CHAPTER 4:

The Canadian Nation, Identity, and the Challenge of Cultural Diversity

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Why did 19-year-old Sondos Abdelatif quit her position as a prison guard trainee in 2007?
2. She was told she could not wear her hijab while on duty.
3. She was told she could not pray during her lunch break.
4. She was prohibited from distributing religious material to other prison guards.
5. She was subject to racial abuse from other prison guards.

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 87

1. An *ethnic nation* is defined as a community with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. common territory and government
3. commitment to equal treatment of its members under the law
4. state that remains neutral in cultural and religious matters
5. shared common ancestry, language, customs, and traditions

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 91

1. Classical liberalism is most consistent with the idea of a(an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nation.
2. civic
3. ethnic
4. linguistic
5. traditional

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 90

1. Prior to the 1980s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were the principal source regions for immigration.
2. Asia and the United States
3. Europe and the United States
4. Central and South America
5. Asia and Africa

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 92

1. When asked what they liked about Canada, Canadians expressed the greatest pride in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. the health care system
3. our social programs
4. the country’s freedom and democracy
5. the educational system

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 95

1. How has the nature of French-Canadian identity evolved over time?
2. From ethnic to civic
3. From multicultural to ethnic
4. From symbolic to material
5. From minority to majority

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 97

1. What three distinct national groups gave rise to Canada as a multinational state, according to William Kymlicka?
2. British, Chinese, and Italian
3. English, French, and Aboriginal
4. Asian, French, and African
5. Manitoba, Quebec, and Ontario

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 98

1. Differentiated citizenship grants special group-based rights to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. permanent residents of Canada
3. refugee claimants
4. national minorities and ethnic groups
5. religious groups

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 99

1. Self-government rights are group-based rights that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. foster official multiculturalism
3. extend legal protection to individuals
4. grant territorial jurisdiction or autonomy
5. promote ethnic over linguistic identities

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 99

1. Will Kymlicka identifies three forms of group-based rights that are discussed in the text: self-government rights, polyethnic rights, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rights.
2. special representation
3. multicultural
4. minority
5. linguistic

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 99

1. *La survivance* is a strategy to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. prevent English-Canadians from dominating industry and finance in Quebec
3. protect the French-Canadian nation by resisting assimilation
4. encourage the Quebec middle classes to become Canadian citizens
5. relinquish control over language rights to English-Canadians

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 101

1. What was the Quiet Revolution?
2. An era of political and social change with an increased role for the Quebec state
3. A secret revolutionary plot to overthrow the federal government
4. A overthrow of the ruling capitalist elite by the Quebec working class
5. A shift from a constitutional monarchy to a presidential republic

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 101

1. Which among the following was *not* an achievement of Quebec’s Quiet Revolution?
2. The implementation of a system of common law
3. The establishment of a ministry of education
4. The nationalization of privately owned hydroelectric companies
5. The creation of a Quebec Pension Plan

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 102

1. The traditional form of nationalism prior to the Quiet Revolution was overwhelmingly focused on the “self-defence” of the community of French-speaking Catholics. It shifted during the 1960s to a more secular and state-centric form of nationalism based upon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. the broader community of French-speaking people rather than the territory of Quebec
3. the establishment of a modern welfare state that replaced Church authority in social matters
4. the predominance of the Liberal Party under federalists such as Trudeau and Pelletier
5. an historical shift away from language politics and toward ethnic politics

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* challenging *Pages:* 101-102

1. The nationalism that emerged from the Quiet Revolution can be identified by two main features. One is the transfer of key state functions and institutions from Ottawa to Quebec. Another feature of this nationalism is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. identification of French Canada with the territory of Quebec
3. strength of special representation rights
4. reversal of French and English Canadian identities
5. rise of the English-speaking elite in Quebec

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 102

1. The Charter of the French Language (also known as Bill 101) made French the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. sole official language of Canada
3. sole official language of New Brunswick
4. sole official language of Manitoba
5. sole official language of Quebec

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 102

1. In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_state, powers and responsibilities are divided between national and provincial governments.
2. federal
3. shared
4. unitary
5. sovereign

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 99

1. The Constitution Act, 1867, grants control over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the provinces rather than to the federal government.
2. defence
3. collective security
4. hospitals
5. customs

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 105

1. Which of the following describes the process of *economic* integration of immigrants into the country?
2. Attending school and successfully completing a university education
3. Participating in the electoral process
4. Learning about the host culture, its values, and its norms
5. Finding a job and earning an income that matches one’s background

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 117

1. Multiculturalism was introduced in response to the recommendations of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism
3. United Nations
4. Supreme Court of Canada
5. Government of Quebec

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 120

1. Which among the following options was a main objective of Canada’s multiculturalism policy adopted in 1971?
2. To change immigrant settlement patterns to the country
3. To assist cultural groups to retain and foster their identity
4. To require voters to prove their identity at the polls
5. To require new immigrants to pledge to respect Canadian values

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 120

1. This legislation aims to achieve equality in the workforce so that no one is denied employment opportunities for reasons that are not linked to ability.
2. 1988 Multiculturalism Act
3. 1995 Employment Equity Act
4. 1947 Citizenship Act
5. 2002 Immigration and Refugee Protection Act

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 123

1. One of the incidents linked to the debate over “reasonable accommodation” in Quebec involved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. a constitutional challenge to the points system of immigrant selection
3. a case of human trafficking
4. a decision by YMCA management in Montreal to install frosted glass windows in its exercise room
5. a case of welfare fraud

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 118

1. The Bouchard-Taylor Commission concluded that Quebec society had made significant strides in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. accommodating cultural diversity
3. adopting Sharia law
4. enforcing gender quotas in public institutions
5. removing religious symbols from public institutions

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 119

1. In recent times, political opponents have clashed over the hate speech provisions of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Employment Equity Act
3. Human Rights Act
4. Immigration Act
5. Budget Implementation Act

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 122

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Most countries in the world are nation-states, in which the total population shares a single ethnic culture.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 89

1. Canadians attach different meanings to the Canadian identity and express multiple and often overlapping allegiances to other identities.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 123

1. The Canadian government has reserved seats in the House of Commons and the Senate for the representation of minority interests.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 100

1. Bill 101 established that commercial signs and advertisements would be in French only in Quebec.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 102

1. Because of Quebec’s refusal to sign the Constitution Act, 1982, the constitution does not apply in that province.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate  *Page:* 108

1. Most of Canada’s immigrant population lives in cities.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 92

1. The federal government established a legally separate Canadian citizenship in 1947.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 98

1. By 2031, at least half of the Canadian population could be foreign born.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 92

1. Canada is the largest recipient of asylum claims.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 114

1. Many Quebecers view the federal policy of multiculturalism as an attempt to weaken the status of francophones in Canada.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 121

**SHORT ANSWER**

1. What are four key features of Bill 101, the Quebec language law?

*Answer:* Bill 101 re-established French as the sole official language of Quebec by making French the sole language for the legislature, courts, and administration; making businesses earn “francisation certificates” as a condition of doing business in the province; requiring that commercial signs and advertisements be in French only; and restricting access to English education.

*Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 102

1. What developments led to a more open and inclusive immigrant selection system in the 1960s in Canada?

*Answer:* Several historical developments led to a more open and inclusive immigrant selection system in Canada, including Canada’s participation in international human rights agreements, the need for labour in a rapidly expanding economy, and a decline in applications from traditional regions in Europe.

*Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 112

1. What are the pros and cons of the points system for selecting immigrants?

*Answer:* Supporters argue that it is a more objective and non-discriminatory method of selecting citizens and that it ensures that Canada has a highly educated and skilled labour pool. Critics of the points system point out that it favours wealthier immigrants who may face unemployment or underemployment when their credentials are not recognized.

*Difficulty:* moderate *Pages:* 117-118

1. What is the essential difference between ethnic and civic nations?

*Answer:* An ethnic nation describes a community with a distinctive culture and history, which operates primarily for the benefit of that cultural group. A civic nation is not based on its members sharing a common ancestry or culture, but on the common territory in which they live and are governed.

*Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 91