

## CITIZENSHIP

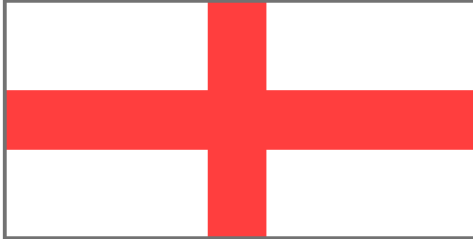
### CANADIAN SYMBOLS

Recognizing and knowing the significance of Canadian symbols is an important aspect of being a Canadian citizen and a member of the Canadian Cadet Movement.

#### FIRST CANADIAN FLAGS

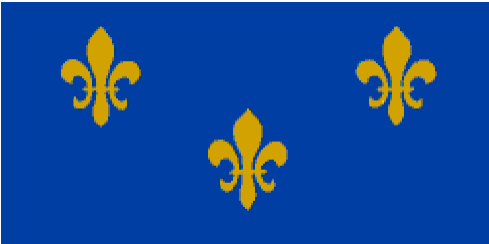
##### **St. George's Cross**

The St. George's cross was an English flag of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was carried by John Cabot and flown over Canadian soil when he reached the east coast of Canada in 1497.



##### **Fleur-de-Lis**

When Jacques Cartier landed and claimed the new world for France in 1534, the Fleur-de-Lis was flown as a symbol of French sovereignty in Canada. It was flown until the early 1760s when Canada was surrendered to the United Kingdom.



##### **Royal Union Flag**

The two crossed Royal Union Flag was the official British flag in the early 1760s. This flag was flown over Canadian soil until the Act of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland in 1801 when Ireland's diagonal cross of St. Patrick was incorporated. This gave the Royal Union Flag its present day configuration.



Two Crossed Royal Union Flag



Present Day Royal Union Flag

### **Canadian Red Ensign**

The Canadian Red Ensign is a red flag with the Royal Union Flag in the corner. It was created in 1707 as the flag of the British Merchant Marine. It replaced the Royal Union flag on government buildings abroad in 1924. Starting in 1945, it was flown on federal buildings in Canada until a new national flag was adopted.



### **THE CURRENT NATIONAL FLAG OF CANADA**

The red and white maple leaf flag replaced the Canadian Red Ensign on February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1965. The maple leaf has been a national emblem of Canada since 1860 and was deemed a suitable symbol for the current national flag. During the crusades, two different colours distinguished the countries of England and France, England by the colour white and France by red. Throughout history, red and white have been the colours of England and France. In 1921, red and white were approved as the official colours of Canada in the proclamation of the Royal Arms.



### **THE CANADIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM**

"O Canada" was proclaimed as Canada's national anthem on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1980. It was first performed 100 years previous on June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1880. The music was composed by Calixa Lavallée. The French lyrics were written by Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier. The official English lyrics were written by Mr. Justice Robert Stanley Weir in 1908. In 1968, a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons made changes to the English lyrics. The French lyrics remain unaltered.

NATIONAL ANTHEM / HYMNE NATIONAL  
O CANADA

O Can - a - dal Our home and na - tive  
O Can - a - dal Ter - re de nos aï -

land True pa - triot love in  
eux, Ton front est ceint de

all thy sons com - mend With glow - ing hearts we  
fleu - rons glo - ri - eux! Carton bras sait por - ter l'é -

see thee rise, The True North strong and free! From  
pé - é - e, Il sait por - ter la croix! Ton his -

far and wide O Can - a - da, we stand on guard for thee.  
toire est une é - po - pé - é - e Des plus bril - lants ex - ploits

God keep our land glo - rious and free!  
Et ta va - leur, de foi trem - pé,

O Can - a - da, we stand on guard for thee.  
Pro - té - ge - ra nos foy - ers et nos droits.

O Can - a - da, we stand on guard for thee.  
Pro - té - ge - ra nos foy - ers et nos droits.

**Canadian Coat of Arms**

His Majesty King George V appointed the Canadian Coat of Arms to Canada in the court of Buckingham Palace on 21 November 1921.



**DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMS**

**The Shield**

The shield represents Canada's origins by depicting the three royal lions of England, the royal lion of Scotland, the royal fleur-de-lis of France, and the royal Irish harp of Tara. All of these nations played an integral roll in the settlement of Canada. At the base of the shield is a sprig of three Canadian maple leaves that represent Canadians of all origins.



### **The Ribbon**

The ribbon was added to the Canadian Coat of Arms on 12 July 1994. It contains the motto of the Order of Canada, which in Latin reads: "Desiderantes Meliorem Patriam." This translates to "They desire a better country" in English.



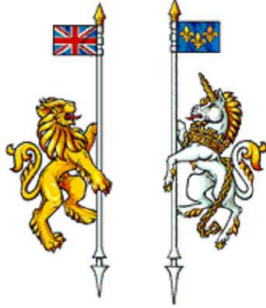
### **The Crest**

The crest consists of a wreath made of twisted red and white silk. On top of the wreath stands a crowned gold lion holding a red maple leaf in its right paw. The lion is a symbol of valour and courage. The crest is used to mark the sovereignty of Canada.



### **The Supporters**

The supporters are depicted on either side of the shield. A lion is on the shield's right holding a gold pointed silver lance from which flies the Royal Union Flag. A unicorn is on the shield's left holding a lance flying the banner of royalist France. The two banners represent the two principle founding nations that established Canada's laws and customs.



### **The Motto**

The motto reads: A mari usque ad mare (From Sea to Sea). It was first used in 1906 during a sitting in the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan. It was proposed to be the new motto of the Coat of Arms and became official when the Arms was proclaimed in 1921.



### **The Four Floral Emblems**

The four floral emblems are the English rose, the Scottish thistle, the Irish shamrock, and the French fleur-de-lis. They are located at the base of the Arms and are associated with the Canadian Monarchy.



### **The Imperial Crown**

The imperial crown sits at the top of the Canadian Coat of Arms and indicates the presence of a monarch as Canada's head of state.



### **THE CANADIAN MAPLE LEAF**

The maple leaf began to serve as a Canadian symbol as early as 1700. In August 1860, the leaf was adopted as the national emblem of Canada for use as decorations during a visit by the Prince of Wales. During confederation in 1867, Toronto schoolmaster Alexander Muir composed *The Maple Leaf Forever* as Canada's confederation song. Many regiments during both World War I and II adorned uniforms with the maple leaf while over seas. The maple leaf was incorporated into The National Flag of Canada in 1965.



## Canadian Historica

Gaining an awareness of and an appreciation for history and what makes them uniquely Canadian can foster a sense of pride and citizenship in cadets. See the following website for the videos of the following items. <http://www.histori.ca/minutes>

### WINNIE THE POOH

While en route to France during World War I, members of The Fort Garry Horse Canadian regiment of cavalry discovered Winnipeg a bear in White River, Ontario. The bear was smuggled to Britain as the unofficial regimental mascot. Affectionately named Winnie, the bear's first owner was Lt. Harry Colebourn. Winnie's eventual destination was to be the Assiniboine Park Zoo in Winnipeg. However, at the end of the War, the officers of the Fort Garry Horse decided to allow her to remain in the London Zoo, where she was much loved for her playfulness. She was known as a kind bear and never attacked. British author A.A. Milne and his young son, Christopher Robin, saw Winnipeg at the London Zoo. She inspired Milne to create and write about the popular character, Winnie the Pooh.

### INUKSHUK

An inukshuk (Inuktitut: *inuksuk*, plural *inuksuit*) is a stone landmark used as a milestone or directional marker by the Inuit of the Canadian Arctic. The Arctic Circle, dominated by permafrost, has few natural land marks and thus the inukshuk was central to navigation across the barren tundra. Inuksuit vary in shape and size, and serve a variety of purposes. It is a symbol with deep roots in the Inuit culture, a directional marker that signifies safety, hope and friendship. The word *inuksuk* means "something which acts for or performs the function of a man." An inukshuk is shown on the flag and Coat of Arms of the Canadian territory of Nunavut. An inukshuk forms the basis of the logo of the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics.

### MAPLE SYRUP

Canada produces more than three-quarters of the world's maple syrup, with more than 1000 maple syrup producers using nearly 34,000,000 taps. The province of Quebec is by far the world's largest producer of maple syrup, producing more than 15,000,000 litres annually. The provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick produce much smaller amounts, about 1,000,000 litres and 700,000 litres respectively. Nova Scotia also produces a small amount of syrup. Most maple trees can be used as a source of sap, but the sugar maple and black maple are the most favoured. A maple syrup production farm is called a *sugarbush* or the *sugarwoods*. Sap is boiled in a "sugar shanty", "sugar shack", "sugarhouse" or "*cabane à sucre*". North America's native peoples discovered how to make maple syrup from the sap of maple trees centuries ago. They relied on loaves of maple sugar for energy during the winter months when other food items were scarce. Settlers also enjoyed maple sugar as a sweet treat that was carefully rationed. Maple syrup is harvested by tapping a maple tree and then letting the sap run into a bucket. Production is concentrated in February, March and April, depending on local weather conditions. To make the syrup, holes are bored into the maple trees and hollow tubes termed *spiles* or *spouts* are inserted. These drip the sap into buckets or into plastic pipes. A new hole must be drilled each year, as the old hole will produce sap for only one season due to the natural healing process of the tree. It takes approximately 40 litres of sap to make one litre of maple syrup, and a mature sugar maple produces about 40 litres (10 gallons) of sap during the four to six-week sugaring season.

### BLUENOSE

The *Bluenose* was a Canadian schooner from Nova Scotia, a celebrated racing ship and a symbol of the province. *Bluenose* was launched at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia on March 26, 1921, as both a working cod-fishing schooner and a racing ship. During the next 17 years of racing, no challenger could beat her. After World War II, the undefeated *Bluenose* was sold to work as a freighter in the West Indies. She foundered on a Haitian reef on January 28, 1946. *Bluenose* has adorned the Canadian dime since 1937, has been portrayed on a postage stamp, and appears on

the current Nova Scotia licence plate. Her daughter, *Bluenose II*, was launched at Lunenburg on July 24, 1963. She serves as a goodwill ambassador, tourist attraction in Lunenburg, and symbol of the province.

### **AVRO ARROW**

The CF-105 Arrow was a delta-wing interceptor aircraft, designed and built in Malton, Ontario, by Avro Canada during the late 1950s. The design was entering the middle stages of testing when it was cancelled in 1959. The prototypes and blueprints were then destroyed. The flight requirements for the design of the Arrow included:

- a range of 300 nautical miles (556 km) for a normal low-speed mission;
- a range of 200 nautical miles (370 km) for a high-speed interception mission;
- speed of Mach 1.5;
- cruise at an altitude of 50 000 feet (15 000 m);
- ability to pull 2 g in manoeuvres with no loss of speed or altitude; and
- ability to climb to 50 000 feet (15 000 m) and reach Mach 1.5 from engine start in less than five minutes.

The rollout of the first prototype, RL-201, took place October 4, 1957, the same day the Russians launched the first satellite, Sputnik 1. RL-201 first flew on March 25, 1958. Four more Arrows were delivered in the next two years. The plane demonstrated excellent handling at all extremes of the flight envelope. The aircraft achieved a speed of over 1000 miles per hour at 50 000 feet, while climbing and still accelerating. A top speed of Mach 1.98 would eventually be reached at three quarters throttle.

The Mark 2 version was to be fitted with the Iroquois engine. At the time of cancellation of the entire program, the first Arrow Mk.2, RL-206, was nearly complete. It was expected to break the world speed record but never had the chance. On February 20, 1959, Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced to the Canadian House of Commons that the Arrow and Iroquois programs were to be immediately cancelled, due to various economic, political and technological reasons. Within two months, all aircraft and engines, production tooling and technical data were ordered scrapped.