

## 20–1: Exploring Nationalism

### CHAPTER 13: VISIONS OF CANADA

1. Clifford Sifton's aggressive immigration policy in the late 1890s was driven by his government's belief that
  - A. Canada's railway needed to stretch from sea to sea
  - B. an unsettled West was an undefended West
  - C. traditional Aboriginal lands had to become government property
  - D. Francophones had to be assimilated
2. Wilfrid Laurier's government tried to stop blacks from immigrating to Canada by
  - A. telling them Canada was a cold, inhospitable place
  - B. adopting a head tax that most blacks could not pay
  - C. imposing stricter medical tests on blacks than on other immigrants
  - D. taking away black people's right to vote
3. In campaigning for a government that answered to the people rather than British-appointed governors, Robert Baldwin and Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine campaigned for
  - A. representative government
  - B. responsible government
  - C. parliamentary government
  - D. democratic government
4. Since before Confederation, Francophones in Canada have feared
  - A. assimilation
  - B. alienation
  - C. integration
  - D. accommodation
5. A direct consequence of the Métis struggle for land and self-government was the
  - A. extension of the CPR to British Columbia
  - B. creation of the Assembly of First Nations
  - C. creation of the province of Manitoba
  - D. creation of the Indian Act

6. Critics of multiculturalism in Canada are quick to point out that
- A. it has encouraged immigrants who have hindered Canada's economic prosperity
  - B. Canada would be better off without immigration
  - C. Canada is a nation of two founding nations, not many
  - D. it undermines a unified vision of Canada

*Use the following statements to answer questions 7 to 10.*

### **What Is Canada?**

1. Peter Newman argues, "While no single factor forms a nation's character, winter's dominance, and the North that symbolizes it, rank among Canada's most potent influences."
2. Mike Myers said, "Canada is the essence of not being. Not English, not American, it is the mathematics of not being."
3. Susan Delacourt wrote, "Bilingualism, multiculturalism, and religious and political pluralism are all part of the complicated mix that we call Canadian society."
4. Margaret Atwood has argued that "survival" — how people have struggled to either tame or adapt to nature — distills "the essence" of Canada.
5. In 1956, John Diefenbaker said, "I have one love — Canada; one purpose — Canada's greatness; one aim — Canadian unity from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Those who identify with Diefenbaker's vision of one Canada believe that Canadians, regardless of their ethnic, cultural, language, or regional differences, are committed to living together as a civic nation in one political unit: the nation-state that began at Confederation.
6. In 1979, Joe Clark said, "Governments make the nation work by recognizing that we are fundamentally a community of communities."
7. In 2006, Prime Minister Stephen Harper proclaimed that the Québécois constitute a "nation within a united Canada."
8. The Canadian government says Canada is "bilingual within a multicultural context." People who support this vision say that Canada's diversity is its identity. They believe that Canadians respect and encourage differences.

7. The idea that Canada is a mosaic of cultures is **best** supported by
- A. viewpoints 3 and 8
  - B. viewpoints 4 and 7
  - C. viewpoints 1 and 6
  - D. viewpoints 2 and 5
8. Which viewpoints **best** suggest that in Canada, many different nationalities exist within a single nation-state?
- A. viewpoints 3 and 7
  - B. viewpoints 1 and 5
  - C. viewpoints 4 and 6
  - D. viewpoints 6 and 7
9. The idea that geography plays a major part of Canada's identity is **best** expressed by
- A. viewpoints 3 and 6
  - B. viewpoints 1 and 4
  - C. viewpoints 5 and 7
  - D. viewpoints 2 and 8
10. Which viewpoints focus on the role of government Canadian identity?
- A. viewpoints 1 and 2
  - B. viewpoints 2 and 3
  - C. viewpoints 5 and 6
  - D. viewpoints 7 and 8

Use the following sources to answer questions 11 and 12.

### Source I



This 1869 cartoon shows a vision of Canada from the time. The bulldog is a symbol of Britain.

### Source II



This cartoon map of North America appeared in the *New York Times* in 1888.

### Source III

In 1861, a civil war erupted in the United States as the states in the North and the South fought over differing visions of their country. When this war ended in 1865, some Americans believed that Canada should be annexed — incorporated into the United States. In 1866, the American House of Representatives even passed an act proposing that the U.S. take over all Britain's colonies in North America. In addition, the Fenians, a militant Irish-American group, were conducting armed raids into Canada.

11. These sources focus on which source of Canadian identity?

- A. Canada's climate and environmental conditions
- B. British customs and traditions
- C. military capability
- D. a desire not to be American

12. The picture of Canadian/American relations revealed by these sources **best** relates to which adage?

- A. "Keep your friends close and your enemies closer."
- B. "Tall fences make for good neighbours."
- C. "United we stand, divided we fall."
- D. "Don't bite the hand that feeds you."

Use the following cartoon to answer question 13.



13. Which political event **most** likely caused this "patient's" mental distress?

- A. Confederation
- B. the creation of Alberta and Saskatchewan as provinces
- C. formation of the Parti Québécois
- D. passing of the Official Languages Act

Use the following table to answer question 14.

Languages in Canada

| Language | 1867* | 1931* | 2001* |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| French   | 31%   | 27%   | 23%   |
| English  | 61%   | 56%   | 60%   |
| Other    | 8%    | 17%   | 18%   |

\*Percentages have been rounded.

14. Conclusions projected from this table could provide the historical justification for

- A. Francophone opposition to conscription in World War I
- B. Pierre Trudeau embracing federalism
- C. Canada's adoption of the Head Tax
- D. the Quiet Revolution sweeping through Québec

Use the following sources to answer questions 15 and 16.

### Source I

“Nation states continue to command loyalty because people want to belong to them. How long, though, can this loyalty be sustained once it becomes clear that nation-state governments no longer possess the authority and power to reciprocate loyalty?...

We aren't rooted in ethnicity. Our history no longer engages us. Almost all of our protective external walls have crumbled...

Without a common ethnic identity, without much remembered (or imagined) history, without external walls, the Canadian community either exists as a political entity within which all who live here act as citizens...or there is no particular reason for the Canadian community to continue to exist at all.”

— Richard Gwyn in *Nationalism without Walls: The Unbearable Lightness of Being Canadian*

### Source II

“A new confidence has taken hold among Canadians and with it a new form of nationalism is flowering. This is not the exclusionary economic nationalism of old — not the ‘we must close the shutters against American influence’ kind — nor is it the exclusionary ethnic form of nationalism so often evident in other places around the world.

Rather, Canada is indeed blazing the trail of 21st-century nations; globally engaged, socially liberal, culturally diverse. After years of struggling for an international identity, Canada has found its unique voice in a chorus of nations.”

— Edward Greenspon in *The New Canada*

15. These authors concur that

- A. Canadians are not united by ethnic identity
- B. Canadians have always agonized about their identity
- C. the nation-state concept does not fit the 21st century
- D. anti-Americanism makes up a significant part of Canadian nationalism

16. Which statement **best** summarizes the positions of the writers?

- A. They both agree that Canadian nationalism is alive and well.
- B. Gwyn believes that Canadians are losing their sense of nationalism, whereas Greenspon maintains that Canadians have found a new form of nationalism.
- C. Gwyn favours civic nationalism, whereas Greenspon favours ethnic nationalism.
- D. They both agree that Canadian nationalism is weakening and will soon disappear.