

CHC2P Unit 4: 1960s-1980s: A Nation's Challenges

Activity 7: Canadian Immigration after 1945

Overview

In this activity, you will explore how public opinion and government laws concerning immigration changed after World War II.

Lesson

Open Doors



After World War II, Canada started to accept immigrants from a diversity of countries.

Canada led the world in accepting persons displaced from their homes during the horrors of World War II. In a six-year- period beginning in 1947, Canada accepted 165,000 refugees. A refugee is a person who has a need to flee his or her home.

In 1956, Canada again set world standards in its generous acceptance of 38,000 refugees from Hungary (after that country suffered from Russian suppression). Many of the refugees were offered free passage to Canada.

Beginning in 1950, Canada also accepted large numbers of British, Italian, German, and Dutch immigrants who were seeking new opportunities.

Colour Blind Immigration Policy

In 1962, Progressive Conservative Immigration Minister Ellen Fairclough, Canada's first female Cabinet Minister, eliminated entrance regulations that discriminated on the basis of race and country of origin.

The Points System

In the "points system", potential immigrants received points in categories such as education, employability, and language. Those with a certain number of points gained entry into Canada. The "points system" eliminated racial discrimination in the selection of immigrants.

The new system led to a majority of immigrants arriving from countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. These newcomers, starting in the 1970's, settled mainly in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal.

Diversity

Canada was an example to the global community when it accepted 60,000 Vietnamese “boat people” in 1979-80.

By the end of the 20th century, Canada had become one of the largest immigrant-receiving countries in the world, admitting thousands of refugees from Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo, and other places.

In 2005, immigration accounted for more than 50 percent of Canada's population growth, with immigrants coming mainly from Asia and the Middle East. One in six Canadians is a member of a visible minority.

Feel free to visit www.mrzahran.com/history/mme/immigration.html to learn more about Canadian Immigration from the last 100 years.

Canada as Multicultural Society

Canadian life has been enriched by a wide variety of ethnic groups.

- Baseball pitcher Ferguson Jenkins - the only Canadian in the Cooperstown, N. Y. Baseball Hall of Fame - is the descendant of pre-Civil War Black refugees who settled in the Chatham region of Southern Ontario.
- At the 1996 Olympics, Donovan Bailey became “the world’s fastest man”, when he won the gold medal in the 100 meter dash event. Bailey came to Canada at age 13 from Jamaica.
- Hockey star Jerome Iginla is proud of the Nigerian ancestry on his father’s side. 2000 Olympic wrestling champion Daniel Igali came to Canada from Nigeria.
- Adrienne Poy was born to Chinese parents in Hong Kong in 1939. At age 3, she came to Canada as a refugee to escape the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. She became of Canada’s first female television broadcasters. In 1999, Adrienne Clarkson (nee Poy) became Governor General of Canada - the second female to hold that government position.
- Ujjal Dosanjh, who came to Canada at age 21, was born in a small village in Punjab, India. In Canada, Dosanjh established himself as a civil rights activist and lawyer. He became Canada's first Indo-Canadian provincial Premier (British Columbia, 2000) and first Indo-Canadian federal cabinet minister (Minister of Health, 2004).
- Before her birth, Rosalie Silberman’s parents lived for four years in Nazi concentration camps, and lost a 2-year-old son and other relatives to the Holocaust. Rosalie was born in a displaced persons’ camp in Germany, and arrived in Canada as a Jewish refugee at age four. She became a lawyer and a strong spokesperson for human rights. In 2004, Rosalie Silberman Abella was appointed as one of the nine Justices on the Supreme Court of Canada.

Assignment

1. Identify 3 categories that are evaluated by the immigration point system?
2. What is a refugee?
3. Canada accepted 38,000 refugees from what country in 1956?
4. Canada accepted 60,000 refugees from what country in 1979-1980?
5. Describe three Canadians who have contributed to Canada's multiculturalism.
6. Describe four activities/events that promote multiculturalism.
7. Complete the Point System activity on the following pages.

Immigration Canada: The Points System

DO THEY HAVE ENOUGH POINTS TO IMMIGRATE TO CANADA?

NOTE: None of these applicants is a refugee. Anyone claiming refugee status would not use the points system.

ALEM

Alem lives in Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. He is 41 years old, married, and has a family of three girls and two boys. He has completed twelve years of schooling, followed by three years studying to be an engineer at a university in Ethiopia (bachelor degree). For the last eight years he has worked as a civil engineer, planning projects to bring water to rural villages in his country. His wife, Alia, also has a bachelor degree in engineering. Alem has basic skills in English, and does not speak a word of French.

ENOUGH POINTS?

TRICIA

Tricia lives in Wellington, New Zealand. She is 54 years old, and has not completed high school. English is her first language. She has worked as a clerk in a law office for fifteen years, and has a certificate in business studies. She wants to move to Winnipeg to join her sister and family.

ZEYNAB

Zeynab is 38 and lives in Jakarta, Indonesia. She has a Ph. D. in computer science (she finished twelve years of schooling, and eight more years of university). She has been working for the last ten years for an electronics company designing microchips. Although English is her second language, she speaks it like a native speaker. She is no longer married, but has two girls. She also has several cousins who live in Toronto.

KRYSTYN

Krystyn is 19 years old, and lives in Bucharest, Romania. She has just finished high school, and took French and English classes throughout. She speaks English quite well, and speaks French very well (Romanian and French are much more similar than Romanian and English). She is not married, but has an aunt and uncle who live in Vancouver.

LOUIS

Louis is 34 years old, and is a skilled radiological technician, who has worked in a hospital in Sao Paulo, Brazil for 3 year). He finished twelve years of school and then earned a diploma in radiology requiring three years of study. He speaks Portuguese, his first language, and enough English to get by. He is not married and has no children, but has already found a job in Edmonton that has been approved by HRDC Canada.

Person	Age	Education	Language	Experience	HRDC?	Adaptability	TOTAL PTS
ALEM							
TRICIA							
ZEYNAB							
KRYSTYN							
LOUIS							

Requirements For Immigration to Canada

You must have a minimum of 80 points to qualify for immigration to Canada.

Age	Maximum 10 points
10 points if your age is between 21-44 years.	10
For every year over 44 and less than 21 deduct 2 points. So if you are 49 years old you scored 0 points.	

Education	Maximum 25 points
Doctorate & master's degrees and total of 17 years of full-time study	25
Bachelor's degree requiring 3 years full-time studies and total of 15 years of full-time study <i>OR</i> Diploma, trade certificate or apprenticeship requiring 3 years full-time studies and total of 15 years of full-time study/training	20
Diploma, trade certificate or apprenticeship requiring 2 years full-time studies and total of 14 years of full-time study/training	15
Diploma, trade certificate or apprenticeship requiring 1 year full-time studies and total of 13 years of study/training	10
High school and a total of 12 years of full-time study	5

Language Ability (English & French)	1st language	2nd language
High proficiency	16	4
Moderate proficiency	8	0
Basic proficiency or no abilities	0	0

Work Experience	Maximum 25 points
One year of recent skilled work experience	10
Two years of recent skilled work experience	15
Three years of recent skilled work experience	20
Four years of recent skilled work experience	25

Arranged Employment in Canada approved by HRDC	10 points
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Adaptability	Maximum 10 points
Spouse's or common-law partner's education	
- Masters or Ph.D.	5
- Bachelor degree or three year diploma	4
- one or two year post-secondary education	3
Minimum one-year full-time authorized work in Canada*	5
Minimum two years full time post-secondary study in Canada*	5
Informal offer of employment in Canada in keeping with past experience or education	5
Family relationship in Canada. Brother, sister, mother, father, grandparent, aunt, uncle, niece or nephew who is a resident of Canada and is either a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident.	5