

Chapter 3: Reconciling Nationalist Loyalties

Specific Outcome 1.10

Analyze the importance of **reconciling contending nationalist loyalties** (Canadian nationalism, First Nations and Metis nationalism, ethnic nationalism in Canada, Quebecois nationalism, Inuit perspectives on nationalism).

Loyalties

-Loyalty means to be firmly _____ or faithful to someone or something.

- _____ is the love of one's country or nation: a section of Highway _____ was renamed the Highway of Heroes to honor soldiers who have died in Afghanistan

-A nationalist loyalty means to be faithful to your _____ or nation: going to a parade, or displaying a flag, or keeping in touch with your community.

Contending loyalties

-Contending means struggling or _____

-Sometimes you have to _____ between loyalties: you may have been invited to a friend's on the same day that your family has planned an outing.

Reclaiming Inuit names

-Names can _____ nationalist loyalties

-When Europeans first arrived in the Canadian Arctic, they _____ Inuit names and gave English or French names, such as Frobisher Bay.

-The Inuit are now reclaiming many of their own place names: Frobisher Bay was renamed _____, which means 'place of fish'.

Inuit names and identity

-Traditionally, Inuit had only one name.

-The Canadian government thought that made it hard to keep track of people, so it assigned a personal _____ to each Inuk.

-Some teachers would use those numbers instead of names

National loyalties in a pluralistic society

-Cultural _____: _____ than one culture; people from many nations living together in harmony

-Canadians are encouraged to honor their cultural heritage, and laws make sure they can.

-Some people disagree: "How far is too far?"

Expressing non-Canadian nationalist loyalties

- _____ accommodation: Canadian institutions must adapt to the religious and cultural practices of minorities as long as those practices do not _____ other rights and freedoms.

-For example, the RCMP allows officers of the Sikh faith to wear a turban and to not shave, which are elements of their religious beliefs.

Reasonable accommodation in Québec

-Québec, as a French province, tries to keep its French identity, and struggles with how to accommodate _____ who want to keep their own identity.

-Example of a lack of accommodation:

-Women wearing a _____ cannot be served at a government office.

-Asmahan Mansour was told she couldn't play soccer wearing a hijab.

How can nationalist loyalties create conflict?

-July 1st in Newfoundland

-The anniversary of a WW1 battle that killed 780 soldiers of the Newfoundland Regiment/Beaumont Hamel

-July 1st in the rest of Canada ...A big party!

Contending loyalties in Quebec

-In Quebec, some people known as _____ would like for Quebec to become a country, while others known as federalists would like for Quebec to remain a province of Canada.

-In 1995, Quebec had a _____ (a vote) about whether or not to remain in Canada: 50.2% of people voted to stay with Canada

Quebécois Nationalism Complete the chart below using pages 78-79 in the textbook.

	Details from the chapter	Impact
Boost the Birthrate		
Left Behind		
Ready for Change		
Bill 101 and Quebec Anglophones		
Bill 101 and Quebec Francophones		

How have people dealt with competing nationalist loyalties?

-An example of conflict: Oka

-Quick facts:

- The town of Oka in Quebec wanted to expand a _____ course.
- The Mohawks claimed the land in question was an ancestral _____ ground and set up a roadblock
- Quebec’s police force was called in to settle the dispute, shots were fired and a police officer was killed.
- The Canadian _____ was called in and eventually put an end to the dispute.

Reconciliation

-Reconciling can mean coming to terms with the _____ or mending a broken relationship

-When people or nations disagree or when their nationalist loyalties lead them to pursue contending goals, reconciliation can bring them together and help them live together in peace.

Watch the Oka Crisis Video...

What was the crisis over initially (in the beginning)

What did the Oka Crisis come to represent?

The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

-The federal government called this commission because of the Oka crisis.

-The commission visited many communities and talked to many people.

-The report written by the commission condemned the treatment of Aboriginal peoples, and urged Canadians to view First Nation, Inuit and Metis as nations with a right to govern themselves.

Land claims

-A land claim is an Aboriginal people’s claim to the right to control the land where they traditionally lived

-The land claim process is slow: The James Bay Agreement started in 1971 and wasn’t settled until 2008