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Canadian Citizenship & Immigration Curriculum Map

Canada grew from the many cultures that immigrated to Canada, and not without difficulty or hardship. This resource will aid when teaching students about the development of Canada from an immigration viewpoint. The 10 lesson plans tell the story from the first immigrants to Canada, immigration before and after the wars, the changes in the laws and the process involved for immigrants to become Canadian citizens.

The 10 lesson plans are a guide for ideas on how to introduce, teach, and reinforce the various aspects of Citizenship and Immigration in Canada and the process involved for immigrants to become Canadian citizens. A follow-up is provided for each lesson.

Reproduce the lessons as handouts or use a whiteboard for large group lessons and/or to supplement the teacher's knowledge of citizenship and immigration in Canada and how to become a Canadian citizen. Teach the lessons in any order and you can select the amount of information needed for your students. A dictionary of terminology associated with citizenship and immigration has been provided and we suggest reproducing it for your students.

Students will:

- understand what citizenship in Canada involves
- understand why people choose to become Canadian citizens
- understand the difference between “citizenship” and “immigration”
- understand why people choose to emigrate to Canada
- describe the process/steps involved in becoming a Canadian citizen
- describe how Canadian citizenship is celebrated
- understand the history of immigration in Canada
- explain how the immigration process works today
- compare immigration laws of today with those of twenty years ago
- name the main points of entry through which immigrants to Canada come
- tell from where immigrants to Canada come and why
- explain how specific immigrants have made a contribution to Canada

The lessons support many of the fundamental concepts and learning outcomes from the curriculum for these provinces: Alberta, Grade 5, Canada, The Land, Histories & Stories, 5.3 Canada, Shaping & Identifying; Ontario Grade 5, Canada & World Connections, Aspects of Citizenship; Saskatchewan, Grade 8, Social Studies, Interactions & Interdependence of Nations, Power & Authority.

Lesson Topics:

Lesson One: Introduction

At the end of this lesson students will:

- understand the meaning of “citizen”.
- understand the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- understand the difference between citizenship and immigration.
- understand why Canada is a country formed by immigrants

Lesson Two: The First Immigrants

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- be able to tell about the first immigrants to Canada
- explain why the French and British groups came to Canada.
- tell where the German immigrants settled.
- explain how Black immigrants came to Canada.
- explain why Canada became known as “the land of the free”.

Lesson Three: The Great Migrations 1815-1869 & 1870-1900

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- understand a little of the history of early immigration in Canada.
- understand why some groups chose to come to Canada.
- understand how the Canadian government encouraged immigration.

Lesson Four: Immigration Before And After World War II

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- understand why immigration increased before and after World War II.
- understand how the Canadian government restricted immigrants.

- understand the reasons for restrictions on immigration.

Lesson Five: Causes Of Immigration And The Immigrant Experience

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- understand the reasons some immigrants chose to come to Canada.
- understand the experiences some immigrants had upon arrival in Canada.

Lesson Six: Immigration Laws Before 1945

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- understand how immigration laws changed from 1867 to 1945.
- understand the restriction placed on immigration to Canada.
- understand why immigration was encouraged.
- understand the regulations for acquiring Canadian citizenship prior to 1945.

Lesson Seven: Immigration Laws After 1945

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- understand how and why immigration legislation changed after 1945.
- understand the importance of the Canadian Citizenship Act of 1947.
- understand the reasons immigration legislation is continually changing

Lesson Eight: Points Of Entry Into Canada

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- describe the traditional points of entry into Canada.
- explain why certain places are no longer used.
- describe the inspection and quarantine process.

Lesson Nine: Becoming A Canadian Citizen

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- understand the regulations for becoming a Canadian citizen.
- understand the regulations concerning who cannot become a Canadian citizen.
- understand how to apply for Canadian citizenship.
- understand what documentation is needed for citizenship.
- know the Oath of Citizenship.
- understand the meaning of Canadian citizenship.
- understand the meaning of Canadian values.

Lesson Ten: Immigrants Who Have Made A Difference

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- name some immigrants who have made major contributions to Canada.
- give details about two immigrants - Adrienne Clarkson and Joseph Schlesinger

Unit Test and Answer Key

Research Activities:

Activity One: Using the website www.memoryproject.com choose and read one of the passages describing an individual's experience emigrating to Canada. In your own words, describe the reasons why this individual emigrated to Canada as well as the feelings this person had about his/her experience

Activity Two: Using printed materials and the internet, research a group of individuals that emigrated to Canada. Investigate such things as why they left their homeland, how they travelled, how much it cost to come to Canada, where they settled, and the situation they faced once they reached Canada. Write a short essay with the information you have found.

Activity Three: Write about a situation in which you are hosting an emigrating family. Tell what you would do to help the family adjust to life in Canada. Take into consideration your lifestyle as well as the family's, and indicate both the benefits and what you may consider the drawbacks

Follow-Up Activities:

Activity One: A Reaffirmation Ceremony

Activity Two: Word Search on Famous Canadian Immigrants

Lesson One - Introduction

Expectations:

At the end of this lesson students will:

- understand the meaning of “citizen”.
- understand the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- understand the difference between citizenship and immigration.
- understand why Canada is a country formed by immigrants.

Discussion Time:

Ask the students what they think is meant by the terms “Citizenship” and “Immigration”. Ask how they are alike and how they are different. Chart all responses and keep for the end of the unit.

Ask students if they know any “new” Canadian citizens or immigrants to Canada. Students may have friends or relatives who have become Canadian citizens or are in the process of becoming Canadian citizens.

Ask students what they know of the process of emigrating to Canada or becoming a Canadian citizen. Accept all responses and keep on chart paper for the end of the unit.

Reproduce the information sheet entitled “Introduction” either as a handout or an overhead. Have the students read along with you or independently to find the answers to the following questions:

1. What is a citizen? ***(A citizen is a person who is a resident of a country or nation by birth or by choice claiming allegiance to the government and entitled to its protection.)***
2. What is citizenship? ***(Citizenship is the membership of a person in a particular country or nation.)***
3. How do people become citizens of a country? ***(People can become citizens of a country by birth - being born in that country, or by naturalization - choosing a country to live in and usually renouncing all allegiance to the original country, then swearing an oath of allegiance to the new country.)***
4. How does the Canadian constitution protect Canadian citizens? ***(The Canadian constitution entitles all Canadian citizens to the rights, privileges and responsibilities laid out in the laws of the nation, including the right to vote and run for office.)***
5. What is one exception to being a Canadian citizen by birth? ***(One exception to being a Canadian citizen by being born in the country is that the children of Canadian diplomats born outside Canada are automatically Canadian citizens.)***
6. What is the citizenship born to children of foreign diplomats while in Canada? ***(The children born to foreign diplomats while in Canada are considered to be citizens of the country to which these diplomats belong.)***
7. How long does an adult immigrant have to be in Canada before he/she can apply to become a Canadian citizen? ***(Adults who are admitted to Canada as permanent residents may apply for citizenship after they have lived in the country for three years.)***
8. What happens if an application for citizenship is approved? ***(If an application for citizenship is approved, the applicant is sworn in as a Canadian citizen.)***



9. What happens if the application for citizenship is not approved? ***(If an application for citizenship is not approved, the applicant may appeal the decision.)***
10. Who makes the decisions regarding citizenship applications? ***(Applications for citizenship in Canada are heard before a judge.)***
11. Which federal government agency is responsible for citizenship? ***(The Secretary of State is the federal government agency responsible for citizenship.)***
12. When can requirements for citizenship be waived? ***(The Minister of the department can waive the requirements for citizenship in the case of refugees or if a person has rendered exceptional service for Canada.)***
13. What is immigration? ***(Immigration is the movement of people into a country from other countries.)***
14. How can Canada be called a nation of immigrants? ***(Canada can be called a nation of immigrants because millions of people from hundreds of countries have emigrated to Canada. Today, one out of every six Canadians was born outside of Canada and of these, two out of three were born in Europe.)***

Follow-up:

Have the students write an answer to the following question: "Explain the difference between citizenship and immigration."

Answers: (page 9)

1. Citizenship is the membership in a particular nation or country. Immigration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling.
2. People can become citizens of a country in two ways:
 1. birth - being born in the country or
 2. naturalization - applying for and becoming a citizen of the country.
3. Every Canadian citizen has the right to vote and run for office, the right to free speech and the right to remain in and re-enter the country.
4. The Secretary of State is the federal government department responsible for citizenship.
5. Since the arrival of the first Europeans, millions of immigrants have come to Canada from all over of the world. Today, one out of every six Canadians was born outside of the country and two of three of these were born in Europe.
6. An exception to the rule is that children born outside of Canada to Canadian parents become Canadian citizens at birth.
7.
 - a) citizen - a resident of a country or nation by birth or choice
 - b) permanent resident - a person who intends to live and work in a particular country
 - c) revoked - taken away



Introduction

A **citizen** is a person who is a resident of a country or nation by birth or choice claiming allegiance to the government and entitled to its protection. **Citizenship** is the membership of a person in a particular country or nation. People may become citizens of a country in different ways:

1. **Birth:** A child automatically becomes a citizen of the country in which it is born.
2. **Naturalization:** Each country establishes its own conditions for naturalization. Included in these conditions, the person seeking to become a new citizen usually has to renounce allegiance to his/her original nation and take an **oath of allegiance** to the new nation.

Each country has different rights of which citizens are assured, usually through a written or unwritten constitution. This **Constitution** gives citizens the privilege of voting. In Canada, all citizens are equally entitled to the rights, privileges and responsibilities laid out in the laws of the country. These rights include the right to vote and run for office, and the right to enter, remain in or leave Canada. Only Canadian citizens can carry Canadian passports. All persons born in Canada, with some exceptions, are Canadian citizens at birth. One exception is the children of foreign diplomats who are considered citizens of the native country of the parents. Similarly, children of Canadian diplomats living abroad are considered Canadian citizens.

The process of becoming a Canadian citizen is laid out in the **1977 Citizenship Act**. In the most common cases, a person comes to live in Canada with the status of a **permanent resident**. This means that the person intends to live and work in Canada permanently. Adults who are admitted to Canada may apply for citizenship after a period of three years.

Applications are heard by a judge who may or may not approve the request. If the person qualifies, he/she is sworn in as a Canadian citizen, but if the request has been denied, the person may appeal the judge's decision.

Citizenship may also be **revoked**, or taken away, if it was granted under false pretenses.



The **Secretary of State** is the federal government department responsible for citizenship. Its minister may in special cases waive some requirements for citizenship, such as in the case of refugees or to reward those who have rendered exceptional service to Canada.

Citizenship is different from **immigration**. Immigration is the movement of people into a country from other countries. Canada has been settled by immigrants from all over the world. Since the arrival of the first Europeans, millions of people have come to settle in Canada from hundreds of different countries. Today, one out every six Canadians was born outside of Canada and of these, two out of three were born in Europe.



Lesson One: Introduction

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer each of the following questions:

- 1 Explain the difference between citizenship and immigration.

- 2 Explain two ways a person can become a citizen of a country.

- 3 What are the rights of a Canadian citizen?

- 4 What is the Secretary of State?

- 5 Briefly explain how immigration has affected the history of Canada.

- 6 What is an exception to the regulation that all persons born in Canada are Canadian citizens at birth?

- 7 Write a meaning for each of the following terms:

a) citizen _____

b) permanent resident _____

c) revoked _____

