



Overview

 In this chapter we will talk about how migration has impacted Canadian identity over the years



Migration

- The term **migrate** means to move to a new location
- Why do people move?
 - Push factors factors that make people want to leave their current location (ex. no jobs)
 - Pull factors factors that attract people to a new location (ex. a lot of job opportunities)
- Look at the photos on pages 62 and 63 of your text. Pick one of those photos and provide an example of a push or pull factor that would influence those in the photo to migrate.

Changing Immigration Patterns

- Some terms:
 - Multiculturalism We show multiculturalism when we recognize and support the traditions and identities of the many cultural groups living in Canada.



- Ethnocentric the belief that one culture is superior to another. Little or no respect is shown to other cultures.
- Prejudice the belief that not all people have equal value
- Discrimination unfair treatment based on race, language, religion or culture



Immigration before 1945

- Following Confederation, Canada wanted to populate the West (the land that was initially home to the First Nations) with European farmers
- To encourage the immigration of these people, Canada offered free land to those immigrants from the US and Great Britain, and extended to Eastern Europe.

Immigration before 1945

- Because most of the free land had been settled by the 1920's, most of the migrants moved to cities for job opportunities.
- The governments policy of immigration changed in the 1930's due to the Great Depression. Immigration was now discouraged. Why?



Immigration after 1945

- WWII caused a change in Canada's opinion of immigrants and the suffering they underwent
- In 1947, Canada began accepting refugees from various places for humanitarian reasons
- Page 66 in your text lists some examples of refugees that came to Canada
- The policy of accepting refugees is still in effect today

Today's Immigration Policy

- The foundations of Canada's current immigration policy were laid in the 1960's
- Aims to end discrimination of those applying for admission to Canada based on race, color or religion



Immigration and Refugee Debate

- The class will be divided into two sections: one for immigration to Canada, one against
- We will then change groups and debate the number of refugees Canada should accept (current or increased levels versus lower levels)



Changing Migration Destination within Canada

- In most cases, internal migrants are attracted to the same places as immigrants (often due to economic factors such as well-paying jobs)
- **Out-migration** is migration from one area of the country to another or to another country.
- Out-migration for Maritimers began shortly after Confederation. During the 1930's, more felt they needed to leave their home region

Changing Migration Destination within Canada

- By the second half of the 20th century, Atlantic Canadians were more likely to migrate to Ontario, Alberta or British Columbia because immigration to the US was more difficult
- The movement of Atlantic Candians westward is part of a larger global movement from rural areas to urban ones. What is the term for this?
- The types of jobs available have caused this shift. Resource based industries now require less workers but the manufacturing and service industries require more.
- Even the First Nations have been affected by this trend

Emigration

- The term **emigrate** means to leave one's country/region to live in another
- About 50,000 Canadians emigrate each year (mostly to the US)
- This causes concern for Canadians, fearing the Canada is suffering from "brain drain"
- Using page 74 of your text, explain what is meant by "brain drain" and answer Review and Reflect question #3

