic, which allows for a variety of plants and animals. Herds of caribou travel the tundra of the arctic regions. Canada's mightiest river, the Mackenzie River, which is 2,635 miles long, is in the Northwest Territories. The aurora borealis is visible in this territory, because of its extreme northern location.

### **Nunavut**

**Capital:** Iqaluit

**Area:** 808,185 square miles

**Population:** 26,745

Joined the Federation in 1999

Nunavut, the newest territory, has very little vegetation because of its cold climate and permafrost (permanently frozen ground). Part of Nunavut lies beyond the Arctic Circle resulting in long nights in the winter and long days in the summer. The magnetic North Pole is located in the territory of Nunavut. Sea mammals that make their home in Nunavut include seals, narwhals, walrus and whales.

## **Yukon Territory**

**Capital:** Whitehorse

**Area** 86,272 square miles

**Population:** 28,6744

Joined the Federation in 1898

Yukon, called "Land of the Midnight Sun", has 20 hours or more of daylight during the summer but in winter days

becomes long and dark. In the northern part of the Yukon Territory the land is tundra and in the south, it is 57% forest. The tallest mountain in Canada is Yukon's Mt. Logan. Timber wolves, mountain sheep, moose and caribou roam the land of the Yukon.

## SIGHTS TO SEE

**\*Alberta** – The magnificent Rockies make Alberta a year round attraction.

**\*British Columbia** – Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke, four of Canada's National Parks, are located in British Columbia; this area is famous for beautiful summer vacations and popular facilities for winter activities.

**\*New Brunswick** – Landforms in New Brunswick include forests, coastal trails and roads, warm water beaches, cliff and rock formations and other attractions for travelers.

**\*Newfoundland** –The capital, St. John's, is North America's oldest city. It is visited by sport fishermen trying to catch the giant bluefin tuna and the Atlantic salmon, and has many national and provincial parks.

**\*Ontario** – Ontario is the home of one of the most famous tourist attractions in the world, Niagara Falls; it is a unique combination of nature and man-made creations combined.

**\*Nova Scotia** – This province is close to the sea and contains a variety of wild

beauty on various countrysides, ranging from the highlands of Cape Breton to the warm beaches of Northumberland Strait.

**\*Prince Edward Island** – This beautiful island consists of wide sandy, unspoiled beaches along with quiet backcountry lanes and peaceful emerald green fields; this island is Canada's smallest province but has the highest population concentration.

**\*Quebec** – An old-world city atmosphere makes Quebec City the heart of French Canada. To the south, Perce Rock is a famous landmark, and home to numerous seabirds.

**\* Saskatchewan** – Regina, the capital, is a thriving cultural scene and the center of commerce and finance.

**\*Manitoba** – Winnipeg is the center of the vast width of Canada and is a very pleasant surprise for visitors because there is an amazing range of interesting sights, attractions and leisure and cultural activities.

## GOVERNMENT

*Perhaps, then, Canada is not so much a country as magnificent raw material for a country;  
and perhaps the question is not "Who are we?" but "What are we going to make of ourselves?"*  
– Alden Nowlan, 1971.

### **How is Canada governed?**

Three important elements are involved in how Canadians govern themselves: a constitutional monarchy, a federation, and a parliamentary democracy.

Constitutional monarchy means that executive authority is vested in the Crown and exercised on the advice of the Prime Minister or Premier and his or her Cabinet. The Crown is personified by Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, and is represented in Canada by the Governor General. No federal legislation becomes law without Royal Assent given by the Governor General.

Federation – Canada's 10 provinces and three territories make a federation that is distinguished by a distribution of powers between the federal Parliament and the legislatures of the provinces. The British North America Act, 1867, set out the distribution of powers between the federal and provincial levels of government, decided the makeup and powers of the two houses of the Parliament, and provided for the status of the English and French languages.

Parliamentary Democracy – Parliament is made up of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Members of Parliament are chosen in federal elections that usually take place every three to four years.

The federal government includes the **Prime Minister** and **Cabinet**.

Government members are members of Parliament. The Parliament buildings are located in Ottawa. Different federal departments implement the laws passed in Parliament.

### **How is Parliament chosen?**

Parliament consists of the **House of Commons**, the **Senate** and the **Governor General**. The House of Commons is the national legislature elected by Canadian citizens. It is made up of 301 members. Members of Parliament are usually associated with a political party, although some members do sit independently.

The Senate is the Upper House of Parliament. The Senators (up to 104) are appointed by the Governor General upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister. In addition to its consideration of parliamentary legislation, the Senate is also asked to investigate important economic and social issues. With specific exceptions, the House of Commons, the Senate and the Governor-General must approve all parliamentary legislation before it can become law. The government introduces most parliamentary legislation.

### **How is the federal government formed?**

By convention, the political party with the most elected members in the House of Commons takes the leading role in forming the government. If it has a majority of seats (151), then it automatically forms a majority government. If it has fewer than 151 seats, the leading party will seek the cooperation of other parties. The leader of this party becomes the **Prime Minister** who heads the government. The party with the second highest number of seats usually becomes the **Official Opposition**, with its leader becoming the Leader of the Opposition. Five parties are currently represented in Canada's Parliament.

The Prime Minister chooses a Cabinet from members of the leading party in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister and Cabinet must maintain the confidence of the House of Commons, a practice known as "**responsible government.**" Each member of the Cabinet is responsible for the management of certain aspects of the federal government. Most Cabinet members oversee the operations of one or more federal departments or agencies. The most senior officials in departments are called **Deputy Ministers**. They are not elected and are generally career public servants, directly responsible to the Cabinet Minister.

### **How are the provincial and territorial governments formed?**

According to the practice of their federal counterparts, each provincial government is drawn from the elected members of the provincial assembly. The provincial leader, however, is called the Premier.

The provincial legislatures do not have a Senate. In order for provincial legislation to become law, it needs approval of the provincial assembly and the Queen's provincial representative, the Lieutenant Governor.

### **What are Territorial Governments?**

The territories are not sovereign units. Their powers are delegated by Parliament, and thus they are subordinate bodies. The territories also have elected assemblies that follow many of the same practices as the provincial and federal governments.

### **What are Local Governments?**

Local governments are elected regularly to manage municipalities, cities, towns and regions. Local governments do not have constitutional powers but rather have functions delegated to them by other levels of government. Mayors, councilors and school board officials are elected to their positions directly. Usually, they do not formally represent political parties.

### **What are the responsibilities of the levels of government in Canada?**

In accordance largely with the **Constitution Act of 1867**, the **federal government** handles such matters as:

- **defense**
- **criminal law**
- **banking**
- **postal system**
- **foreign relations**

The federal government is also involved in many other areas including transportation, communication, immigration, health and environmental matters.

**Provincial governments** are constitutionally responsible for such matters as:

- **education**
- **civil justice**
- **property**
- **municipal institutions**

In practice, the provinces share responsibility with the federal governments for such matters as agriculture, health services, immigration, social assistance and transportation.

**Local governments** are responsible for services within a city or region including:

- **local public transportation**
- **police and fire protection**
- **recreation**
- **schools**
- **water and sewage services**

#### **How and when are elections held?**

By law, federal and provincial elections must be held at least every five years, although they can be called earlier. If a minority government has a bill defeated in the House of Commons, an election must take place. In all cases, the decision to call an election is taken by the Prime Minister. **All voting is by secret ballot.** At the local levels of government, elections are usually held every two or three years.

#### **Who can vote?**

You must be a **Canadian citizen and at least 18 years old** to vote in a federal election. The age and citizenship requirements may vary for provincial or municipal elections.

#### **How is law enforced?**

All individuals and organizations in Canada, including Parliament, are bound by the **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms**. The laws of Parliament also bind all individuals and organizations. The **Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)**, maintained by the federal government, is Canada's national police force. The RCMP enforces many federal statutes with particular emphasis on criminal and narcotic laws.

#### **How is the Canadian legal system constituted?**

Canada is a young country but has a legal system rich in tradition. Common law, which is used in all provinces except Quebec, is based on principles that were developed in medieval England. The principles of Quebec's civil law date back to the Roman Empire and reflect many of the precepts of French law.

#### **What is Canada's Constitution?**

Canada's Constitution is the supreme law of the country, and it establishes the framework for the system of law and justice. It sets out the basic rights of individuals in Canada and defines the nature and powers of the federal and provincial governments.

#### **What is the Supreme Court of Canada?**

The Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court in the land. It interprets constitutional matters and defines the limit of federal and provincial powers. Supreme Court decisions are always final. There are nine Supreme Court justices, three of whom are always from the province of Quebec.

### **What is the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?**

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is part of the Constitution Act, 1982. It enshrines the basic rights and liberties of each person in Canada, which must be respected by all governments. The Charter protects rights and liberties in the following areas: fundamental freedoms (religion, expression, peaceful assembly), democratic rights, mobility rights, official language rights, equality rights, legal rights and minority language education rights.

### **What is official bilingualism?**

Official bilingualism allows all Canadians to communicate with the federal government, especially the courts and Parliament, in either English or French.

### **How do Canadians view government?**

Canadians are proud of their democracy and see government as a body responsible to them. Canadians value principles of fair and equal access and the open exchange of ideas. Bribery and corruption at any level of government is not tolerated. The majority of Canadians vote regularly in government elections and see voting as a responsibility in a democratic society.

## **ECONOMY**

*The 20th century may not have belonged to Canada, but it is hard to think of a nation that approaches the 21st with brighter prospects.*

*UN or no UN, this is quite simply the best nation on Earth.*

– "Canada's Century" [Editorial], *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto),  
January 3, 2000

Canada has an affluent, high-tech industrial society with a capitalist economic system. Businesses are privately owned and are able to make decisions independently with regard to supply and demand. Canada has an enormous resource base that has led to one of the highest standards of living since 1945. Since that time, manufacturing, mining and service sectors have changed the nation from a rural to a primarily industrial and urban economy. Two areas still remain a concern for the economy. One problem is the constitutional impasse between English and French speaking areas that causes the possibility of a split in the federation. This uncertainty has led to a lack of business confidence. The other

problem is the flow of professional persons out of Canada to the United States in order to earn higher wages and pay lower taxes. Since the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), there has been an improvement in many areas of the Canadian economy. It has led to firms becoming more competitive to help maintain exports. It has also led to a large increase in trade and economic integration with the US. Canada follows the lead of the U.S. economically. If the US economy rises or declines, so too does Canada's.

**WORK:** Over 15,000,000 people are employed in Canada: 75% are employed in the service industry, 16% in manufacturing, 5% in construction, 3%

in agriculture and 1% other. In 2001, 7.2 % of the total workforce was officially unemployed. **The GDP per capita (1997 CAD\$) was 33,059 in 2001.**  
????

**POVERTY:** Approximately 12 % of the Canadian population live below the poverty line.

**CANADA'S EXPORTS:** newsprint, wood pulp, timber, crude petroleum, machinery, natural gas, aluminum, motor vehicles and parts, telecommunications equipment

**CANADA'S IMPORTS:** crude oil, chemicals, motor vehicles and parts, durable consumer goods, electronic computers, telecommunications equipment and parts

**MANUFACTURING:** Canada has more people employed in manufacturing than in agriculture, mining, forestry and fishing combined. Manufactured goods are sold all over the world. Leading manufacturers of Canada include food and fish processing, clothing, automobiles, iron and steel, wood and paper products, petroleum refining and natural gas.

## NAFTA

In January 1994, NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) was launched. This formed the world's largest free trade area including Canada, the United States and Mexico. The goal of NAFTA was to increase trade and investment among these countries. NAFTA has a schedule for tariff elimination and reduction of non-tariff barriers. It also includes provisions on the conduct of business in the free trade area. Some of the provisions are disciplines on the regulation of investment, services, competition and the temporary entry of businesspersons. At this time, nearly all trade between Canada and the United States is tariff-free with the exception of some tariffs on products in Canada's supply-managed sectors. These sectors include dairy and poultry in Canada. By 2003, virtually all tariffs between Canada and Mexico should be eliminated.

Since 1994, Canada has seen a healthy growth in its economy, including the creation of close to 2.1 million jobs. This is a 16% increase over the pre-NAFTA employment levels. Improving access to NAFTA markets and the creation of clear rules on trade and investment has increased investment in Canada by foreign and domestic investors. Direct investment by Canada in the NAFTA countries has also increased greatly. Despite its success, many Canadians remain opposed to the agreement due, in part, because Canadian workers have had to adapt to more flexible U.S. working practices. Also, many fear that jobs will be lost to Mexico. In spite of this, many industries have benefited from NAFTA including grains, oilseeds, textiles, gas and engineering services.

## NATIONAL TRANCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

On October 24, 1903 the Canadian National Transcontinental Railway Act was passed. The main line from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean had been completed in November, 1885 and the transcontinental railway system expanded into Western Canada. The railway formed an expanse of 14,000 miles (22,500 km) of main track known as the Canadian Pacific Railway (headquartered in Calgary, Alberta). The railway system extended from Montreal, Quebec, to Vancouver, British Columbia, and is still in operation today transporting products and people.

The Canrailpass is the service offered to tourists to travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Once in Vancouver a traveler can board a ferry to Vancouver Island and board the Victoria-Courtenay train. In Vancouver, cruise ships and inland roads access Alaska. In addition, the United States Railway system, Amtrak, will take travelers into the Continental United States.

## THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, better known as the Canadian Mounties, have become one of the most famous police forces in the world. Although there were only about 150 Mounties in the 1870s, the organization has become a symbol of strength and fairness worldwide. The Mounties originated in the Northwest Territory to enforce the law and protect settlers from bands of

criminals. The Mounted police also worked with the First Nations peoples supervising treaties and helping to establish friendly relations between the federal government and the First Nations. The red-coated Mounties rarely fired a shot, preferring intellectual-based remedies and justice. Today there are over 4,000 Mounties.

## PEOPLE AND CULTURE

*To live in Canada, to live as a Canadian,  
is to experience multiple loyalties  
and in some measure to inhabit different spheres of identity.*  
--David Cameron, 1996.

## NATIVE PEOPLE

**The Inuit**  
The Inuit are the Arctic people of Canada. The name Inuit means "people." The word "Eskimo" means "eater of raw meat," and was given to them by their neighbors. The Inuit did eat raw or frozen meat, primarily

**because they had no way – or no fast way – to cook their food.**

The Inuit, a nomadic people living in small family groups, crossed the Bering Strait and settled first along the coast of Alaska. They were the last native groups to come to North America. They

developed a unique culture in the most extreme climates in the northern territories of Canada and Greenland. These nomadic **tribes** had no written laws but governed themselves by code of conduct handed down by their ancestors. The families owned no land, and each struggled to survive and live peacefully within the group. Personal property consisted of tools, dogs, clothes, good luck charms and toys for children.

The Inuit often moved daily in search of food and shelter. Because they lived in the coldest, ice-covered land, farming was not possible and hunting and fishing became crucial to their survival. Animals were important to the Inuit, not only as a food source but also as material for making clothing, tents, sleds, boots and tools. Sealskins were often used to line the walls of their homes for insulation, and seal oil was used for light and heat. Most Inuit lived near the water where the temperature was warmer and the waters provided their food. They hunted walruses, polar bears, seals, whales and fish. Labor was strictly divided among the members of the group living together. The men were hunters and builders who made homes, boats, sleds, weapons and snowshoes. The women sewed the clothes, cared for the children and prepared the food.

In the winter, the Inuit lived in snow houses and huts made of sod. The snow houses were made of hard-packed blocks of snow. Soapstone was carved into lamps to give light and heat in the igloo. Two men working very quickly could build an igloo in two hours. They traveled over the snow and ice on dogsleds in search of food. Sometimes

when hunting was plentiful in an area, several families would come together and join their igloos with tunnels so they could visit with each other without going into the bitter cold. Domes could be added to an igloo to provide separate sleeping, working and storage spaces. **In other areas, however, some groups of Inuit did not live in igloos. They lived in sod houses and quarmangs. The quarmangs and the sod houses were dug out of the side of a hill. The roofs of the quarmangs were constructed by layering animal skins and brush. The walls of the sod houses were lined with stones and rocks. The roof was made of animal skins stretched over whalebone or wooden poles. Both homes were built partly underground and trapped heat in the same way the igloos did.**

In the summer, the Inuit lived in tents, or quarmangs, made by sewing animal skins together and stretching them across a frame constructed of wooden poles, animal bones or straightened antlers. The skins were held in place on the ground by stones. The family slept in the back of the tents, and fires were made outside. There were two common types of tents. One called a teepee was circular and needed only one pole in the center for support. The second type was a tent rectangular in shape and supported by two sets of poles placed some distance from each other and crossed at the top. The top pole was covered with animal skins and held in place on the ground by stones.

Clothing was made from many different animal skins. Since caribou skins were warm and lightweight, they were considered the best skins for making clothes. Sealskins were generally used

to make boots because they were the most waterproof. The native women made gloves with two thumbs. When one thumb got wet, the glove was turned around and the second thumb was used. The women would prepare the skins for sewing by washing them with snow and ice. After the skins were dry, the women would chew the skins to soften them for sewing. Needles for sewing were made of hand-carved ivory and the thread was made from animal sinew. The native people wore two layers of clothing in the harsh winter months. The inside layer of animal skin was worn with the fur turned toward the body. The outside layer was worn with the fur turned to the outside of their bodies. The basic costume for men, women and children consisted of coats, pants, stockings and shoes or boots.

The Inuit were excellent artisans, and they decorated their tools, buildings, weapons and poles with carvings. They carved from ivory, soapstone, antlers and wood. Since nights were often long, the Inuit spent many hours practicing their art of carving, expressing their own sense of life in their work. The Inuit people used their art of carving to produce totem poles depicting heads of animals and birds. The totem poles were carved out of an almost perfect cedar tree. The Inuit thought the animal and bird heads represented the spirit of real animals that had helped their people. The totem poles were a way the people expressed thanks to the spirits. When a totem pole began to rot, it was not burned but left in the forest to decompose and return to the soil.

The Inuit had no written language. They enjoyed singing, dancing and telling stories. Their traditions and beliefs were

kept alive by word of mouth. Today most Inuit live in the same area where their ancestors lived. The Inuit life is similar to and very different from the life of the past. While many of them still depend on hunting and fishing for their way of life, some of these native people have given up the sod houses, igloos and teepees for the low-rent wooden houses provided by the government. Many homes have electricity, televisions and telephones. The government was able to help improve the lives of these native people when great sums of money were paid in taxes by large businesses for the oil they took from the ocean waters. Hospitals, schools, stores, and markets provide conveniences and meet many of the native people's needs. Electricity has replaced the soapstone lamps. Airplanes, railways, snowmobiles, and motorboats have replaced dogsleds and kayaks. Many of the animals native people hunted for food and clothing are now endangered.

It was estimated by statistics in 1996, that there were approximately 800,000 people of native origin in Canada. This number makes up about 3% of the country's population. This number is made up of approximately 554,000 **North American Indian**, 210,000 Métis, and 41,000 Inuit. Some native people associations think these numbers are too low. Almost all of the Inuit live in isolated areas and many Métis live in cities. Some Inuit and Métis have their own settlements. Many native people live on Indian reserves that are still situated in remote areas. In addition, a census was not taken on all reserves and settlements. Since about two-thirds of Canada's native people live in isolated and rural areas or on Indian

reserves, census numbers of native people may not be accurate.

Missionaries established the first schools for native children. It was difficult for the quality of education to be the same as that of non-native children. It was necessary for some children to have to leave their families to attend these schools. They were cut-off from native language and culture. As a result, they the skills of their families and were unable to live off the land. In 1980, the government attempted to increase the quality of education for native children. An attempt has been made to increase the number of native teachers. Some schools teach in the native language and stress the native culture. Many native groups have established schools in their communities. As a result of the First Nations controlling the education of their children, attendance in schools has increased and the dropout rate has decreased.

Even though the government has given attention to the education of the native people, some of them are still caught between two worlds. Native people may likely have difficulty in getting a job off the reserve. Few native people have the education and training to qualify for employment in the cities. If they haven't been taught the necessary skills of the lifestyle in which they were born, they are unable to return to fishing and hunting to provide a living. Since many native people live in remote areas, they must leave home to go to work in the cities. They leave their families and often suffer discriminations. Many cities now have educational, social and cultural support centers to aid native people to integrate into city life. The number of unemployed native people is

several times that of the population as a whole. The percentage of native people on welfare is higher than other group in Canada, and the average income of native people is lower than any other group. However, many young adult native people are now learning skills that can be used in jobs working for the government. Each year hundreds of native people graduate from colleges and universities. These graduates gain employment as professionals, teachers and government personnel. The education and employment opportunities now provided for the native people appear to be brighter than those opportunities of the past.

### **Kwakiutls**

The Kwakiutls lived in the Vancouver Island area of British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest corner of Washington. They were a proud people with a complex society. Every family had a specific rank and worked hard to increase its status and honor.

When the Kwakiutl first came to North America they hunted in the forest and ate whatever vegetation they could find. As the ice melted, fish and shellfish became plentiful. This allowed them to develop their religion, magic, art, and ceremonies.

The mild climate and heavy rainfall created large trees and thick underbrush. The trees would serve as homes and totem poles and the thick underbrush sent the Kwakiutls to the sea for most of their food. Salmon was their main source of food, and they fished in the summer and dried enough salmon to last through the winter. The Kwakiutls believed that all of nature worked together. They thought the

salmon swam upstream just to feed them and they returned the bones to the water so the fish would get new bodies and return next year. The Kwakiutls also caught and used the eulachon (OO-laken). The eulachon's bodies were very fatty and the Natives used the fat like a candle. In addition to fish, the Kwakiutls hunted seals, porpoises, squid and many other kinds of seafood. Other foods the Natives hunted were deer, elk, bears, minks and beavers. They also ate the fruits they found in the forest.

The forest also gave the Kwakiutls their homes, canoes, furniture, dishes and toys. Cedar was the wood of choice because the soft inner bark could be used to make rope, clothing, blankets and mats. They believed the cedar was also a gift from nature and they were careful not to pull too much bark from the tree. They would sing to the cedar to thank it for providing so many supplies to meet their needs. Cedar was also the favorite wood for their homes. They build long houses up to 100 feet long and the walls and roof were made from thin boards. Three or four related families could share a long house. Each family had a cooking fire in one corner of the house and a plank or mat wall separated each family's living area. The houses were built close together and faced the sea.

A cedar pole, known as a totem pole, was erected outside the house. The totem pole showed the status of the family. The poles were carved and painted with images of humans, animals and supernatural beings or spirits to which the family was spiritually connected. There would be a ceremony to raise the pole. The head of the family, called the speechmaker, would tell

stories about the family. The Kwakiutls believed the totem poles linked humans to the spirit world. They would pray to the spirit through the totem and sometimes left food by the totem as an offering. In addition to the totem that showed the family history, there was the memorial pole built in honor of a chief who had died. These poles had only a few carved figures that represented the life of the chief. Interior house totems were the most common. They were carved from the large timbers that supported the roof and were decorated with symbols.

Because they lived on the coast, the canoe was very important to the Kwakiutl way of life. The canoes were made of many shapes and sizes. A canoe could be made from a single cedar log. After cutting the log in half, the canoe maker would char the inside with hot rocks and then hollow out more of the inside with a chisel. He would then fill the inside with hot water and bend it into shape. After it was sanded smooth, it was covered with dogfish oil to make it waterproof. The canoe was then painted and decorated. The canoe carver would pray and sing sacred songs as he worked and the canoe was thought to be alive and have a soul.

The women wove baskets and blankets out of soften strips of cedar bark. They used baskets to carry and store food. The basket was woven so tightly they were waterproof. In addition to holding food, these baskets could be used as rain hats.

Weddings and births were special celebrations for the Kwakiutls. The celebrations were full of dancing, storytelling and feasting. When they told

stories about family and nature, they used carved masks, puppets and rattles. The potlatch was an important ceremony. Until 1800, the potlatch was a small ceremony attended by only a few people. They would exchange a few blankets. After the 1800s, the potlatch became a large event during which chiefs gave away thousands of dollars worth of goods to show their wealth.

The first Europeans to meet the Kwakiutls were fur traders. Traders affected the Kwakiutls' lives in many ways. Sailors taught the Natives about Christianity and encouraged them to accept Christian ways. They also taught them to gamble and introduced liquor to the people. At this time, fur was in great demand in Europe, and most of the beavers and other animals in Europe had been killed to meet this demand. In 1792, the crew of an English ship commanded by George Vancouver was the first known group of Europeans to visit the village. The ship's doctor described the Kwakiutls as slender and of medium height with flat faces, small eyes and poor teeth. Their faces had red and black designs on them, and their noses and ears were pierced with copper and shell ornaments.

The Kwakiutls traded furs for many different European goods, such as iron, copper, cloth, tools, flour, rice, tea and sugar. When a trading ship arrived, canoes greeted it. A leader would dance on a platform and sprinkled red ocher (a clay high in iron ore) on the water. This showed the Kwakiutls came in peace.

By 1821, the British- owned Hudson Bay Company had a monopoly of trading in the area and the Natives no longer got British goods at fair prices. They had to

accept what the company offered. However, the fur trade began to change when the population of sea otters dropped so low that the Natives had to find new ways of getting furs. Fighting began to break out among tribes over furs.

The Kwakiutl way of life was forever changed by the arrival of the Europeans. Many moved away from their traditional fishing villages and soon settlers wanted their ancestral lands. The worst problem the Natives faced was the new diseases the Europeans brought with them. The Natives had no defense for smallpox, measles or scarlet fever. Soon many Natives died from the diseases. After gold was discovered in the mid-1850s, thousands of miners flooded into the region. Conflicts arose, fighting broke out, and some settlers poisoned salmon streams with mercury. Treaties were signed but not kept. In 1865, a law was passed making it illegal for a Native family in British Columbia to own more than 10 acres. A white settler could own 640 acres. The government passed a series of laws aimed at taking away the Native rights. The Indian Act of 1876 made it a crime to take part in most Native social and religious practices. By 1920 pollution and over fishing caused a drop in the salmon population, and many Natives lost their jobs in the canneries. Large fishing fleets caught most of the salmon, and few Kwakiutls could afford these boats. The Indian Act of 1951 gave the Natives the right to vote but only if they moved off the reserve and removed their names from the official list of Kwakiutl Indians.

Today Kwakiutl children are learning the traditional ways. Artists are thriving, and

Kwakiutl art is sold around the world. They are proud of their heritage and more and more people are learning to admire the unique society created by the Natives of the Northwest Coast.

Other tribes living in the Northwest include the Haida (hy'duh), Tlingit, Tsimshian and Nootka. The Natives in the plateau include the Klikitat, Yakima, Nez Perce, Lillooet and the Shuswap. The Plains Natives include the

Blackfeet, Gros Ventre and the Assiniboin. The Hidatsa, Yankton and Santee live on the prairies. In the Northeast are the Huron, Algonkian, Micmas and the Beothuk. The Subartic includes the Naskapi, Cree, Sarcee, Beaver, Slave, Yellowknife, hare, Kutchin and the Chipewyan.

## LANGUAGES

As one of the world's largest countries, Canada has a diverse language structure. The official languages of Canada are English and French, and both are taught throughout the country's school systems. Early explorers such as Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain brought the French language to the Canadian shores. It has remained an active language throughout the provinces of Quebec and parts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Eighty percent of the people in these provinces speak French as their primary language. The vocabulary is the same as the

mother tongue of France, but the pronunciation differs slightly because of an Acadian dialect.

In the Yukon Territory, which lies in the northwest corner of Canada and borders Alaska, several languages are still spoken, many derived from the Athapaskan family. Inhabitants along the Yukon's Arctic are actively working to document and enhance their native languages. Many of the dialects are jointly spoken by more than one group of people.

## LITERATURE

Canadian literature exists in numerous languages; dates back to before the arrival of Europeans in North America; was strongly influenced by the traditions of France and England and by the continuing immigration of people from all over the world; and has been shaped by the existence of regional and cultural identities, the vast and often harsh natural environment and the proximity to – and yet distinction from – the United States.

The literature of Canada is written in both English and French. The earliest form of literature is thought to be journals kept by the explorers. Authors prior to the 1900s usually wrote about the Canadian landscape and produced travel and exploration pieces. The search for identity and the complexities of the Canadian mosaic were explored later. Early writers were influenced by their European roots. Later, Canadian authors studied the past and the present of various Canadian societies. Authors now focus on the individuals not just the landscape.

**The Canadian Library Association gives three awards yearly to the best books published in Canada or written by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident. The awards include: CLA Book of the Year for Children, Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon Illustrator's Award and Young Adult Canadian Book Award. These awards are similar to literary awards given in the United States by the American Library Association.**

Some of the Canadian authors we should be familiar with include: Margaret Atwood, Alice Munro, Michael Ondaatje, Farley Mowat, Polly Horvath, Iain Lawrence, Lucy Maud Montgomery, Paulette Bourgeois, Marie-Louise Gay, Anne Hébert, Gilles Vigneault and Robert Munsch.

## VISUAL ARTS

The visual arts of Canada are widely diverse, ranging from pre-historic aboriginal art to present-day, cutting edge artistic expression.

The Inuit **or Eskimos** created the art of the arctic region. Their individual artworks were intensely personal expressions in various media. The Inuit artists created images based on familiar animals such as the walrus, whale, fish and seal as well as mythical creatures like the thunderbird. Masks were created for use in ceremonial rituals. Stone and ivory carvings of animals and narrative engravings on bone or ivory are also included in the Inuit sculptures. Today Inuit artists continue the traditions of their forefathers and the sale of their artwork now provides income as well as expression of cultural heritage. Technology (power tools and lithography) has opened up new means of expressing this ancestry.

Northwest Coast Indians were divided into different regions, and each of these societies created art that identified each clan and displayed their wealth and/or

power. While men worked in wood, stone, horn bone, shell, leather, copper and ivory, the women wove baskets and textiles. The stylized animal representations reflected the animals with which they were most familiar, but they also created some mythical creatures. These artists had no problem using parts of each animal to represent the whole. Often, parts of more than one animal occupied one single body as exhibited in totem poles, which are posts carved with a series of animals stacked upon one another. Each pole was a unique series of animals, which represented a particular clan or family. Early artists only painted the eyes, ears and a few main details, but today the entire totem may be painted in contrasting colors. As wealth and prestige of the clans has grown, the totems have become more elaborate. Today native artists continue the traditions and techniques of their forefathers but strive to reflect that heritage in work that has universal appeal.

Apart from the aboriginal art in Canada, painting and sculpture was largely based on European influence until the twentieth century when a small Toronto-based group of painters, The Group of Seven, developed a style of landscape painting unique to Canada. Their desire was to show the wild beauty of the Canadian landscape in a manner unique to their country. The characteristics of these works are brilliant colors, strong brush strokes and bold shapes. The Group of Seven, made up of artists Franklin Carmichael, J.E.H. MacDonald, Lawren Harris, A.Y. Jackson, Arthur Lismer, Frank Johnston and F.H. Varley, based their works on the powerful landscapes of Canada and the Canadian spirit, thus initiating the first national movement in Canadian art. Emily Carr (1871-1945), a noted Canadian artist, created expressive works and influenced future artists with her intense colors and strong forms. She was influenced by the Group of Seven later in her life to begin painting larger canvases. She included the primal strength found in motifs of Totems of the Northwest Coast Indians. As she developed her painting style in her sixties and seventies, she revealed strongly personal and passionate expression that is still acknowledged today.

An interesting connection between 20th century art and the native art of the

Northwest Coast is found in the development of Public Art. The potlatch is a Native Indian celebration at which gifts are given to every guest. This has influenced the development of public art as gifts to communities funded by public and private sources.

After World War II, non-figurative painting developed. Influenced by the surrealist theories of André Breton, Paul-Emile Borduas formed a group of artists known as the Automatists. These painters created art works directly from the subconscious. Jean-Paul Riopelle is an internationally famous “action painter” that was directly influenced by Borduas’ work.

The middle 20th century saw the development of a group called Painters Eleven that includes the works of Jock Macdonald, Jack Bush and nine other abstract artists. Canadian artists Guido Molinari, Yves Gaucher and Claude Tousignant introduced geometric abstraction.

There are many different elements of contemporary trends in visual arts due to the physical distance between Canadian art centers, the diverse histories, resources, and the responses to social, economic and developmental influences.

## MUSIC

### Native Music

The First Nations people have been living in Canada for thousands of years. Although each nation or tribe has different languages and cultural practices, the music has helped unify

the people. The songs of the native people reflect on every day life of the tribes, and the making of songs is very important to the people. The Inuit poet Orpingalik said, “All my being is song, and I sing as I draw breath.” Every song

had an original owner and those songs belonged to the clan or the individual. Songs could be sold and taught to other people. The human voice was the main instrument although rattles, wooden flutes and an assortment of drum types and sizes – miniature, tambourine-shaped and water drums – were used. Some of these musical instruments have been preserved in museums throughout Canada.

### **Folk Music**

Immigrants brought with them the songs from their native countries, and the folk music of Canada reflects the people and the cultures that pioneered, settled and worked in various parts of the country. The coastal regions produced sea chanteys and work songs. In the central and western provinces, pioneering, work, camping, and river songs were common. The fishermen, trappers and prospectors who settled the western provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon during the early 1900s used the song *When the Ice Worms Nest Again* to trick newcomers into drinking the “true beverage of the north,” an ice worm cocktail that contained pieces of spaghetti that looked like worms.

The eastern provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick retained the folk songs of their English, Scottish, Irish and French settlers. Some songs of this area include: *Farewell to Nova Scotia*; *Cape Town Jig*; *The Carrion Crow*; *I’se the B’ye that Builds the Boat*; and *She’s Like a Swallow*. In Quebec, the French culture and music had a strong influence on the music of the area. Famous French songs from Quebec include:

*Bonhomme! Abraham*; *En Roulant Ma Boule*; and *A La Claire Fontaine*.

*Land of the Silver Birch* and *Alouette* are paddling songs from Ontario and British Columbia. *Red River Valley* by James Kerrigan was probably the best-known folk song on the Canadian Prairies during the late 1890s. Pioneers first used this song during the western movement in Canada and then spread to the United States where it was used in many western movies. It was probably composed during the Red River Rebellion of 1870.

### **Songs of the Underground Railroad**

During the 1800s many American slaves fled to Canada through the Underground Railroad in search of freedom. Spirituals, sung by the slaves, contained coded messages with the directions and the route of the Underground Railroad. One song, *Follow the Drinking Gourd*, described using the North Star for directions. Peg Leg Joe, an itinerant carpenter, spent winters in the south teaching this song to the slaves. The slaves in both Alabama and Mississippi used this escape route to Canada.

### **Classical Music**

Sir Ernest MacMillan was a dominant force on the Canadian classical music scene. His activities included composing, teaching and conducting the Toronto Symphony. His patronage helped launch the careers of many classical musicians including soprano, Lois Marchall; cellist, Zara Nelsova; tenor, Jon Vickers; and pianist, Glenn Gould.

Many of the larger Canadian cities have their own symphony orchestras and conductors including Charles Dutoit of

the Montreal Symphony. Other renowned classical performers include Norbert Kraft, guitarist, and Ben Heppner, tenor.

The world famous brass quintet, The Canadian Brass, is from Ontario. This group, founded over 30 years ago, has released over 50 recordings and has appeared on programs such as The Tonight Show and Boston Pops.

### Jazz

Jazz is an important part of Canada's musical scene. The country celebrates two major jazz festivals annually, the Montreal Jazz Festival in June and the Ottawa International Jazz Festival in July. Famous Canadian jazz musicians include Paul Bley, Kenny Wheeler and Oscar Peterson. Oscar Peterson, an active jazz advocate and jazz pianist, worked with jazz greats such as Ella Fitzgerald, Dizzy Gillespie and Billie Holiday.

### Popular Musicians

French-Canadian singer, Céline Dion has sold millions of CDs and has performed all over the world. Sarah McLachlan launched Lilith Fair – a summer music festival celebrating women in music. Shania Twain is a leading female artist in country music. Raffi is a leader in children's music.

Buffy Sainte-Marie, a folk singer during the 1960s and '70s, has worked to include the indigenous peoples in the performance arena. Other popular musicians and groups include: Joni Mitchell, Alanis Morissette, Crash Test Dummies, Bare Naked Ladies, Paul Anka, Neil Young, Guess Who, Ocean, Our Lady Peace, Offenbach and Bryan Adams.

### Cirque du Soleil

*Cirque du Soleil*, translated Circus of the Sun, was formed in 1984 by a troupe of street performers in a small town near Quebec City. All of the performers are human; there are no animals in *Cirque du Soleil*. The program is a unique blend of theatre, acrobatics and music. With more than 400 performers, three permanent theatres and five traveling shows, it is estimated that six million people from around the globe have seen a live performance of *Cirque du Soleil*.

“Journey of Man” was *Cirque du Soleil's* first IMAX film production. Lasting approximately 38 minutes, this large screen presentation contains many of the best acts from various *Cirque du Soleil* shows, including: The Taïko, Bungee, the Cube Man, the Statue Act and Banquine. These acts tell the story, or the journey, of man from birth to old age.

## CANADIAN FOOD

**Recognizing the uniqueness of “Canadian food” is often difficult, due to the similarities with foods that Americans enjoy and the mix of culture that inhabits the country of Canada.** The French, Jewish, Italian, Greek, **Native American and Inuit** have all influenced the delicacies and

dishes that are served and enjoyed in this beautiful country.

The maple tree provides one of the most famous and distinctive Canadian foods: maple syrup. Canadians enjoy this scrumptious treat over pancakes, on ice cream or frozen as a type of “sticky

taffy.” The maple trees are “tapped” near the end of winter through clear plastic pipes and carried by gravity to a collection area. The sap is then boiled until the water evaporates creating the taste they have come to know and love.

Some more delicious sweet treats that are popular in Canada are those coming from the Saskatoon berries grown in the fields of Alberta. The importance of this fruit can be traced back to the Plains Indians who believed the berry was a gift from the Great Creator and used the whole plant in many of their ceremonies. In the drought and depression of the 1930s, this berry’s importance again rose because of its availability and nutritional value. Today the berries are used to make jam, jelly, fudge, ice cream and even tea.

Another unique delicacy to New Brunswick is the vegetable of fiddleheads, which are the young shoots of ostrich ferns. These ferns can be found and gathered in the spring from woods, riverbanks and supermarket freezers. They are cooked and eaten as a vegetable and may be compared to spinach.

Although Canada has many tasty dishes that are all their own, they also share many of the same preferences in food that we enjoy such as fresh seafood, clam chowder, lobster, doughnuts and French fries!

## HOLIDAYS

Sharing a border is not the only thing that the United States and Canada have in common. Mutual holidays include New Year's, Easter (by Christian Canadians) Labor Day and Christmas. Canadians also celebrate Thanksgiving although it is held in the month of October.

Holidays distinctive to Canada are Victoria Day, Boxing Day, Canada Day and Remembrance Day.

Victoria Day, named after British Queen Victoria is celebrated on her birthday, May 24th. Canadians were considered British subjects until 1947 and still have great ties to Britain as is noted by this annual tribute to the queen.

Contrary to what the term "Boxing Day" brings to mind, this is not a sports holiday. It originated in 19<sup>th</sup>-century England and is now celebrated on December 26. It began as a day in which "boxes" were filled with gifts and goods to give to those who served others – like postmen and errand boys. Soon, poor people began to carry empty boxes from door to door to collect necessities such as food, clothing and money. Eventually Boxing Day became a day to collect and give to the less fortunate. Today people buy items during the after-Christmas sales to donate to the needy.

Canada Day could be compared to our July 4th celebration. July 1st is when Canadians celebrate their national founding. Known as "Dominion Day" until 1982, Canada Day was first recognized by a proclamation from the Governor General, Lord Monck. He called on the subjects of Canada to recognize the formation of the union of the British North American provinces by having an annual celebration. The recognition of this special day got off to a slow start and there is no record of any organized ceremony until 1917. From this point on the celebrations of Dominion Day were sporadic. In 1980 a new plan was developed to increase the support and recognition of this special Canadian holiday. The National Committee sponsored the development of local celebrations all across Canada by helping in the planning and funding of various events. The name officially changed to "Canada Day" in 1982.

Remembrance Day is a holiday celebrated in many countries under different names including Veterans' Day in the U.S. and Armistice Day other places. It is a day dedicated to the memory of those who served their countries in World War I, World War II, and Korea. Remembrance Day is celebrated on November 11 to commemorate the signing of the armistice, which signaled the end of World War I.

## WELL-KNOWN CANADIANS

There are many well-known Canadians in the area of music. Céline Dion is

exceptionally popular. Born in Quebec, Céline began singing at the age of 5 and

decided that music was the career for her. At the age of 12, she sent a demo to Rene Angelil. She has been singing ever since. A second female musician who traces her roots back to Canada is Shania Twain. Shania has found much success as a country music performer. She was born in Ontario, the second oldest of five children, and kept her music career going while raising her younger siblings until finally signed with Mercury Nashville label. Another musical icon born in Ontario is Bryan Adams. He started playing on his first guitar at the age of 10, and by the age of 15 left school to join a band. He currently lives in England but is still making music in his recording studio in Canada. Another male musician born in Toronto is the “Father of Grunge,” Neil Young. In addition, musicians Anne Murray and Sarah McLachlan were born in Nova Scotia, and the zany kids’ musician, Raffi, traces his roots back to Canada as well.

In a different arena of arts, acting, there is another list of famous Canadians. A famous dad and son duo, Donald and Kiefer Sutherland began their careers in Canada. The senior Sutherland was born in New Brunswick and is famous for acting in hits such as *The Dirty Dozen*, *MASH* (the movie) *JFK* and *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*. His son, Kiefer, on the other hand was not

actually born in Canada but was raised there (in Toronto) by his mother after his parents’ divorce. At age 15, he began pursuing acting and has even tried his hand at directing in *Truth or Consequences*. Many people will recognize the famous Raymond Burr, better known as Perry Mason, and Mike Myers, better known as Austin Powers. Also, the smash TV hits “Beverly Hills 90210,” “Friends” and “Star Trek” could not have earned their successful ratings without three very famous Canadians. Jason Priestly (Brandon Walsh), Mathew Perry (Chandler Bing) and William Shatner (Capt. James T. Kirk) are all Canadians.

Finally there are those Canadians who have repeatedly kept us in stitches, such as the hilarious Jim Carrey from Ontario and Michael J. Fox from Alberta. The somewhat recent TV show *Whose Line is it Anyway?* is enhanced by the comedic talent of a Quebec Canadian, Colin Mochrie. We wouldn’t forget famous Canadian, the late John Candy who appeared in more than 15 comical movies as well as appearances on *Saturday Night Live*. There is also the funny and perhaps bizarre Tom Green. His intriguing antics on *The Tom Green Show* have won him acclaim – and perhaps raised some eyebrows – in both Canada and America.

## CANADIAN SPORTS

The diversity of Canada’s ethnicity and geography has contributed to the number of sports that continue to increase in popularity among Canadians.

- Ice Hockey

- Lacrosse
- Skiing
- Ice Skating
- Curling
- Football
- Baseball
- Horseracing

- Rowing
- Bicycling
- Tobogganing
- Hunting and Fishing

**Famous Sports Figures**

- Dean Farthing---Football
- Steve Nash---Basketball

- Mario Lemieux—Hockey
- Silken Laumann---Rowing
- Nancy Greene----Skiing
- Mike Weir----Golf
- Elvis Stojko---Ice Skating
- Wayne Gretzky---Hockey

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(48 min., Grades K-5. Go for a trip across Canada on the Trans-Canadian railway.)

Canada. Rand McNally, 1992. [video]  
(34 min., Grades 7-12. Explore Canada's diversity of culture and landscape from quaint fishing villages in Nova Scotia to the snow swept Arctic tundra. Dogsled in the Yukon and meet baby harp seals near Newfoundland. Follow migratory birds and polar bears across the frozen Arctic Circle. Tour Old Quebec City and revel in its Winter Carnival. See architectural treasures in Old Montreal.)

Canada. World Geography Series, 1991. [video]  
(30 min., Grades 6-12. This program explores the diversity of Canada, a modern industrial nation on one hand and one of the last truly wild frontiers on the other. Learn about Canadian culture, it's landscape, economy and other essential components of its geography.)

Canada: A People's History. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 2000 - 2002. [video]  
(4 Boxed Sets, Grades 6-12. Chronicles the human drama that is Canada's journey from past to present. Series consists of 17 episodes comprised of 32 one-hour programs and includes the appropriate grade level Teacher Resource Binders. Further information on the series can be found on the CBC website: <http://history.cbc.ca/history> .)

The Canadian Way of Life. Aims Multimedia, 1994. [video]  
(21 min., Grades 5-12. Examines geographical and historical influences on the culture, economy and traditions of the Canadians.)

East of Canada Video Series. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 1997 – 1999. [video]  
(5 Volume Set, Grades 6-12. This five part documentary series chronicles the history of Newfoundland as a colony, country, and province with eyewitness and historian accounts and images recalling the history of Newfoundland's unique heritage.)

Experience Canada Series. Questar Productions, 1996. [video]  
(2 Volume Set, 55 min. and 65 min., Grades 6-12. Presents a comprehensive coast-to-coast tour of Canada. Features all ten provinces, major cities and 21 national parks and highlights many of Canada's natural and man-made features at their tamed and untamed best. Titles include Canadian Journey and Touring Canada's National Parks.)

Huron. Schlessinger Media, 1994. [video]  
(30 min., Grades 5-12. The Huron, who called themselves the "Wendat" meaning "islanders," flourished in Southern Ontario, Canada.)

Iroquois. Schlessinger Media, 1993. [video]  
(30 min., Grades 5-12. The Iroquois, also known as the "OGWEO:WEH," were a harmonious Indian nation made up of six tribes called the Seneca, who stood behind principles of peace, equality and justice. Today, the Iroquois live in western New York and southern Canada.)

Its Canada Series. Rainbow Educational Media, 2002. [video]  
(2 Volume Set, 18 min. each, Grades 4-8. This collection of live-action programs introduces children to Canadian history, culture, geography and more. Each program includes a guide. Titles include Canada: Its Land, Resources and Economy and Canada: Its People, History and Government.)

Land of the Inuit: An Exploration of the Arctic. 1999. [CD-ROM]  
(WIN95/MAC. Grades 4-8. An Arctic shaman leads users through this look at the Arctic where students will explore Inuit culture, religion, history, cooking, present-day politics, the Franklin expedition, the creation of the Nunavut territory, animals & their habitat, Inuit technology, geography, ecology and the Arctic environment.)

Search for Canada's Most Secret Animal. 1989. [video]  
(30 min., Grades 1-6. Walrus, killer whales, harbor seals and other fascinating creatures all live in Canada. Children hosts introduce one animal after another as they examine each animal's unique attributes, and inform viewers about their nature and habits.)

Sheena Azak of Canada. Rainbow Educational Media, 1995. [video]  
(15 min., Grades 1-4. Filmed on-location in Terrace, British Columbia, this live-action program presents a profile of eight-year-old Sheena Azak, a member of the Nisga'a Indian Tribe.)

Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. AAA Travel Video Series, 1991. [video]  
(61 min., Grades 7-12. Appreciate the area's timelessness while traveling by a peaceful country road through weathered fishing villages. Indulge in refreshing mountain air while enjoying year round outdoor recreation. Take in the urban sights, and explore the French speaking, walled city of Quebec.)

## WEB SITES

Artmaking: Iqqaipaa: Celebrating Inuit Art. [www.civilization.ca/aborig/iqqaipaa/xhibit-e.html](http://www.civilization.ca/aborig/iqqaipaa/xhibit-e.html)

Burnett, David. "Painting: Modern Movements". The Canadian Encyclopedia. Historical Foundation of Canada , 2002 . [www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com) .

Canada-Atlapedia Online. [www.atlapedia.com/online/countries/canada.htm](http://www.atlapedia.com/online/countries/canada.htm)  
(Political and physical map, locations, people, climate, religions, languages, and education)

Canada's Digital Collections. <http://collections.ic.gc.ca/>  
(History, geography, science, and technology websites celebrating Canada)

Canada, economy. [http://www.immigration-usa.com/wfb/canada\\_economy.html](http://www.immigration-usa.com/wfb/canada_economy.html)

Canada's economic system. <http://www.westirondequoit.org/his/library/tech-a/canada/tsld010.htm>

"Canada." EnchantedLearning.  
<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/school/canada/label/labelprovinces.shtml> .

"Canadian Encyclopedia." [www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com) .

"Canadian Literature." Funk & Wagnalls New World Encyclopedia Online.  
<http://search.epnet.com> .

"Canadian Literature." Grolier Online. <http://www.gme.grolier.com> .

"Canada: Provinces and Territories." Encarta.  
<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/refpages/RefMedia.aspx?refid=701506309> .

"Canada." WorldWeb Travel Guide. <http://canada.worldweb.com/> .

Canadian Geographic for Kids. [www.cgkids.ca](http://www.cgkids.ca)  
(Includes; geo quiz, games, fantastic facts, links and maps concentrating on the land and people of Canada)

Canadian Encyclopedia. <http://thecanadianencyclopedia.com>  
(Includes: quotes, "On this Day in Canadian History," Discover Canada, Student guides, 100 Canadian originals, 100 Greatest Events in Canadian history)

"Canadian Songs." <http://www.coolname.com/pipermail/cdnfolk>.

Ceremonial and Canadian Symbols. [www.pch.gc.ca/progs/cpsc/sc/cs/](http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/cpsc/sc/cs/)

Chilkat Weavings and Contemporary Paintings [www.clarissahudson.com/chilkat.htm](http://www.clarissahudson.com/chilkat.htm)

CIA-The World Factbook. <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ca.html>  
(Statistics on geography, people, government, economy, communications, transportation and the military)

Communication Canada. [http://www.communication.gc.ca/facts/juri\\_e.html](http://www.communication.gc.ca/facts/juri_e.html)

Cultures and Masks, Gallery and Animals. [www.canadianindianart.com/art](http://www.canadianindianart.com/art)

Culture Grams 2002. <http://www.culturegrams.com>

Educator's Guide to "Follow the Drinking Gourd.  
<http://www.madison.k12.wi.us/planetarium/ftdg>

"Ethnologue Report for Canada".  
[http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_country.asp?name=Canada](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=Canada) .

"Expo 67 – Montreal World's Fair". <http://naid.spsr.ucla.edu/expo67/> .

"Expolinks." <http://expolinks.expoarchive.com/1960-1979.php> .

"First Nations Music." [www.Ainc-inac.gc.ca/ks/pdf/music.pdf](http://www.Ainc-inac.gc.ca/ks/pdf/music.pdf)

Franklin the Turtle. <http://www.franklintheturtle.com/>  
(A must for elementary. Includes: secret club, fun and games, reading room, woodland adventure and a page for grownups. Author Paulette Bourgeois is Canadian)

Government of Canada. [http://canada.gc.ca/main\\_e.html](http://canada.gc.ca/main_e.html)  
(Information in both English and French on the Canadian government)

Government in Canada. [http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/newcomer/fact\\_06e.html](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/newcomer/fact_06e.html)

Historica. <http://www.historica.ca>  
(Devoted to Canadian history, lesson plans on Canadian history for teachers; games, projects and research tools for students)

History of North West Coast Indians. [www.hallman.org/indian/.www.html](http://www.hallman.org/indian/.www.html)

Inuit Art History and Gallery. [www.eskimoart.com](http://www.eskimoart.com)

Inuit Sculpture. [www.ainc-inac.gc.ca](http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca)

Jazz Encyclopedia of Music in Canada. <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/>

Kids Canada. [http://www.infocan.gc.ca/kc\\_e.html](http://www.infocan.gc.ca/kc_e.html)  
(Fun and educational websites and links for kids)

Kids Can Press. <http://www.kidscanpress.com>

(Includes information on Canadian authors and books, teacher links, and Franklin the turtle)

Knight's Canadian Info Collection: Songs about Canada.

<http://www.members.shaw.ca/kcic1/songs>

Labour force characteristics.

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/Economy/Economic/econ10.htm>

“Literature of Canada”. New Book of Knowledge Online. <http://www.gme.grolier.com> .

“Montreal 1967.” [www.stefford.com/jjmsr/montreal.htm](http://www.stefford.com/jjmsr/montreal.htm) .

National Atlas of Canada. <http://atlas.gc.ca/english/>

(Maps of Canada-including provinces and territories, people, economics, history and reference)

National Gallery of Canada. [http://national.gallery.ca/index\\_e.html](http://national.gallery.ca/index_e.html)

(Visual arts museum)

National Library of Canada. <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/index-e.html>

(Includes music, literature and history sites; has images of Canada; includes links to kid's pages.)

National Library of Canada-Kid's Page. <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/kids/index-e.htm>

(Includes: award winning books, great kid's sites, teacher resources, games and quizzes)

National Archives of Canada. [http://www.achives.ca/08/08\\_e.html](http://www.achives.ca/08/08_e.html)

(Includes: places, people, war, aboriginal peoples, government, digital collections.)

“Nunavut.” Nunavutcom.

[http://www.nunavut.com/basicfacts/english/basicfacts\\_1territory.html](http://www.nunavut.com/basicfacts/english/basicfacts_1territory.html) .

“Novelty Monorails – Expo '67.” [www.monorails.org/tMspages/Expo67.html](http://www.monorails.org/tMspages/Expo67.html) .

Official Robert Munsch Homepage. <http://www.robertmunsch.com/>

(One of Canada's children's authors, includes: photos, books, poems, a biography, kids art, and story time with Robert)

Origins of the RCMP: Royal Canadian Mounted Police. [www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/history/origins12](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/history/origins12)

Oscar Peterson: A Jazz Sensation-Biography. National Library of Canada.  
<http://www.nlcbnc.ca/>

Parks Canada. [http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/np/np\\_e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/np/np_e.htm)  
(Great virtual tours and information on Canadian national parks)

Political Map of Canada. [http://canada.gc.ca/canadiana/lmap\\_e.html](http://canada.gc.ca/canadiana/lmap_e.html).  
(Color map of Canada's territories and provinces)

Prints, Carvings and Totems [www.chieflaase.com](http://www.chieflaase.com)

Relief Map. [http://canada.gac.ca/canadiana/rmap\\_e.html](http://canada.gac.ca/canadiana/rmap_e.html)  
(Color relief map of Canada)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police. [www.154.pair.com/redgroup/LMW8](http://www.154.pair.com/redgroup/LMW8)

“Sir Ernest Macmillan.” [www.nlc-bnc.music/6/m7-40-e.txt](http://www.nlc-bnc.music/6/m7-40-e.txt) .

Stacked Stone Sculptures. [www.inukshukman.com](http://www.inukshukman.com)

Taylor, B. The Great Canadian Tunebook.  
<http://www.members.shaw.ca/tunebook/index.html> .

Townsend-Gault, Charlotte, Art: Contemporary Trends. *The Canadian Encyclopedia*,  
Historica Foundation of Canada , 2002. [www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com)

“US Pavilion at Expo '67.”  
[www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/US\\_Pavilion\\_at\\_Expo\\_67.html](http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/US_Pavilion_at_Expo_67.html) .

Vernon, Jamie & Sharon. The Canadian Pop Music Encyclopedia.  
<http://www.canoe.ca/JamMusicPopEncycloPages/home.html> .

“VIA Rail Canada.” [http://www.viarail.ca/planner/en\\_cart\\_canr.html](http://www.viarail.ca/planner/en_cart_canr.html) .

“VIA Rail Canada/Information on Cape Breton.”  
[http://www.viarail.ca/tourists/en\\_tour\\_ddec\\_capb.html](http://www.viarail.ca/tourists/en_tour_ddec_capb.html) .

“Virtual Museum of Canada.” <http://www.virtualmuseum.ca> .

Vostaka, Joan M. “ Native Art”. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Historica Foundation of  
Canada , 2002. [www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com) .

“Yukon Native Languages.” <http://www.yukoncollege.yk.ca/ynlc/YNLCinfo/YNLang.html>

Welcome to Kid's Stop: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. [http://www.inac.gc.ca/ks/english/index\\_e.html](http://www.inac.gc.ca/ks/english/index_e.html)

(places, people, history, languages, information for teachers)