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for KIDS

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Canada's History Magazine for Kids

# KAYAK

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## SEEKING SAFETY

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**GOODBYE  
TO HARMONY**



**ESCAPE  
FROM VIETNAM**

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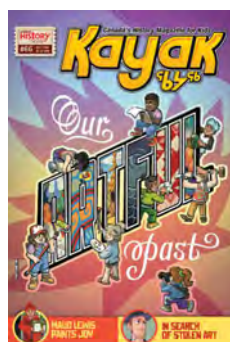
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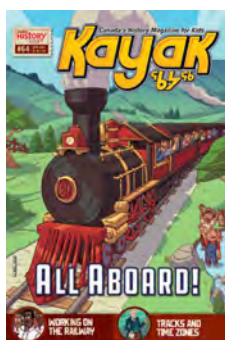
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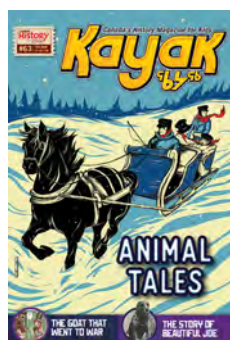
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Psst! These symbols spell "Kayak" in Inuktitut.



Cover Illustration: Megan Wiebe

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## FROM-THE-EDITOR



First Peoples have lived in the territory we now call Canada for many generations. As time went on, people came from other places to fish, trade, farm and set up businesses, pushing Indigenous people off much of their land. Throughout the story of Canada, there have been people who came here because they needed to escape. Some were driven from their home country by poverty. Some suffered violence because of their background or their religion. Some feared for their lives because of a cruel government. Floods or earthquakes made life unbearable for some. Canada has welcomed millions of people from all over the world who were looking for a safer life. But some of those people never did find that life here because of discrimination. What's your family's story?

Nancy

## SPONSORS

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HUDSON'S BAY

# HOME FOR GOOD

## NUMBER OF DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS OF CANADIANS



IN 1871: 20  
IN 2016: 250



A **migrant** is anyone who lives outside their home country. A **refugee** left their home country to escape bad things, like a cruel government. An **immigrant** has moved to another country for good.



**DRAFT DODGERS OR WAR RESISTERS:** NAMES FOR THE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG AMERICAN MEN WHO DIDN'T WANT TO FIGHT IN THE VIETNAM WAR IN THE LATE 1960S AND EARLY 1970S. THEY CAME TO CANADA TO AVOID THE DRAFT, SOMETHING THAT MEANT THEY WOULD HAVE TO SERVE IN THE MILITARY.

THERE ARE ABOUT **1.7 MILLION** FIRST NATIONS,  
INUIT AND MÉTIS PEOPLE IN CANADA.

**HEAD TAX:** MONEY CHINESE MEN  
HAD TO PAY TO COME TO CANADA FOR  
WORK BETWEEN 1885 AND 1923. THE  
GOVERNMENT CREATED THE TAX TO  
KEEP CHINESE PEOPLE OUT.

**DP** (short for **Displaced Person**)  
described people who could not  
go back to their home countries  
after the Second World War. They  
came to Canada with almost  
nothing. Some people here looked  
down on them and called them  
**DPs** as an insult.



THE GREAT SIOUX CHIEF **SITTING BULL** LEFT THE U.S. AND CAME TO  
WHAT IS NOW SASKATCHEWAN IN 1877  
WITH ABOUT 5,000 OF HIS PEOPLE  
SEEKING PEACE. THE CANADIAN  
GOVERNMENT WOULDN'T GIVE THEM  
LAND OR FOOD, SO THEY EVENTUALLY  
WENT BACK.

**“It was nothing like the crusty  
Italian bread I was accustomed to  
and I thought to myself, ‘This is  
awful. What am I going to do if this  
is what bread is like in Canada?’”**

*Lucia Luigia Guglietti, who immigrated from Italy in 1953*



IN THE 1850S, **GAELIC** WAS THE THIRD-MOST COMMON  
LANGUAGE IN CANADA AFTER FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

# Seeking Safety in Canada

People have come from all over the world to live in Canada, settling on traditional Indigenous territory. Many simply came because they wanted to. Many came to escape discrimination, hunger, war or lawlessness. Canada offered a safe place to live. Of course, that doesn't mean that everyone who escaped here was welcomed, or that they were all treated as well as they should have been. But over the centuries our country has welcomed millions of new Canadians and offered them freedom, democracy and a new life. Here are the stories of just some of them.

## Looking for Land

**T**housands of people in the Scottish Highlands had lived for generations in small houses amid fields, often fiercely loyal to larger family groups known as clans. They never owned these farms — rich landlords did. In the late 1700s, those landlords decided they wanted sheep to graze on their farms. They kicked out the people who'd been living there in what's become known as the Highland Clearances. (It was also handy for Britain that rebellious clan members were among those put off the land.) From about 1770 to 1815, about 15,000 Scots came to Canada where they could farm and live in freedom. Most ended up in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Upper Canada (Ontario). Lord Selkirk also brought more than 800 Scots to the new Red River settlement in what is now Manitoba.



Public Domain, Library and Archives Canada

**About four million Canadians are partly Scottish.**



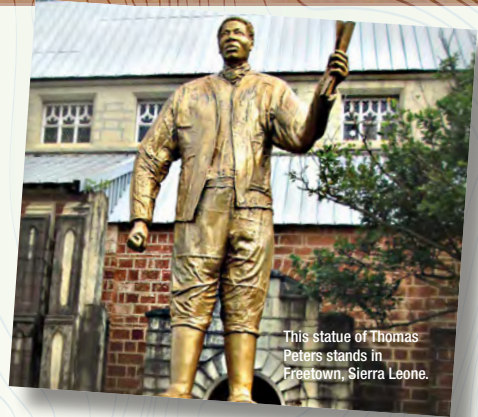
## Allied with Britain

**W**hile people in what would become the United States fought the Revolutionary War against Great Britain, there were others who stayed true to Britain. They were known as United Empire Loyalists — Loyalists for short. Starting in 1775, as American anger against British rule grew, Loyalists had their land taken away and their lives threatened. Over the next 20 years or so, tens of thousands of them fled north to what are now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Many United Empire Loyalists who migrated to Canada brought Black enslaved people with them, which led to anti-Black racism. The arrival of so many new people in such a short time changed the future of the country, leading to the creation of Upper Canada in 1791.

**Thayendanega, often known as Joseph Brant (shown above), supported Britain and even led his Haudenosaunee people to fight for it in the Revolutionary War. He left the U.S. and with hundreds of his people, settled around the Grand River in southwestern Ontario. Canada soon took large pieces of this land away and sold or leased it to non-Indigenous people.**

**“It is now  
afternoon and  
I have been  
on shore. It  
is I think the  
roughest land  
I ever saw.”**

—  
from the diary of Loyalist  
Sarah Frost, who had just  
seen what was to be her  
family’s new home in New  
Brunswick, 1783



This statue of Thomas Peters stands in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

**T**homas Peters escaped enslavement to fight with the British in the Revolutionary War. He came to Nova Scotia in 1784, where he was put in charge of a group of Black Loyalists. They received just 80 days’ worth of food when white Loyalists got three years’ worth. The Black settlers never received the land they’d been promised. Peters gave up and led a group to settle in Sierra Leone in Africa in 1792.



## Driven by Hunger

**T**he Irish Potato Famine of the late 1840s was unimaginably brutal. People who depended on potatoes for nearly all of their food had nothing to eat when a disease hit the crop. Thousands died. Desperate for a life free of hunger, Irish people crowded onto ships for Canada. But they couldn't escape disease and thousands more died on board or after arriving here. Although they worked hard — Irish labourers built Ontario's 202-kilometre-long Rideau Canal — they were often looked down on and treated badly. Although many stayed and eventually found better lives, many others left for the U.S.

**Many Irish children whose parents died on the way to Canada or were too poor to look after them were taken in by francophone families in Quebec. Their descendants often married francophones, meaning that today there are lots of French-speaking people with a last name like Nelligan or O'Neill. Irish names were also "francized," so that over time Sullivan became Sylvain and Carroll became Caron.**



Public Domain, Library and Archives Canada





# HARRIET TUBMAN

This brave woman escaped slavery herself and then returned to help other enslaved people out of the U.S. She earned the name Moses, because she brought so many to freedom in Canada. For several years, she lived in St. Catharines, Ont., near Niagara Falls, where she planned her missions.

## Underground to Freedom

Canada finally got rid of slavery in 1834. By the early 1860s, there were about 40,000 Black people living in Canada. Many travelled here on their own, but a large number of freedom-seekers made it out of the United States with help from agents of the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad was a secret network of people, Black and white, who were against slavery. They offered safe places and help to escaping people trying to get to freedom in Canada.

*The Underground Railroad*, by Charles T. Webber, 1893.



Public Domain

## Heartbreak and a New Home

**E**xhausted by disease and natural disasters, people from Iceland started coming to Canada. A group of 352 arrived in the village of Kinmount in central Ontario in 1874. The men were hired to build a railway, but the wood buildings the company gave them to live in were cold and overcrowded. Thirteen children died in just six weeks. In 1875 the newcomers gave up and went to Manitoba, where there was even a territory for a short time called New Iceland, which had its own laws. The main settlement is now the town of Gimli, where many people have Icelandic roots.



## The Land Was Never Empty

**E**verywhere the Canadian government wanted people to settle was Indigenous land. Sometimes First Nations and Métis people had been forced off to create farms for the newcomers or to make room for the railway to take settlers west. Sometimes the land was covered by a treaty. Sometimes it wasn't, and the Indigenous people who lived there were still pushed out by new settlements. All of the territory we now call Canada still is the homeland of many First Peoples. Much of it, even where there are Canadian cities, has never been ceded (given up) by them.

## Children of Hardship

**P**romised a better life, about 100,000 children were sent to Canada from Britain between 1869 and the late 1930s. They were known as Home Children because many came from orphanages, or “homes”. But many actually had parents who had left them on their own or didn’t have money to care for them. Churches and charities thought they were helping these children by taking them away and giving them a healthy new life on Canadian farms. Although that was true for some, too many others faced gruelling work, harsh treatment and bullying. Brothers and sisters were often separated.

Learn more about  
Home Children in the  
September 2016 *Kayak*



Home children arriving in Saint John, N.B., in 1920.



This giant Easter egg is decorated in the Ukrainian style called *pysanka*. It stands near Vegreville, Alta., to honour the Ukrainians who settled east of Edmonton.



## Future Farmers

**F**rom the late 1890s to 1914, many families left the eastern European country of Ukraine because there were too many people and not enough good farmland. They found familiar landscapes in the Canadian prairies and settled near each other so they could keep their language and culture.



A Ukrainian immigrant family working on their farm near Pine River, Man., 1914.



## Escaping War's Horror

**V**ery few Jewish children in places like Germany and Poland escaped death at the hands of the Nazis in the Second World War. Those who survived often found their parents had been killed in Nazi death camps. Anti-Jewish feeling was strong in Canada, which meant we were slow to accept Jewish refugees. But by 1947, Canada had taken in 1,123 Jewish children orphaned by the war. Jewish Canadians found them homes and helped them build new lives. Most ended up in Montreal and Toronto.



**Regina Bulwik couldn't find her parents after the war. She sailed with other Jewish war orphans to Canada in 1948, ending up in Vancouver at 15 years old. She married David Feldman, another survivor of the Holocaust. In the online exhibition *Open Hearts, Closed Doors* by the Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre, she thanks Canada. "To this day I am grateful to the Jewish community for bringing me here and I thank Canada for allowing us in. My heart cries for all the people who have perished unnecessarily. I wish there would be some peace now everywhere in the world. Children should not have to suffer anywhere at any time."**



Austrians help a Hungarian refugee to safety, 1956.

## Leaving Communism for Canada

**B**y the 1950s, life under communist rule in Hungary had become very hard. When the people rose up against the government in 1956, the army of the communist Soviet Union came in and crushed the rebellion. Over the next year, about 30,000 Hungarians — many young men but lots of families, too — fled for Canada.



Janos Maté was a boy when his family left Hungary and came to Canada as refugees in 1957. He remembers everyone being given a little box of Kellogg's Cornflakes. But the Hungarians had never had the cereal before and weren't impressed at first with the dry, crunchy flakes. Fifty years later, he told the story to staff at the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21. "To this day, many of those refugees, including me, still have an emotional attachment, a product loyalty, to Kellogg's Cornflakes, their first taste of Canadian culture."

## Fleeing a Dictator

**S**oon after the South American country of Chile elected a leader in 1973 the U.S. didn't like, the country's army (with American support) drove him out of office. In his place they put a dictator who used the military to destroy opposition. Ordinary people who had supported the elected leader feared for their lives. The Canadian government didn't really want to bring any of them here at first. It had long preferred European migrants and was suspicious about the political beliefs of the Chilean refugees. But Canadian churches, universities and charities were horrified at the violence and murders and pushed the government to change its rules. The government eventually gave in and allowed about 7,000 Chileans into Canada.



**Carmen Aguirre's parents were part of the resistance in Chile against military dictator Augusto Pinochet. They fled to Canada for safety and later went back to Chile. Aguirre now lives in Vancouver and is a well-known playwright, actor and author. Her book *Something Fierce: Memoirs of a Revolutionary Daughter* won CBC's Canada Reads contest in 2011.**

**"Work hard and be honest, and you'll make it." – Bahaduraji Sumar, who came to Canada from Uganda with his family in 1972**

## Driven from Africa

**I**n 1972 the unpredictable and cruel dictator of Uganda suddenly decided that anyone who was not a citizen of the country and held a passport from Britain, India or Pakistan must leave the country within three months. Britain took many of the refugees but couldn't handle all of them and asked for help. By 1974, about 8,000 Ugandans, mostly people of Indian or Pakistani descent, were safe in Canada.



Since it became a country, Canada has picked and chosen who could come here. Our system for deciding who was a refugee, and which refugees could stay, goes back to at least 1922. Our refugee rules have changed many times since then. In 1991 Canada took in nearly 45,000 refugees. Changes to the rules since then have lowered that number.



## An Earthquake's Fallout

The world was shocked into disbelief at the terrible aftermath of the earthquake that hit the Caribbean country of Haiti in January 2010. Canada sent help, but it soon became clear that many Haitians would have nowhere to live. Because Haiti is a French-speaking country, many people there have migrated from there to Quebec over the years. The province set up a special program that brought about 5,500 Haitian survivors of the earthquake to safety in Canada by 2015.



A group of Haitian-Canadian women in Montreal, 1992.

There are about 120,000 people with a Haitian background living in Quebec.

# BIG adjustments

Many people who've come to Canada for safety and freedom ended up in big cities like Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto. But others settled in much smaller towns and cities where they were often the first of their people to live. Which of these stories do you think might be true?

## Freedom in Alberta

Black people living in the American West wanted to get away from racist violence and governments that were taking away their rights. Canada tried to discourage Black Americans who wanted to move here by telling them it was cold and harsh. Still, about 1,500 Black settlers moved to Alberta and Saskatchewan between 1909 and 1911. Amber Valley, Alta., soon became a busy all-Black community of about 300 people with its own church, post office and school.



## Starting in Greenwood

After the northern European country of Yugoslavia fell apart in the 1990s, terrible wars broke out. Many of its former provinces wanted to get rid of all the people in their areas that were not from the main group. So many people were being killed that in 1999 Canada sent planes to bring more than 7,000 people here from the province of Kosovo. Many of the Kosovars started life in Canada at Canadian Forces Base Greenwood in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley.



## Life in Lindsay

Tibet was a mountainous country just north of India until China invaded and took it over, starting in 1950. After an uprising against China failed, Canada started bringing Tibetans here, mostly to Ontario. About 25 ended up in the small town of Lindsay in central Ontario, where some still live. Sisters Tashi and Losang Rabgey grew up there and, together with their parents, started a charity called Machik that has built a school and done other work in Tibet.



## Bonjour à Saint-Jérôme

Bhutan is a country between India and China. In the 1990s, its king kicked out anybody who didn't fit his idea of who belonged in Bhutan. Of the 5,000 refugees who came to Canada, about 50 Bhutanese people ended up in the small town of Saint-Jérôme north of Montreal. At first, the newcomers had a hard time learning French and getting used to a new way of life, but they were free. One described their new home as being like a palace compared with their tiny hut with no electricity in the refugee camp.

## Langley at Last

Karen is a woman's name. But it's also the name of a group of people from Myanmar (also called Burma), a country in east Asia near Thailand. The military government there was killing the Karen (kuh-REN) or forcing them to work, so many of them fled to refugee camps. From there, hundreds have made their way to Langley, B.C., over the past 20 years. Although it was a big change, many Karen people there say they have been warmly welcomed to their new home in Canada.



HAVE SYRIAN KIDS  
COME TO YOUR  
SCHOOL? WERE YOU OR  
YOUR FAMILY PART OF  
A GROUP THAT HELPED  
BRING A SYRIAN  
FAMILY TO CANADA?

# SPONSORING SYRIANS

A terrible war broke out in Syria — a country bordered by Turkey, Iraq and Lebanon — almost 10 years ago. As different groups within the country fought each other, thousands of innocent people were killed and hurt. Many Syrians were desperate to find safety. They fled their country any way they could. The Canadian government offered to help these refugees. Small groups of ordinary Canadians also got together to bring Syrian families here and help them get settled in their new life. Both efforts are known as **sponsoring** refugees. Starting in 2015, these two types of sponsorships have helped bring more than 50,000 Syrians to Canada where they can study, work and live in peace.



WHY DOES CANADA  
HELP PEOPLE WHO ARE  
TRYING TO ESCAPE WAR?



# BASEL'S STORY

Basel, Idress and Shatha Al Rashdan with their father Amjad soon after coming to Canada. Their mother Ghouson isn't shown. Tamim, a younger brother, was born in 2017.

When I was seven years old my home country Syria wasn't safe. My family and I had to find a safe place away from war. We went to Jordan, a nearby country. I left behind my friends, house and family. I was heartbroken and sad. Life was very hard in Jordan. The refugee camp was very scary and my father had a hard time finding work. My siblings and I were so young.

Three long years later, we received a call saying we were moving to Canada! My family was really happy and excited because we could finally live where education and schools are much better and my father could find a proper job. Canada, a land of opportunity!

In December 2015 we flew to Canada which was exciting and nerve-wracking! After we landed at the airport, lots of people welcomed my family with love, warmth and kindness. What a pleasant shock that was! People made us feel at home.

Canada is SO cold compared to Syria and so very beautiful in the summer. I love my school, learned how to speak English and have made many awesome friends. I had the chance to speak at the United Nations and participate in the Heritage Fair to share my story.

Canada has changed my life for the better and I feel home again!



*Basel Al Rashdan is 15 years old and attends Colonel Gray High School in Charlottetown, P.E.I.*

Basel Al Rashdan



# PLACE OF HARMONY

Written by Esmé Iverson • Illustrated by Diana Bolton

## 1903, Sointula, British Columbia

“*Nuku nuku nurmilintu*” ... a cold breeze stings the lips of the eight passengers on their little wooden boat in the ocean. The cold currents pull the oars in every direction. The wind works against them, tugging at their hair and their rough wool clothes.

Auna’s father holds her in his arms, and she cradles a doll in her slim hands. “*Vasy, vasy, vastarakki*” ... she sings an old Finnish lullaby under her breath, rocking the doll back and forth like the waves rocking the boat. She never liked the island. She felt disconnected from the rest of the world there, but she did have some good times, and now she doesn't want to leave. She thinks of all the good memories she had with her mother, making *pulla* and walking on the beach. As the boat pulls ahead, she sits up on her knees to get a last look at Malcolm Island, and her brother.

She is just big enough to tip the boat slightly and her cousin pulls her down. “You’re too heavy. You’ll tip us over!” Lempi says.

“But I only wanted to see Alexi!”

“You can see him sitting down.”

Auna does as she’s told but cranes her neck to get a glimpse of the island. At high tide, the feet of the blueish-green trees almost touch the salty water. Tiny waves eat at the beach. A distant figure waves a white tea towel. A last goodbye.

“I can see him!” exclaims Auna.

She thinks about her brother, all alone in their house. But he would have a wife soon, and a new family. He would forget about her. She hugs her doll and thinks about what she is leaving behind.

The little colony her people had built had been her home for many years. Her parents had come to the island hoping for a safe, peaceful place to raise their children. She loved eating fresh fish, jumping in the ocean after a sauna, eating *pulla* and waking up to the sound of waves on the beach.

She never liked sleeping in a building with almost the whole village. If one baby started crying in the middle of the night, it would wake up half the dormitory.



One night a fire broke out, and flames filled the sky with smoke as thick as the steam from a sauna. Many people didn't make it out. It hit the family hard. The fire took their mother from them, but it took pieces of their father too. His smile was never the same.

Soon after, they moved to a new little house. Nestled in trees, it had three bedrooms, a kitchen and a shed outside that served as a sauna. Every Saturday the family would go out to enjoy the little steam bath, heated by a wooden stove topped with rocks. Someone would throw water onto the rocks, creating clouds of hot steam. Auna can just see the little blue-roofed sauna as the boat creeps forward.

She sighs. Saskatchewan sounded like a nice place, but there was no ocean there. Sure, she'd have cousins to play with, and aunts and uncles to look after her, but Papa wasn't used to farming. He and the other men in Sointula were builders: strong and sturdy, used to working with wood, not dirt and seeds.

Alexi had gone to work on some of the construction projects the colony had started to try and earn some money. But he always came home with nothing. At least the town in Saskatchewan wasn't bankrupt.

Auna slips her fingers under her doll's clothes and pulls out a piece of paper. Her mother's handwriting fills the page. At least she has this to remember her mother by — the recipe for *pulla*.

“Do you miss her?” asks Lempi.

“Every day,” she whispers.

Her father takes the paper from her hands and reads it over, a slight smile on his lips and a tear in his eye. It could have been just the salty

sea air. Auna knew they weren't ready to let go yet, and they weren't ready to leave. But Sointula no longer felt like home, so they had to be ready for whatever was ahead of them. **K**

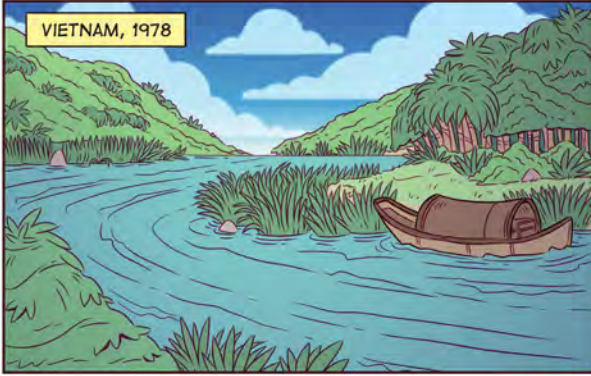
*Esmé Iverson is 14 years old and lives in Duncan, B.C. She often visits her grandmother in Sointula and enjoys having saunas with her cousins.*



**B**y the late 1890s, a group of Finnish immigrants working in coal mines on Vancouver Island were looking for a better life. They had worked hard but now the mine owner was forcing them to leave behind the homes they'd built and move somewhere else if they wanted to keep working for him. They dreamed of a place where they could live in freedom and equality without bosses, alcohol or churches. So in 1901 they collected money to bring Matti Kurikka, a well-known Finnish writer and thinker, to Canada. They set up a colony on Malcolm Island, off the northeast coast of Vancouver Island. They called it Sointula, which means “place of harmony” in Finnish. The idea was to work together and care for each other. They started a company that would run fishing boats, harvest logs, farm and operate shops. They even published a newspaper in Finnish, *Aika* which means “time.” But although they had a wonderful vision of a peaceful, happy colony, the reality was very different. People arrived expecting somewhere to live before houses were even built, and the homes for the first families weren't good. The company didn't charge enough for its work, so the colony ran out of money. A terrible fire in 1903 killed three adults and eight kids, and burned many supplies. Kurikka, who was a dreamer but not a great leader or businessperson, left late in 1904. Many of the colonists went with him. Another leader named A.B. Makela stayed on. By 1905, the Sointula colony had fallen apart, but many of its ideas have lived on. There is still a town named Sointula on Malcolm Island. You can see its Finnish past in the people's names, and in the *pulla* (a Finnish sweet bread) in the bakery and saunas (steam rooms) around the island.

# Voyage to Freedom

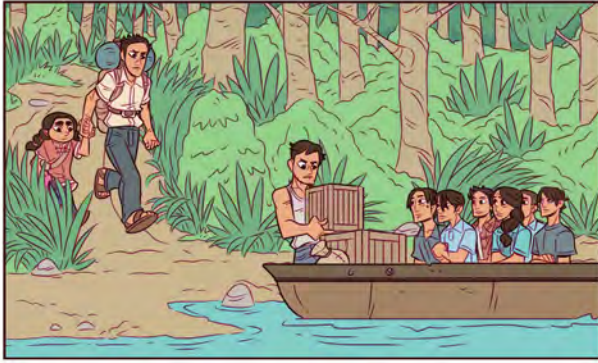
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WRITTEN BY BRENDAN MCSHANE



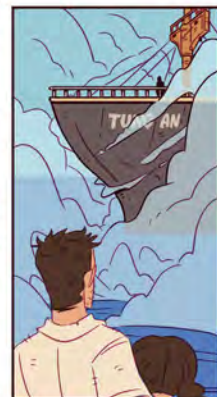
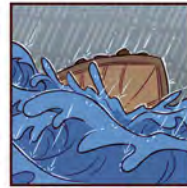
\* TÔ HE ARE VIETNAMESE TOYS MADE OF RICE THAT YOU CAN PLAY WITH AND EAT.

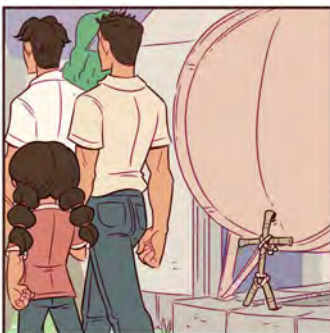
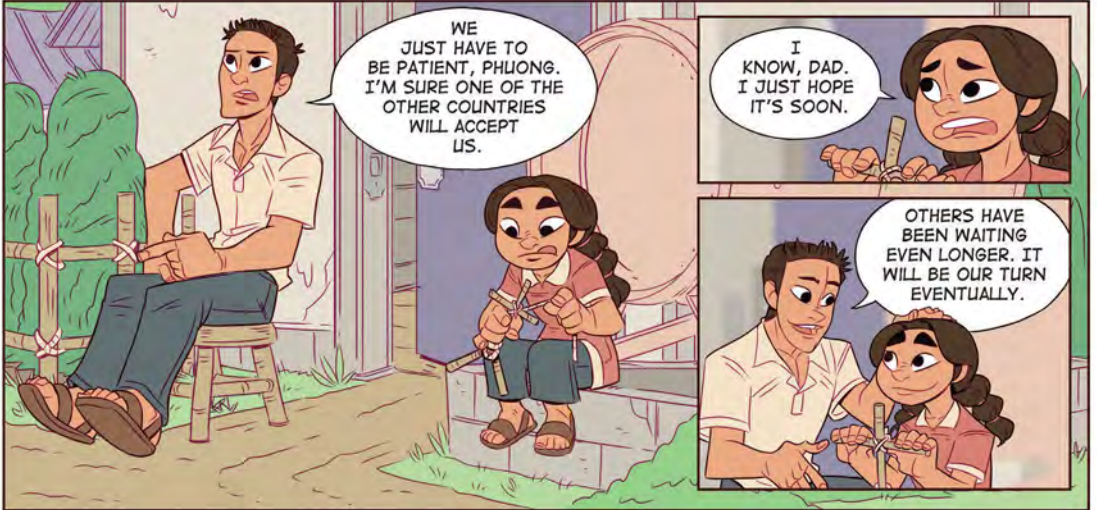














BETWEEN 1978 AND 1985, CANADA ACCEPTED MORE THAN 100,000 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES. KNOWN AS "BOAT PEOPLE" AT THE TIME, THEY QUICKLY BECAME AN IMPORTANT PART OF CANADA'S STORY.



# COMING TO CANADA

HOW DID YOUR  
FAMILY COME  
TO CANADA?



## PIER 21

Almost a million people arrived on ships that docked in Halifax, Nova Scotia. When they got off, they went into this building to be registered and start their new lives. It operated from 1928 to 1971. That part of the museum is now part of the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21, and it's an amazing place to discover what it was like for those newcomers. You can feel what it was like inside a ship full of immigrants or on a train to Western Canada. Try on clothes like the ones people wore back then and see the kinds of things they brought with them in their trunks.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE LIFE OF A REFUGEE IN THE CANADIAN MUSEUM OF IMMIGRATION'S SPECIAL EXHIBITION *REFUGE CANADA*. IT'S TRAVELLING TO ALBERTA, ONTARIO, NEW BRUNSWICK AND BRITISH COLUMBIA OVER THE NEXT FEW YEARS. CHECK THE MUSEUM'S WEBSITE AT [PIER21.CA](http://PIER21.CA) TO FIND OUT MORE.

Anyone who isn't Indigenous came here from somewhere else. What's your family's story?



## WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR ANCESTORS' JOURNEYS IN CANADA?

### FROM RUSSIA IN SEARCH OF PEACE

Mennonites are a particular type of Christians who often faced violence and discrimination in Europe. The **Mennonite Heritage Village** (shown at right) near Steinbach, Man., tells the story of Mennonite people who fled Russia in the 1870s. The government there wanted to get rid of anyone who wasn't Russian enough for them. You can learn about Mennonites in Canada, especially their belief in peaceful living, at **The Mennonite Story Interpretive Centre** in St. Jacobs, Ontario.



### HOW MANY GENERATIONS OF YOUR FAMILY HAVE LIVED IN CANADA?

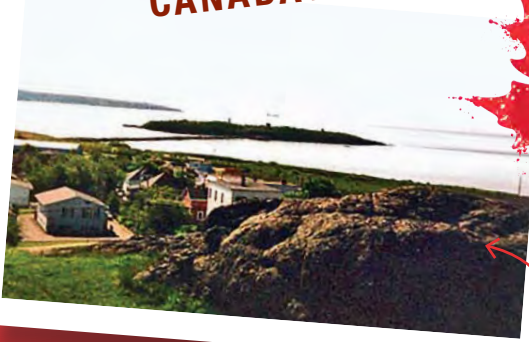


### KOMAGATA MARU MEMORIAL, VANCOUVER

A plaque in Vancouver's Harbour Green Park reminds visitors of the terrible story of the *Komagata Maru*. In 1914 the ship came to the harbour carrying about 375 people from the Indian region of Punjab who wanted to move here. Canada had racist rules to keep Indians out of the country, and allowed just a few to come ashore. The ship sat in the harbour for two months before leaving with the rest of the passengers still on board.

### PARTRIDGE ISLAND QUARANTINE STATION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

In the middle of New Brunswick's Saint John Harbour sits a lonely island. Starting in 1830, ships put weary Irish people fleeing the potato famine ashore here. The migrants were often sick, so they had to stay on the island for a while to protect people on the mainland. Hundreds died and are buried here.



# FROM ALL OVER

We've scrambled the names of the top seven countries people immigrated to Canada from in the first part of 2020. First, unscramble each country's name. Then put the circled letter in the spot below with the same number. The secret phrase will be something these newcomers now all have in common!

ANIDI \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_

HIACN 2 \_\_\_\_\_

IEPHNLPISPI \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

DTUINE TTSSAE FO CAIREAM  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

GIANRIE \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_

KATPANSI \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

RASIY \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_



1    2    3    4    5    6    7

Answer on page 34.



# BUBBLEDIGGY

ENTER ONLINE  
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at [Kayakmag.ca](http://Kayakmag.ca)

**K** CLUB  
PRIZE PACK

**WINNER:**

Lee Anne, 9  
Calgary, Alta.

**RUNNERS-UP:**

Now you listen up li'l panda...

You listen up good.

Kim, 11  
Guelph, Ont.

A teddy bear! I always wanted a  
teddy bear! WAIT, is this a cat?

Kaiden, 9  
Winnipegosis, Man.

That's right... Bring Mr. Teddy  
to me!

Travis, 11  
Coquitlam, B.C.

#74



What was this man thinking?

#73



What was this girl thinking?

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## ANSWERS

### **SMALL TOWN, BIG ADJUSTMENTS P. 16-17**

This time, all  
of the items  
were true!

### **FROM ALL OVER P. 32**

India  
China  
Philippines  
United States of America  
Nigeria  
Pakistan  
Syria

### **O CANADA**

## TEACHER'S CORNER

You can find classroom material in both French and English to go with this issue of *Kayak*. Just visit [CanadasHistory.ca/seekingsafety](http://CanadasHistory.ca/seekingsafety) or [HistoireCanada.ca/ensecurite](http://HistoireCanada.ca/ensecurite).

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