



The Queen's
DIAMOND
JUBILEE



A project of



EDUCATION GUIDE

MESSAGE TO TEACHERS



REUTERS/Fred Thornhill/Landov

This guide is designed to support teachers and students as they explore Canada's constitutional monarchy and the role the monarchy plays in Canada's history, culture and identity as the nation celebrates the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II's ascension to the throne.

The Historica-Dominion Institute is the largest independent organization dedicated to Canadian history, identity and citizenship. We are committed to bringing the stories and experiences of Canada to the public, to educators and to students across the country. This Educational Guide will facilitate the study of Canada's constitutional monarchy and the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, by exploring the themes of historical significance, continuity and change, primary source analysis and Canadian identity. This Guide was made possible with the generous support of the Department of Canadian Heritage. The content in this guide can be used to complement the Department of Canadian Heritage publication *A Crown of Maples: Constitutional Monarchy in Canada* (available online or in your resource centre) or as an independent resource. The educational activities found within this booklet are also available online, as part of an interactive electronic educational guide. In the last four months of the Diamond Jubilee year, and leading up to the 60th anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation in June 2013, you are encouraged to use this guide and *A Crown of Maples* in your classroom activities, including those for Thanksgiving and Remembrance Day, and as a resource in your lessons on history, civics and social science.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message to Teachers and Introduction	Page 2
Constitutional Duties of the Crown	Page 3
Timeline	Pages 4-5
Timeline (Cont'd)	Pages 6-7
Primary Sources	Page 8
Monarchy and Canadian Identity	Page 9
Historical Significance	Pages 10-11
Queen's Profile	Page 12

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INTRODUCTION

Sixty years is a long time to be Queen. Only Her Majesty's great-great grandmother, Queen Victoria, who reigned for 63 years and 7 months (from 1837 until her death in 1901) has been on the throne longer than Queen Elizabeth II. To commemorate Her Majesty's service and dedication, Canada and other members of the Commonwealth of Nations are celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen in 2012. Throughout Queen Elizabeth II's reign (she became queen in 1952), she has carried the title "Queen of Canada" with pride and conviction. This country has a very special place in her heart and Canadians also regard the Queen with admiration and tremendous respect. This comes in part from her longevity as Canada's head of state, but also from her commitment to the country—a place she has toured across 22 times, dating back to her first tour as Princess in 1951.

A number of celebrations will take place this year to mark the Diamond Jubilee. One part of the celebrations is the awarding of the Diamond Jubilee Medal to Canadians who have made significant contributions to their communities or to the country or to Canadians whose accomplishments abroad have brought great recognition to

Canada. In all, 60,000 medals will be awarded to Canadians who embody the spirit of service Her Majesty has exemplified through her reign.

In May 2012, Their Royal Highnesses The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall made a Royal Tour of Canada. As part of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall visited New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, to highlight the significance of the Diamond Jubilee and the role of service in building our country.

For many Canadians, the Queen's Diamond Jubilee is an opportunity to reflect on this country's past and its future. From fulfilling constitutional duties as head of state by reading the Speech from the Throne, to conducting more ceremonial functions such as re-dedicating the memorial at Vimy Ridge or reaching out to Canadians on one of her many walkabouts, the Queen has been a symbol of stability, integrity, loyalty and affection to the Canadian people, throughout her 60 years as our Sovereign.

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES OF THE CROWN IN CANADA

“The Crown represents the basic political ideals which all Canadians share. It stands for the idea that individual people matter more than theories; that we are all subject to the rule of law. These ideals are guaranteed by a common loyalty, through the Sovereign, to community and country.”

—Queen Elizabeth II, Regina, Saskatchewan, October 1987

Queen Elizabeth II is more than a symbol in Canada.

The celebration of her Diamond Jubilee is, therefore, an excellent opportunity to remind Canadians of the important constitutional role she plays in our parliamentary democracy.

Canada is a constitutional monarchy. This means that all of the powers of government are exercised in the name of the Crown, subject to the advice of the duly elected government. Bills in Parliament or Legislatures, for example, do not become law until they receive “Royal Assent,” which means, in effect, the Queen (usually with the Governor General or Lieutenant Governors acting in her name) has approved the law. Before each new session of Parliament or Legislatures, the Speech from the Throne is delivered, which outlines the government’s plan.

In Canada’s constitutional monarchy, the Queen is head of state. While the head of state acts mostly in a ceremonial capacity, the powers held by the Crown are real and could be used, if ever needed. Some have compared the powers of the Crown to a fire extinguisher—there if needed, but the hope is that the occasion never arises. The fact that these powers are seldom exercised speaks to the strength of our parliamentary democracy.

Since the Queen cannot be here on a regular basis, Canada has a Governor General (federal level) and Lieutenant Governors (provincial level) who serve as her direct representatives. The Governor General is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Lieutenant Governors are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Queen is head of state in Canada while the Prime Minister and the Premiers are head of government in their jurisdictions. The relationship between the representative of the head of state and the head of government is important in the smooth running of the democratic process.

While powers in our constitutional monarchy flow from the Crown, the Queen or her representatives, the Governor General or Lieutenant Governors, are bound to listen to the advice of the elected government. Only in extremely rare circumstances would a Governor General or Lieutenant Governor refuse the advice of his/her government.

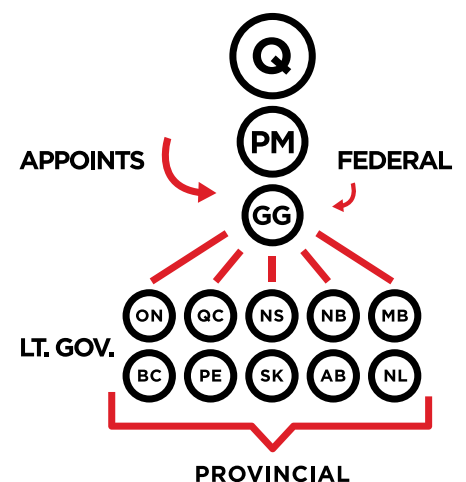
Here are a few examples of the powers exercised by the representative of Her Majesty the Queen in Canada:

- Gives Royal Assent to all bills passed by Parliament/Legislatures
- Prorogues Parliament/Legislatures on the advice of the government
- Dissolves Parliament/Legislatures for the purpose of an election on the advice of the Prime Minister/Premiers
- Appoints Senators on the advice of the Prime Minister

Discussing the Role of Constitutional Monarchy in Canada

1. Using Chapters 4 and 5 in *A Crown of Maples* look up the following roles: Queen, Head of State, Governor General, Lieutenant Governor, Royal Assent. How extensive is the role of the Crown in our system of government?
2. Read pages 9-13 in *A Crown of Maples*. Working with a partner or independently, make a timeline of the history of significant events related to the Crown in Canada, beginning with the Statute of Westminster.
3. Chapter 6 of *A Crown of Maples* notes the differences between the Canadian parliamentary democracy and the American system of government. Read the section on page 44 and make a chart comparing the two systems.
4. After reading pages 24-27 in *A Crown of Maples*, write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper with your thoughts on the Crown in Canada.
5. The Crown is one of three constituent parts of the Canadian Parliament and an integral part of each provincial Legislature. Why is the legislative process important to Canadians and why should we be more involved in the process?
6. Make a list of questions you still have about constitutional monarchy. Using either *A Crown of Maples* or an internet search of other reputable online sources, such as *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, try to find the answers to your questions.

As you can see, the Crown has a large role to play in our democracy, but elected representatives give the advice and are responsible for their decisions and actions in government. For a full analysis of the powers and role of the Crown in Canada, please see the Government of Canada’s publication *A Crown of Maples*.



The territories are formally headed by Commissioners, who are appointed by the federal government. The Commissioners perform similar duties to the Lieutenant Governors but are not representatives of the Crown.

Queen Elizabeth II

Canadian Timeline

February 6
1952

Princess Elizabeth's father, King George VI, dies while the Princess is on tour in Africa. Elizabeth accedes to the throne at age 25.



© Toronto Star Archives



June 2
1953

Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II at Westminster Abbey in London, attended by Canadian Prime Minister Louis St-Laurent. The CBC becomes the first network to broadcast footage of the ceremony in North America when they rushed film across the Atlantic in an RAF jet, the first non-stop flight between England and the mainland of Canada.



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June 26
1959

The Queen opens the St. Lawrence Seaway with Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower attending. On this visit, which lasts 45 days (her longest), Her Majesty visits every province and territory.

The Queen opens the Canadian Parliament and becomes the first reigning monarch to deliver the Speech from the Throne when she reads it for the Conservative government of John Diefenbaker.

Photo: Queen Elizabeth II greeted by John Diefenbaker, 1959 © Library and Archives Canada. Reproduced with the permission of Library and Archives Canada. Source: Library and Archives Canada/Credit: Duncan Cameron/Duncan Cameron fonds/e010835239

October
1964

The Queen visits Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ottawa to mark the centennial of the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences, the meetings that led to Confederation in 1867.





June-July
1967

The Queen visits Montreal for Expo 67 and Canada's centennial celebrations. In Ottawa, she cuts into a 9-metre tall birthday cake.

July
1970

The Queen visits British Columbia to mark the 100th anniversary of the province's entry into Confederation.

May
1971

CP PHOTO/Fred Chartrand

June-July
1973

In an 11-day tour, the Queen marks Prince Edward Island's 100th anniversary as a province as well as Kingston, Ontario's 300th anniversary as a city. The Queen also visits Alberta and Saskatchewan to mark the centennial of the RCMP.

July 17
1976

The Queen opens the Olympic Games in Montreal. In 2012, she opened her second Olympic and Paralympic Games in London.

October
1977

The Queen travels to Ottawa to celebrate her Silver Jubilee, 25 years as Queen of Canada.

Getty Images



Continued

October 18
1977

The Queen opens the Canadian Parliament for a second time, reading the Speech from the Throne for the Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau.

August 3
1978

The Queen opens the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, becoming the first reigning monarch to do so. Before opening the games she was handed the Commonwealth baton by Canadian pentathlete, Diane Jones Konihowski.



CP PHOTO/Andrew Vaughan

April 17
1982

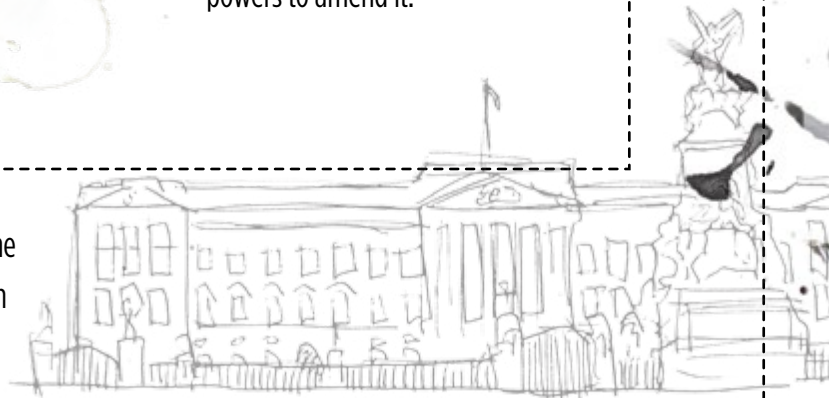
The Queen signs Canada's Proclamation of the Constitution Act in Ottawa. Canada's constitution is now fully its own, including all powers to amend it.



AFP/Getty Images

October
1987

On an extensive tour of British Columbia, the Queen opens the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Victoria. On this tour of Canada, the Queen also visits Saskatchewan and Quebec, the latter for the first time since 1964.



June-July
1992

The Queen arrives in Canada for the 125th anniversary of Confederation. In her speech on Parliament Hill she says, "You have inherited a country uniquely worth preserving. I call on you all to cherish this inheritance and protect it with all your strength."

August
1994

The Queen comes for a 10-day tour during which she visits Nova Scotia and British Columbia, where she attends the Commonwealth Games in Victoria.

June-July
1997

The Queen travels to Newfoundland and Labrador for the 500th anniversary of John Cabot's voyage on the *Matthew*.

October 6 2002

During her Golden Jubilee celebrations in 2002, the Queen drops the puck at the opening face off in a National Hockey League game between the Vancouver Canucks and the San Jose Sharks, with Wayne Gretzky looking on.

REUTERS/AndyClark / Landov

May 2005

Continuing a tradition, the Queen visits Saskatchewan and Alberta to celebrate the 100th anniversary of their entry into Confederation.



April 9 2007

The Queen re-dedicates the Vimy memorial at Vimy France, on the 90th anniversary of the battle. In her speech she says, "In any national story there are moments and places, sometimes far from home, which in retrospect can be seen as fixed points about which the course of history turns, moments which distinguish that nation for ever. Those who seek the foundations of Canada's distinction would do well to begin here at Vimy."

Rex Features/CP Images

June-July 2010

The Queen visits Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg on her 22nd Royal Tour of Canada. During her visit to Halifax, Her Majesty celebrates the centennial of the Royal Canadian Navy.

2012

The Queen and Commonwealth countries across the globe celebrate Her Majesty's 60 years on the throne.

PRIMARY SOURCES

By examining some primary source evidence about the Crown in Canada, we can gain further insight about the significance of this institution in our country's past, present and future. Primary sources are the lifeblood of history. Historians look at primary sources such as photographs, speeches, diaries, political cartoons, letters or old newspapers to help draw conclusions and insights about the past.

There are a number of important things to consider when evaluating a primary source:

- 1.** The date of the source. From what period does the document come?
This is important because a document from 1964 would have a different context than one from 2012.
- 2.** The author of the source. This is important because the author of the source may bring certain biases to the document. Consider the perspective of the source, depending on its origin.
- 3.** The audience of the source: A private letter, for example, may be more revealing and therefore more important than a speech given to the public.
- 4.** The subject of the source. It is important to figure out and consider what the primary source is actually about.
- 5.** Lastly, for each primary source, the historian must try to come to some conclusions about what the source reveals about the time from which it comes. All details must be considered.

Activity: Photo Analysis A Picture Is Worth a Thousand Words

Visual images can teach us a great deal about the past and the present. Look at the many photographs in *A Crown of Maples*. Select three photographs from differing times and places. Work with a partner to complete a 5 W's (Who, What, Where, When, Why) chart for each image. Write a summary of your observations. What insight have you gained from "decoding" these pictures?

Tip: Make sure you analyze all of the details in the images you select. Who is in the foreground/background? What symbols are present? Context is very important!

Teachers: Download the 5 W's chart for decoding visual images in the Resources Section at www.diamondjubileecanada.ca



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PRIMARY SOURCE EVALUATION

In groups of three to four students, examine the primary sources below, keeping in mind the things to consider noted on the left. List any relevant details (such as date, source, etc.) and any conclusions you can draw.

"The symbolic allegiance we have to the Crown reminds us of whence this country evolved. Severing our ties with the monarchy would just be another step into the hollow cavern called Canada, a country ill-educated in its own splendid history and institutions. It should also be noted that I am under 30, so I am not just being maudlin about all this. God save the Queen."

—letter to the editor, the *Globe and Mail*, Sept. 5, 1998

"The Crown is inextricably part of Canada's national identity, representing Canada's traditions and all those old virtues, duty, loyalty, service and community. But the Crown also represents Canada's present, its democratic institutions and the respect for the rule of law, and if the enormously enthusiastic crowds last summer for the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge are any indication, it represents Canada's future as well. The Queen has served this country with dignity, graciousness and wisdom, and she is deservedly held in great esteem by Canadians. Not many Canadians remember a time when she was not there, and many hold personal memories of the sovereign over those six decades. In many respects, what the poet Ted Hughes once wrote is true, that they see in this Queen "their life."

—editorial from the *Globe and Mail*, February 6, 2012

Brian Gable/The Globe and Mail/Images PC

CP PHOTO/Dave Buston



THE MONARCHY AND CANADIAN IDENTITY

Definitions

Royal Assent

Final approval needed before a bill becomes law, granted by the Queen or her representative, the Governor General or Lieutenant Governors in the provinces.

Prorogue

To end a session of Parliament or the provincial Legislature. Permission is granted by the Queen or Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister or in the case of a province permission is granted by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Premier.

“Today the Queen and her eleven representatives, the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors, form the institution of the Canadian Crown—an institution that remains at the heart of our parliamentary democracy as well as our collective and unique sense of identity.”

—Prime Minister Stephen Harper

“Among the nations of the world, Canada is a young country. Yet, despite its youth, Canada has developed important traditions and institutions that have become an integral part of our national identity. One such institution is the Canadian Crown.”

—from *A Crown of Maples*

What Is “Identity”?

Identity can mean different things to different people. When we look at the Canadian context, we generally are referring to the aspects of the country that make us who we are—our history, culture, people, attitudes, geography, etc.

Another way of describing it might be to say that identity is the characteristics that define Canada and Canadians. Others might refer to the things with which most, or all, Canadians can “identify.”

Activity

In groups of four or five, develop a list of things that you believe form part of the Canadian identity. Share these results with the rest of the class.

Discussion Questions

1. What do you think Prime Minister Stephen Harper meant when he wrote that the Queen remains part of “our collective and unique sense of identity”?
2. At the time of the Queen’s Golden Jubilee (50 years as Sovereign) in 2002, a poll found that 55% of Canadians thought the Queen was part of what gave Canadians an identity unique from Americans. Can you explain this response?
3. Identity can be reflected in the symbols a nation has. For example, in Canada everyone identifies with the maple leaf or the Canadian flag. Take a look at the various symbols in *A Crown of Maples* (see Chapter VII) and at the top of page 8. How are they also part of Canada’s identity?
4. What does the use of royal symbols tell us about Canadian identity? With a few partners, try to generate a list of things you know of that have the name “royal” or that use a royal symbol such as a crown.
5. In 1954, the Canadian National Railway, which owned hotels at the time, decided to name a new hotel being built in Montreal The Queen Elizabeth Hotel/Hôtel Le Reine Elizabeth. Conduct/do some research and write about the history of honouring Her Majesty by naming things after her.

A Living Symbol of the Canadian Crown

As we discussed on page two of this guide, the **Governor General** and the **Lieutenant Governors** represent the Queen in Canada. Read through pages 34–38 in *A Crown of Maples*.

Write a brief response to the following question and then discuss as a class.

How have the Lieutenant Governors and Governors General changed over the years to reflect the diverse social face of Canada today? Provide specific examples in your answers.



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Department of Canadian Heritage



HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Queen Elizabeth II has witnessed and participated in many significant moments in Canadian history over the past 60 years. During her reign, Canada has had twelve Governors General and eleven Prime Ministers. In this section, we will explore some of the key moments in Canadian history that have happened during Her Majesty's reign and discuss what makes them significant. One of the most important skills for a history student to develop is the ability to determine historical significance. Historical significance is similar to answering the question: "Why is this important or what makes this important?" In history, when thinking about historical significance, we often consider two concepts.

Change: How much change occurred because of the topic under investigation? How many people were affected and for how long?

Reveal: What does the event, person, or topic of study tell us—or reveal to us—about the time during which this took place and does it help us to better understand today?

For example, if we look at the historical significance of Queen Elizabeth II, it may appear that she did not cause a great deal of change; however, studying her reign, or different aspects of her reign, will reveal quite a lot to us about Canada, her times and the country today.

Most historical topics will be significant because of the great amount of change they caused or for what they reveal to us. Both aspects of historical significance do not usually apply at the same time.

Discussing Historical Significance

1. Conduct some research about Canada and its reaction to the Coronation of the Queen in 1953. What were the Canadian components in the coronation and why were they important? What was the reaction to the coronation like? What does it reveal to us about Canada at the time?
2. Choose one item from the timeline of Queen Elizabeth II's reign and explain what it reveals about Canada at the time. Can you make a connection between that event and some aspect of Canada today?

Writing About Historical Significance

It's a good idea to put your thoughts about historical significance in writing.

Below is a list of important events that occurred during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. Conduct a small amount of research for one or more of the topics and explain what the historical significance is in two to three sentences.



Topics to Consider:

- The Queen's Diamond Jubilee
- Signing of the 1982 Proclamation of the Constitution Act
- 1953 Coronation
- The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway
- Broadcasting of the Coronation
- The Montreal Olympics
- Diversity among representatives of the Crown
- The Commonwealth



Continuity and Change

The reign of Queen Elizabeth II has been one of the enduring elements of the last 60 years in Canada. Indeed, for most Canadians, she is the only head of state they have known. Her accession to the throne in 1952 was a historic moment.

The occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, therefore, offers a unique opportunity to explore the historical concept of continuity and change. This concept looks at how things have changed (change) and how they have remained the same (continuity) over a given period of time.

Exploring Continuity and Change

Let's explore continuity and change further by comparing the Queen's tours to Canada in 1957 and 2010.

Step 1: Develop your criteria for comparison. On what basis might you compare the tours? Develop a list with a partner or small group. For example, you might look at the length of the tours or the reaction to both tours. Were they the same?

Step 2: After developing your criteria, conduct some research to make your informed comparison.

Sources: Work with your teacher to create a list of keywords for internet research. Search for information from reputable sites such as *The Canadian Encyclopedia* (www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com), the CBC archives (<http://archives.cbc.ca/society/monarchy>) and the Government of Canada's website (<http://www.pch.gc.ca/eng/1266245566496/1266202116409>).

Analyzing Continuity and Change

Take a look at the itinerary for the Queen's Royal Tour in 2010. Comb through the itinerary of events. In what ways would this tour be different from one in 1957 or 1964? Come up with as many reasons as you can. Look up the itinerary for the Queen's 2010 Royal Tour by searching for the words "2010 royal tour Canada."

Sources: Helpful sources for these topics include *The Canadian Encyclopedia* (www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com), the CBC Archives (www.cbc.ca/archives) and *A Crown of Maples* (canadiancrown.gc.ca).



John McNeill/CP Images

Her Majesty and Public Service: The Diamond Jubilee Medal

"In 2012, we celebrate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee... Through more than 20 Royal Tours and countless official functions as our Head of State, Elizabeth II has earned the admiration of all who have witnessed her deep commitment to public service..."

—Prime Minister Stephen Harper at the unveiling of the Diamond Jubilee Medal design, 2012

In honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee and her service to the country, the Governor General of Canada is awarding 60,000 Diamond Jubilee Medals to Canadians who "have made a significant contribution to a particular province, territory, region or community within Canada, or an achievement abroad that brings credit to Canada." Canadians from all walks of life are eligible for the award and many have already received one for their service to Canada.

Questions

1. Why is it appropriate that Queen Elizabeth II be honoured by awarding of Diamond Jubilee Medals to Canadians?
2. What does the Diamond Jubilee medal signify?
3. Do you think young people have a special obligation to be active in their communities to build the Canada of tomorrow?

Activity

In groups, brainstorm a list of people in your local community who you think would deserve a Diamond Jubilee Medal.

Whom would you nominate from your school? Read up on the criteria for this honour at www.gg.ca/diamondjubilee.

Be ready to explain your nomination to your class.

Reflection

Write a brief reflection on the idea of "service." What does this word mean to you?

How is service or volunteerism a part of your life or community?

Further Extension

Take a look at any two speeches delivered by the Queen during her royal tours to Canada.

Note what themes remain constant and what new aspects have been added over time. To get you started, look up the speech Her Majesty gave in Vancouver in October, 2002 by doing an internet search of the words "Queen's speech Vancouver October 2002." This speech can also be found, in French and English, on the Historica-Dominion Institute's Diamond Jubilee website in the Resources section:

www.diamondjubileecanada.ca.

Definitions Speech from the Throne

Speech outlining the intentions of the government at the beginning of a new session of Parliament/Legislature. The Speech from the Throne is delivered by the Governor General/Lieutenant Governor, although in 1957 and 1977, the Queen delivered the Speech from the Throne in the Parliament of Canada.

Governor General

The Queen's representative in Canada at the federal level.

Lieutenant Governors

The Queen's representatives in Canada at the provincial level.

Photo: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth cuts the cake, July 1st, at the Centennial Party on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Ontario: 1 July 1967.

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Tim Rooke/Rex Features/Images PC

The Queen **Did You Know?**

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
Queen of Canada



Photos

Events Activity

The causes and values exemplified and supported by Queen Elizabeth II are related to several special dates on the Canadian calendar. Below is a list of those occasions and a brief activity you could complete related to the theme of that day.

Remembrance Day, November 11

Go to the Resources section at www.diamondjubileecanada.ca and read the Queen's speech given at the 90th anniversary of the 1917 Battle of Vimy Ridge. What was her message? What was the most significant line in the speech in your opinion?

Statute of Westminster Day, December 11

Read about the Statute of Westminster in *A Crown of Maples* and discuss the significance of the statute. What do you think is more important to Canadian independence: a formal document such as the Statute of Westminster or a national achievement such as the Battle of Vimy Ridge?

Anniversary of the Queen's Accession, February 6

Visit the web to read accounts of the Queen's accession to the throne and write a news report of the event as though you had been there. The Queen was separately proclaimed "Queen of Canada" by this country, distinct from her other titles. Why was this so important?

National Citizenship Week, 3rd Week in October

Consider the characteristics of good citizenship and make a list of them. Read *A Crown of Maples* to discover the various awards given to Canadians by the Governor General for outstanding service to Canada. (see "Canadian Honours of the Crown," *A Crown of Maples*, p. 51). Is it important to have these types of national awards?

Commonwealth Day, March 11

Research the Queen's role as Head of the Commonwealth. In this role, the Queen works to foster harmony between the 54 member nations. Discuss the importance of good relations between the countries and explore the Queen's role in maintaining these relationships.

National Volunteer Week, April 21-17

Queen Elizabeth II is a strong supporter of public service such as volunteering. Design a new award to be given to volunteers in your community in the name of the Queen. What would the criteria be for winning such an award? Visit www.canadiancrown.gc.ca to find out about the Queen's charity work.

Victoria Day, May 20

Victoria Day is one of many days in the calendar that celebrate Canadian ties to the Canadian Crown. Conduct research to find out the history of this special holiday weekend in Canada. A beginning reference can be found in *A Crown of Maples* on p. 54.

Coronation Day, June 2

Visit www.cbc.ca/archives and search for information about Queen Elizabeth II's coronation as Queen. What role did technology play in the coronation?