

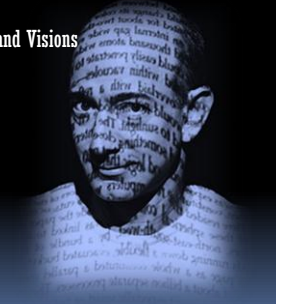


Canadian History 621

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION POLICIES

Required Reading

- Canada's History: Voices and Visions
 - Chapter 25
 - Page 268



A Country of Immigrants

- With the exception of Aboriginal peoples, most Canadians are immigrants or descendants of immigrants.
- Immigration policies have changed to reflect:
 - Changing attitudes
 - Expanding global perspectives

Immigration Policy: The Points System

- Points are awarded to prospective immigrants by category:
 - Age
 - Education
 - Fluency in English/French
 - Work Experience
 - Job Skills (qualifications and demand for particular skills)

In 1971:

- The majority of immigrants were non-Europeans.
 - Asia
 - Caribbean
- 1978:
 - Immigration Act revised to define three classes of immigrant:
 1. Refugee Class
 2. Family Class
 3. Economic Class

Refugee Class

- Those seeking sanctuary from persecution and/or dangerous situations in their home countries.



Family Class



- Those with family members already living in Canada.

Economic Class



- Those who apply on their own and who possess the necessary qualifications to work and invest in Canada.
 - Skilled Worker Class
 - Skills/work experience needed in Canada.
 - Business Class
 - Management experience and money to invest.

Permanent Residents

- Once accepted, all immigrants are given **PERMANENT RESIDENT** (landed immigrant) status (with exceptions):
 - They cannot vote yet.
 - They have access to health care and education.
 - Receive SIN
 - Can draw EI
 - Must live in Canada 3 years before applying for citizenship.



Immigration and Refugee Protection Act

- Designed to attract more skilled workers to Canada:
 - More points to those with a **TRADE CERTIFICATE/SECOND DEGREE**.
 - More points for fluency in French/English.
 - Reduction of points for **EXPERIENCE** (attracts younger workers).
 - Extending maximum age (to encourage older workers)
 - Lowering the passing level (allows more people to qualify)
- Permanent Resident Card
 - Must have at all times and show when asked at all times.

Some Good...Some Not So Good...

IMMIGRATION POLICIES (1867-1967)

Pre-World War One

- Due to European contact, Aboriginal populations were in decline.
- By 1867, the majority of Canadians were of European heritage:
 - British
 - French
 - Irish
 - Some of African descent
- The face of Canada was predominantly white.

Dominion Land Act (1872)

- Free land to settlers (which would double if the settlers stayed and farmed for 3 years).
 - Railway would help settle the West.
 - Clifford Sifton 'sold' the West to Europeans and US settlers.
 - Advertising campaigns with pamphlets and posters.
 - Yanks could sell their land and move to free land in Canada.
 - Immigration agents got paid commission to recruit immigrants.
 - Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, Germany
 - Some escaping political persecution/oppression
 - Were not always treated nicely by their neighbors in Canada either.

The War Years

- Ended Western immigration.
- Only immigrants we received came from the USA.



Between the Wars



- Immigration picked up, but the government changed the policy:
 - Certain areas weren't welcome.
 - British were first preference.
 - US were too.
 - France
 - Belgium
 - Netherlands
 - Germany (believe it or not)
 - Low priority to Ukraine, Russia, and Poland.
 - Asians, Africans, and Caribbean immigrants were barred.

Between the Wars

- In the '20s, levels were high.
- In the Dirty '30s, immigration ground to a halt.
- During World War Two, immigration was slow.



Postwar Years to 1967

- Canada's population grew from 12 to 20 million.
 - Baby Boom helped.
 - Immigration brought 3 million new Canadians.
 - Many displaced Europeans came to rebuild lives.
 - Axis Powers' countries immigration was restricted.
 - Lots of war brides arrived.



The Demand for Labour

- 1950s:
 - Economy was booming.
 - Immigration quotas were expanded to meet labour demand.
 - Restrictions on Germans and Italians were lifted.
 - Many immigrants settled in Toronto and Montreal and created cultural communities.
 - Immigration now centered on urban population growth – providing labour for growing industrial economies.



Easing Restrictions

- When immigration of Europeans declined, we lifted some restrictions on Asians.
 - Increased immigration from China.
- We also lifted the restrictions on those from the Caribbean.



Colonial Immigration Policies

- New France (1600s)
 - In the early days, most inhabitants were soldiers.
 - Soon, King Louis XIV recruited girls from Normandy to help settle the colony.
 - Jean Talon was New France's INTENDANT (the recruiter).
 - No non-Catholics – the Reformation raged in Europe.
- Britain (1760s)
 - United Empire Loyalists came after the American Revolution.
 - Industrial Revolution forced people to leave Britain to seek new lives in Canada.
 - 1800s: Irish began migrating:
 - Potato famine
 - English rule in Ireland
 - Many children were adopted by Quebec families (many who let them keep their own names)
 - Johnson and O'Neill

Test!

- Using the handout provided, please complete the Immigration Test and return it by Friday, May 15, 2009.
- Make each test original! If tests seem similar, your teacher's suspicious nature will most likely take over and you'll get zero.

