Related Issue 1: To what extent should we embrace Nationalism?

Chapter 3: Reconciling Nationalist Loyalties

Specific Outcome 1.10/Chapter 3

*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**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means to be firmly committed or faithful to someone or something.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the love of one’s country or nation: a section of Highway 401 was renamed the Highway of Heroes to honor soldiers who have died in Afghanistan
* A nationalist loyalty means to be faithful to your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to a parade, or displaying a flag, or keeping in touch with your community.

**Contending loyalties**

* Contending means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or competing
* Sometimes you have to choose 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
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can affirm nationalist loyalties
* When Europeans first arrived in the Canadian Arctic, they ignored 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 number to each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Some teachers would use those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of names
* National loyalties in a pluralistic society
* Cultural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: more 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

Watch the video Kiviaq Versus Canada

1. Does the title of the documentary capture the idea of contending loyalties? Why? Why not?
2. Does a person need to be immersed in a nation in order to be loyal to it?
3. Create a list of criteria to determine how a man like Kiviaq should decide which of his loyalties should come first (his loyalty to Canada, Alberta and Edmonton or his loyalty to the Inuit). What course of action should Kiviaq take?

**Reasonable 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 it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identity, and struggles with how to accommodate minorities 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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
* 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

**Quebecois Nationalism** read page 78 & 79

* How have people dealt with competing nationalist loyalties?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Action | Details | Impact |
| Boost the Birthrate |  |  |
| Left Behind |  |  |
| Ready for Change |  |  |
| Bill 101 and Quebec  Anglophones |  |  |
| Bill 101 and Quebec  Francophones |  |  |

**An example of conflict: Oka Crisis**

* Quick facts:
  + The town of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Quebec wanted to expand a golf course.
  + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claimed the land in question was an ancestral burial 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The Canadian army was called in and eventually put an end to the dispute.

Reconciliation

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can mean coming to terms with the past 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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

The View From Here

Answer the Explorations:

1)

2)

3)