Immigration and Canada

How well do Canada’s Immigration Laws and Policies respond to immigration issues?

[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34)

Social 9

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Immigration and Canada

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Key Learner Outcomes:*** | | ***Yes*** | ***No*** |
| 9.1.8.1 | 1. ***Identify*** and ***discuss*** what factors influence immigration policies in   Canada (i.e., economic, political, health, and security). |  |  |
| 9.1.8.2 | 1. ***Discuss*** how changes to Canadian policies on immigration and refugees are a reflection of world issues. |  |  |
| 9.1.8.3 | 1. ***Examine*** the impact increasing immigration has on Aboriginal peoples and communities. |  |  |
| 9.1.8.4 | 1. ***Illustrate*** how provincial governments are able to influence and implement immigration policies. |  |  |
| 9.1.8.5 | 1. ***Investigate*** how the implementation of immigration policies in Quebec is an attempt to strengthen the French language in North America. |  |  |
| 9.1.8.6 | 1. ***Describe*** the relationship between immigration policies in Canada and the rights guaranteed in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. |  |  |
| 9.1.8.7 | 1. ***Outline*** to what extent Canada benefits from immigration. |  |  |

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| **Formative Assessment:** | **Evidence:** |
| Immigration Vocabulary | **N S P E** |
| Applying for Citizenship | **N S P E** |
| The Act That Made Us Canadian | **N S P E** |
| Immigration and World Issues | **N S P E** |
| Immigration Laws and Policies | **N S P E** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Summative Assessment:** | **Evidence:** |
| Immigration and Our Aboriginal Peoples | **/18** |
| Board Game (Time permitting) | **/24** |
| Multiple Choice Test | **/20** |

***[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34)******Vocabulary:*** /15

*Define the following terms using the textbook glossary. Those terms underlined will need a dictionary to define. Page numbers will assist with understanding how the context words are being used.*

1. Accord (pg. 191) -
2. AFN (pg. 184) -
3. Demographic (pg. 168) –
4. Economic immigrant (pg. 167) –
5. Emigration –
6. Family Class (pg. 167) –
7. Immigration (pg. 162) –
8. Immigration Protection Act (pg. 167) -
9. Labour Force Growth (pg. 168) -
10. Law and policy (pg. 168) –
11. Other immigrants (pg. 167) –
12. Persecution (pg. 177)
13. Quality of Life (pg. 377)–
14. Refuge -
15. Refugee (pg. 177) –

[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34) **Canadian Citizenship - What does it mean?**

Canadian citizenship means being a part of Canada. Canadians have certain rights and are responsibilities that are based on Canadian laws, traditions, and shared values. In our Constitution a section called ***'The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms'*** legally protects the basic rights and freedoms of all Canadians. Some of the rights and freedoms the charter protects are:

* our democratic rights - the right to vote in an election
* our legal rights - a right to a fair trail
* equality rights - the right to protection against discrimination
* mobility rights - the right to work and live anywhere in Canada
* basic freedoms - freedom of thought, speech, peaceful assembly

These rights also bring responsibilities for all citizens in Canada. All Canadians and Canadian governments have the responsibility to respect the Charter of Rights and Freedoms of everyone in Canada. It is also important to understand that the rights of one Canadian or group of Canadians cannot interfere with the rights of any other. Sometimes it is necessary for courts to interpret the Charter during disputes in order to settle them fairly.

We as Canadians are very fortunate to live in a country that provides us with so many rights and freedoms. Being a Canadian citizen is more than voting and obeying laws. Each Canadian citizen should become involved in his/her community. Every Canadian has something to give to make Canada a better place.

As a Canadian citizen, how can you become involved in your community?

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***[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34)* Becoming a Canadian Citizen**

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/canadian-citizenship/become-canadian-citizen/eligibility.html#criminal>

**Who Can Be a Canadian Citizen?**

*In order to become a Canadian citizen:*



**Who Cannot Become A Canadian Citizen?**

*A person cannot become a Canadian citizen if:*



***[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34)* Applying for Citizenship**

An immigrant is a person living in another country who wants to come and live in Canada. He/She would go to the **Canadian Embassy** in his/her own country to obtain application forms for admission into Canada. The forms would be filled out and returned to be looked at and approved. Each application is assessed on a **point system**. The immigrant would be given points for:

*job training age arranged employment*

*occupation personal suitability having relatives living in Canada*

*medical examination work experience ability to communicate in French or English*

*education*

*The immigrants background would be checked for any* ***Criminal Record***.

**In Your Opinion**

Working alone or with a partner, answer the following questions.

1. *List 5 reasons why you think people want to come to Canada.*
2. *List five reasons why you think people want to leave their own country.*
3. *List ten countries people might emigrate to Canada from.*
4. *Which facts about an immigrant do you feel would receive the highest points and would be the most important? Explain.*
5. *Why is it important to have an immigrant checked for a criminal record?*

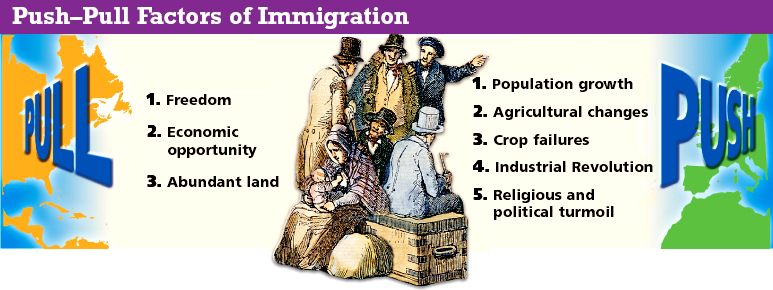
***[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34)* Push and Pull Factors**

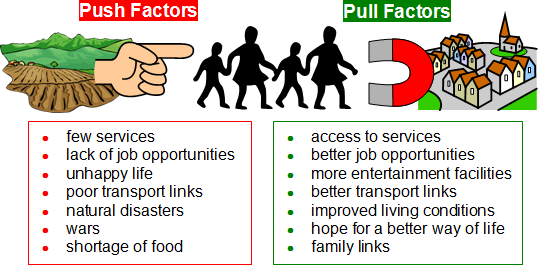
Push factors are those things that “push” people to leave their homelands. Items such as Population Growth, Religious Persecution, Political Pressure, Natural Disasters and Affordable Travel were examples of a “push” factor.

* *Population Growth – Population in Europe was growing and there were not enough jobs for everyone.*
* *Religious Persecution – People were being treated badly due to their beliefs. A number of groups were persecuted (treated badly) for their religious beliefs.*
* *Political Pressure – several groups were persecuted for their political beliefs.*
* *Natural Disasters – Famines lead to people leaving their homelands due to a lack of food.*
* *Affordable Travel – Steamship voyages were shorter and cheaper. Due to economic depression ending, people could afford to move.*

Pull factors are those things that “pull” people to a new country or place. Many factors influenced people to choose one country over another. Some examples of “pull” factors are:

* *Free Land – everyone could afford cheap and inexpensive and sometimes free land like in western Canada.*
* *Jobs – western Canada needed workers to fill jobs as shopkeepers, coal miners, teachers, and so on.*
* *Completed Railway – immigrants who became farmers would be able to send and sell their grain in Eastern markets.*
* *Better Machinery – farms produced more crops with better farm machinery*
* *Improved Farming Techniques – newly developed kinds of wheat were better suited to the prairie climate.*
* *Growing demand for Wheat – as demand for wheat grew, so did the price. Farmers could do very well selling their grain.*
* *Religious and political freedom - Canada allowed people to keep their religious beliefs*
* *Friends and Family – some people came to Canada to be close to their friends and family who were already here.*

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**[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34) THE ACT THAT MADE US CANADIAN**

*Could You Pass the Citizenship Test?*

One of the requirements for obtaining Canadian citizenship is the passing of a test on basic information about this country. The questions on the test are taken from a booklet called “A Look at Canada,” published by the Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration and distributed to applicants for citizenship. The test includes questions dealing with Canadian politics, government, economy, geography, and history. In addition to these general questions, there is also a section with more specific questions relating to the region where the new citizen will be living. Place your responses on the answer sheet on the next page.

*1. What are the three main groups of Aboriginal peoples in Canada?*

*2. Where did the first European settlers in Canada come from?*

*3. Who were the United Empire Loyalists?*

*4. What does the term Confederation mean?*

*5. Who was the first prime minister of Canada?*

*6. What part of the Canadian Constitution legally protects the basic rights and freedoms of all Canadians?*

*7. What does “equality under the law” mean?*

*8. What are the two official languages of Canada?*

*9. Which province is the only officially bilingual province?*

*10. Which animal is the official symbol of Canada?*

*11. What is the tower in the centre of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa called?*

*12. What three oceans border Canada?*

*13. Which mountain range is on the border between Alberta and British Columbia?*

*14. What country is Canada’s largest trading partner?*

*15. Which region is known as the industrial and manufacturing heartland of Canada?*

*16. Who is Canada’s official Head of State?*

*17. What are the three levels of government in Canada?*

*18. How many electoral districts are there in Canada?*

*19. Name the prime minister of Canada and the party he leads.*

*20. Name the premier of your province and the party he/she leads.*

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| --- | --- |
| ***Question #*** | ***Response*** |
| *1* |  |
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*[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34)* ***Immigration and World Issues***

Using the timeline data complete the following chart:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Date:*** | ***Country of Origin:*** | ***Push Factor:*** |
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*[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34)*

**For Remembrance Day: First Nations Slam Ottawa And Provinces For Forgetting Them And Favoring Unnecessary Immigrants**

Posted on November 10, 2010

**This bulletin features an article from “The Sault Star” which describes a First Nations road blockade and protest rally in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.**

**The event is significant because it is one of the first times that First Nations leaders have publicly criticized Canada’s immigration policies.**

**Many Canadians hope that First Nations will hold many other similar**  
**protests. They hope that these protests will shame many politicians at the federal, provincial and municipal level into performing their duty to the larger interests of Canadians. One of those very important duties is to First Nations. For too long, politicians at all three levels have focused on how they can get the immigrant vote.**

**Many Canadians hope that this First Nations action (as well as future**  
**actions) will also put organized Labour in Canada to shame. It is clear that Labour should have been doing all it could to have the immigration tap turned down to a trickle. Canada’s unemployed need to be protected from unnecessary job competition. Instead, since 1990, organized Labour has abandoned its strong voice on behalf of Canadian workers and has done one of two things. (1) Either it has focused on recruiting new immigrants so that unions can increase their membership. This is a betrayal of Canada’s unemployed and amounts to cheer-leading the immigration industry.  (2) Or it has remained silent about the significant negative effects on Canadians of importing large numbers of people in times of high unemployment.**

**Immigration policies slammed at First Nations education rally**

By Michael Purvis, The Sault Star  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario  
November 10, 2010

**First Nations chiefs slammed the federal and provincial governments Monday for efforts to attract and to educate immigrants in light of education and other funding shortfalls faced by natives in this country.**

**“It has been mentioned here many times how many millions of dollars they are pouring into bringing people to this country when we’ve got the demographics of a young population that’s a ready workforce that needs the capacity, that needs the education,” Grand Council Chief Patrick Madahbee told a crowd at an education rally Monday that stopped traffic east of the city for a little less than two hours. “We could take advantage of the energy sector, we could take advantage of mining, forestry.”**

**Madahbee complained that during a recent hospital visit he saw no Anishinabe people working in higher-paying jobs.**

**“If there’s any Anishinabe working there at all, they’re working in custodial positions. Where are they in the labs? Where are they as doctors? We need education,” said Madahbee.**

**Monday’s rally by Garden River First Nation called on the federal government to live up to the education funding First Nations say is its responsibility under the agreements the Crown made with their ancestors.**

**Premier Dalton McGuinty announced last week his government will spend $30 million over the next four years to provide scholarships to international students completing doctorates at Ontario Universities.**

**The federal government announced earlier this month it plans to keep immigration levels at current levels next year, admitting between 240,000 and 265,000 permanent residents to the country.**

**In 2009, Canada admitted 252,179 immigrants as permanent residents plus 178,478 temporary foreign workers and 85,140 students.**

**Batchewana First Nation Chief Dean Sayers said too often the Crown is shirking the treaty responsibilities it has to First Nations in the name of “fiscal restraint.”**

**“What I say is close the borders. Don’t be bringing 200,000 more foreigners into these lands if you can’t even look after the responsibilities you have to us already,” Sayers said in his address to the rally.**

September 20, 2012 **Updated:** September 20, 2012 | 8:07 pm

**First Nations get say on 2013 immigration**

**Related:**

* [Metis and off-reserve natives are ‘Indians,’ court says](http://metronews.ca/news/canada/499957/metis-and-off-reserve-natives-are-indians-court-says/)
* [Court to rule on off-reserve natives' rights](http://metronews.ca/news/canada/499175/court-to-rule-on-off-reserve-natives-rights/)
* [Idle no more, First Nations tell Ottawa](http://metronews.ca/news/canada/486801/idle-no-more-first-nations-tell-ottawa/)

OTTAWA – The Conservative government has wrapped up its consultations on next year’s immigration targets by breaking new ground — a precedent-setting sit-down with First Nations.

And by meeting with a traditionally disadvantaged group — one that has vocally questioned Canada’s generous immigration policy — the government may be signalling what’s to come in 2013.

Rick Dykstra, the parliamentary secretary to Immigration Minister Jason Kenney, met Thursday with representatives of the Assembly of First Nations and the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples.

It was the final consultation as the ministry prepares the immigration target numbers, and their composition, that are expected to be released in November.

Dykstra called the meeting “very productive.”

“The aboriginal community has a very unique opinion on immigration issues, and not hesitating to talk about the economy at the same time,” he told The Canadian Press in an interview. “So it was very fruitful.”

Citizenship and Immigration can find no record of aboriginal communities being consulted on immigration policy, a point that has not been lost on First Nations leaders — some of whom pointedly refer to all non-aboriginal Canadians as immigrants.

“It’s a whole new stepping stone for us,” said Dykstra.

As for the tenor of the meeting, he said: “I think the general consensus on the actual numbers was to maintain or perhaps move down in terms of what our average has been over the last couple of years.”

Every year the federal government consults with various stakeholder groups before setting the following year’s immigration targets in early November.

The numbers have remained fairly stable under Conservative and Liberal governments. Total intake in 2011 was almost 250,000 migrants, compared with 262,000 in 2005, the last year under the Liberals.

But the makeup of those immigrants is in constant flux. In 2007, Canada accepted just over 66,000 family-class immigrants and 131,000 in the economic class. Last year, the family class comprised only 56,446 while economic immigrants had jumped to 156,121.

The Conservative government is also allowing more temporary foreign workers into the country. By last December, there were more than 300,000 such workers, a jump of 50 per cent since 2007.

That has prompted some grumbling in First Nations communities.

This summer, Betty Ann Lavallee, the national chief of the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples — which represents urban natives — said Canada needs to train and employ aboriginal youth, not bring in foreign help.

“It’s very important because we are a young generation, we are fast-growing and we are the next labour force for Canada,” said Lavallee.

“We do not need to be bringing in immigrants. We are ready and prepared to work. We are a mobile people. We just need a little bit of help.”

It is not a new complaint.

In 2010 two chiefs in northern Ontario made news when they held an education rally in Sault Ste. Marie that was overtly anti-immigration.

“What I say is close the borders,” Batchewana First Nation Chief Dean Sayers was quoted telling the rally.

“Don’t be bringing 200,000 more foreigners into these lands if you can’t even look after the responsibilities you have to us already.”

And in 2005 the Assembly of First Nations examined — and discarded — a resolution to “freeze all immigration coming into Canada until the federal government addresses, commits, and delivers resources to First Nations to improve the housing conditions, education, health and employment in First Nations communities.”

Dystra said Thursday’s meeting was not about moratoriums or shutting the door on immigration.

“I did not get that message at all,” he said.

“There definitely was a leaning toward lowering the numbers, for at least a little while, to assist them in their endeavour to help with youth unemployment.”

He said the aboriginal groups are seeking more continuing consultations, including with provincial ministries, as immigration and labour policy becomes entwined.

[](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Immigration+Canada&view=detail&id=1509851B2B2BB928E14B2DCEC221217157C041BF&first=34) **Immigration Laws and Policies N S P E**

Canadian Council for Refugees

<http://ccrweb.ca/RRDay.htm>

Answer the following questions.

1. Consider what you have learned about refugee rights on pages 181 and 182.What individual rights do refugees seeking entry into Canada have that Canadian citizens also possess?

1. Examine both sides of the Singh issue. To what extent has the Singh decision helped improve the immigration system in Canada?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes/For | No/Against |
|  |  |

Using pages 189-91 read the text and study the photographs, quotes and sidebar questions. Predict in what ways a province may attract immigrants to settle and work there.

Use the diagram to illustrate how provinces are able to influence and implement immigration policies.

|  |
| --- |
| Provincial Nomination Program |
| Percentage of Immigration by province and territory  Alberta-  Quebec-  B.C.-  Manitoba-  Ontario-  Rest of Canada- |
| Why would some provinces more actively pursue immigrants and workers than others? |
| How could our province attract workers to our province? |
| How can our province influence decisions made at the federal level? |

This site contains the Alberta immigration policy

<http://eae.alberta.ca/documents/WIA/WIA-IM_framework_overview.pdf>

Test Outline Unit 5

Immigration And Canada

This test will consist of 20 multiple choice questions. Students will be given the entire class period to complete this test. Students will need to study the following information.

1. **Chapter vocabulary**- Students must be able to identify the correct definition and term (**Immigration Vocabulary** worksheet) 15 words
2. Students must be able to identify the factors that influence immigration policies in Canada (ie. Economic, Political, Health, and Security) push & pull
3. Students must be able to determine how world issues impact Canadian policies on immigration and refugees. pg 11
4. Students must be able to identify the impact increasing immigration has on Aboriginal peoples and communities. chart
5. Students must be able to identify the role of Provincial governments in influencing and implementing immigration policies. Provincial Nomination Program and Canada-Quebec Accord pg 16
6. Students must be able to explain how the implementation of immigration policies in Quebec is an attempt to strengthen the French language in North America. Canada-Quebec Accord pg 16
7. Students must be able to describe the relationship between immigration policies in Canada and the rights guaranteed in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Singh Decision pg 16
8. Students must be able to outline the extent to which Canada benefits from immigration.