

Chapter 2 History, Culture, and Canadian Families

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Who were the first people to inhabit the territory we now call Canada?
 - a. English
 - b. Aboriginals
 - c. French
 - d. Vikings

ANS: B REF: pp. 28–29 BLM: Remember

2. According to the text, what has influenced and continues to influence the evolution of Canadian culture?
 - a. waves of immigrant groups
 - b. the arrival of the English and French
 - c. the settlement of Aboriginal groups
 - d. the natural environment

ANS: A REF: p. 29 BLM: Higher order

3. Which term refers to physical differences between groups of people?
 - a. culture
 - b. nationality
 - c. race
 - d. ethnicity

ANS: C REF: p. 29 BLM: Remember

4. According to the American Anthropological Association, how many human races are there?
 - a. one
 - b. three
 - c. five
 - d. six

ANS: D REF: p. 30 BLM: Remember

5. Which of the following is true regarding the question of race and ethnic origin in the Canadian census?
 - a. it has always been asked
 - b. the categories have stayed the same
 - c. the categories have changed many times
 - d. there is no category for “Canadian”

ANS: C REF: p. 30 BLM: Remember

6. If Xiao considers himself to be of Chinese origin, which term describes his status in Canada?
 - a. Aboriginal
 - b. visible minority
 - c. assimilated minority
 - d. Métis

ANS: B REF: p. 31 BLM: Higher order

7. Elisapie considers herself to be Inuit. Which term describes her status in Canada?
- Aboriginal
 - Métis
 - visible minority
 - immigrant

ANS: A REF: p. 31 BLM: Higher order

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of minority groups?
- They hold less power than the dominant group.
 - Members do not interact with members of the dominant group.
 - There can only be one minority group in a society.
 - They are always smaller in number compared to the dominant group.

ANS: A REF: p. 31 BLM: Higher order

9. Kim argues that women should be considered a minority group. According to the text, which of the following statements justifies her position?
- Women are disadvantaged with respect to pay and opportunities for promotion.
 - Women are encouraged to be homemakers and to be dependent on their husbands.
 - Women are outnumbered by men in the Canadian population.
 - Women are unable to think rationally because they concentrate on emotions.

ANS: A REF: p. 31 BLM: Higher order

10. In the Iroquoian confederacy, conflicts were settled by which of the following?
- potlatch
 - buffalo exchange
 - consensus
 - territorial boundaries

ANS: C REF: p. 31 BLM: Remember

11. Bright Cloud is Mohawk and lives on the Akwesasne reserve near Cornwall, Ontario. Which term describes his status in Canada?
- First Nations
 - Inuit
 - Métis
 - visible minority

ANS: A REF: p. 31 BLM: Higher order

12. Matchmaking most often occurred in small migratory hunting groups like the Swampy Cree at the time of which of the following?
- summer villages
 - buffalo-hunting camps
 - potlatch ceremonies
 - winter feasts

ANS: C REF: p. 32 BLM: Remember

13. Among Aboriginal peoples, what does the term “families of the heart” refer to?
- reserve-based networks that provide a stable base for young people
 - extended family members who care for elderly relatives

- c. foster and adoptive homes for children needing out-of-home care
- d. voluntary groups in cities that aim to preserve traditional ways

ANS: D REF: p. 32 BLM: Higher order

14. In recent years, the Aboriginal population has been growing much faster than the Canadian population as a whole. Which of the following is NOT a reason for this trend according to the text?
- a. Residents of reserves have been more completely counted.
 - b. More individuals count themselves as Aboriginal instead of “passing” as white.
 - c. Opportunities now match those of the rest of Canadians, so families are larger.
 - d. As a group, more Aboriginal people are in a child-bearing age range.

ANS: C REF: p. 32 BLM: Higher order

15. According to the text, which of the following best describes Aboriginal cultural practices?
- a. They are showing new life on reserves and in cities.
 - b. They depend on the successful pursuit of land claims.
 - c. They are quickly dying out among young people.
 - d. They are remembered only among the elderly on reserves.

ANS: A REF: p. 33 BLM: Higher order

16. In contrast to French-Canadian society, what was the experience of many early English-Canadian immigrants?
- a. They were encouraged by church authorities to cooperate with community members.
 - b. They stuck together in order to protect their minority from a strong majority.
 - c. They were more likely to value and nurture their extended families.
 - d. They were “sent to the colonies” to make their individual fortunes.

ANS: D REF: p. 33 BLM: Higher order

17. Prior to the 1960s, what did the traditional view of Quebec society emphasize?
- a. education, industrialization, large families, and bilingualism
 - b. education, industrialization, small families, and the French language
 - c. the Catholic Church, separatism, family support programs, and bilingualism
 - d. the Catholic Church, rural life, large families, and the French language

ANS: D REF: p. 33 BLM: Higher order

18. What happened in the development of a Quebec identity during the 1960s?
- a. Large families became important for francophone survival.
 - b. A rural lifestyle was kept as a central value.
 - c. Family support systems became the weakest in Canada.
 - d. Education replaced religion as the chief cultural socializer.

ANS: D REF: pp. 33–34 BLM: Higher order

19. How do francophones living outside Quebec differ from Quebecers?
- a. They do not have the same official supports for language and culture.
 - b. They have stronger family support programs available than in Quebec.
 - c. They live common-law more often than those in Quebec.
 - d. They value the French language more than Quebec francophones.

ANS: A REF: p. 34 BLM: Higher order

20. According to the text, which province currently has the strongest family support programs in Canada?

- a. Ontario
- b. Quebec
- c. Alberta
- d. British Columbia

ANS: B REF: p. 34 BLM: Remember

21. In the 2011 Census, which was the largest reported ethnic ancestry?
- a. British
 - b. French
 - c. Chinese
 - d. Canadian

ANS: D REF: p. 34 BLM: Remember

22. According to predictions, which of the following is likely to be true?
- a. By 2031, over 48 percent of the population will be foreign-born.
 - b. Twenty years from now, 15 percent of the population will belong to a visible minority group.
 - c. Fifty years from now, the Aboriginal population will pass the one-million mark.
 - d. The vast majority of people belonging to a visible minority group will live in cities.

ANS: D REF: p. 34 BLM: Higher order

23. What did the 2006 Census find that most mixed-race marriages involve?
- a. two persons who are visible minorities
 - b. two persons who are not visible minorities
 - c. one person from a visible minority and one person who is not
 - d. two persons who speak different languages

ANS: C REF: p. 34 BLM: Higher order

24. According to the text, what recent event has brought attention to multiracial families?
- a. the election of Barack Obama
 - b. the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001
 - c. Hurricane Katrina
 - d. the 2010 Olympics in Vancouver

ANS: A REF: p. 34 BLM: Remember

25. No one knows how many multiracial children are in Canada. What is the reason for this?
- a. Parents sometimes refuse to call their children multiracial.
 - b. Multiracial children are not counted as a specific category.
 - c. The definition of multiracial is not clear.
 - d. Some multiracial children prefer to be recognized as just one race.

ANS: B REF: p. 36 BLM: Higher order

26. In recent years, which country has been the primary source for inter-country adoptions?
- a. Haiti
 - b. India
 - c. China
 - d. Korea

ANS: C REF: p. 36 BLM: Remember

27. Which of the following is a reason given in the text for why some people are opposed to transracial adoptions?
- They are seen as encouraging irresponsible parenthood.
 - They are too expensive for most people to afford.
 - They are seen as a form of genocide.
 - They may cause population decline in the source countries.

ANS: C REF: p. 36 BLM: Higher order

28. Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting who has been allowed to immigrate to Canada?
- the desire to maintain the “British” character of Canada
 - humanitarian motives
 - Canada’s birth and death rates
 - the need for labour to develop the country

ANS: C REF: p. 37 BLM: Higher order

29. For many years both federal and provincial governments placed many barriers to the immigration of certain groups of people. Which of the following were most likely to be discriminated against?
- Northern Europeans
 - Chinese
 - Protestants
 - Catholics

ANS: B REF: p. 37 BLM: Higher order

30. According to the text, what was the main result of the *Chinese Immigration Act* of 1923?
- increased adoption of abandoned Chinese girls
 - the immigration of many trained professionals
 - a society of “married bachelors”
 - reuniting of families

ANS: C REF: p. 37 BLM: Higher order

31. According to the text, how were Japanese Canadians treated during World War II?
- They were valued for their ability to translate Japanese.
 - They were treated like any other Canadian citizens.
 - They were placed in residential schools to learn Canadian culture.
 - They were moved to internment camps away from the West Coast.

ANS: D REF: p. 38 BLM: Higher order

32. Which of the following most accurately describes Canadian immigrants prior to World War I?
- They were mainly former American slaves using the Underground Railroad.
 - They were brought into Canada because companies wanted cheap labour.
 - They refused to work in mining, lumbering, and railway construction.
 - They tried to rid themselves of worldly goods, including houses and clothing.

ANS: B REF: p. 38 BLM: Remember

33. Immediately following World War I, there was pressure on companies to do which of the following?
- hire refugees on humanitarian grounds
 - use a “bulk-labour” program
 - sponsor boat people
 - release foreign labourers

ANS: D

REF: p. 39

BLM: Remember

34. In an example of humanitarian-motivated immigration policy, what did Canada do between 1947 and 1962?
- admitted nearly 250 000 refugees and people displaced by World War II
 - offered admittance to thousands of Ukrainian farmers seeking refuge from famine
 - offered immigration visas to Romanians fleeing after an unsuccessful uprising
 - became the principal destination for individuals using the Underground Railroad

ANS: A

REF: p. 39

BLM: Remember

35. In the 1850s, railroad tracks were laid straight through the community of Africville and land was expropriated from residents. City service facilities not wanted elsewhere were dumped on Africville. According to the text, these things happened because of which of the following?
- racism
 - a lack of environmental policies
 - Africville was a poorly planned neighbourhood
 - the area was located close to the harbour

ANS: A

REF: p. 38

BLM: Higher order

36. What did the *Canadian Citizenship Act* of 1947 do?
- allowed Canadians to be officially regarded as British subjects
 - permitted married women to be citizens in their own right
 - provided a way for women to bypass citizenship requirements
 - allowed men to automatically assume the nationality of their wives

ANS: B

REF: p. 40

BLM: Remember

37. Last year, Manuel immigrated to Canada. In his native country of Honduras, he was trained as an electrician. Manuel has a wife and two children who still live in Honduras. Manuel is considered which class of immigrant?
- family
 - economic
 - refugee
 - humanitarian

ANS: B

REF: p. 40

BLM: Higher order

38. Two years ago, Jean-Michel immigrated to Canada from Haiti. He now wants to bring his wife and son to join him in Canada. Jean-Michel's wife and son are which class of immigrant?
- family
 - economic
 - refugee
 - humanitarian

ANS: A

REF: p. 40

BLM: Higher order

39. In the past, many immigrants came to Canada from Britain and the United States. Where does the largest percentage come from now?
- Sri Lanka
 - Africa
 - The People's Republic of China
 - Europe

ANS: C REF: p. 40 BLM: Remember

40. Which province is the only one that has independent authority in selecting and integrating newcomers to the province?
- a. Ontario
 - b. Newfoundland
 - c. Quebec
 - d. Alberta

ANS: C REF: p. 40 BLM: Remember

41. A new law amending the *Citizenship Act* came into effect on April 17, 2009. What was the purpose of this law?
- a. to limit citizenship by descent to one generation born outside Canada
 - b. to create a new class of immigrant—the education immigrant
 - c. to encourage immigration from European countries
 - d. to allow immigrants to reunite with their adopted children

ANS: A REF: p. 40 BLM: Higher order

42. More than half of immigrants arriving in Canada from 2000 to 2001 did not work in the same field as in their former country. Which of the following is NOT a reason for this?
- a. a poor effort in job hunting
 - b. a lack of fluency in English or French
 - c. a lack of Canadian experience
 - d. problems in having qualifications recognized

ANS: A REF: p. 42 BLM: Higher order

43. The Canadian government shows its support of the integration of immigrants with which of the following policies?
- a. offering free access to university
 - b. supporting programs to find a job
 - c. giving free meal coupons, housing, and clothing
 - d. adopting an official policy of assimilation

ANS: B REF: p. 42 BLM: Higher order

44. What is the most important resource that immigrants rely on for employment, especially on first arriving?
- a. government agencies
 - b. friendship networks
 - c. academic counsellors
 - d. newspaper advertisements

ANS: B REF: p. 42 BLM: Higher order

45. According to the text, in which area might immigrants find a poor fit between accustomed family roles and family life in Canada?
- a. intergenerational relationships, because Canadian children respect elders too much
 - b. gender roles, because wives may become co-providers and thus gain power
 - c. overload and exhaustion for elders, because they are employed and do housework
 - d. employment, because immigrants do not have local connections

ANS: B REF: p. 42 BLM: Higher order

46. According to the text, which of the following is NOT likely to be a reason for conflict between immigrant parents and their school-aged children?
- Parents may lose authority when children translate for them.
 - Parents may pressure children to excel in school and extracurricular activities.
 - Children may learn to be independent and outspoken at school rather than respectful.
 - Children may adopt gender roles from television that are in contrast with traditional roles.

ANS: D REF: p. 42 BLM: Higher order

47. According to the text, which of the following is NOT a common way in which immigrants keep their ethnic identity?
- following dress codes, like wearing the hijab or turban
 - adopting children from their home country
 - cooking meals like those eaten in the old country
 - participating in an arranged marriage

ANS: B REF: p. 44 BLM: Higher order

48. What happened to Aboriginal children in the residential schools?
- They were taught traditional skills in hunting, fishing, and gathering.
 - They experienced a harsh and sometimes abusive military-like regime.
 - They were forced to earn status through fighting and gift-giving.
 - They were able to maintain buffalo-hunting and sun-dances but no other aspects of their culture.

ANS: B REF: p. 45 BLM: Higher order

49. What is the term for negative actions taken against a minority group?
- stigma
 - discrimination
 - prejudice
 - passing

ANS: B REF: p. 46 BLM: Remember

50. According to the text, what is social acceptability based on in much of Canada?
- the norms and values of the wealthy
 - the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
 - white society and its norms
 - the party currently forming the government

ANS: C REF: p. 46 BLM: Higher order

51. Matthew believes that most Muslims are rude and aggressive. What is the term for Matthew's attitude?
- stigma
 - discrimination
 - prejudice
 - passing

ANS: C REF: p. 46 BLM: Higher order

52. Linda works at a clothing store. When a group of Senegalese women came into the store, Linda disappeared into the back storeroom and did not come out until the women left. What is the term for Linda's behaviour?
- stigma

- b. discrimination
- c. prejudice
- d. passing

ANS: B REF: p. 46 BLM: Higher order

53. According to the text, which of the following is an example of discrimination against Aboriginal families that occurred in the past?
- a. Missionaries tried to stamp out Kwakiutl marriage practices.
 - b. Aboriginal children were prevented from accessing traditional school systems.
 - c. Social workers thought that Cree child-rearing methods were less effective than Ojibway parenting approaches.
 - d. Welfare workers encouraged relatives to be foster parents because the relatives knew the culture.

ANS: A REF: p. 46 BLM: Higher order

54. What is a stigma?
- a. a negative action taken against members of the minority group
 - b. a desire to hide the fact that one is a member of a minority group
 - c. a social category that offends against the norms of society
 - d. a trait or attribute that is used to differentiate individuals and has a negative value

ANS: D REF: p. 46 BLM: Remember

55. Which saying reflects the fact that stigma can spread to other people?
- a. A man is known by the company he keeps.
 - b. All that glitters is not gold.
 - c. Give them an inch and they take a mile.
 - d. Spare the rod and spoil the child.

ANS: A REF: p. 47 BLM: Higher order

56. When Dimitri immigrated to Canada seven years ago, he changed his name to Tim and tried to only associate with people who were not Greek. Which acculturation strategy has Dimitri (Tim) adopted?
- a. separation
 - b. assimilation
 - c. integration
 - d. marginalization

ANS: B REF: p. 48 BLM: Higher order

57. Lucia is proud of her Italian heritage. She speaks Italian with her family and friends, and still honours many Italian traditions. She has graduated from college and works as a social worker in Guelph and often goes out with her co-workers. Which acculturation strategy has Lucia adopted?
- a. separation
 - b. assimilation
 - c. integration
 - d. marginalization

ANS: C REF: p. 48 BLM: Higher order

58. Although Jonathan has a hearing impairment, he hopes that no one will notice he is different because he has learned to lip-read expertly. What is Jonathan trying to do?
- a. mainstream

- b. discriminate
- c. assimilate
- d. pass

ANS: D REF: p. 48 BLM: Higher order

59. What is one problem with trying to “pass”?
- a. Other family members are often opposed to it.
 - b. It forces the individual to lead a double life.
 - c. No one will believe the person anyway.
 - d. It can create an identity crisis.

ANS: B REF: p. 48 BLM: Higher order

60. Officially, Canada has an acculturation policy that accepts diversity and includes all ethnic and cultural groups. Which term best describes this acculturation policy?
- a. multiculturalism
 - b. melting pot
 - c. segregation
 - d. exclusion

ANS: A REF: p. 50 BLM: Higher order

61. The United States encourages immigrants to become good, loyal American citizens. Which term best describes this acculturation policy?
- a. multiculturalism
 - b. melting pot
 - c. segregation
 - d. exclusion

ANS: B REF: p. 50 BLM: Higher order

62. According to the text, why is it important to be aware of differences between families?
- a. because Canada will continue to become more diverse
 - b. because difference equals superiority
 - c. because minority cultures have to adapt to the dominant culture
 - d. because discrimination against individuals or families is illegal

ANS: A REF: p. 51 BLM: Higher order

COMPLETION

1. _____ refers to physical differences between groups of people.

ANS: Race

REF: p. 29

2. _____ is the term used to refer to a group of people who share a common cultural heritage.

ANS: Ethnicity

REF: p. 29

3. A(n) _____ is a person, other than an Aboriginal, who is non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

ANS: visible minority

REF: p. 31

4. A(n) _____ is a person who Indian, Inuit, or Métis.

ANS: Aboriginal

REF: p. 31

5. North American Indians, both registered and non-registered, are collectively known as _____.

ANS: First Nations

REF: p. 31

6. In traditional Quebec society, the _____ defined both family roles and educational goals.

ANS: Roman Catholic Church

REF: p. 33

7. The 2011 Census enumerated more than _____ different ethnic origins.

ANS: 200

REF: p. 34

8. In Halifax, the community of _____ was started by black immigrants.

ANS: Africville

REF: pp. 37–38

9. A _____ refers to any group that holds less power than the dominant group.

ANS: minority group

REF: p. 31

10. In much of Canada, social acceptability relies on values that have come from our _____ heritage.

ANS: British

REF: p. 33

11. A(n) _____ is any a trait or an attribute that is used to differentiate individuals and has a negative value.

ANS: stigma

REF: p. 46

12. _____ is an acculturation strategy based on the voluntary rejection of the dominant culture or the involuntary exclusion from the dominant culture.

ANS: Separation

REF: p. 48

13. _____ is an acculturation policy based on forced separation from the dominant group.

ANS: Segregation

REF: p. 50

14. _____ is a negative attitude toward an entire group of people.

ANS: Prejudice

REF: p. 46

15. _____ is the negative treatment of a group of people based on prejudice.

ANS: Discrimination

REF: p. 46

SHORT ANSWER

1. Briefly explain the difference between race and ethnicity.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

2. Explain the concept of visible minority and give an example of someone in Canada who would be considered a visible minority.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

3. Explain what is meant by the term minority group and give an example of someone from a minority group in Canada.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

4. Give an example of a way in which changes in family patterns challenge accepted practices for family life.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

5. Compare life in traditional Quebec society prior to 1960 with family life in Quebec after the Quiet Revolution.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

6. List three factors that affected who has been allowed to immigrate to Canada.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

7. Suggest three reasons why immigrants who see Canada as the “promised land” may find it takes a long time to have their dreams fulfilled.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

8. Describe three difficulties that mixed-race families might face.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

9. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?

ANS:

Responses will vary.

10. Give two examples of cultural conflict between Canadians and new immigrants.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

11. What is meant by stigma?

ANS:

Responses will vary.

12. Explain the difference between the acculturation policies of multiculturalism and the melting pot.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

13. Explain the differences between assimilation and integration as acculturation strategies.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

14. Define “passing” and briefly explain its importance.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

15. State how the attempt to “pass” can create difficulties for an individual.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

ESSAY

1. Discuss the various changes in the Canadian Census regarding the question on race and ethnicity.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

2. What effects might prejudice and discrimination have on Canadian families?

ANS:

Responses will vary.

3. Describe the four acculturation strategies adopted by individuals or groups and explain what effect they have on those who adopt them.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

4. Describe the four acculturation policies used by the dominant group.

ANS:

Responses will vary.

5. Discuss how immigration experiences can affect family relationships.

ANS:

Responses will vary.