

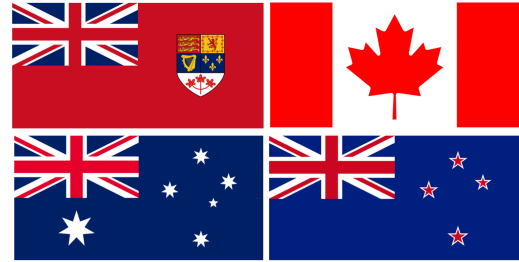
F. Canada and the Anglosphere

1. It was France that created the first permanent settlement in what would become Canada. Samuel de Champlain was the French colonizer who established Quebec in **1608**.
2. French Canada expanded rapidly down past the Great Lakes all the way to Louisiana (named after Louis XIV of France) while the thirteen colonies that would eventually form the United States grew on the east coast.
3. These two sets of colonies eventually collided in the Ohio river valley, leading to a war between these two long-time enemy members of the Europe of Nations.
4. The **Seven Years' War (1756-63)**, known in the United States as the "French & Indian War," settled the contest. England defeated France and took over Canada.
5. French Canadians chose not to rebel when the American Revolution followed shortly after that. They were happier to be in the British Empire than the French Empire, whose king was a tyrant.
6. Since Canada did *not* have a revolution in its history, the question arises: how did it become an independent country? The answer is: gradually, as a reward for good behavior.
7. The main step in the process of Canadian independence was the creation of the "Dominion of Canada" on July 1st, 1867, by an act of the British parliament. (The term "dominion" is an apt one in the sense that it is clearly not merely a set of colonies, but on the other hand not completely an independent country either.)
8. Canada's semi-independent status is illustrated by the fact that when **World War I (1914-19)** began in Europe, and Britain declared war on Germany, Canada was *required* to participate.
9. Again, as a reward for good behavior, a further grant of independence was made in **1931** with the Statute of Westminster, a new law giving Canada a greater degree of self-governance, including the power to choose whether or not to go to war.
10. Canada exercised this power in **World War II (1939-45)** after Britain again declared war on Germany. This time, Canada waited one week to symbolically assert its independence, but the end result could hardly be in doubt: *Canada* declared war on Germany as well.

G. Post-Imperial Culture

11. Once the war was over, Canadians settled in to a new pattern of life with the British Empire rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Other parts of the British Empire, like India, Africa, and the Middle East went back to the control of the local people. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—the main pieces of British cultures outside of Britain—had people who were mainly of British descent that stayed in control.
12. Gradually shifting away from British imperial culture, Canadian chose to adopt a new flag, the "Maple Leaf," in **1965**, which substituted a purely Canadian symbol for one which contains the "Union Jack" of Great Britain.

13. The main challenge for Post-Imperial Canada has been how to keep its French and English parts together. This became a very serious problem when the French people of Quebec considered secession from Canada, and there was even a terrorist crisis in **1970** because of the group known as the *Front for the Liberation of Quebec*.
14. Official *bilingualism* is a policy adopted by the Canadian government to try to combine its two main European roots into one society.
15. Canada also upholds a new post-imperial ideal known as “multiculturalism,” which asserts that all cultures are inherently valuable, and thus Canada has become a country with a large immigrant population from around the world, especially Asia, where the goal is to celebrate “diversity” within a British framework, but one that tries to be especially inclusive.
16. If we mark the *World Wars* on our timelines as two tick-marks, and add the modern cultures of America (as the world police power) and Europe (as a *supranational union*—see page 16) then our complete diagram of Western civilization can be labeled as seen below:



In 1965, Canada adopted a *post-imperial* flag (top right) to symbolize its new culture instead of its prior symbol (top left). Australia (bottom left) and New Zealand have both had post-imperial flag debates, but they chose not to change their flags.

