

**Chapter 16: To what extent have perspectives on Canada as a nation contributed to the development of a national identity?**

- I. The evolution of Canadian National Identity
  - A. Nationalism in Upper and Lower Canada
    - 1. Durham Report of 1839 recommendations
      - a)
      - b)
      - c)
  - B. BNA Act of 1867
    - 1. The founding Fathers
    - 2. Initial Provinces
      - a)
      - b)
      - c)
    - 3. Louis Riel - Founding Father?
  - C. The role of immigration and Clifford Sifton
    - 1. Minister of the Interior from 1896 to 1905
    - 2. Immigration policy

**Chapter 17: To what extent do individuals, groups and governments promote a national identity?**

- I. Symbols and Stories of National Identity
  - A. I Am Canadian
  - B. We Are More
  - C. Sports and Canadian Identity
    - 1. 1972 Summit Series
    - 2. The Richard Riot (more than just a riot?)
    - 3. Olympic participation
  - D. First Nations and National Identity
    - 1. The Oka Crisis
- II. Institutions and Governments Promoting A Canadian National Identity
  - A. The Dominion Institute and Civic Identity
    - 1. What is civic identity?
  - B. CRB Foundation and Canadianism
    - 1. What is the Historica Foundation?
    - 2. What does it mean to “enhance Canadianism”?
  - C. Department of Canadian Heritage fund
    - 1. What is it for?
    - 2. How does it promote Canadian national identity
  - D. Peacekeeping: A Part of Canada’s Legacy and Identity

## **Chapter 18: To what extent do the challenges and opportunities related to national unity affect Canadian identity?**

- I. Nations within Canada and Canadian Unity
  - A. Challenges and opportunities of Nations within a Nation-State (as relates to identity)
  - B. Policy of Bilingualism
    1. Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism
    2. Official Languages Act
    3. Bill 101
    4. Policy of Multiculturalism
  - C. Quebec Sovereignty and National Unity
    1. Royal Proclamation Act (1763)
    2. Quebec Act (1774)
    3. Quiet Revolution (1960s)
      - a) Parti Quebecois
        - (1) Levesque
        - (2) Parizeau
      - b) Bloc Quebecois
        - (1) Bouchard
        - (2) Duceppe
    4. Referendums on Sovereignty
      - a) 1980
      - b) 1992
    5. Aboriginal Self-Determination
    6. Constitutional Reforms
      - a) Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Constitution Act, 1982
      - b) Meech Lake Accord, 1987
      - c) Charlottetown Accord, 1992

## **Chapter 19: To what extent should you appreciate and promote personal and collective visions on National Identity in Canada?**

- I. Canada as a pluralistic society
  - A. What is pluralism?
  - B. How does the Charter promote a pluralistic society?
  - C. Social cohesion in a pluralistic society
    1. What does social cohesion mean?
    2. Can a pluralistic society like Canada achieve social cohesion?
  - D. Multiculturalism and Canadian Identity
    1. 1971 Multiculturalism Policy of Canada
  - E. Canada as a Multinational Model
    1. What does this mean?
    2. Does Canadian federalism promote a multinational model?
  - F. Aboriginal Self-Determination
  - G. Separatists Visions of Canada
  - H. Canada's International Identity
    1. Foreign Policy
    2. North American Economic Integration
      - a) NAFTA
- I. Global Leadership