

Name:

Date:

Discrimination in Canada: The Head Tax, Komagata Maru, and Residential Schools: I Can Statements

1. I can describe the discriminatory attitudes many Canadians had toward minorities.
2. I can explain the steps the government took to control immigration to Canada.
3. I can assess the challenges Aboriginal peoples in Canada faced in the early 1900s.
4. I can evaluate how Chinese, East Indian, and First Nations peoples were treated in Canada.
5. I can analyze the social and economic consequences of intolerant attitudes and policies on minorities.
6. I can define the following key terms:
 - Ethnocentric: the belief that one's own culture is superior, and that other cultures should be judged by its values.
 - Head tax: the fee that Chinese immigrants were required to pay after 1885 in order to enter Canada.
 - Indian Act: an act created to regulate the lives of the First Nations of Canada.
 - Reserves: land set aside by the government for the use of First Nations.
 - Residential Schools: government authorized schools, run by the churches, in which Aboriginal children lived apart from their families and were educated in Canadian culture.
 - Assimilation: adoption of the customs and language of another cultural group so that the original culture disappears.