

PROMOTING LANGUAGES AND CULTURES

To complete the following questions for this section, use *Perspectives on Globalization*, pp.58-67:

1. Define **Minority Language**:

Fill in the Blanks

2. The forces of _____ threaten the _____ of many _____ languages and _____ around the world. For example, there are _____ of _____ spoken by _____ peoples of different _____ that face this threat. If _____ people _____ the language, it can be difficult to _____ a _____ and its _____. _____ media can make this more difficult. Media _____ deliver _____, _____, and the _____ into the communities of _____ peoples-often in _____ languages such as _____.
3. What are two ways that a government can protect or promote minority languages?

The Roots of Official Bilingualism

4. What is a Canadien?
5. How many Canadians today are of Canadien descent?
6. How many Canadians speak French as their first language?
7. In your opinion would you say that the Canadian government is doing a good job of promoting the French language in Canada? Why? Why not?

Strategies for Promoting an Official Language

As you read through **pages 60-62** and answer the questions make sure you understand that these are the ways that the government of Canada has tried to ensure the equality of both official language use within Canada.

8. What did the founders of Confederation envision?
9. What is Canada's founding document called?
10. What did section 133 of the BNA Act recognize?
11. What two "products" did the Canadian government control that assisted in promoting bilingualism? In what years were each made bilingual?
12. Why did Prime Minister Lester B Pearson create a Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism?
13. How might First Nations perceive the Royal Commission?
14. How long after the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism was begun did the commission release its preliminary finding?
15. What did the report criticize?
16. In which areas did the Commission feel that Francophone Canadians were not being given equal representation as Anglophone Canadians?

17. After the Royal Commission's preliminary report which Prime Minister decided that action was required to promote the language and culture of French Canada?
18. What was enacted by Parliament in 1969 that was meant to promote equal treatment of English and French? What were the three main objectives of this policy?
19. Who is responsible for ensuring that federal services are being offered in both French and English? What are this person's responsibilities?
20. What replaced the BNA Act in 1982?
21. What important document was included in the Constitution Act? What did this document permanently protect?
22. In which sections of the Charter is it stated that: English and French were enshrined as the official languages of Canada and New Brunswick, with equal rights and status"?
23. Now that both French and English are official languages of Canada what will this mean for Francophone communities outside Quebec and Anglophone communities within Quebec?

24. How have provincial governments encouraged bilingualism within borders?
25. What was the purpose for the Quebec provincial government passing Bill 101?
26. As a result of the passing of Bill 101 what did many Anglophones within Quebec feel “forced” to do?
27. How could the passing of Bill 101 be considered to be “unconstitutional”?