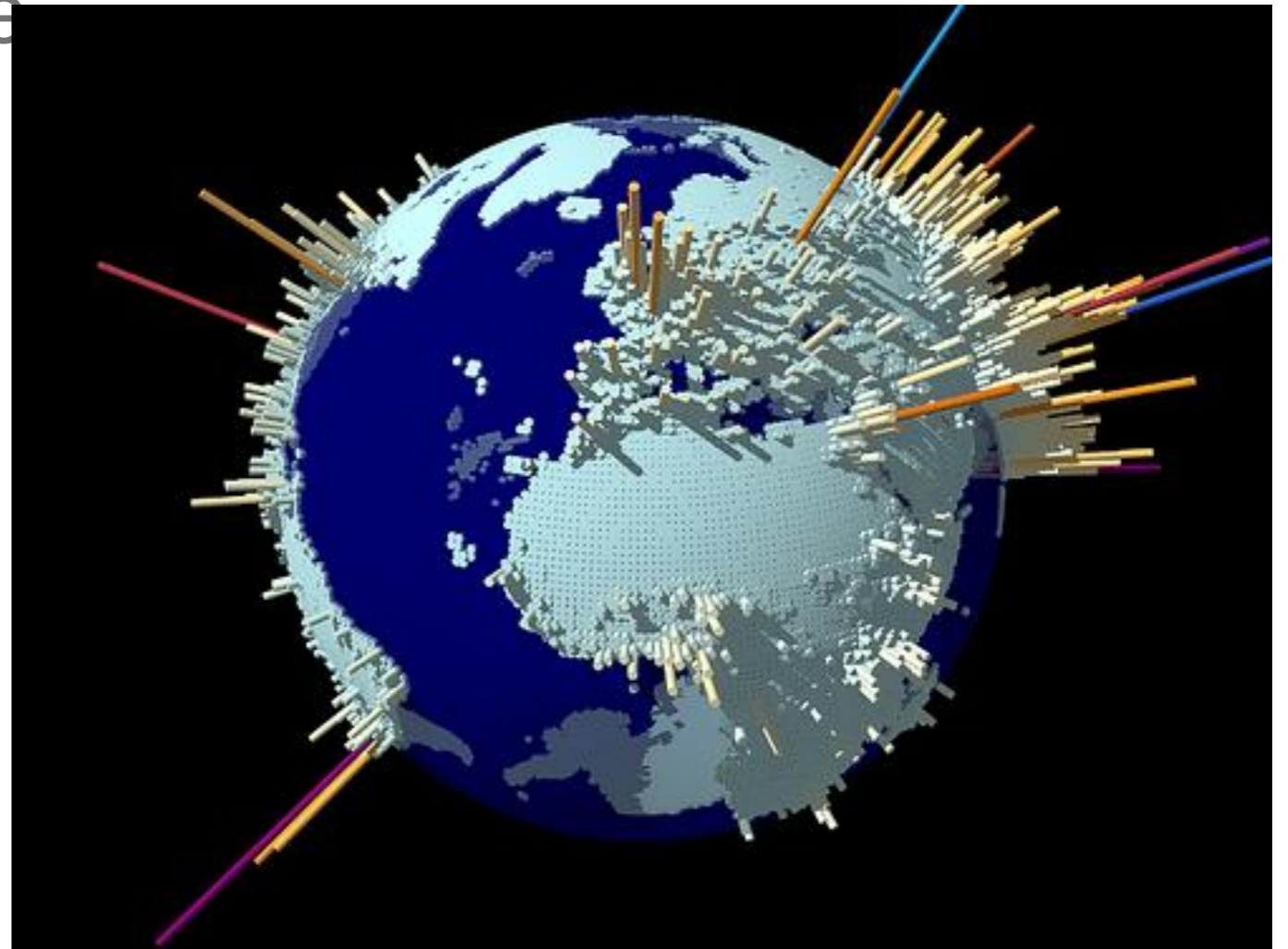


Unit 4

The Human Landscape: Who We Are

Population

- The measure of the number of people who live in a specific place at a specific time.
- Usually follow a political boundary such as a country, province or town.



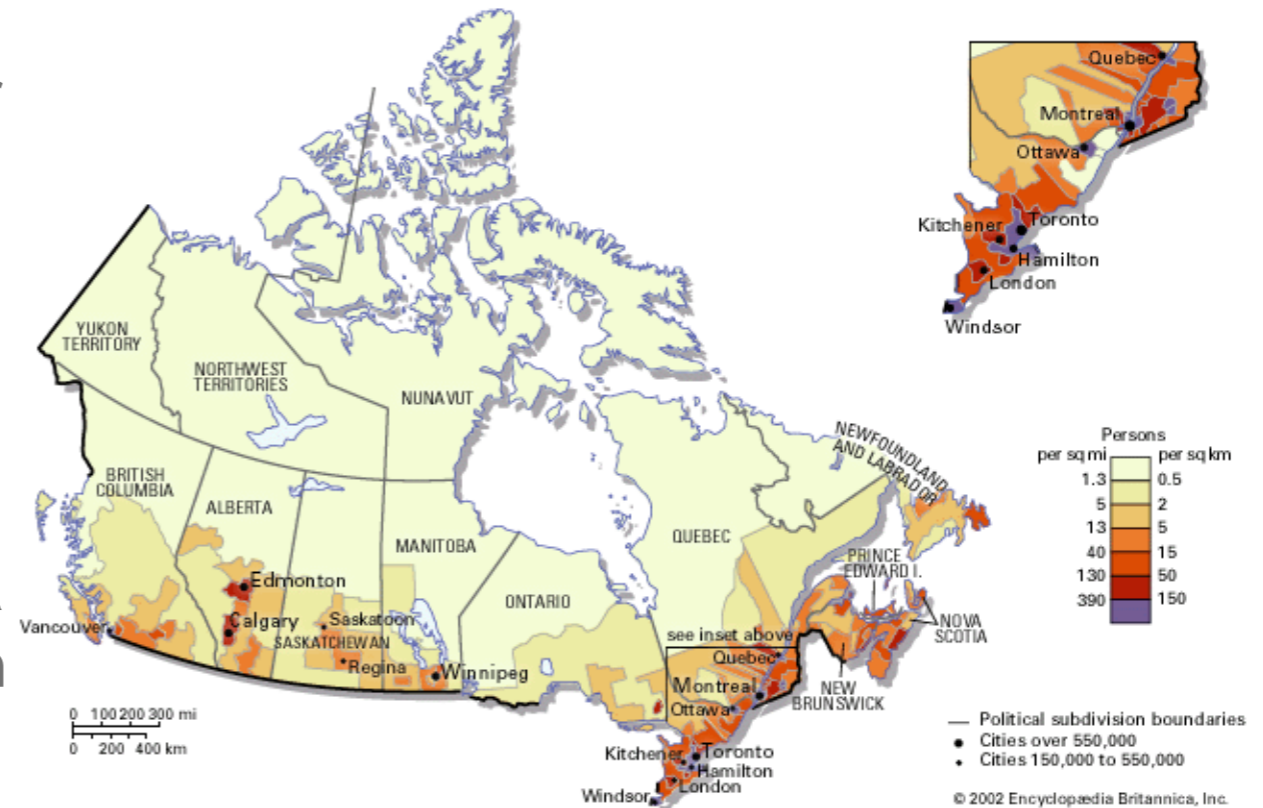
Diversity

- A variety of different kinds; Canada has a very diverse population.
- ex. Many different ethnic groups.



Population Density

- A measure of how compact or concentrated a population is.
- It takes land as well as population into account.
- Generally, cities would have a higher population density than a town in rural NL.



- FORMULA:

- Population density = $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Amount of land (area)}}$

- Usually measured in Km² or miles²

Sparsely vs Densely Populated

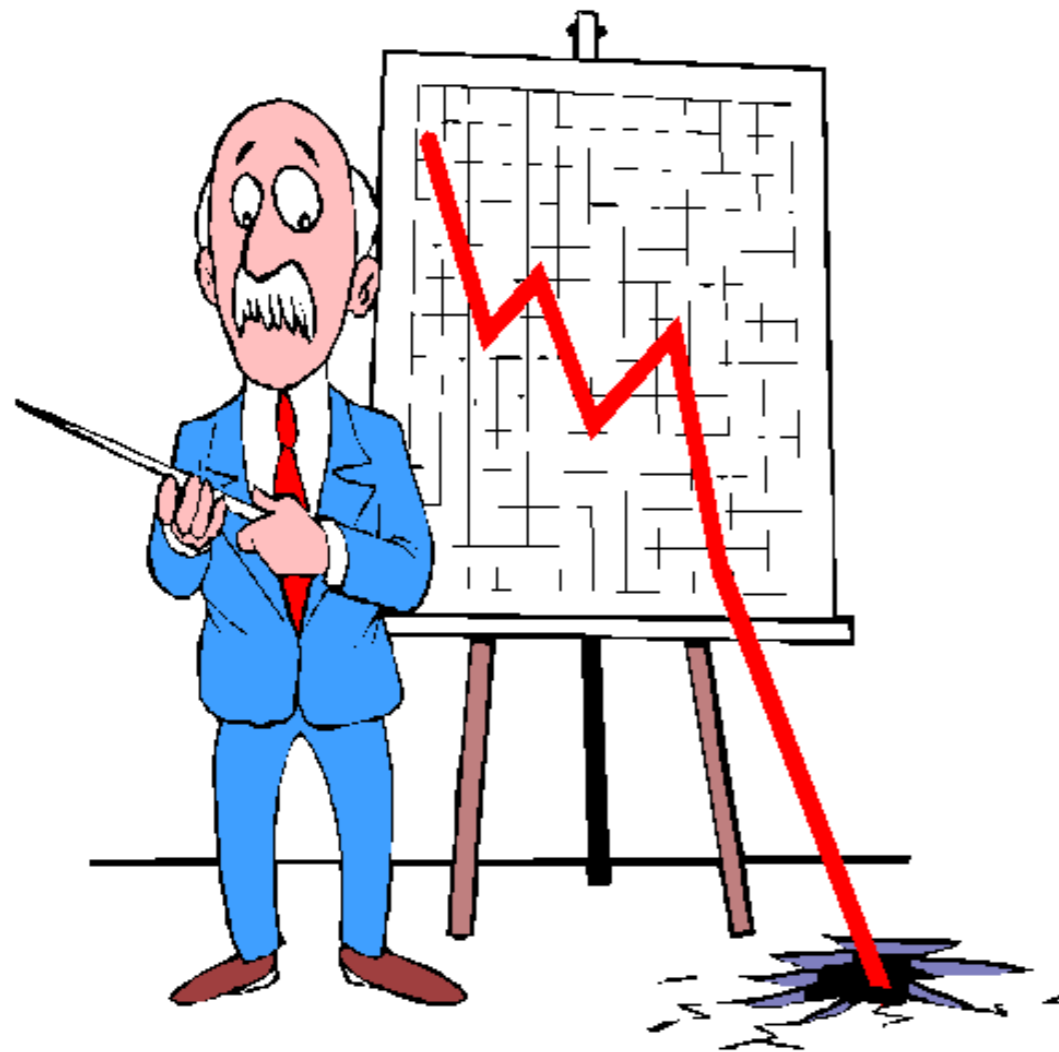
- Sparsely:
- Small number of people in a given area (Northern Canada).
- Generally we say less than 100 people/Km²
- Densely:
- High number of people in a given area (Great Lakes).
- Generally we say more than 100 people/Km²

Systems Affecting Population Density and Distribution:



- 1. Climate:
- Warmer, comfortable climates attract people.
- Most people live in a moderate climate region.

Systems Affecting Population Density and Distribution:



- 2. Economics:
- Urbanization and the move to industrialization and now the information ages have changed population distribution to larger cities.

Systems Affecting Population Density and Distribution:



- 3. Transportation:
- Coastal regions attract business and people due to ocean transportation.
- Most major cities are located on the coast.

Culture

- The way in which a group of people live.
- It includes their beliefs and traditions and involves such things as food, language, music and even recreational activities.



Cultural Imprints



- Each group of Canada's diverse population has brought aspects of their cultures with them.
- Each cultural imprint is part of our country.

Multiculturalism

- An official policy of Canada which encourages respect for cultural diversity within our country.



Official multicultural communities in Canada

- There are two official multicultural communities:
- English and French
 - Many immigrants choose Canada because of its English-based culture. Also, many immigrants come to Canada because of its French culture; mainly in Quebec and New Brunswick.

Multiculturalism vs. Assimilation

- Multiculturalism:
- Acceptance of different cultures.
- Canada has a high representation of many different cultures.
- This acceptance and fair treatment makes Canada a Multicultural Society.
- Assimilation:
- Process whereby a minority group gradually adapts to the customs and attitudes of other cultures and customs.

English/French challenges

- There are some Canadians who feel that Canada should not be multicultural and that we should separate into different countries.
- Many French Canadians are afraid of assimilation in which their cultural identity would be lost to the English culture.

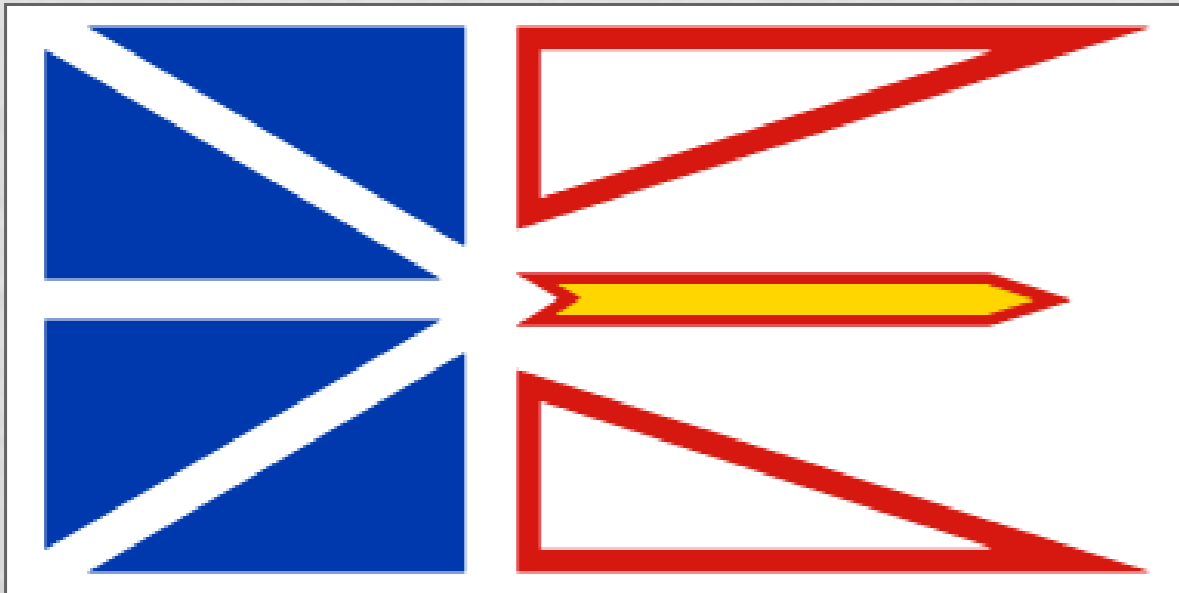


Challenges

- What about the constant threat of separation of Quebec from Canada.
- Is this positive or negative?
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EbIrrfS-MFs>



Challenges

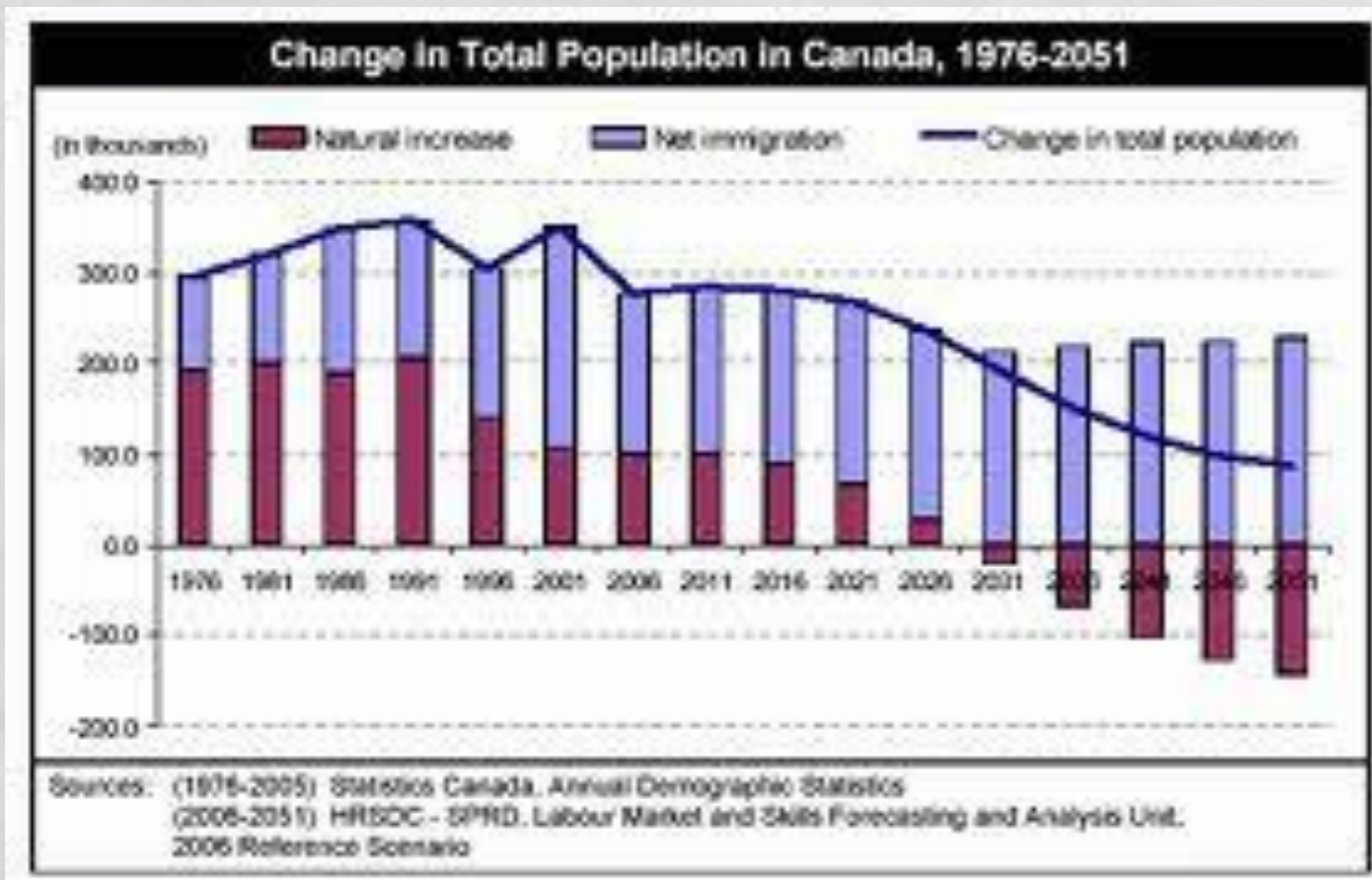


- Remember Canada's Confederation (1867), yet, Newfoundland only joined Canada in 1949...
- Are there challenges of separatism in NL today?

What do you believe?

- Do you believe in multiculturalism or assimilation?
- What are the advantages of each?
- What are the disadvantages of each?

Demography



- The numerical study of various aspects of population such as age, increase/decrease and birth/death rates.

Birth rate (BR)

- A measurement of the number of births in one year per 1, 000 people.
- Formula: $BR = \frac{\text{Births}}{\text{Population}} \times 1000$

Death Rate (DR)

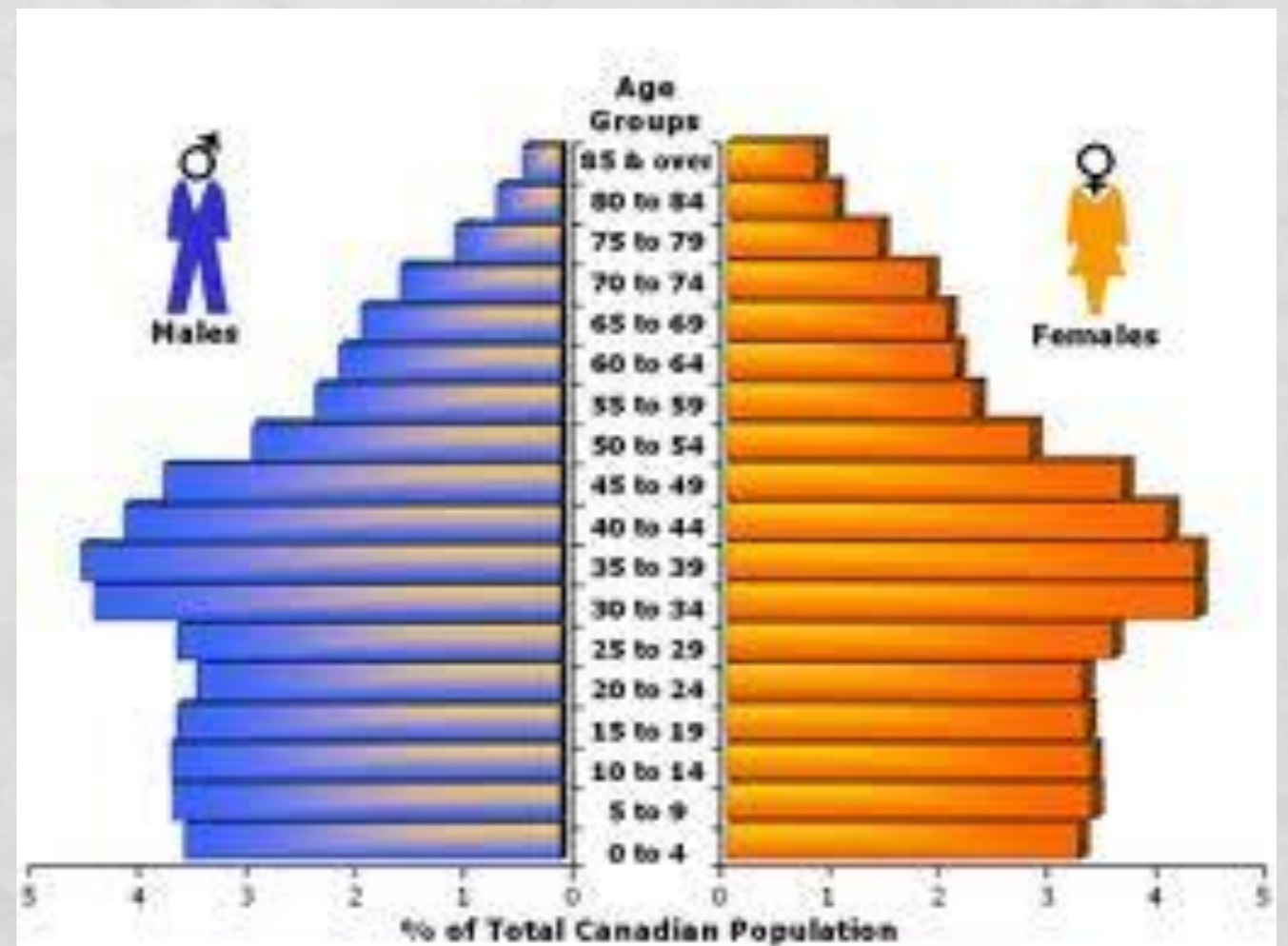
- A measurement of the number of deaths in one year per 1,000 people.
- Formula: $DR = \frac{\text{Deaths}}{\text{Population}} \times 1000$

Natural increase

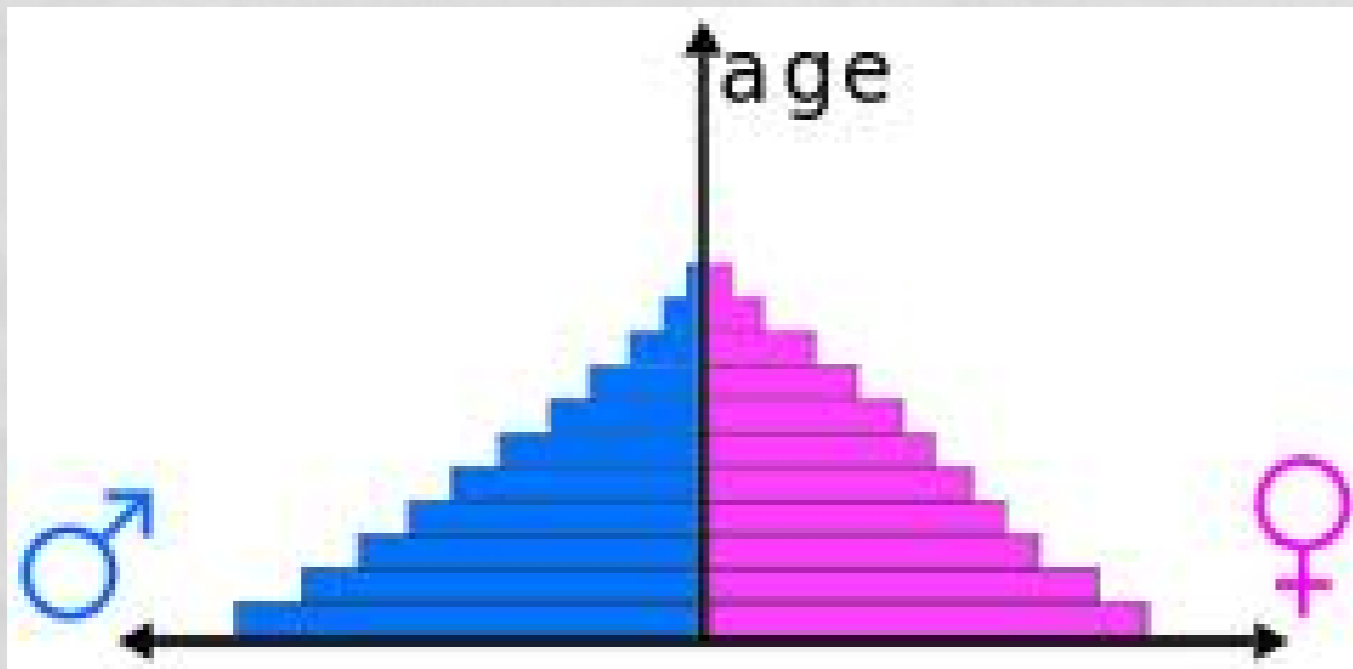
- Occurs when the number of births exceeds the number of deaths.
- Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) - A measurement of how fast the population is increasing only considering births and deaths.
- Formula: $RNI = BR - DR$
- Rate of Population Change: $(Births - Deaths) + (Immigration - Emigration)$

Population pyramid

- Also known as an age-sex pyramid.
- Graphs reveal patterns in information about populations which enables one to make comparisons between men/women and/or young/old.



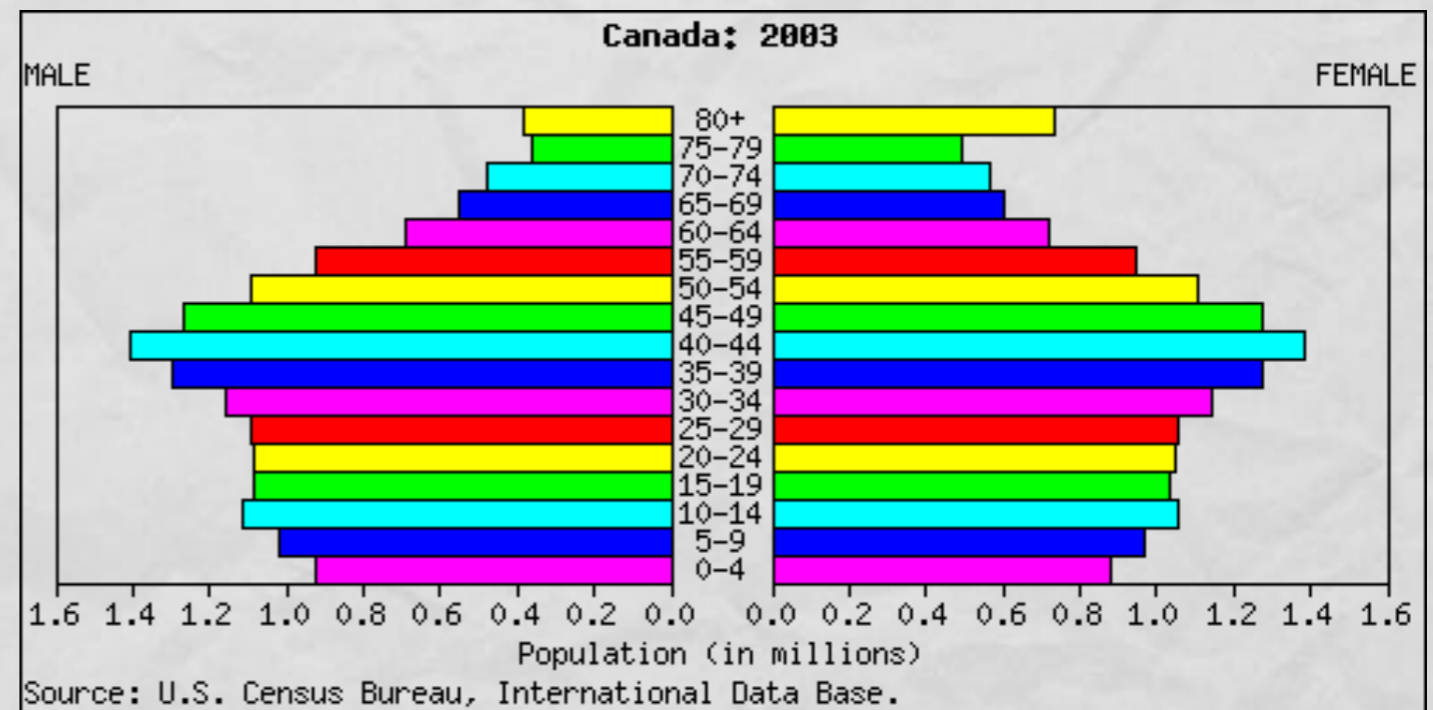
Classifying population pyramids



- 1. Expansive or Expanding:
- Have a triangular or pyramid shape.
- The wide base indicates a high birth rate and the narrow top indicates a low death rate.

Classifying population pyramids

- 2. Stationary or Stable:
- Have a 1/2 eclipse shape.
- The base is similar in width to the population of the reproductive ages which indicates a stable population.



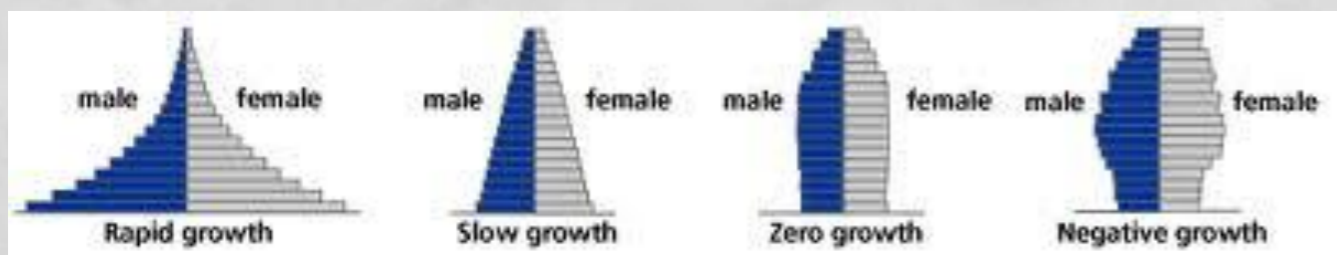
Classifying population pyramids

- 3. Contractive or Contracting:
- Have a narrower base than the reproductive age population.
- This indicates a decreasing population.



REading population pyramids

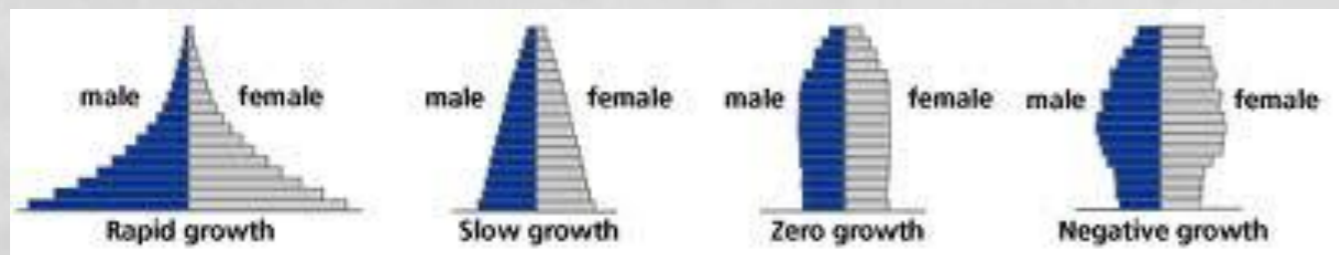
- Observing different characteristics of the population pyramid can tell you a lot about the population.



- 1. Width of the base:
 - Wide base indicates high birth rate, narrow indicates low birth rate.

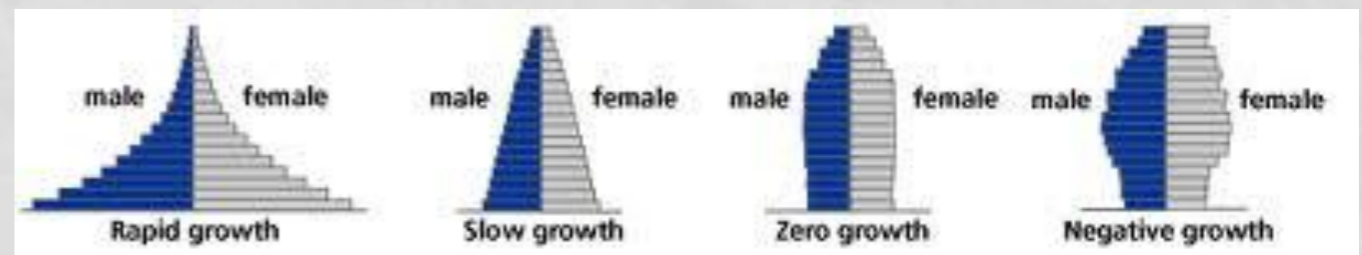
REading population pyramids

- 2. Symmetry:
- Males and females are usually similar, any asymmetry indicates a difference between male and female population.



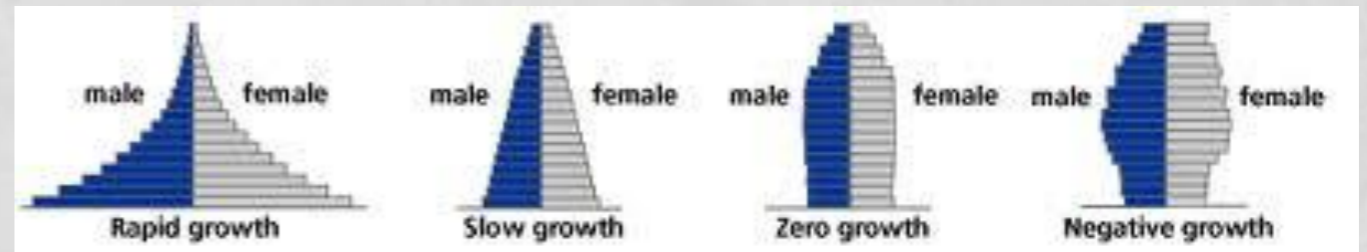
REading population pyramids

- 3. Shape of sides:
- Concave sides indicate a high death rate and convex sides indicate a lower death rate.



REading population pyramids

- 4. Bumps in the sides:
- Irregularities in the sides indicate a demographic anomaly such as war.
- **Note:** This bump will travel upward in time.



Migration

- * The movement of people from one region to another.
- * ex. Out of Newfoundland and into Alberta.



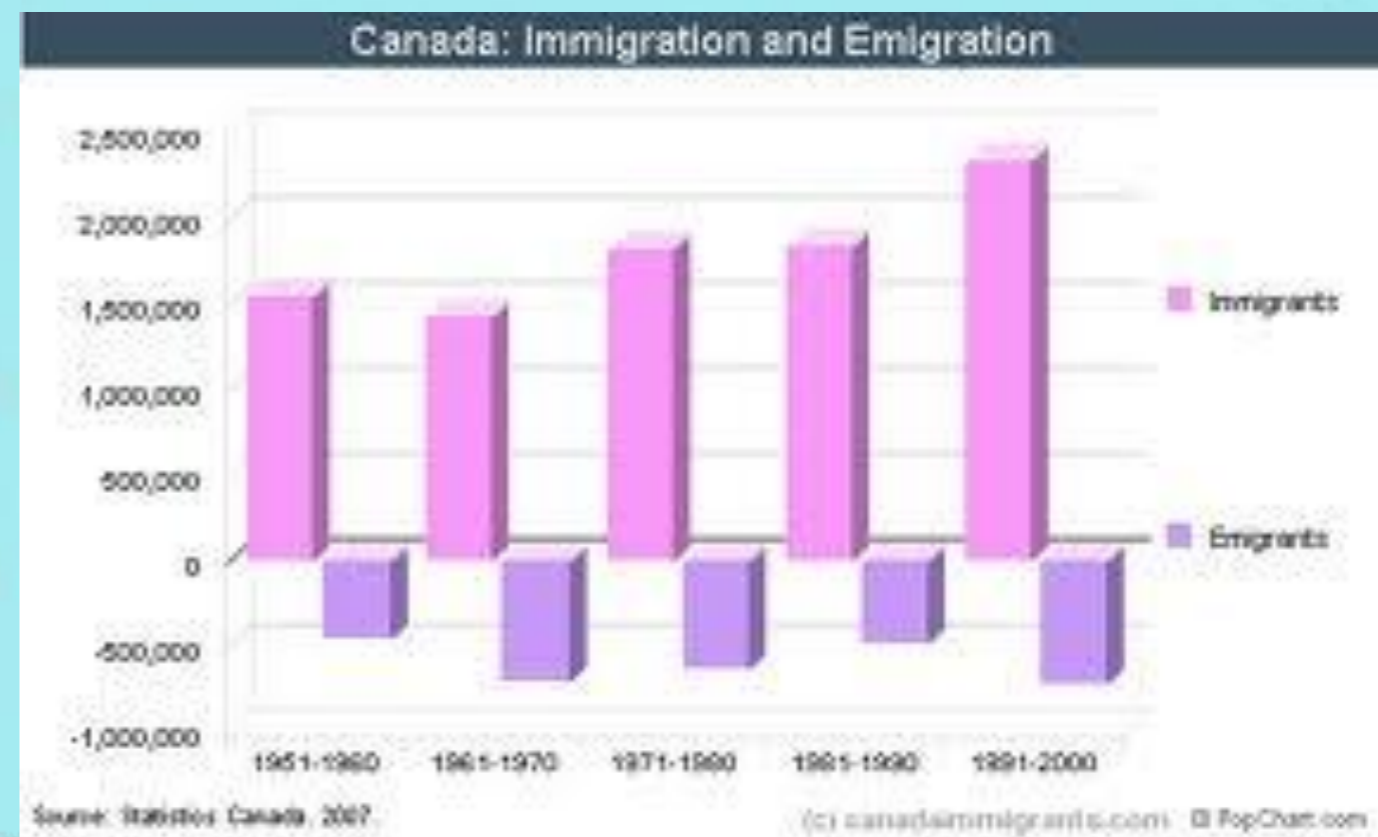
Immigration (In-Migration)



* Refers to the migration of people into the country, province or region.

Emmigration (Out-Migration)

* Refers to the migration of people out of the country, province or region.



Why do people migrate?

- * There are two categories for movement:
- * 1. Push Factors: People who want to get away from their place of origin.
- * 2. Pull Factors: People who want to go to a particular place.
- * Note: Besides push and pull factors are forces that keep people where they are. These factors are referred to as intervening obstacles.
- * Ex. Mountains, Rivers, Borders, Children, Family, Culture.



Canada and Immigration

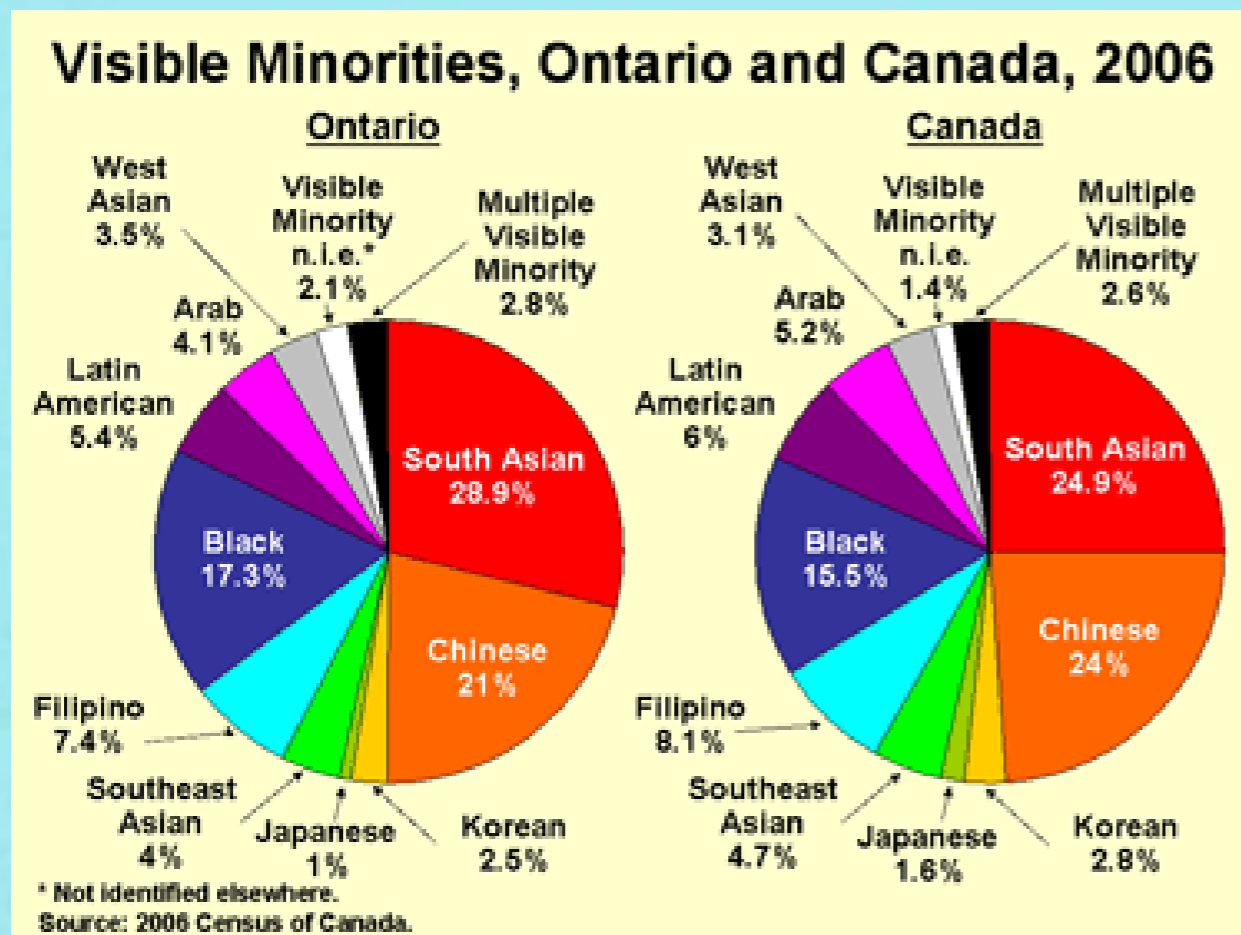
Main Objectives

- * To reunite Canadian residents with close family members from abroad.
- * To protect genuine refugees.
- * To help develop a strong economy.
- * To maintain and protect health, safety and good order of Canadian Society.



General Admission Standards

- * All immigration applicants are assessed according to objective standards, without discrimination based on race, ethnic origin, colour, religion or sex.



General Admission Standards



- * All applicants are subject to health and security standards.
- * For example, known criminals or people with medical conditions that might place excessive demands on Canada's medical services, are not admitted to Canada.

General Admission Standards

- * Is it fair to turn people down because of medical bills?
- * Remember: Unlike the United States, Health Care in Canada is free. However, is it truly free?
- * http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=octFZaD_EF0

Types of Immigration (4 Classes)

- * 1. Family Class:
- * These are the spouses dependent children, parents and grandparents of Canadian citizens or permanent residents.
- * In order to come to Canada, they must be sponsored by a relative who agrees to support them while they settle into the country.



Types of Immigration (4 Classes)

- * 2. Refugees:
- * People fleeing persecution and seeking Canada's protection.
- * Some refugees are sponsored and brought to Canada by the government or a private group.
- * Others come to Canada on their own and claim refugee status.



Types of Immigration (4 Classes)



- * 3. Independent Class:
- * They must meet selection criteria which are intended to assess their ability to settle and establish themselves in Canada.
- * They are selected on the basis of their skills, business, expertise or investment capital.

Types of Immigration (4 Classes)



- * 4. Other:
- * Immigrants who come to Canada under special circumstances approved by government.
- * <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6nzOdjImnJs>

The Land Before Canada

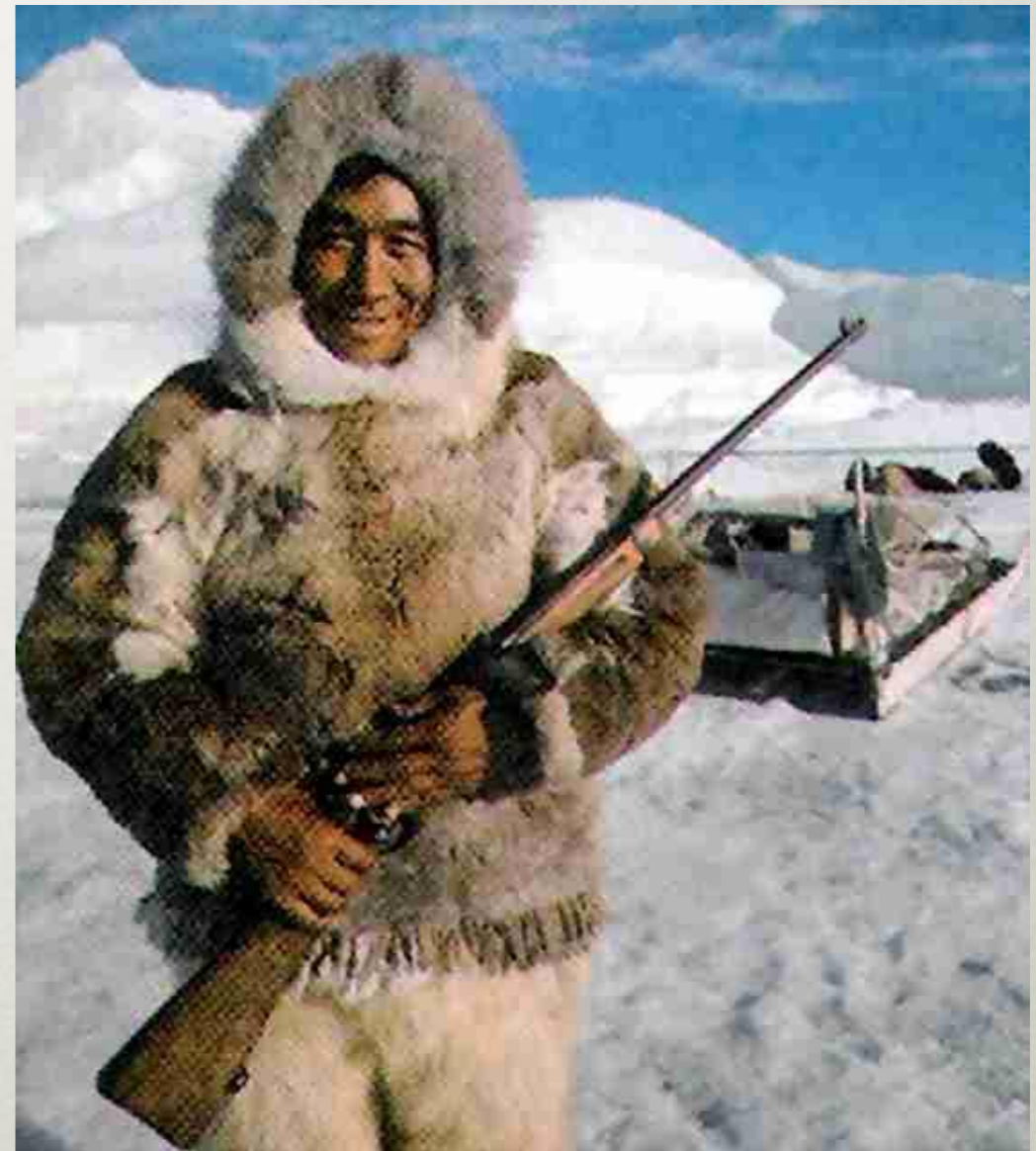
Aboriginal

- Refers to the descendants of the original inhabitants of the land that is now Canada.



Inuit

- Refers to the Aboriginal peoples who live in Canada's Arctic regions.



First Nations



- Refers to a distinct group of Aboriginal people who share the same culture and history.

Métis



- Descendants of European fur traders and Aboriginal people.
- Approximately 30% of Aboriginal peoples are Métis.

Aboriginal Culture

- Canada's Aboriginal Peoples are quite diverse and yet similar in many ways.
- Some similarities include:
 - 1. All live off the land and traded with other Aboriginal groups.
 - 2. All lived in organized societies with a form of government.
 - 3. Spiritual Beliefs.
 - 4. A set of agreed upon values.

Oral Traditions

- The history, knowledge and values as told in stories and legends have been passed along for thousands of years.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GZQ58pCur2k>



Reserves



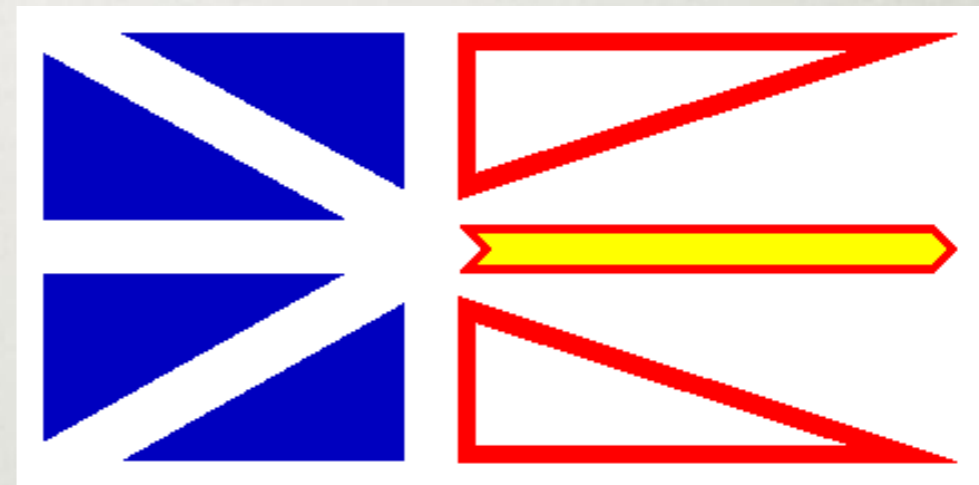
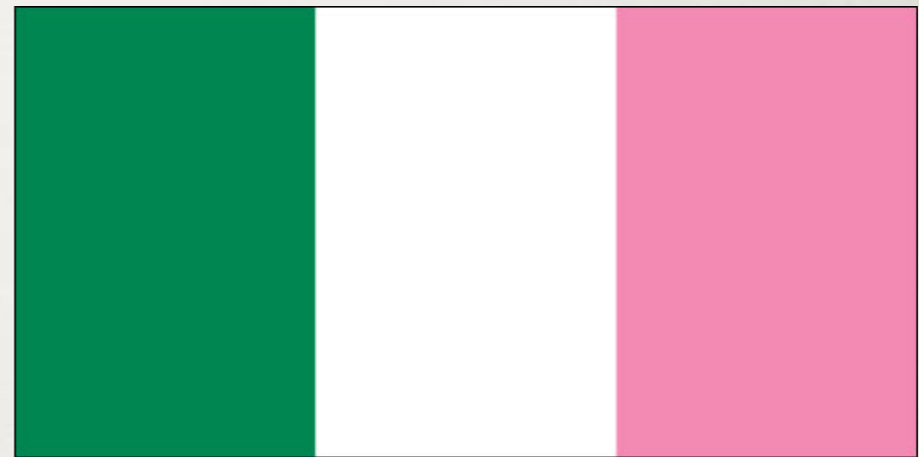
- Land that is legally owned by the Federal Government but has been set aside for use by a First Nations group.
- Many Aboriginal peoples now prefer the term First Nation Community.

- Why do you think many Aboriginal cultures are endangered?

- What could Aboriginals teach non-Aboriginals about using resources wisely and respecting the environment?

Newfoundland

- Newfoundland before Canada (Republic of Newfoundland).
- Newfoundland as part of Canada (province).
- Example of peaceful assimilation.



Newfoundland

- Newfoundland is the only place that completely destroyed a race of people. Who did we wipe out?
- What about WWI?
- What about WWII?
- What about Rwanda?
- Forced Assimilation close to Genocide?

Back to Reserves

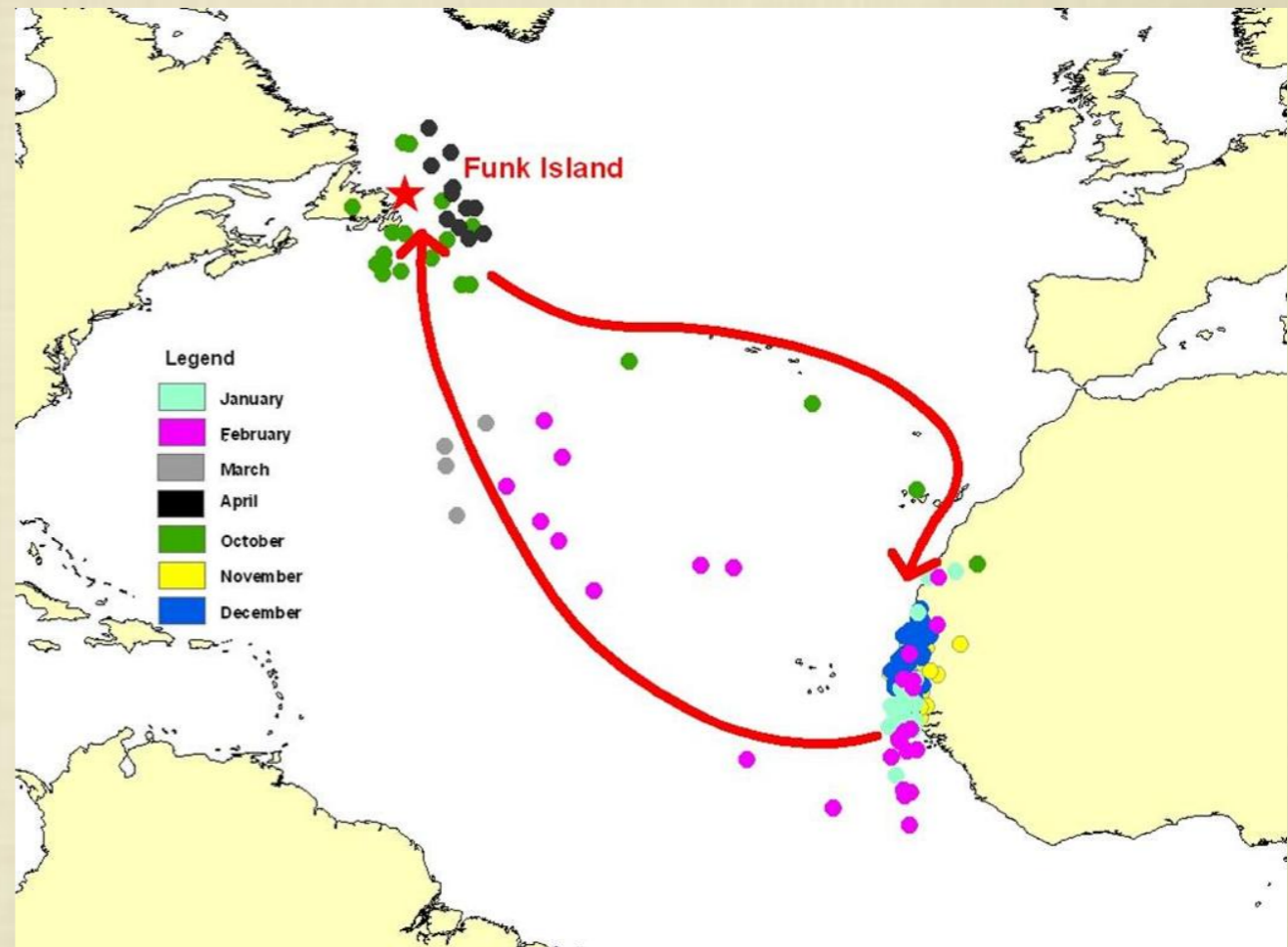
- Do you think that the Reserves for First Nation Communities are for the people out of our government being kind?
- Or is it a continuous apology for previous actions?



Migration in Canada

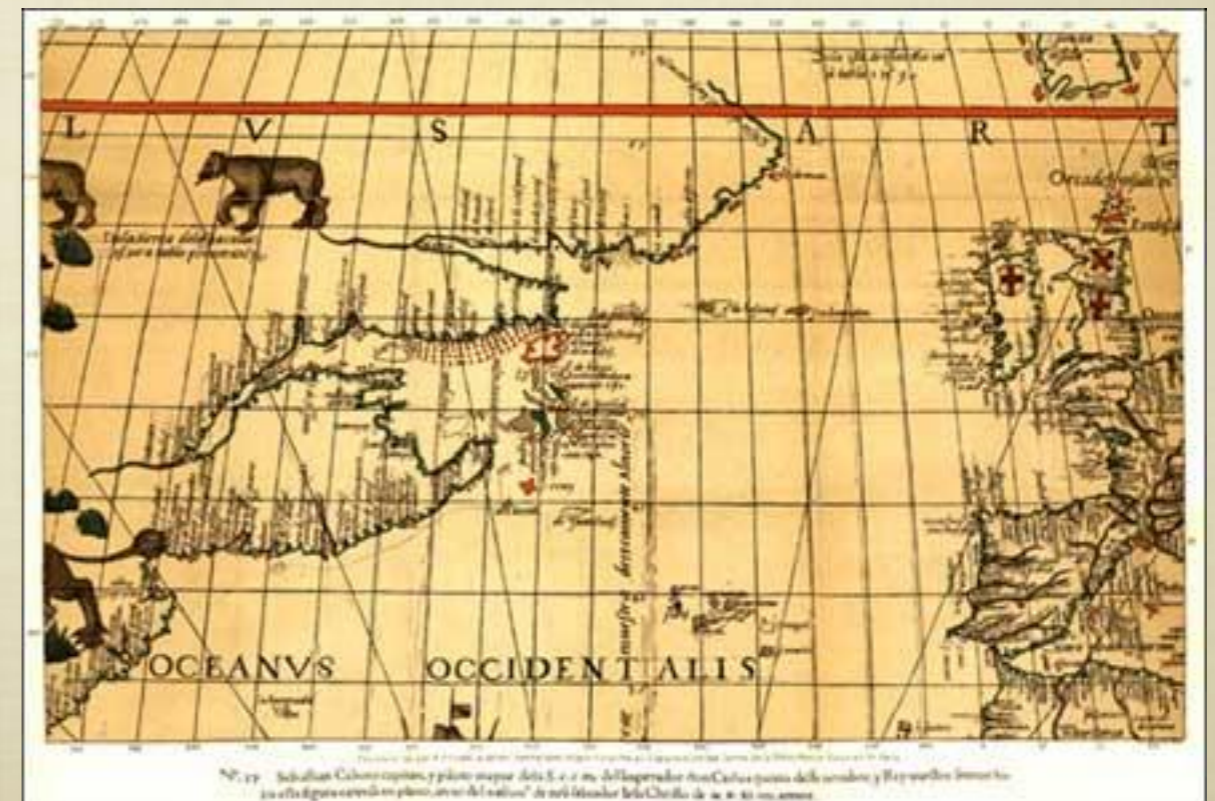
Transatlantic Migration

- The movement of people across the Atlantic Ocean to settle North America from approx. 1500 to 1900 A.D.
- Two of the earliest explorers are John Cabot and Christopher Columbus.

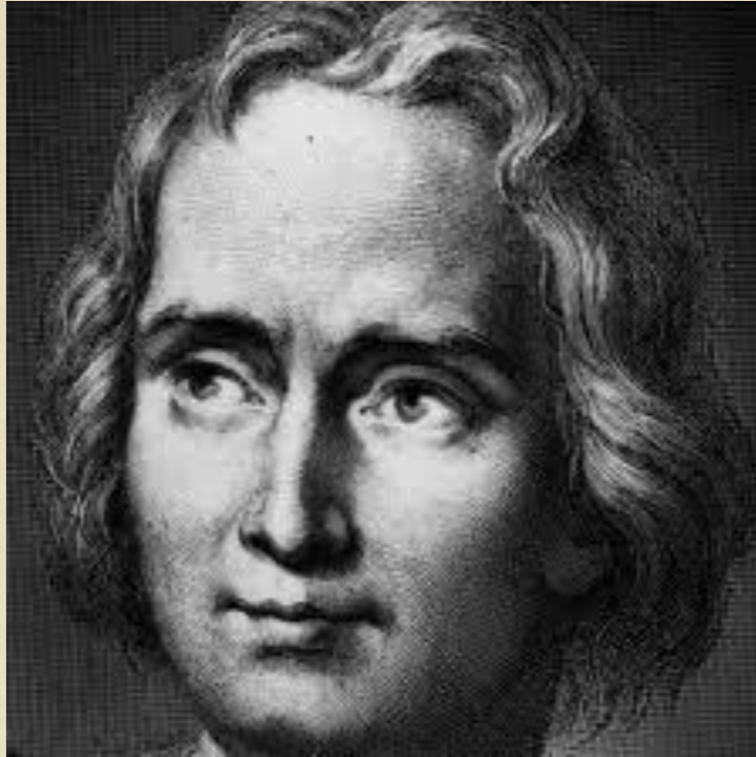


John Cabot

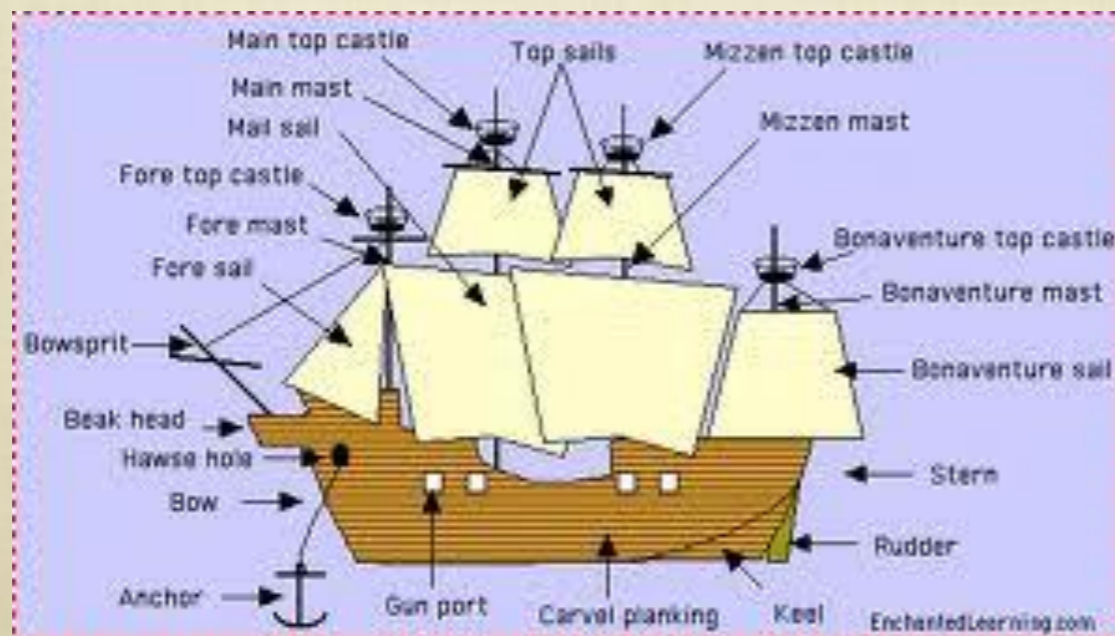
- In 1497, John Cabot (Giovanni Cabotto) set off on a voyage to Asia. On his way he, like Christopher Columbus, ran into an island off the coast of North America. As a result, Cabot became the second European to discover North America
- John Cabot knew the world was much bigger around than Columbus claimed, and that it thus would be impossible to sail straight from Spain to Asia. He had a simple yet ingenious plan, to start from a northerly latitude where the longitudes are much closer together, and where, as a result, the voyage would be much shorter.



Christopher Columbus



- <http://www.biography.com/people/christopher-columbus-9254209?page=2>



The French (Map on pg. 190)

- Acadia:
- An area that now includes Nova Scotia, PEI, and part of NEw Brunswick.
- Claimed for France by Samuel de Champlain, a French explorer.
- The first permanent settlement of Europeans in Canada.



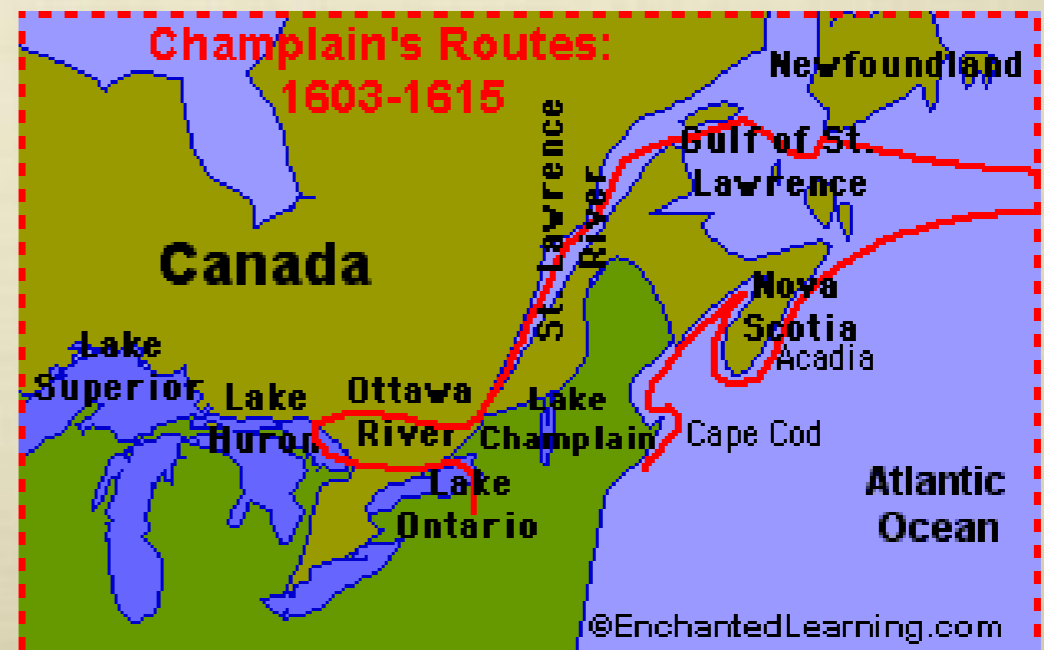
The French (Map on pg. 190)

- New France:
- Established by Champlain in 1608 in what is now Quebec City.



Samuel De Champlain

- The founder of Quebec City and one of the most charismatic figures in Canadian history, Samuel de Champlain opened up the St Lawrence river and extended French influence throughout the Great Lakes basin.



The British



- Loyalist: Former American colonist who crossed over to Canada after the US declared its independence from Britain (they wanted to remain loyal).

The British



- La Deportation:
- During the Seven Years War the British took control of Canada and expelled the Acadians when they would not take an Oath of Loyalty to the British.
- About 2, 000 Acadians were allowed to return to Nova Scotia, PEI and New Brunswick.

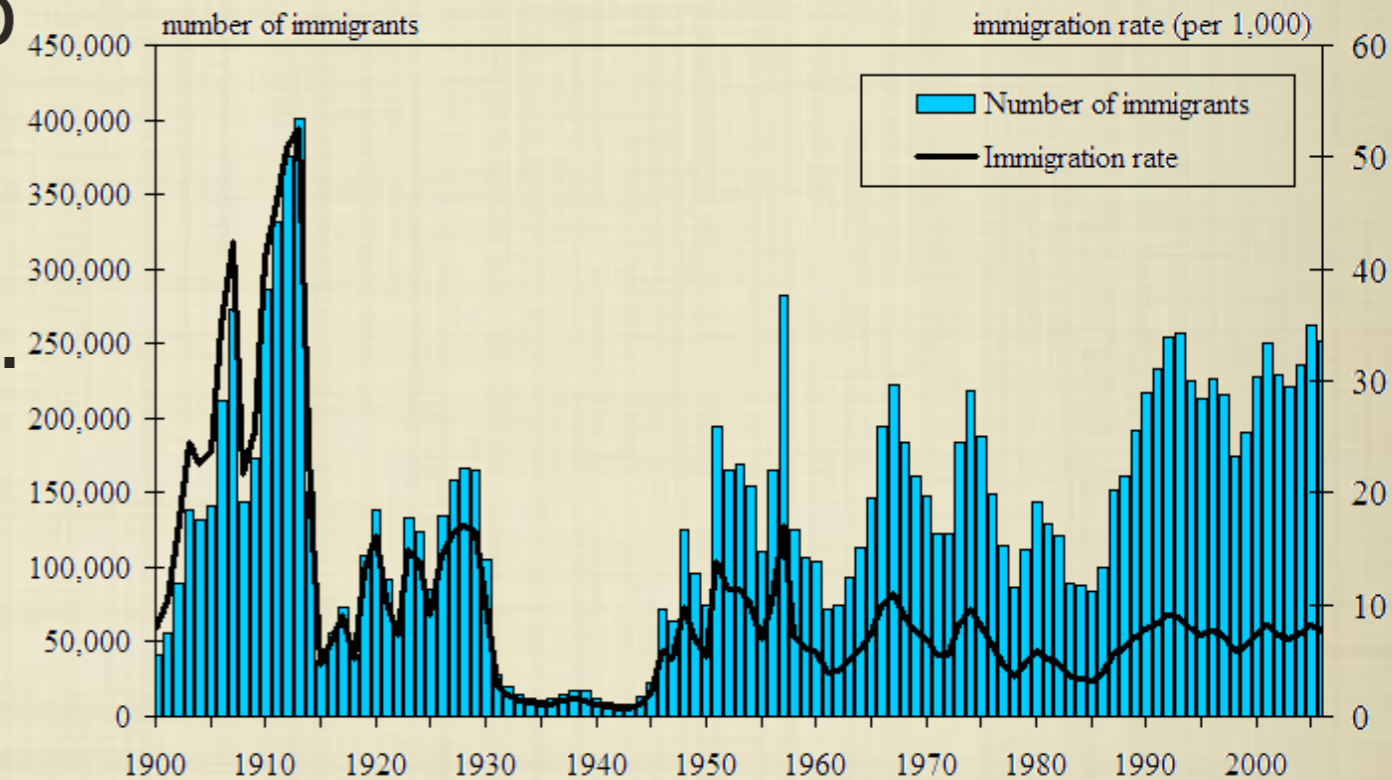
The Seven Years War

- The Seven Years' War, 1756-63, was the first global war.
- The protagonists were Britain, Prussia and Hanover against France, Austria, Sweden, Saxony, Russia and eventually Spain.
- Britain declined to commit its main forces on the continent, where it depended on the Prussians and German mercenaries to defend George II's Electorate of Hanover.
- Britain's war aims were to destroy the French navy and merchant fleet, seize its colonies, and eliminate France as a commercial rival. France found itself committed to fighting in Europe to defend Austria, which could do nothing to aid France overseas.



Immigration since 1900

- Many immigrants came to Canada because the government offered free land in order to establish an east-to-west presence.
- It wanted to settle the prairies and encourage large farms.



Immigration since 1900

- Government Policy 1910: Immigration Act - This Act gave the government enormous discretionary power to regulate immigration through Orders in Council.
- Section 38 allowed the government to prohibit landing of immigrants under the "continuous journey" rule, and of immigrants "belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate or requirements of Canada, or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation or character".
- The Act also extended the grounds on which immigrants could be deported to include immorality and political offenses (Section 41). The Act introduced the concept of "domicile" which was acquired after three years of residence in Canada (later five years).



Immigration since 1900



- Many British immigrants tended to work in Canada's manufacturing industries and settled in larger cities.



- Think of the WWI and WWII and the effect on the working class...

Immigration since 1900



- WWII brought many immigrants and refugees who were leaving war-torn Europe.
- Economy of European countries was on the decline.
- Russia?
Germany? What others?

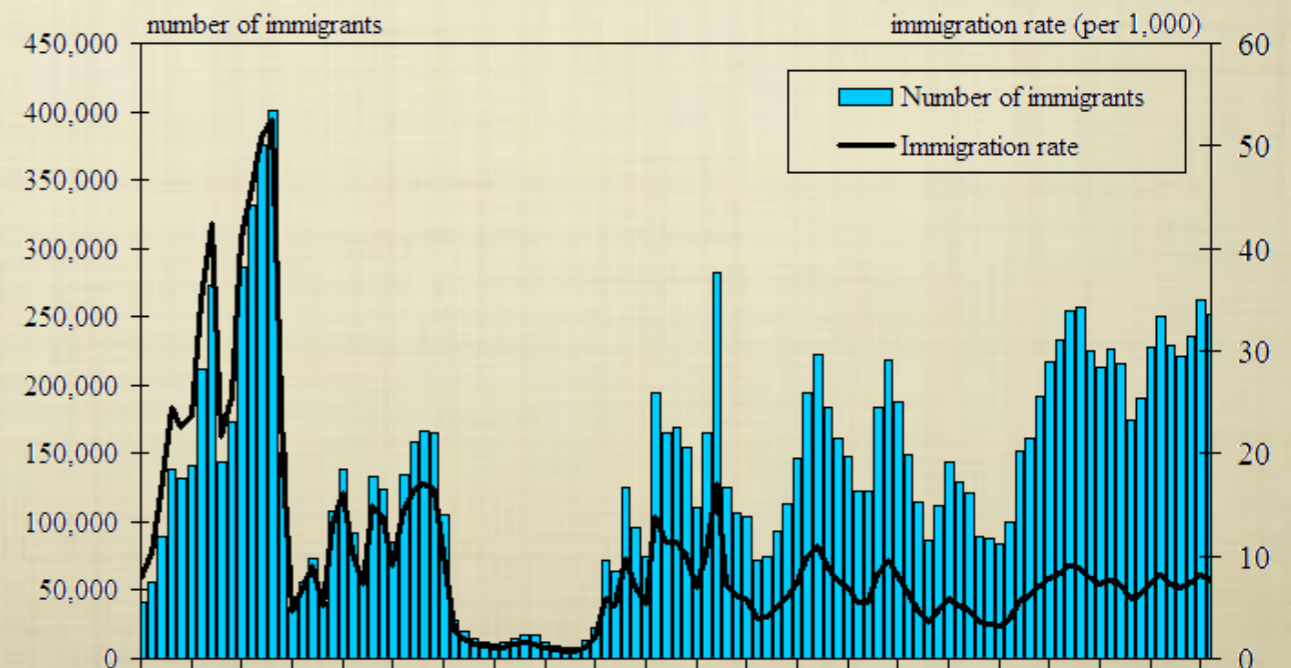
Immigration since 1900

- During the 1970's and 1980's, Canada has seen changes in its immigration policy due to the Federal Government's new policy of multiculturalism.
- Policy 1989: Bills C-55 and C-84 came into effect, introducing many changes to immigration law, a new refugee determination system and the Immigration and Refugee Board.



Immigration since 1900

- With the World Wars at an end, and the Cold War between the United States and Russia in full force, do you think Canada's new immigration policy was too open for the time?
- Did we allow too many people in?
- Or was it the right thing to do?



Immigration since 1900

- Canada is now one of the most open countries in the world...
- Do you view this as positive or negative?

Period	Major Migrations	Significant Consequences	Example/Evidence
Pre 1500	<p>Aboriginal peoples populated the region extensively .</p> <p>No transatlantic migrations.</p>	<p>Aboriginal peoples developed adaptations to their environments. These societies flourished.</p>	<p>No major exploitation or destruction of the environment.</p>
1500-1900	<p>After early explorers in late 1400s, French established Acadia and then New France.</p> <p>British took control in 1763 and by mid-1800s hundreds of thousands of immigrants came from the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Europeans displaced Aboriginal peoples, created new societies, and exploited resources to support the growing population in Europe.</p>	<p>Atlantic fishery flourished because fish was a valuable source of protein for Europe's growing population. Beothuk people on Newfoundland were wiped out.</p>
Post 1900	<p>In early 1900s, Canadian government attracted immigrants from Eastern Europe to settle the West.</p> <p>After the Second World War, thousands of immigrants came from war-torn Europe.</p> <p>In the 1970s, Canada's multiculturalism and immigration policies attracted immigrants from all over the world.</p>	<p>Canadian society became increasingly diverse. There was extensive resource exploitation as new industries, cities, transportation systems, and lands were developed.</p>	<p>Canadian society became a model to the world for successful multiculturalism.</p>

Figure TR 4.3: Summary of answers to major migrations overview

Unit 4 Review

Terms and Topics:
What We Have Done

Terms

- 📌 Diversity
- 📌 Population
- 📌 Population Density
- 📌 Demography
- 📌 Birth Rate
- 📌 Death Rate
- 📌 Immigration
- 📌 Emigration

Terms

📌 Cultural Imprints

📌 Multiculturalism

📌 Push Factors

📌 Pull Factors

📌 Out Migration

📌 In Migration

📌 Aboriginal

📌 Inuit

Topics

- Population Distribution
- Cultural Diversity
- Challenges to Multiculturalism
- Changes in Population
- Profiling Population Pyramids
- Immigration Classifications
- Migration Patterns
- Aboriginal Cultures

Topics

- Trans Atlantic Migration (1500-1900)
- The French/British in Canada
- Immigration since 1900