**Discover Canada Study Guide Notes for Canadian Citizenship Test**

You will be issued the resource “ Discover Canada” which is the Study Guide for new Canadians from the Canadian Government in preparation for taking the Citizenship Test to become a Canadian citizen.

You can access the Discover Canada online as well throught Mr Farq’s Weebly page – [guy.farquharson.weebly.com](mailto:guy.farquharson@weebly.com)

**PART ONE**

1. **Applying for Citizenship pg 6**
2. What are the two basic requirements for citizenship which is tested.
3. Knowledge of Canada and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship
4. Adequate knowledge of English or French
5. What are the two methods of testing utililzed?
6. Written Test
7. Interview (over 55 years of age or failed twice)
8. What are the four things you can expect to happen after passing the test?
9. Receive a Notice to Appear to Take the Oath of Citizenship (tells you the date, time and place of your citizenship ceremony.)
10. Take the Oath of Citizenship (swear loyalty to the Queen of Canada)
11. Sign the Oath form
12. Receive your Canadian Citizenship Certificate
13. **Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship pg 8-9**
14. Canadians have rights and responsibilities which have come from our \_history\_\_\_\_, are secured by Canadian \_law\_\_\_\_\_ and reflect our shared

\_traditions\_\_\_\_, \_\_identity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_values\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Canadian law has five original sources:

English Common Law , Civil Code of France, unwritten constitution from Great Britain

Laws passed in Federal Parliament and Laws passed Provincial Legislatures.

1. The first document which established “rights for citizens” is over 800 years old known as \_Magna Carta\_ signed in 1215 by the King of England.
2. From this first document Canadians have inherited Four *Fundamental Freedoms of all Canadian Citizens* include:
   * 1. Freedom of Conscience and Religion
     2. Freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression including freedom of speech and the press.
     3. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly
     4. Freedom of Association
3. What is ***haebeas corpus****?*

The right to challenge unlawful detention by the state from English common law*.*

1. The **Constitution of Canada (1982)** includes and protects the ***Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.*** In addition to the above Fundamental Freedoms the Charter guarantees **rights in the following five areas.**

Describe the advantages each of the following rights give citizens.

1. **Mobility Rights –** Canadians have the right to live and work any where they choose in Canada, can enter and leave the country, and apply for a passport.
2. **Aboriginal Peoples Rights –** recognizes Treaty and other rights or freedoms made to Aboriginal Peoples in early agreements.
3. **Official Language and Minority Language Educational Rights –** French and English have equal status in Parliament and throughout federal government. Minority Education rights requires governments to provide education in English and French (does not deny other languages)
4. **Multiculturalism** – Canadian celebrate our diverse cultural heritage and diversity and respect rights to live in harmony.
5. **Equality Rights** - Men and women are equal under the law and we do not accept “barbaric sexist cultural practices” that tolerate spousal abuse, forced marriage, “honour killings”or female genitalia mutilation. These are seen as serious crimes.

**Canadians value these Rights and Freedoms so much that they are “enshrined into the Canadian Constitution.**

Governments can make changes to the Charter to add to, or subtract from, the rights that it contains. However, this is very difficult.

*To make a change to the Charter, the federal Parliament and seven of the 10 provincial legislatures must agree to it. The population of those seven provinces must also make up at least 50 per cent of the total population of Canada.*

The Charter has been amended only twice since 1982.

1. **Citizenship Responsibilites**

Name **six responsibilities** of Canadian Citizens.

* + 1. **Obeying the la**w – “no one is above the law.”
    2. **Taking responsibility for self and family** – getting a job to support self and family members.
    3. **Serving on a Jury** – you are legally required to serve when required.
    4. **Voting in elections** – makes our democracy work in federal, provincial or local elections.
    5. **Helping others in the community** – volunteering to help others without pay –makes our communities better.
    6. **Protecting our heritage and environment** – avoiding waste and pollution by cleaning up and recycling as well as our heritage buildings.

1. **Defending Canada**

Although there is no “compulsory” military service in Canada there are several ways Canadians can serve their country. List three.

-serving in the Canadian Forces (navy, army and air force) full or part time (reserves and cadets).

- Coast Guard – protecting Canada’s coast line – longest in the entire world!

- Emergency Services by serving on police, fire department or ambulance services.

1. **Who We Are?**
2. Canada is the only \_\_\_Constitutional Monarchy\_\_\_in North America which means “we have a constitution but also recognize the monarchy.”
3. Canada’s first constitution was known as the \_British North American Act\_

which established Canada as an independent nation in 1867 (with four original provinces – Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.)

A ***Constitution*** is the foundational legal document which while creating a nation it also defines “rules of government” and “the rights of Citizens”. Canada has two Constitutions this original from 1867 and the Canadian Constiution of 1982 which includes *the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.*

A ***Monarchy*** recognizes a king or queen as “Head of State”. Queen Elizabeth II is Canada’s head of state represented by her appointed Governor General however the “head of Government” is the Prime Minister of Canada who is elected to Parliament and is Leader of the Governing Party.

1. The **Three Founding Peoples of Canada** are :
2. Aboriginal ii. French iii. English
3. **Aboriginal Peoples**
4. Explain how these first people came to Canada.

Anscestors of Aborignial People were hunters who migrated from Asia thousands of years ago across a “land bridge” believed to exist between Alaska and Russia but is now submerged by ocean.

1. How are Aboriginal People rights protected in Canada by *the* ***Royal Proclamation of 1763?***

King George III first guaranteed territorial rights and established the basis for negotiating treaties with newcomers (Europeans). These rights are recognized in the Canadian Constitution of 1982 within Charter of Rights and Freedoms although they were not always respected within our history.

1. What were ***Residential schools*** and when were they used?

Aboriginal children were removed from their families and forced to attend Residential Schools in an effort to “assimilate them into Canadian culture by prohibiting them from practicing their language or culture. Poor funding, physical abuse were common.

1. What happened in 2008 in response to the Residential School problems?

After decades of denial – Prime Minister Stephen Harper formally apologizes to former students and their families. Legal settlements have tried to correct the damages done a century later – ie. land settlements.

1. Name the **three distinct groups of Aboriginal peoples** – describe each noting their location and their per centage size of Aboriginal people.
   * 1. First Nations – throughout all parts of Canada on about 600 reserves and in urban centers. 65% of Aboriginal Peoples.
     2. Metis - a mixed Aboriginal and European anscestory living in the Prairie Provinces come from French and English speaking backgrounds with their own language dialect – Michif. 30% of Aboriginal people.
     3. Inuit – means “the people” are scattered across the Arctic using their traditional knowledge of sea, land and wildlife to survive.
2. **English and French** were the two founding European Christian settlers during the 17th and 18th Century and as such have formed **the two Official Languages of Canada**.

The federal government is required by law to provide services throughout Canada in \_\_\_Englsh\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_French\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. What is an ***Anglophone*** and how many are found in Canada?

18 million English speaking as first language found through out Canada.

* 1. What is a ***Francophone***, how many are found in Canada and where?

7 million French speaking as first language with majority found in Quebec with a million found in Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick with smaller populations in other provinces.

* 1. Which is the ***only “bilingual province”*** in Canada?

New Brunswick

* 1. Who are the ***Acadians*** and what was the “Great Upheaval”.

Descendants of early French settlers in 1604 in Maritime (Atlantic) Provinces and remain in the region today despite the effort known as the “Great Upheaval” where two-thirds were deported from their homeland during a French –English War between 1755 and 1763.

* 1. Who are the ***“Quebecers”*** and what special recognition were they given in 2006?

Descendents of 8500 French settlers from 1600’s and 1700’s who have maintained their unique language and culture.

In 2006, they were recognized as a “distinct nation within a united Canada” among one million Anglo-Quebecers who share a 250 year heritage.

* 1. Which groups of Anglophone pioneers established the foundations and basic way of life found **in English Canada** over the past 400 years?

English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish settlers, soldiers and immigrants.

1. **Diversity in Canada**
2. The majority of Canadians have been born in Canada since \_\_1800’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The original Canadians are known as \_\_\_\_First Nations\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Why is Canada referred to as a “**land of immigrants”**?

All Canadians have come from other lands especially over the past 200 years to collectively build modern Canada.

1. In addition to the three founding peoples - List the 9 largest cultural groups found in Canada today.

Scottish, Irish, German, Italian, Chinese, Ukrainian, Dutch, South Asian and Scandanavian.

1. Which is the *largest group of immigrants* since the 1970’s?

Asians

1. Which non-official language is becoming most spoken in large Canadian cities?

Chinese languages - Mandarin

1. The majority of Canadians are considered Christians made up of two groups called \_\_Catholics\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_Protestants\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Other religious groups are growing in number and include Muslim, Jews. Hindus, Sikhs, and growing numbers who have “no religion”.
2. Canadian Diversity includes the acceptance of “sexual diversity” which gives full protection, equal treatment and access to civil marriage to \_\_gay\_\_\_\_ and \_lesbian \_\_\_\_ Canadians. Canada was one of the first places in the world to protect these citizens within our laws.

**Citizenship Quiz #1 Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**