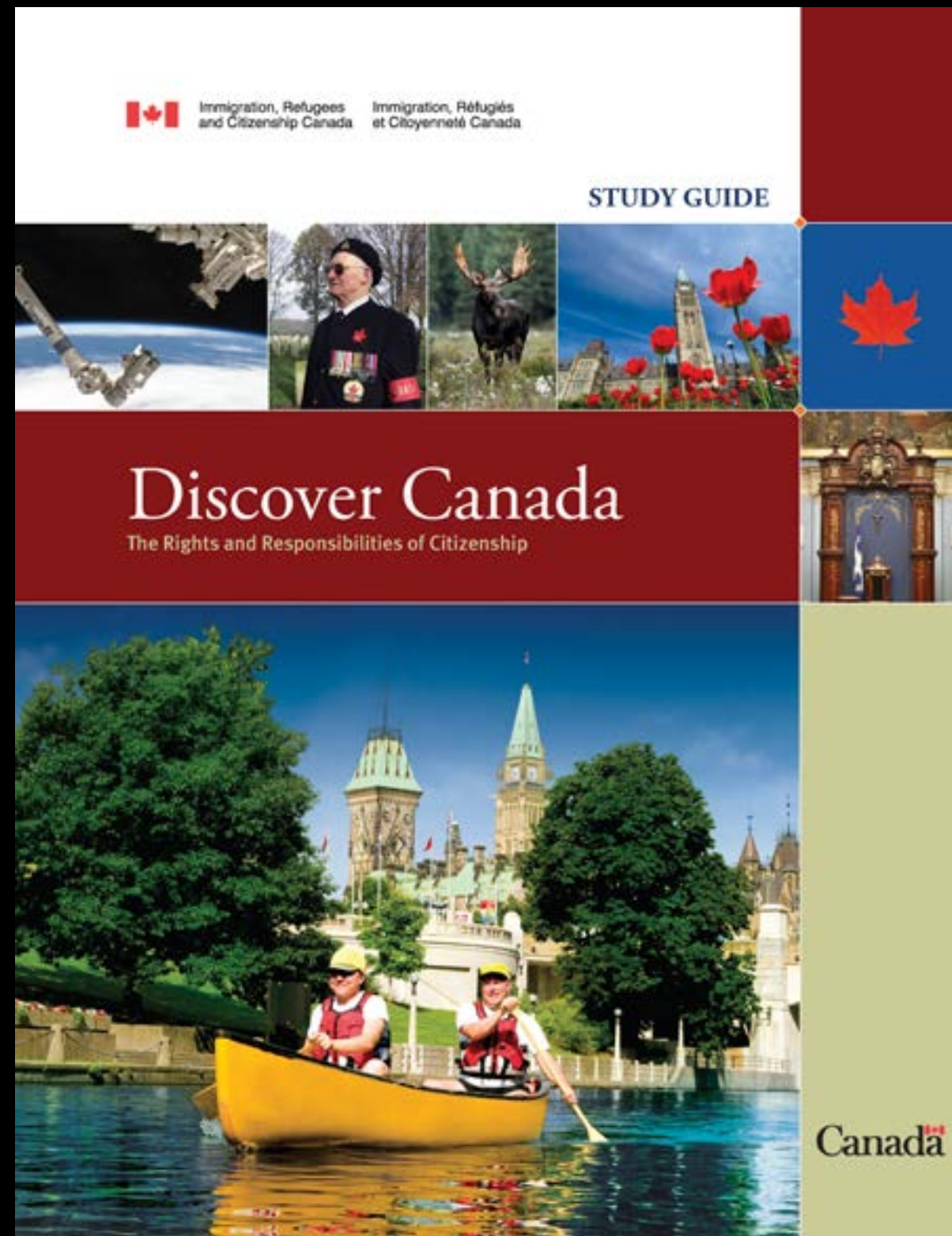


Discover Canada



Cover of *Discover Canada*

*Discover Canada* is the official study guide for the Canadian citizenship test. Passing a citizenship test and taking the oath of citizenship are the last two steps of becoming a Canadian citizen, which is a lengthy process.

Formats:  
68-page PDF,  
19-page web publication

interjecting / Parodying



Immigration, Refugees  
and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés  
et Citoyenneté Canada

## STUDY GUIDE



# Discover Canada

The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship



Canada



Immigration, Refugees  
and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés  
et Citoyenneté Canada

# Discover Canada

What does becoming a Canadian citizen actually mean

## STUDY GUIDE



Canada





### The Oath of Citizenship

I swear (or affirm)  
That I will be faithful  
And bear true allegiance  
To Her Majesty  
Queen Elizabeth the Second  
Queen of Canada  
Her Heirs and Successors  
And that I will faithfully observe  
The laws of Canada  
Including the Constitution  
Which recognizes and affirms  
The Aboriginal and treaty rights of  
First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples  
And fulfil my duties  
As a Canadian citizen.

### Le serment de citoyenneté

Je jure (ou j'affirme solennellement)  
Que je serai fidèle  
Et porterai sincère allégeance  
À Sa Majesté  
La reine Elizabeth Deux  
Reine du Canada  
À ses héritiers et successeurs  
Que j'observerai fidèlement  
Les lois du Canada  
Y compris la Constitution  
Qui reconnaît et confirme les droits  
Ancêtres ou issus de traités  
Des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis  
Et que je remplirai loyalement  
Mes obligations  
De citoyen canadien.

### Understanding the Oath

In Canada, we profess our loyalty to a person who represents all Canadians and not to a document such as a constitution, a banner such as a flag, or a geopolitical entity such as a country. In our constitutional monarchy, these elements are encompassed by the Sovereign (Queen or King). It is a remarkably simple yet powerful principle: Canada is personified by the Sovereign just as the Sovereign is personified by Canada.

Notice – Third party citizenship study guides, tests and questions

The only official study guide for the citizenship test is *Discover Canada: The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship*, available from Citizenship and Immigration Canada at no cost. If you have applied for citizenship and are preparing for the citizenship test, your primary resource should be the official study guide. If you use any other material to prepare for the citizenship test, you do so at your own risk.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2021  
C13-11/20215-PDF  
ISBN 978-0-660-59275-2

### The Oath of Citizenship

I swear (or affirm)  
That I will be faithful  
And bear true allegiance  
To His Majesty  
King Charles the Third  
King of Canada  
His Heirs and Successors  
And that I will faithfully observe  
The laws of Canada  
Including the Constitution  
Which recognizes and affirms  
The Aboriginal and treaty rights of  
First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples<sup>1</sup>  
And fulfil my duties as a Canadian citizen.

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À Sa Majesté  
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À ses héritiers et successeurs  
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Les lois du Canada  
Y compris la Constitution  
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Et que je remplirai loyalement  
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### Two ways of understanding the Oath

1. Under the recent renewed attention to the residential school history, we added 20 words about Indigenous peoples to the citizenship oath in 2021, which is 154 years after the confederation of Canada and 524 years after the beginning of European exploration and exploitation of the Indigenous peoples and lands. We still profess our loyalty as a country to a person, the Sovereign, who represent all Canadians, including Indigenous people, who they've displaced and oppressed.
2. This oath is a formality. Just as we no longer think the Sovereign represents all Canadians, we added a few words about Indigenous peoples, superficially to show that settler colonialism is a thing of past and we are making progress in reconciliation with Indigenous peoples.

You, the new citizens, have met all the legal requirements to prove your ability to reinforce and contribute to our systems of oppression in favour of Western Modernity, Eurocentrism and global capitalism. Now, you can complete the last few formality steps of your application and swear this oath so you can forget about it and start your new life in these Indigenous lands called Canada

<sup>1</sup> Legislation changed Canada's Oath of Citizenship in 2021 to include a promise to respect the Aboriginal and treaty rights of First Nations, Inuit and Métis.

# The Oath of Citizenship 1977-2021

I swear (or affirm)  
That I will be faithful  
And bear true allegiance  
To His Majesty  
King Charles the Third  
King of Canada  
His Heirs and Successors  
And that I will faithfully observe  
The laws of Canada  
And fulfil my duties as a Canadian citizen.

# The Oath of Citizenship 2021

I swear (or affirm)  
That I will be faithful  
And bear true allegiance  
To His Majesty  
King Charles the Third  
King of Canada  
His Heirs and Successors  
And that I will faithfully observe  
The laws of Canada  
Including the Constitution  
Which recognizes and affirms  
The Aboriginal and treaty rights of  
First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples<sup>1</sup>  
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## Message to Our Readers

**Welcome!** It took courage to move to a new country. Your decision to apply for citizenship is another big step. You are becoming part of a great tradition that was built by generations of pioneers before you. Once you have met all the legal requirements, we hope to welcome you as a new citizen with all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.



Canada has welcomed generations of newcomers to our shores to help us build a free, law-abiding and prosperous society. For 400 years, settlers and immigrants have contributed to the diversity and richness of our country, which is built on a proud history and a strong identity.

Canada is a constitutional monarchy, a parliamentary democracy and a federal state. Canadians are bound together by a shared commitment to the rule of law and to the institutions of parliamentary government.

Canadians take pride in their identity and have made sacrifices to defend their way of life. By coming to Canada and taking this important step toward Canadian citizenship, you are helping to write the continuing story of Canada.

Immigrants between the ages of 18 and 54 must have adequate knowledge of English or French in order to become Canadian citizens. You must also learn about voting procedures, Canada's history, symbols, democratic institutions, geography, and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

Canadian citizens enjoy many rights, but Canadians also have responsibilities. They must obey Canada's laws and respect the rights and freedoms of others.

This guide will help you prepare to become a Canadian citizen. Good luck!

For information about Citizenship and Immigration Canada, visit our website at [www.cic.gc.ca](http://www.cic.gc.ca).

Discover Canada

## Message to Our Readers

**Welcome!** It took courage to move to a country with a history and continuous efforts of displacing, undervaluing, marginalising and oppressing the Indigenous peoples.

Your decision to apply for citizenship is another big step. You are becoming part of a great system of oppression that built by generations of settlers before you. Once you have met all the legal requirements, we hope to welcome you as a new citizen with all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

Canada has welcomed generations of newcomers to our shore to help us reinforce the existence of settler-colonialism in our society. For 400 years, settlers and immigrants have contributed to and benefited from the exploitation of the Indigenous peoples and their homelands, which is part of a shameful history and part of the reality of the present day.

Canada is a constitutional monarchy, a parliamentary democracy and a federal state. Canadians are bound together by a shared commitment to the rule of law and to the institutions of parliamentary government.

Canadians take pride in their identity with ignorance and Indigenous peoples have made and are still making sacrifices to defend their way of life. By coming to Canada and taking this risky step toward Canadian citizenship, you are helping to write the continuing story of the settler-colonial Canada.

Though Over 70 Indigenous languages are

spoken across Canada (source), immigrants of working age must have adequate knowledge of English or French in order to the Eurocentric social and political system of Canada.

You must also learn about voting procedures, Canada's history, symbols, democratic institutions, geography, and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. You may also want to learn and compare the voting procedures of the Indigenous people, the modern practices of settler-colonialism, the history and lasting impact of residential school so you know that Indigenous people do not enjoy as many rights as the rest of Canadian, but they must obey Canada's laws and prioritize the rights and freedoms of others.

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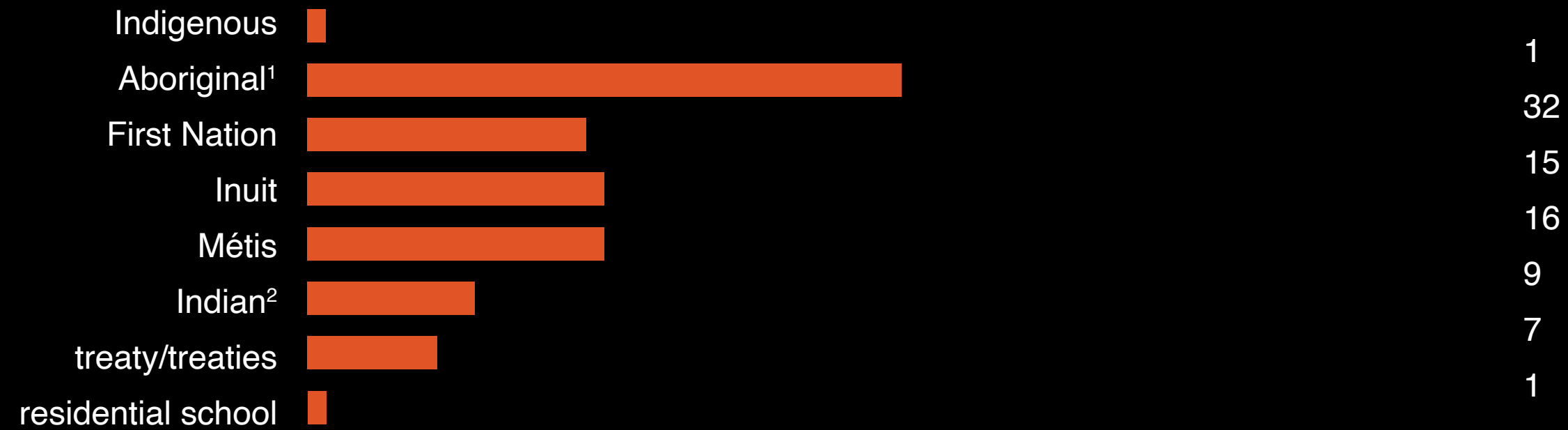
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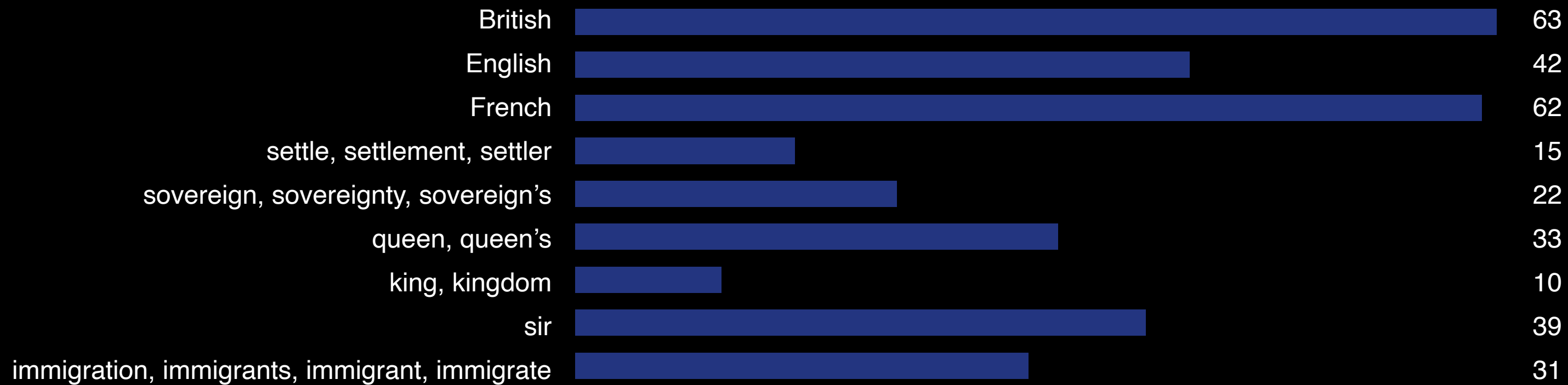
paraphrasing



# Indigenous



# Settlers



1. an English word that means “from original.” In the Indian Act, Aboriginal includes the First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples of Canada. In many cases, the preferred term is Indigenous.  
2. refers to the legal identity of a First Nations person who is registered under the Indian Act. It should be used only within this legal context, and is otherwise considered an offensive term.

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Modern Canada

How Canadians Govern Themselves

Federal Elections

The Justice System

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# Aboriginal

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Canadian law has several sources, including laws passed by Parliament and the provincial legislatures, English common law, the civil code of France and the unwritten constitution that ~~we~~ **settlers** have inherited from Great Britain.

Official Language Rights and Minority Language Educational Rights **with reduced political power** — French and English have equal status in Parliament and throughout the government. French and English have equal status in Parliament and throughout the government.

These come to us from **settler's version** history, are secured by Canadian law, and reflect ~~our shared~~ **imposed** traditions, identity, and values.

whose version of history

# Rights and Responsibilities

Canadian citizens

“Non-Status Indians” commonly refers to people who identify themselves as Indians but who are not entitled to registration on the Indian Register pursuant to the Indian Act. Some may however be members of a First Nation band.

Canadian law

The Constitution of Canada was amended in 1982 to entrench the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which begins with the words, “Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law.” This phrase underlines the importance of ~~religious traditions to Canadian society~~ **Eurocentric-tradition** and the dignity and worth of the ~~human person~~ **imposers**.





generations of settlers  
generations of pioneers

generations of pioneers  
generations of settlers

prioritize  
respect

the rights and freedoms of others

our ~~shared~~ imposed  
traditions, identity,  
and values

we  
settlers

## Purpose

The Canadians pride themselves for being multicultural, diversified and inclusive; however, it failed to recognise, time and time again, everything the country achieved is at the expense of Indigenous peoples and Indigenous land. The mandatory citizenship test and the citizenship study guide also failed to educate the new immigrants about the settler colonialism and the current situation of Indigenous people.

The Indigenous peoples and the immigrants are the only two growing segments of Canadian population.

The Indigenous peoples are the first people of Canada, whereas immigrants are the newest; however, there are similarities in the exclusion that we may well have faced. There is a shared history of displacement. There is possibly a shared history of experiencing colonialism, institutional racism, and surviving and living outside the mainstream.

Hon. Margaret Dawn Anderson (2021)

In the last 10 years, approximately 1.7 million people have become Canadian citizens.