

20–1: Exploring Nationalism

CHAPTER 15: THE QUEST FOR CANADIAN UNITY

1. In a civic nation, promoting national unity often involves
 - A. trying to achieve consensus
 - B. assimilating minority groups
 - C. imposing immigration quotas
 - D. promoting the ideal of the model citizen
2. Factors affecting Canadian unity include all the following **except**
 - A. increasing globalization
 - B. regions having vastly different physical characteristics
 - C. people coming from varied cultural and ethnic backgrounds
 - D. communications technology
3. After witnessing the destruction caused by the American Civil War, John A. Macdonald and his colleagues were determined to avoid similar conflict in Canada by
 - A. devising a made-in-Canada constitution
 - B. maintaining the power of the British Crown
 - C. creating a federal system with a strong national government
 - D. including a Bill of Rights in the constitution
4. In 1998, the Canadian government settled a comprehensive land-claim agreement and confirmed the right of self-government for the _____, who had never signed a treaty.
 - A. Métis people
 - B. Nisga'a Nation
 - C. Inuit
 - D. Assembly of First Nations
5. Canadian unity in the 21st century will be affected by all the following trends **except**
 - A. a shrinking Aboriginal population
 - B. changing immigration patterns
 - C. the rate of urbanization
 - D. increasing economic globalization

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 8.

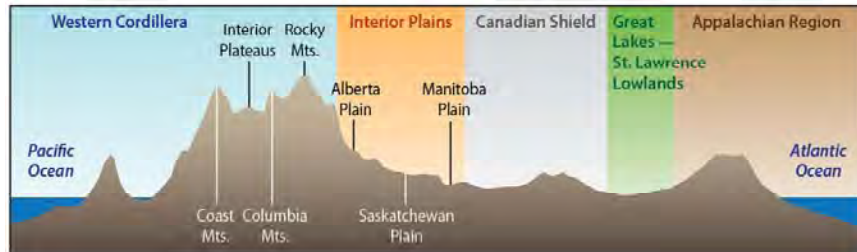
Source I

“Canada — a triumph of politics over geography and economics — and sometimes it seems over common sense.”

— Leonard Louis Levinson, in *Webster’s Unafraid Dictionary*, 1967

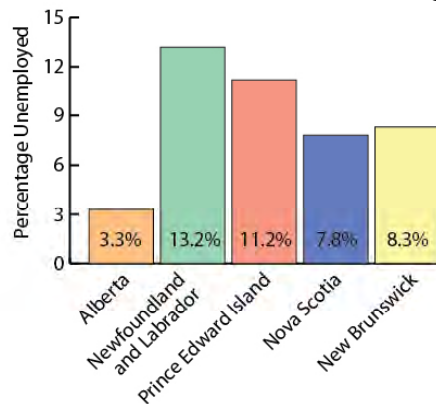
Source II

Cross-Section of Landform Regions along Canada–U.S. Border



Source III

Unemployment Rates — Alberta and Atlantic Region, May 2008



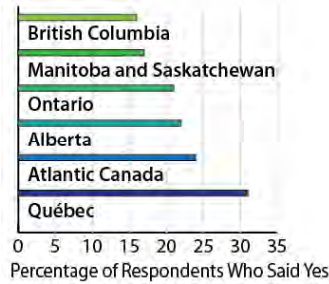
Source IV

Canada is huge. As a result, peoples in various regions have different needs that are often dictated by the geography of the area where they live. These differences often create inter-regional tensions. Explosive economic growth in Alberta, for example, has generated prosperity for many Albertans, but this has affected the Maritimes by persuading skilled workers to move west.

6. Taken together, the sources **best** support the generalization that Canada's geography has
- A. made it difficult to promote national unity
 - B. contributed to Canadians' feeling of pride in their country
 - C. created feelings of tension in many parts of Canada
 - D. helped Canadians work towards a common goal
7. The impact of Canada's geography on national unity has been reduced by the
- A. migration of people from economically depressed regions to richer provinces
 - B. extension of self-government for some Aboriginal peoples
 - C. development of more efficient transportation and electronic communication
 - D. implementation of government programs such as bilingualism and multiculturalism
8. Which of the following statements is accurate?
- A. All the sources agree that Canada will overcome natural barriers to national unity.
 - B. Source III provides further information to understand Source IV.
 - C. Sources I and III put a negative spin on the impact of geography on Canadian unity.
 - D. All the sources support the conclusion that Canada will eventually become politically divided by region.

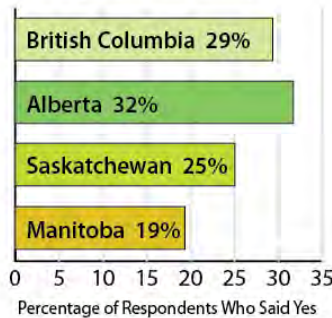
Use the following sources to answer questions 9 to 11.

Source I
Predictions on Québec Separation



Source II
Opinions of Westerners on Separation, 2008

Should Westerners explore forming their own country?



Source III

People's feelings of unity — oneness — with others is often closely tied to their sense of identity. Those who feel a common bond with others or who have a strong sense of belonging to a particular group or collective often feel as if they are part of a unified whole.

When people feel a sense of national unity, they identify with others who belong to the same nation. For many Canadians, this sense of national identity and unity means sharing basic beliefs and values, such as respect for diversity.

Source IV



9. Taken together, the sources **best** support the generalization that
- A. the confederation of Canada was a mistake
 - B. Canada derives great strength from diversity
 - C. Canada's sense of unity is fragile
 - D. Canada's attempt to find a common history is futile
10. The event which **most** likely influenced Alberta's position as shown in Source II is the
- A. Conscription Crisis, 1915
 - B. National Energy Program, 1982
 - C. patriation of Canada's Constitution, 1982
 - D. implementation of equalization payments, 1957
11. Sources I and IV support the generalization that
- A. western Canadians do not believe Québec will ever separate
 - B. Québec will never abandon the fight for sovereignty, so Canada should let them separate
 - C. if Québec is allowed to separate, it will not be long before the rest of Canada comes apart
 - D. the unity debate is a recurring problem for Ottawa, but it is not as important as dealing with an economic recession

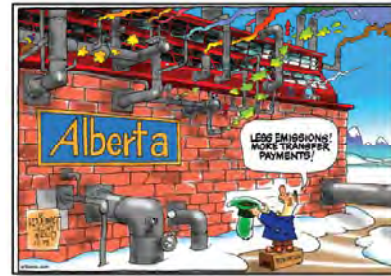
Use the following sources to answer questions 12 and 13.

Source I

Distribution of Equalization Payments, 2008–2009

Province	Payment Received (\$ Millions)	Population (2008 Estimate)
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$158	508 099
Prince Edward Island	\$322	140 000
Nova Scotia	\$1465	935 573
New Brunswick	\$1584	751 250
Manitoba	\$2063	1 193 566
Québec	\$8028	7 730 612
Total	\$13 620	11 258 189

Source II



In February 2008, Canadian provincial premiers met to discuss what to do about climate change and equalization- or transfer-payment issues.

Source III



Gerry Rasmussen created this cartoon in 2005 as a comment on how equalization payments affect Canadian unity.

Source IV

One of the federal government's jobs is to ensure that public services are available more or less equally to all Canadians, no matter where they live. Since 1957, the Canadian government has used a system of equalization payments to achieve this goal.

Under its equalization program, the federal government collects taxes from individuals and business across the country. These revenues are then pooled and redistributed to less prosperous provinces, which decide how to spend the money.

12. Considered as a group, the sources **best** pose which question?

- A. Do equalization payments help or hurt national unity?
- B. Is it fair to take money from the rich and give it to the poor?
- C. Why did Canada, with so many diverse regions, join together as a confederation?
- D. Have equalization payments become a permanent feature of the Canadian reality?

13. Which conclusion is **inaccurate**?

- A. Source I presents unbiased information on which regions benefit from equalization payments.
- B. Source II suggests that Alberta resents the contradictory demands placed upon it.
- C. Source III indicates how equalization payments fragment Canada.
- D. Source IV explains why equalization payments started and how they work.

Use the following quote to answer question 14.

“There is no such thing as a model or ideal Canadian. What could be more absurd than the concept of an ‘all Canadian’ boy or girl? A society which emphasizes uniformity is one which creates intolerance and hate.”

— Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, 1971

14. This viewpoint is likely to get the **most** support from a

- A. recent immigrant to Canada from the United States
- B. Canadian citizen who favours the policy of multiculturalism
- C. Canadian politician who is committed to federalism
- D. human rights activist who is fully immersed in gender equality

Use the following sources to answer question 15.

Source I

“We have conferred on [the federal government], not only specifically and in detail, all the powers which are incident to sovereignty, but we have expressly declared that all subjects of general interest not distinctly and exclusively conferred upon the local governments and local legislators [the provinces], shall be conferred upon the General Government and Legislature.”

— John A Macdonald, 1865

Source II

“Whatever you do, adhere to the Union. We are a great country and shall become one of the greatest in the universe if we preserve it; we shall sink into insignificance and adversity if we suffer it to be broken.”

— John A Macdonald, 1861

15. The sources suggest that John A Macdonald

- A. was worried that Canada would join with the United States and create a continental union
- B. believed a strong federal government would prevent the country from separating
- C. worried that the federal government might not have enough resources to keep Canada together
- D. was concerned that Canadians would lose their desire to create a fair and just society and destroy a promising future