Asia has become the leading source of immigrants to Canada.

Throughout history people have moved around the world. Families have been uprooted in a rush to safety, or in search of economic opportunity. For 400 years, Canada has been a destination for people from around the world. You, a parent, or a grandparent may be among the millions of people who have left their homelands to come here. Except for Aboriginal peoples, Canadians all have immigrant origins. The main difference is how long ago our ancestors arrived.

In this chapter, you will learn why people want to move despite the barriers that may stand in their way. You will compare past and present Canadian immigration patterns. And you will come to know more about the unit Big Idea, How do migration patterns affect people and communities in Canada and the world?
In 2004, a tsunami devastated part of Sri Lanka, leaving over a million people without homes.

Questions to Consider as You Read this Chapter

- How do push and pull factors influence people to move?
- What effects do different types of barriers have on the decision to migrate?
- What are the opportunities and challenges faced by past and present immigrants?
- How can I construct and use a proportional flow map of immigration to Canada?

Make Connections Between Geography and History

Show how geography played a role in the history of Canada. As you read, note factors that affected immigration in the past and today. Note the impact each factor has had on Canada. You may want to refer to Chapter 7 in this Geography section, or to Chapter 8 in the History section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Today</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Impact (including policies, past and present)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
People leave their homelands in search of better conditions. They want to improve their quality of life. However, people cannot simply pack up their belongings and move. Immigrants can act legally to move to a different place only if the government welcomes them. The photographs below show the Three “P”s—push, policy, and pull—that affect migration. Read more about push and pull factors in the next few pages. Policy factors are found in “Barriers to Migration,” on pages G 161 to G 162.

**Push Factors**

Did you ever feel unsafe because of some very real danger? Have you ever felt threatened by someone bigger than you, or by a menacing group of people? You probably made the wise choice to get away immediately, if that was possible. Each of these situations is an example of a push factor. Think of more examples from your life at home or in school. In migration terms, a push factor is a negative situation that drives people from their homeland:

- a natural disaster that claims lives and destroys communities
- political violence and war that threatens safety and disrupts the economy
- poor living conditions such as poverty, which people can no longer tolerate
**Natural Disasters**

Nature can unleash tremendous energy. It can provide the force to move people from their homes. Volcanoes, earthquakes, and tsunamis create instant widespread destruction. In December 2004, an earthquake in Southeast Asia caused massive tsunami waves. These waves took 230,000 lives and left millions homeless. Many people who worked near the sea chose to move farther inland, where they felt safe. However, they have now lost their livelihoods. Extreme events such as tsunamis, hurricanes, or floods can create this kind of mass migration as survivors struggle to regain their lives.

**Political Violence**

It is hard to follow world news without seeing images of war or terrorism. It is even harder for farmers, store owners, and other business people to maintain their livelihoods in war-torn lands. Political upheaval can ruin businesses and disrupt lives. It can lead to discrimination and loss of freedom, which are also push factors for many people. Many current examples are found in South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Command economic systems have also been the cause of mass migrations. For example, more than 6.5 million people fled Vietnam in the late 1970s when the country fell to communism.

**Poverty**

Poverty can be made worse by natural disasters and political violence. In Chapter 3, you learned that poverty in developing countries can be the result of too many mouths to feed from too little land. Debt from loans to pay for seed, animals, and basic necessities often takes away any surplus a farmer produces. To find work, many guest workers from North Africa and the Middle East arrange temporary permits to take jobs in Europe. Canada also employs seasonal farm labourers from Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.

WEB LINK

Learn more about Vietnamese refugees in the 1970s. Visit our Web site.

**WEB LINK**

Learn more about Vietnamese refugees in the 1970s. Visit our Web site.
Natural Disaster: Escaping Katrina
Hurricane Katrina flooded New Orleans, Louisiana, in August of 2005. The Superdome football stadium became a refuge for downtown residents who could not leave the city before the storm hit. This photo shows people leaving the Superdome after the storm. Hundreds of buses were sent to evacuate thousands of people. Most people were taken to communities in Texas and Oklahoma. Many have not returned to New Orleans. Why do you think that is the case?

Political Violence: Fleeing Iraq
Since the 1990s, about 2 million of Iraq’s residents have fled the country due to violence and war. Most have escaped to neighbouring countries, such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Many people continue to sell their possessions and journey through the desert to United Nations refugee camps. More than a million people have also fled to safer communities within Iraq. Why is this issue significant to Canadians?

Poverty: Leaving Mexico
The U.S.–Mexico border is almost 3200 km long, crossing mountains and deserts. It is marked by walls and fences. Living standards are very different on either side of the border. Most of the 11 million illegal immigrants in the U.S. come from Mexico. Every day hundreds more make their desperate bid for the “American dream” by crossing the border any way they can. What might Mexican immigrants—both legal and illegal—believe they will achieve in the United States?
Pull Factors

In Chapter 7, you learned that certain Canadian cities scored better than others on job prospects, safety, and discretionary income. These are examples of pull factors—the characteristics of a place that attract migrants. Pull factors offer some solutions to the problems shown in the previous pages.

Safety

Natural disasters and human conflict are life-threatening situations. People may need to be evacuated to places where they can find shelter, food, medicine, and water. Armed violence sends families into hiding or across borders to safer areas. People who move because of a need for protection from danger or persecution are called refugees. People arriving in Canada claiming refugee status are allowed to stay here until their case can be judged.

Economic Opportunity

People constantly strive to improve their living conditions. In History class, you may have learned that Canada attracted immigrants by offering free land to settlers in Ontario and the West. Many who came were British, European, and American farmers, eager for land. There were also those who received land but were not experienced farmers. They were full of hope for a new life, but some of them failed. Many of today’s immigrants are drawn by opportunities for jobs, or the chance to start a successful business in Canada.

Reuniting Family

As people immigrate, something called chain migration often happens:

- young adults, usually males, will emigrate to find work in a new country. They will then
- send money home to help support direct family members left behind, and also
- save money to help pay for the eventual immigration of additional family members.

Canada supports family reunification through family class immigration. Currently, about one-quarter of immigrants who enter Canada are sponsored by relatives who agree to support them for three to ten years, depending on the newcomer’s age.

WEB LINK

For more information about Canada’s refugee policies, visit our Web site.
A Refugee Crisis in Africa

A Refugee Crisis in Africa

ZOOM IN
CASE STUDY

SUDAN
EGYPT
RED SEA
KENYA
BURUNDI
UGANDA
ERITREA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Darfur is an isolated region in North Africa, and the scene of a devastating humanitarian crisis. At least 400,000 people died between 2003 and 2007, and another 2 million to 2.5 million have been forced to migrate. They have fled their homes into safer territory. Most have moved to refugee camps in Chad.

The Darfur crisis is complicated, with racial, environmental, and political roots. Both Arab and non-Arab peoples live in Sudan, and there is a long history of conflict between the groups. Darfur, an arid territory on the western edge of Sudan, has suffered from decades of drought and famine. This created conflict over the remaining water sources. The recent crisis between Darfur’s farmers and nomadic Arab herders began over land and water rights.

In 2003, rebel groups in Darfur declared independence from Sudan, stating that the government was oppressing non-Arab peoples. The government replied with army and air force attacks on rebel villages. The government has also been accused of supplying weapons to the mostly Arab Janjaweed fighters, who attack non-Arab villages and refugee camps. The United States government has called their actions genocide. International aid workers have been killed, and food and medical supplies stolen. However, the United Nations has been slow to take action because the Sudanese government denies any connection with the Janjaweed. A small African peacekeeping mission was attempted with little success. When full UN involvement was announced in June, 2007, many felt that it came much too late.

WEB LINK •
For more information on the crisis in the Sudan, visit our Web site.

WEB LINK •
What point is the cartoonist making about the United Nations? Use information about the Darfur situation and images in the cartoon to explain your answer.

WORDS MATTER

genocide  the deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group
Our Environment

The environment of the Darfur region has been greatly affected by climate change. Drought has been identified as one of the root causes of the conflict. Ban Ki Moon, appointed Secretary General of the United Nations in 2007, has discussed how the problem of global climate change has affected Darfur.

A Climate Culprit in Darfur

By Ban Ki Moon
Saturday, June 16, 2007
Washington Post

...Amid the diverse social and political causes, the Darfur conflict began as an ecological crisis, arising at least in part from climate change.

Two decades ago, the rains in southern Sudan began to fail. According to UN statistics, average precipitation has declined 40 percent since the early 1980s. Scientists at first considered this to be an unfortunate quirk of nature. But subsequent investigation found that it coincided with a rise in temperatures of the Indian Ocean...from man-made global warming.

It is no accident that the violence in Darfur erupted during the drought. Until then, farmers would welcome herders as they crisscrossed the land, grazing their camels and sharing wells. But once the rains stopped, farmers fenced their land. For the first time in memory, there was no longer enough food and water for all. Fighting broke out. By 2003, it evolved into the full-fledged tragedy we witness today....

THINKING It Over

1. Work with a partner to apply the Three “P”s to an example of natural disaster, political violence, or poverty found in the media today.

2. a) Explain the factors pushing people from the Darfur region. Discuss the environmental cause in detail.
b) Make a poster or write a letter to draw attention to the situation in Darfur.

3. Work with a small group of students to make a dramatic presentation based on one of the migration situations described in this section.
You may want to go to a sports event or a shopping centre, but cannot get a ride. This is a barrier in the way of your plans. You must overcome this obstacle, or give up your outing. The same is true with moving from one country to another. Personal, national, and legal migration barriers often stand in the way of people’s plans.

### Personal Barriers

Immigration is a huge risk. No one knows what life will be like in another country. The thought of leaving friends and relatives behind is a real emotional barrier. When families move to another continent, they may never see their loved ones again. Immigration is very expensive too, and many people cannot afford the cost of applications, entry visas, and airplane tickets. Immigrants often need a sponsor in the new country to provide good advice and financial support until they find work. Above all, people find it very difficult to start life over again at the bottom of the economic ladder. Barriers to migration can discourage or prevent a person from moving to another country. Government immigration and refugee policies can act as major barriers. This is why “Policy” is one part of the Three “P”s model you examined on page G 154.

A Dangerous Journey: Refugees Flee Afghanistan

The country of Afghanistan is currently one of the top sources of refugees coming to Canada (the others in the top five are Sudan, Iran, Colombia, and Congo). The refugees from Afghanistan who are fleeing the oppressive rule of the Taliban also seek refuge from political upheaval and civil war.

Most Afghan refugees undertake a dangerous journey to find freedom and peace. With no visas or passports, they have to enter another country illegally. Those going into Pakistan face long climbs on foot through mountain passes. Some families have to hide from the Taliban in mountain caves for days or even weeks.

Once in Pakistan, the most dangerous part of their journey is over. Now, they can think about where to go next. Some will stay in Pakistan, and some hope that one day they will be able to return to Afghanistan. Others have a different dream—a home in Canada, where they can work, go to school, and raise their children without fear.
National Barriers

Physical and political factors present major obstacles to migration. Two countries may be located very far apart, or they may be separated by mountains or deserts. Physical separation makes it more difficult, dangerous, or costly to migrate. You just read that many Afghan refugees had to make their way across a mountain range to reach the border of Pakistan.

The greatest national barrier to overcome is political policy. For example, a command society may not let people leave the country. This was the situation in Russia and communist-controlled Eastern Europe between 1945 and 1989, although it is quite different now. In the same way, opportunities in a new country can only be a dream when that country’s entry doors are closed.

Before 1967, Canada accepted very few immigrants from regions other than Europe and the United States. That year a points system was introduced to assess potential immigrants, almost like a report card. This “test” was based on language skills in English or French, education and useful work experience, age, and sponsorship by residents. The graphs below show how this policy change opened immigration doors that were closed before 1967.

**Immigrants to Canada, 1960 and 1980**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1980</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>104 000</td>
<td>143 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (including Britain)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa and Oceania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and Central America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why is one circle larger than the other? What do the other major differences between the graphs tell you?
Legal Barriers

Migration within and between countries is regulated by international law. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights includes freedom of movement. However, these statements have not always been practised by individual countries.

Article 13: 1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. 2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own…

Article 14: 1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum [protection] from persecution.…

In 1951, the UN expanded these statements in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. When refugees come to Canada, they declare refugee status under this Convention. They are allowed to stay in Canada until their case is presented at a legal hearing. If immigration officials decide that a person or a family can safely return to their country of origin, they are sent back, or deported. On average, Canada accepts between 15 000 and 50 000 refugees each year, roughly half the people who claim refugee status. To successful refugees, Canada is accessible. The others must leave Canada, although they are free to re-apply under the same or another immigration category.

**THINKING It Over**


2. What makes the news story and photo on page G 160 interesting? Do you or other students in the class have family immigration stories? Write out either your story or an interview with a classmate in about 150 words.

3. Make a world map showing the top countries of origin of people who claim refugee status in Canada. Discuss the reasons you think the refugees came to Canada. If you are unsure, what resources might you use to find out more?
Overcome immigration barriers to reach Canada first.

**What You Will Need:**

- One die, game board, small marker for each package

**How to Play:**

A. Roll one die and move a marker along the direct route to Canada. If you land on a coloured Detour Space, you must visit that Barrier Zone on your next turn. However, if you roll a 1 on your next turn, continue to Canada. You need an exact roll to land on Canada.

B. An exact roll is not required to enter a Barrier Zone. However, each zone tells you the number that must be rolled to leave. If you land on a Detour Space on the way out of a Barrier Zone, you must turn around and go back on the next turn (unless you roll a 1).

**What Do YOU Think?**

1. Describe your experiences in this game. Did you find it frustrating at times? Explain.

2. How might your experiences in this game compare to the real world? Identify some similarities and differences.

3. Ask three questions to create discussion about the main barriers to Canadian immigration today.
Immigration to Canada

In the early 21st century, Canada’s population has grown faster than all the leading developed countries. Much of this growth came from net migration, with about 250,000 new immigrants arriving each year (and relatively few people leaving). During this time, the Canadian economy grew steadily and the government’s policy was to welcome qualified newcomers. If a quarter-million more people each year seems like a lot to you, remember that Canada is the world’s second-largest country by area. Canada still has plenty of room and many opportunities for people to start a new life.

Past Immigrants

In the 50 years following Canada’s Confederation, there was a major effort to populate the vast prairie region with settlers. Immigration agents went to Europe and the United States to lure settlers to the “Last Best West.” Advertising posters used this phrase because by 1890 there was no more land available in the American plains. Immigrants could get 65 hectares (160 acres) of prairie land by paying a small registration fee and farming for three years. It was a powerful pull factor. The policy doors were open—to those who came from approved areas, such as Central and Eastern Europe. The Minister of the Interior, Clifford Sifton, wanted farmers. He especially wanted those from Ukraine, Romania, Hungary, and Poland, where agricultural and climatic conditions were similar to those in western Canada.

The population graph on the next page shows the success of Canada’s campaign to attract immigrants. More than 8 million people came during the first century after Confederation, with the greatest number of them arriving between 1900 and 1930. After 1930, there were serious problems that slowed immigration to a trickle. The Great Depression brought the Canadian and world economy to a standstill. The Second World War almost halted international movement completely.
A century ago, almost all of Canada’s immigration came from the U.S., Britain, and Europe. Canadian policy at that time blocked most immigration from Asia, Africa, and South and Central America. Open hostility toward Chinese, Japanese, and Sikh migrants led to entry restrictions, such as the “head tax” Chinese immigrants were required to pay from 1885 to 1923. People with disabilities were not welcome either. Even immigrants from Central and Eastern Europe could never be sure how they would be treated by their neighbours.

The Irish Migration

Irish farmers relied on potatoes, both to take to market and for their families. From 1845 to 1847, the Irish potato crop completely failed, and 750,000 people starved. Huge numbers of survivors filled any ship bound for North America in one of the biggest mass migrations ever. Irish immigrants swelled the populations of Boston, New York, Montréal, and Toronto. Today, their descendants form large populations in the United States and Canada.

Olga Seibot Remembers

My parents knew war was coming. I was 13 when they sold everything and went by ship to Halifax. In 1937, we bought a farm near Alvinston, Ontario, where there were other Slovaks. We helped each other, but we were so isolated. Canada was cold and snowy, and we had to live on white beans and milk at first.

There were seven in our family and we all joined in the farm work. Friends from our country shared machines at harvest time and helped us to fix broken equipment. We went to the same church, and that brought us together too.

I didn’t know English, so I was put into Grade 1. I felt so awkward. We couldn’t speak Slovak in public because people thought we were Nazi spies. Some boys even shot pellet guns at us.

Life was hard for everyone. There’s a saying: “If the countries were connected by a bridge, people would have walked back.”
Making a Proportional Flow Map of Immigration

This map shows the flow pattern of immigrants to Canada a century ago. Is immigration the same today? Follow the steps below to find out.

Immigration to Canada: 1901–1911

Tip:
- For a review of proportional flow maps, go to the Geo Skill in Chapter 6, pages G 120–G 121.

Step 1  
Label the Source Countries

To show worldwide immigration to Canada, choose a map that places North America and South America in the middle. Label Canada and the source countries on the map.

Step 2  
Draw Flow Lines to Canada

Flow lines look best as smooth, curving lines ending at Canada’s western, southern, or eastern borders, depending on the location of the source country. Do not space the flow lines too close to one another, because you will be widening them in Step 4.
Step 3  Create a Flow Scale
The flow lines will be widened to represent the number of immigrants from each country. In this map, every millimetre of width represents 2000 people. Since China was the source of about 33 000 people in 2006, the flow line will be 16.5 mm wide (33 000 ÷ 2000 = 16.5). These widths have been calculated for you in the immigration chart below.

Step 4  Apply the Flow Scale to the Lines
Use a ruler to measure the width of each flow line. Then, carefully draw them onto the map. Finish them with colour, with an arrowhead at the Canadian end.

Canada: Top Ten Sources of Immigration, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source countries</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Flow line width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>33 080</td>
<td>16.5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>30 753</td>
<td>15.4 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>17 717</td>
<td>8.9 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>12 332</td>
<td>6.2 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>10 943</td>
<td>5.5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>7073</td>
<td>3.5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>6542</td>
<td>3.3 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
<td>6178</td>
<td>3.1 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>5813</td>
<td>2.9 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4915</td>
<td>2.5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 10 countries</td>
<td>135 346</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>116 303</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>251 649</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip:
- Remember to finish your map with a title, a legend, and a scale.
- Use the example flow map as a guide.

APPLY It

1. Follow the steps to make a flow map of immigration to Canada. Use the chart above to construct your arrows.

2. Describe the pattern of your completed 2006 immigration map. Which continent is Canada’s major source of immigrants?

3. Compare this pattern to the map on the previous page, showing Canadian immigration a century ago. Suggest reasons for the differences between the patterns.
**Immigration Today**

Do you have family or friends overseas? Would you like them to think about moving to Canada? Here is some good advice that you can give them. They need to apply at a Canadian visa office outside of Canada before coming here (unless they qualify as refugee claimants, or are caregivers to people already in Canada). Tell them that Canada accepts immigrants who qualify under these criteria:

- Skilled workers and professionals with education and experience
- Investors or entrepreneurs who can start a business in Canada
- Family members sponsored by permanent residents of Canada

Canada’s *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* has three main aims: protecting refugees, contributing to the economy, and reuniting families.

**Patterns Since 1980**

What conclusions can you make by examining the graph below? Economic immigrants are those accepted because of their skills, education, investments, or entrepreneurship. This class of immigrant has grown significantly since the mid-1980s. However, the numbers vary a great deal from year to year. This is because fewer economic immigrants are accepted when Canadian unemployment rates are high. This explains the small number in this class entering Canada between 1982 and 1986.

**Canada: Immigrants by Category, 1980–2006**

To find the number of immigrants of each type, look at the width of the band in one year. For example, in 1980, the economic immigrants zone starts at 50,000 and ends at 100,000. There were 50,000 in this class that year. How many economic immigrants were there in 2006?
Big City Bound
Between 2001 and 2006, about 1.2 million people immigrated to Canada. The graph below shows that half of them came to Ontario in 2006, mostly in the region around the west end of Lake Ontario, from Oshawa to Niagara Falls. The Greater Toronto Area (GTA)—in the centre of this Golden Horseshoe region—has Canada’s greatest concentration of new immigrants. Altogether, about 85% of newcomers chose just three provinces—Ontario, Québec, and British Columbia. It is no coincidence that Canada’s three biggest cities—Toronto, Montréal, and Vancouver—are located there. Immigrants go to these places for jobs and to join family and friends already in Canada. Here, they can live and work within a cultural community with familiar language and customs.

Immigrant Destination by Province or Territory, 2006

Which four provinces are the main immigrant destinations? Why are these provinces so popular with newcomers?

THINKING It Over

1. a) Compare the origins of immigrants to Canada in the past and today. How do policy changes explain the difference?

b) Compare the destinations within Canada of immigrants a century ago and today. How can you explain the difference?

2. Make a Venn diagram to show either, a) similarities and differences between the experiences of Afghan refugees and Olga Seibot, or b) comparisons between your family’s immigration experiences and an Afghan refugee’s or Olga’s.

WEB LINK • Read about services and information offered to immigrants arriving in Vancouver, Montréal, and Toronto. Visit our Web site.
Exploring Points of View

Is Canada Failing Its Immigrants?

Immigration can be a difficult experience. Read the following information to help you decide whether or not Canada is failing its immigrants.

Immigration Targets Go Beyond Numbers

Editorial, Toronto Star
March 18, 2007

Canada has done a remarkable job of attracting new immigrants from around the world to offset the brewing demographic storm sparked by an aging population and a declining birth rate. Despite our growing need for immigrants, though, Canada does not always offer a warm welcome to these newcomers. Many white-collar professionals wait for years to have their credentials recognized. Their talents go unused because too many of Ontario’s 34 regulated professions throw huge barriers in the way of qualified foreign-trained applicants, denying them the chance to practise their skills in fields which the province desperately needs.

In the meantime, they must struggle to hold two or three part-time jobs in order to pay the rent and feed their families. At the same time, they face language barriers, racial discrimination and an insistence on “Canadian experience.” Given the increasing importance of immigration to the country’s future, Canada must do more to welcome these needed immigrants or risk losing them to other countries. As University of Toronto demographics expert David Foot put it: “Just bringing in immigrants and dropping them down in Canada is not sufficient.”

Immigrant Welcome Centres

In June 2007, a new immigrant Welcome Centre opened in suburban Toronto. It is the first of five Ontario centres planned by the provincial and federal governments. An extra $920 million will be spent over five years to help newcomers find homes and jobs and improve their language skills. The Vaughan location expects to help about 3500 new immigrants in its first year alone.

What Do YOU Think?

1. What is the main idea of the news editorial? List three examples of evidence used to support this idea.

2. To what extent do you agree with the editorial—completely, partly, a little, or not at all? Write down two reasons for your views.

3. Is Canada failing its immigrants? Discuss your opinion and reasons with others in a small group. How is Canada aiming to improve the situation? What barriers remain?
In this chapter you have investigated this unit’s Big Idea: **How do migration patterns affect people and communities in Canada and the world?** You have read information in this chapter to help you find your answer to this question. You have learned that people have come to Canada because of various push, pull, and policy factors. Immigrants have had to overcome personal, national, and legal barriers to complete the journey.

In the past, Canadian policy favoured British, American, and European applicants. Today’s immigrants come from around the world, particularly from Asia. More than 80% of immigrants settle in big cities in Ontario, Québec, and British Columbia.

**PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER**

**Summarize Your Connections**

Use the information in your chart to summarize this chapter and show the connections between history and geography. Information from the impact column can be used to write the conclusion to your summary. Remember that a summary should be fairly short and in your own words. Use only a few quotations from the chapter.

You may want to organize your summary this way:

- **Topic sentence (topic plus opinion)**
- **Three to five details that support the topic sentence**
- **Conclusion, based on the impact column, stating what important changes were made to Canadian policies around immigration**

**THINKING It Through**

In which period would it be more difficult for people to migrate to Canada—now, or a century ago? Consider the barriers faced by immigrants as you follow the steps below to answer this question.

1. Write down some good questions to help you form an opinion. For example, you could ask “When was the journey to Canada more difficult?”

2. Write a three-paragraph report to answer the question. Clearly state your viewpoint in the opening sentence of the first paragraph, then use factual information to support it. Restate your view in the last sentence of the third paragraph.

3. Create a graph, map, or graphic organizer to illustrate your report and support your view.

4. Provide a detailed bibliography of three sources of information you used to answer the question. At least one must be a primary source.