

## CHAPTER 2

### History and Cultural Diversity of Canadian Families

#### TRUE-FALSE

1. Historical approaches make it possible to examine the diversity of family systems.

*Answer:* True      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 35      *Skill:* conceptual

2. Early First Nations families were extended ones within clans, tribes, and bands.

*Answer:* True      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 36      *Skill:* factual

3. The societies of the Plains Cree and the Nadouek people were both patriarchal and patrilineal.

*Answer:* False      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 36      *Skill:* conceptual

4. In contrast to the Plains Cree, the Nadouek or Iroquois were nomadic people.

*Answer:* False      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 37 *Skill:*Factual

5. The First Nations wives of early French colonists contributed to the growth of the fur trade.

*Answer:* True      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 39      *Skill:* applied

6. The extended family sharing one household was the norm during the Colonial Period.

*Answer:* False      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 41      *Skill:* factual

7. During British colonial rule in Upper Canada, men received better treatment from the law, including custody of their children.

*Answer:* True      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 42      *Skill:* factual

8. Children that were sent from the British Isles to Canada between 1869 to the late 1930s are referred to as “home children.”

*Answer:* True      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 46      *Skill:* conceptual

9. Home children were sent to Canada from the British Isles beginning in the late 1800s were from the upper classes.

*Answer:* False      *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 46      *Skill:* factual

10. The western provinces in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century were populated exclusively with British and French European immigrants.

*Answer:* False    *Difficulty:* moderate    *Page:* 48    *Skill:* factual

11. The primary unit of First Nations social structure is the clan.

*Answer:* False    *Difficulty:* moderate    *Page:* 49    *Skill:* conceptual

12. More than half of all modern-day Aboriginals who are registered as Status Indians live on reserves.

*Answer:* True    *Difficulty:* moderate    *Page:* 51    *Skill:* factual

13. Marital breakdown in Black couples is a consequence of cultural differences.

*Answer:* False    *Difficulty:* moderate    *Page:* 57    *Skill:* applied

14. “Love-marriages” for Indo-Canadians are currently legal in Canada..

*Answer:* True    *Difficulty:* easy    *Page:* 62    *Skill:* conceptual

15. Motherhood is a key source of power for women in India.

*Answer:* True    *Difficulty:* easy    *Page:* 63    *Skill:* factual

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. The term patrilineal refers to
- a family structure that recognizes descent and inheritance through the mother’s line.
  - a family structure that recognizes descent and inheritance through the father’s line.
  - a family structure where the wife resides with the father’s family after marriage.
  - a form of social organization in which the male acts as head of the family.
  - relations on the father’s side.

*Answer:* b    *Difficulty:* moderate    *Page:* 36    *Skill:* conceptual

2. When the Europeans arrived in the Americas in the 1490s, the Aboriginal population in what is now Canada numbered
- less than 200,000.
  - less than 300,000.
  - more than 500,000.

- d. more than 1,000,000.
- e. less than 100,000.

*Answer:* c      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 3      *Skill:* factual

3. The tradition of residing with the wife's family after marriage is referred to as
- a. patrilineal.
  - b. matrilineal.
  - c. patrilocality.
  - d. matrilocality.
  - e. polygamy.

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 37      *Skill:* conceptual

4. In the early 1700s, First Nations populations were greatly reduced by
- a. inter-tribal warfare.
  - b. disease such as influenza and chicken pox.
  - c. famine.
  - d. hunting accidents.
  - e. exposure to the cold.

*Answer:* b      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 38      *Skill:* factual

5. In New France during the 1700s, monetary rewards were given for
- a. restricting the number of births per family.
  - b. giving birth to a male child before the age of 17.
  - c. giving birth to a female child before the age of 21.
  - d. practicing celibacy.
  - e. females who married before the age of 16.

*Answer:* e      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 40      *Skill:* factual

6. In the 1700s, what measures did the government of France take to increase the population of New France?
- a. promoting high fertility to produce larger families.
  - b. encouraging more families to emigrate from France.
  - c. encouraging polygamy among the French.
  - d. prohibiting the French from migrating within Canada.
  - e. arranging for American women to migrate to New France in order to marry the male colonists.

*Answer:* a      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 40      *Skill:* conceptual

7. Following the conquest of Quebec in 1763 and then up to Confederation, the British wanted to keep their new French-speaking colony stable. What made stability possible?

- a. They forced the Québécois to adopt the English language.
- b. They allowed for the continuation of the Roman Catholic Church.
- c. They made English civil law mandatory.
- d. They created new laws that forbade marriage before the age of 22.
- e. They transformed Quebec from an agrarian backwater into an industrial powerhouse.

*Answer:* b      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 42      *Skill:* factual

8. What was one method used by residential schools to eradicate the various Aboriginal cultures?
- a. Aboriginal children were given difficult chores to complete.
  - b. Aboriginal children were provided with poor quality food to eat.
  - c. Aboriginal children were severely beaten for minor infractions.
  - d. Aboriginal children were taught farming and agricultural skills.
  - e. Aboriginal children were forced to take Christian names.

*Answer:* e      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 43      *Skill:* applied

9. British colonial relations with First Nations people were based on a patriarchal domestic model that treated them as \_\_\_\_\_ and the government as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. servants; master
  - b. equal citizens; provider of equal rights
  - c. women; husband
  - d. unruly children; benevolent father
  - e. weak; protector

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 44      *Skill:* conceptual

10. Early Black Canadian families
- a. were nuclear in structure.
  - b. were all ruled under the institution of slavery.
  - c. were allowed land settlements.
  - d. husbands worked outside the home and wives held traditional roles.
  - e. practised a reversal of traditional gender roles.

*Answer:* e      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 45      *Skill:* factual

11. The legacy of slavery, prejudice, discrimination, and difficult economic times resulted in Black families with
- a. a traditional patriarchal family structure.
  - b. a communal way of life in which kinship became extremely important.
  - c. a nuclear family structure with gender equality.
  - d. greater independence from other Black families.
  - e. interracial marriages with Euro-Canadians.

*Answer:* b      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 45      *Skill:* conceptual

12. During the period of industrialization in 19<sup>th</sup> century Toronto and Montreal, working class women constituted which percentage of the labour force?
- An eighth
  - A tenth
  - A quarter
  - A third
  - A half

*Answer:* c    *Difficulty:* moderate    *Page:* 46    *Skill:* factual

13. Industrialization in Upper Canada and the Maritimes changed the family structure whereby
- The division of labour within marriage became even more differentiated.
  - Domestic and labour duties now began to be equally shared between man and wife.
  - Children increasingly began to work outside of the home.
  - Children were required to live with other families.
  - A shift occurred from the nuclear family model to an extended family model.

*Answer:* a    *Difficulty:* moderate    *Page:* 46    *Skill:* conceptual

14. After Confederation in 1867, the western regions of Canada began to be populated mainly by
- Swedes, Germans, Ukrainians, and Italians.
  - British immigrants.
  - Blacks from the Maritimes.
  - First Nations people.
  - Americans.

*Answer:* a    *Difficulty:* easy    *Page:* 48    *Skill:* factual

15. Multiculturalism influenced a change in family structure due to
- the isolation settlers experienced in western Canada.
  - the influence of the Catholic church.
  - the lack of urban centres in western Canada.
  - large-scale immigration.
  - the influence of eastern Canadian traditions.

*Answer:* d    *Difficulty:* easy    *Page:* 48    *Skill:* conceptual

16. Social stratification in western Canada was influenced by
- an agricultural economy.
  - urbanization and industrialization.
  - the isolation of rural life.
  - settlement by Blacks fleeing the United States.
  - residential schools.

*Answer:* b      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 48      *Skill:* applied

17. The term \_\_\_\_\_ describes late 19<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants who settled in Canada on an impermanent basis.
- stranger; Chinese
  - sojourner, Chinese;
  - sojourner; Black
  - home children; young
  - Francophone, French

*Answer:* b      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 49      *Skill:* conceptual

18. Which region did the majority of the 1.6 million immigrants that came to Canada between 2006 and 2011 come from?
- European
  - Caribbean
  - Latin American
  - Asian
  - African

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 50      *Skill:* conceptual

19. In the 2011 census, almost \_\_\_\_\_ percent identified themselves as an Aboriginal person.
- 20 percent.
  - 15 percent.
  - 9 percent.
  - 4 percent.
  - 1 percent.

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 50      *Skill:* factual

20. One of the many consequences of poverty among First Nations is
- their high rate of intermarriage.
  - a high unemployment rate.
  - their segregation on reservations.
  - their relatively high rates of ill health.
  - their lack of access to social services.

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 53      *Skill:* conceptual

21. The fastest growing group in Canada is
- French Canadians.
  - German immigrants.
  - Chinese immigrants.
  - Blacks.
  - Aboriginals.

*Answer:* e      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 50      *Skill:* factual

22. Over the past decade, Aboriginal people have
- provided little input into government policy and self-governance.
  - adapted strategies for self-determination and self-government.
  - completely broken away from Canadian government policy.
  - broken away from all cultural traditions.
  - relied more on Canadian government policy to regulate their land and culture.

*Answer:* b      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 54      *Skill:* factual

23. First Nations family kinship patterns
- are less extensive than those of other Canadians.
  - are not valued in Aboriginal culture.
  - are twice as extensive as those of other Canadians.
  - vary from region to region.
  - depend upon their community.

*Answer:* c      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 52      *Skill:* factual

24. Which changes to contemporary Quebec families can be attributed to the second wave of feminism in Quebec?
- A decline in divorce rates and in increase in birth rates.
  - A decline in birth rates and in increase in divorce rates.
  - A decline in marriage rates and an increase in birth rates.
  - A decline in birth rates and an increase in marriage rates.
  - A decline in divorce rates and an increase in marriage rates.

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 54      *Skill:* factual

25. Factors that have contributed to the evolution of black family patterns include
- the relatively low percentage of black families in Canada.
  - their lack of coping strategies to adapt to Canadian culture.
  - self-imposed restrictions to full participation in Canadian life.
  - racism, structural inequalities, and the social environment in which they must function.
  - family traditions that do not comply with social values in Canada.

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 56      *Skill:* conceptual

26. The tendency for black women to be the head of the household is due to
- traditional matriarchal family structures.
  - black women are more highly educated and earn a larger wage.
  - black men prefer women to head the family.
  - the high divorce rate and greater tendency to have nonmarital births.
  - black women remain in the home and are responsible for family decisions.

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 57      *Skill:* factual

27. How did Confucianism shape traditional Chinese family structure?
- partners were chosen based on family needs and values
  - partners were chosen based on love and affection
  - partners were forced to pay each other's families a dowry.
  - partners were able to remain living with their respective families.
  - partners were able to have an unlimited number of children.

*Answer:* a      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 58      *Skill:* conceptual

28. The one-child-per-family policy adopted by China in 1970
- did not change the Chinese family structure.
  - increased the number of female births.
  - shows how policy can alter family structure.
  - influenced preference for female children.
  - was accepted readily by all Chinese citizens.

*Answer:* c      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 59      *Skill:* conceptual

29. Chinese-Canadians currently represent
- Canada's smallest visible minority.
  - immigrants and descendants who have rejected traditional culture.
  - Canada's largest visible minority group.
  - the most discriminated-against visible minority in Canada.
  - a group that has been assimilated, losing their cultural identity.

*Answer:* c      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 59      *Skill:* factual

30. A pattern that can be discerned among children of Chinese immigrants is that they
- generally reject their parents' culture.
  - often act as cultural brokers for their parents.
  - generally experience a high level of intergenerational conflict.
  - are often ashamed of their parents' inability to learn the English language.
  - retain their own culture more often than children of other immigrant groups.

*Answer:* b      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 61      *Skill:* conceptual

31. Chinese-Canadian parents have been successful at
- persuading their children to assimilate into Canadian culture.
  - strictly maintaining Chinese traditions within the family.
  - restricting children from full participation in Canadian culture.
  - helping their children retain Chinese traditions and values.
  - persuading their children to move to the United States.

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 61      *Skill:* factual



32. Despite our immigration policies, Asians and other minority groups have difficulty participating in family life because
- Canada's immigration policies tend to reinforce the nuclear family.
  - they do not immigrate as families.
  - they are more likely to sponsor friends versus family members.
  - do not value family life once they immigrate to Canada.
  - they live in non-marital relationships and seldom have children.

*Answer:* a      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 61      *Skill:* applied

33. Arranged marriages in India emphasize
- financial independence.
  - duty to the parents.
  - social compatibility and duty to parents and ancestors.
  - romantic love and companionship.
  - individual compatibility and personal desires for love and intimacy.

*Answer:* c      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 62      *Skill:* conceptual

34. In some cases, when Indian families migrate to Canada, they are caught between a Canadian culture that emphasizes love marriage and their own culture which privileges arranged marriage. The term that best describes this is
- marital conflict
  - marital strife
  - role conflict
  - marital strain
  - marital incompatibility

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 62      *Skill:* conceptual

35. For Indo-Canadian women, family status is enhanced through
- friendship with the Canadian-born.
  - motherhood.
  - religion.
  - her education.
  - her occupation.

*Answer:* b      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 63      *Skill:* factual

### **SHORT ANSWER**

1. Discuss the historical, social, and cultural events that brought about a distinctive 20<sup>th</sup> century Black family structure.

*Answer:* The first black people in Canada were slaves, uprooted from their homeland and

family. They were not free to make their own choices nor were they allowed any sense of permanency. After the abolition of slavery in 1833, more free blacks moved to Canada from the United States. However, blacks suffered discrimination and were not given the same rights as to land and employment as white immigrants. Blacks suffered economically and consequently non-traditional family patterns formed where the husband often stayed at home with children while the wife worked as domestic labour outside of the home. Therefore, a reliance on extended family to help in child rearing, as well as the practice of taking in other impoverished people, led to a new extended non-traditional family form. These developments produced a communal way of life for Black Canadians and a distinctive family structure.

*Difficulty:* moderate

*Page:* 44-45

*Skill:* applied

2. Compare and contrast the family structures of the early First Nations Families.

*Answer:* The Plains Cree people were nomadic. Their society tended to be patriarchal and patrilineal. Families formed a band to protect themselves from attack and to aid in communal hunting. Bands, varying in size from 80 to 200 persons, were made up of a male chief, his parents, his brothers and their families, plus other families who may or may not have been related. The band had a traditional division of labour and structured gender roles. Women raised the children, prepared meals, and did other domestic work. The Band provided for needy members and older members who could not hunt or care for themselves. In contrast, the Iroquois peoples were matrilineal, the women owned the property, kinship was determined by the mother's side. When a couple married, they lived with the wife's family. The Iroquois society was based on gender equality, with men and women each having a range of responsibilities and rights. Men in the Iroquois society were the warriors and the women worked the fields. Families lived communally in longhouses. All members were responsible for child rearing. Children born into the family belonged to the mother's clan.

*Difficulty:* moderate

*Page:* 36-37

*Skill:* applied

3. By 1700, four major events led to women taking on traditional roles in the colony of New France. List and discuss these four events.

*Answer:* The first event to redefine women's roles was the fall of the fur trade and the rise of agriculture. The nuclear family structure became a necessity for life in the farming community. Large families became the trend and were needed in order to have the number of workers required to do the farm labour. Marriage and children thus became the means of creating stability. The second event involved the government policy promoting large families in order to defend New France against the British. Marriage rates increased and the nuclear family became the norm; women were no longer in non-traditional roles and their economic security was reduced to either marrying or entering the convent. The third event

influencing women's roles was the expanding authority of the Roman Catholic Church. For example, by controlling education, the Church developed a gender specific curriculum in which boys were tutored the ways of the world and girls were taught to be good wives, mothers, and servants of the Church. The fourth event was a peace settlement with the Iroquois peoples that produced a more agrarian society. It became essential for continued population growth.

*Difficulty:* moderate                      *Page:* 39-40      *Skill:* factual

4. What were some changes brought about in First Nations Families under British and French colonial rule? How did those changes affect modern-day First Nations families?

*Answer:* French fur traders introduced economic dependence through the fur trade, often trading alcohol which contributed to alcoholism among the First Nations peoples. First Nations tribes were often put in conflict with one another by the colonizers. The 1876 Indian Act enforced the nuclear family model and governed marital practices and geographic regions of residence. The most significant impact was the imposition of residential schools, which was a form of cultural genocide. First Nations children were forcibly separated from their families, punished for speaking their Native languages, and forced to adopt European cultural norms. Residential schools were characterized by physical and sexual abuse, neglect, and malnutrition. The legacy of residential schools has resulted in intergenerational trauma manifesting in alcoholism, family estrangement, and suicide.

*Difficulty:* moderate                      *Page:* 43-44                      *Skill:* factual

5. Explain how the social construction of marriage in Canada shapes the family experiences of Indo-Canadian immigrants to Canada?

*Answer:* The social construction of marriage in Canada emphasizes mutual love and companionship. The traditional construction of marriage in the South Asian context stresses social compatibility and satisfying parental demands. Indo-Canadian immigrants can face challenges in their marital relationships and their relationships with their children. Marital relationships can be strained because of the newfound awareness about other cultural norms about marriage. As a result of economic pressures, women may be forced to work outside the home. This may be liberating for many women and give them a sense of self-worth. It can also present a challenge to traditional gender role norms, resulting in marital conflict. The parent-child relationship may become strained because the second-generation offspring of the immigrant parents may choose to adopt Canadian norms around marriage and may reject arrange-marriages, especially when forced.

*Difficulty:* moderate                      *Page:* 61-62                      *Skill:* applied

Ambert, *Changing Families: Relationships in Context*, Third Canadian Edition  
Test Item File

6. The changes brought about during the 1960s in Quebec greatly affected family structure. What were these policy changes and what outcomes have they caused today?

*Answer:* Measures to modernize Quebec and to transformed and promote industry shifted the Quebec economy during the 1960s. The power of the Roman Catholic church ended followed by reforms to women's rights, access to education, and access to divorce. What followed was an upsurge of women entering higher levels of education, women in the workforce, and a drop in women marrying and having children. Not only were women liberated, they increasingly entered into cohabiting relationships or remained single by choice, which profoundly affected the number of people marrying. Families became smaller due to access to contraceptives and there has been an increase in non-marital births. Today Quebec's divorce rate is about twice as the rest of Canada. As well, the decline in birthrates has prompted the government to offer financial incentives to women to have children, the more children borne, the greater the financial payout. Subsidized daycare supports families with children and there is also proposal to expand the provision of parental leave.

*Difficulty:* moderate

*Page:* 54-55

*Skill:* factual