



Teacher's Guide

(Grades 5 - 8)
(Grade 5 - Sec. II)



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Surrounded by woods and parkland, Rideau Hall, the official residence of the Governor General of Canada, has stood proudly in the heart of Ottawa for more than 130 years. Its rich and unique evolution represents an important part of our national history.

Rideau Hall consists of an estate of 32 hectares (79 acres) and an official residence. The original building was constructed in 1838. In that year, Thomas MacKay, a mason and contractor of Scottish origin, built his own home on an estate he called “Rideau Hall”. At that time, the estate was similar to estates in Scotland during the same period, though somewhat smaller.

Following Confederation, the federal government purchased Rideau Hall and transformed it into the vice-regal residence. Lord Monck was the first Governor General to live on the estate. Thereafter, the changes at Rideau Hall evolved with the Governor General’s functions, becoming the Governor General’s workplace in 1940.

Even today, despite many changes, Rideau Hall retains the same type of pastoral landscape as in the late 19th century. A wooded park, rolling lawns, winding paths, ornamental gardens and a forest are all elements that contribute to the atmosphere of this national historic site, which is still very much a living place today.

To find out more, we invite you to continue your exploration of the kit and hope you will enjoy your visit to Rideau Hall.



DESCRIPTION

The educational kit “A VISIT TO RIDEAU HALL” is a collection of information, activities and suggestions, intended mainly for teachers of grade 5 to 8 (grade 5 to secondary 2 in Quebec) students. The purpose of the kit is to lead the students to learn about the oldest established office of the country, that of Governor General of Canada, while painting a picture of Rideau Hall across the years. It seeks to highlight a rich history that remains relevant today.

OBJECTIVES

- To provide information about the role and responsibilities of the Governor General of Canada in years gone by and today.
- To present Rideau Hall as an official residence, workplace and national historic site that is always changing.

COMPONENTS

The kit is divided into 5 components:

- A. This **Teacher’s guide** offers a way to use the kit to the best advantage as an educational tool. It includes an introduction to the role and responsibilities of the Governor General and the history of Rideau Hall.

Answers to *questions/activities* are presented under each corresponding theme. For open questions or those requiring more advanced research, **italized** guidelines orient the teacher through the steps. Likewise, proposed further activities are provided under “*Suggestions*”, as well as information organized under “*Interesting facts*”.

- B. The **Learning cards** present the following themes:

- A DOOR TO CANADA
- COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
- TREE TALES
- A WINDOW ON ABORIGINAL CULTURE
- A VIEW OF PARLIAMENT
- WINTER AT RIDEAU HALL
- A FARM AT RIDEAU HALL
- PLANTS UNDER GLASS
- STARS AMONG THE FLOWERS
- WHEN KNIGHTS RODE ABROAD
- THE RESIDENCE OF CANADIANS
- CELEBRATING EXCELLENCE

Each **Learning card** suggests *questions/activities* related to the study theme. It is suggested that the teacher copy all or part of the cards and distribute them to the participants. Note that although the cards are part of a set, each one can be used independently, in accordance with specific objectives and the time available.



- C. The **(British/Canadian) Governors General**. These portraits, used with the Learning cards, provide a visual medium to help students identify British and Canadian Governors General from 1867 to 1999.
- D. An **Overview activity**, in the form of sentences to complete, can be used to summarize or assess the students’ knowledge.
- E. The other learning tools provided in this kit include **information documents** and **publications** to facilitate course preparation or delivery of projects.

FEATURES

This educational kit has been designed to open up many possibilities. It offers many advantages – it:

- is highly flexible;
- covers a broad range of topics;
- promotes skill development;
- helps to integrate material;
- promotes acquisition of knowledge;
- fosters student participation;
- allows for different types of learning (emotional, sense-based, cognitive).

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TOOL

To facilitate the use of the kit across Canada, the activities have been organized under major themes responding to certain objectives of various provincial educational programs; at the same time care has been taken to integrate material covering a wide variety of subjects: arts, economics, environment, geography, government, heritage, history, languages, mathematics, nature, society, sports and technology. Thus, by adapting the themes to his/her class’s needs, the teacher can meet the objectives of the provincial or territorial Department of Education.

SUGGESTIONS FOR USE

The suggested themes can be used for various purposes whether as *preparatory work* or *follow-up activities* after a visit to Rideau Hall. However, it is not necessary to make an on-site visit to derive benefit from this kit, since it is a complete tool in itself. It can be used as a *kick-off* to introduce a new subject, an *assessment* during the term, or a *concluding activity* to wrap up a chapter. While some themes will require only a few minutes, others will extend over a longer period of time. You can choose to cover one Learning card per day, per week or per month, simultaneously integrating a variety of subject matter.

We suggest you begin by going through the entire kit and selecting the **Learning cards** that interest you. Then select the *questions/activities* you consider appropriate. Since the kit is designed for several educational levels, you will note that certain themes are targeted more to older or younger children. The exercises should therefore be adapted as necessary to the participants.

We strongly recommend that you give your imagination free rein and modify the suggested activities to adapt them to the students' needs, established objectives and time available. For example, use the "*Suggestions*" provided to investigate a topic further, carry out a research project, participate in a community project, etc. Refer to the "*Interesting facts*" to add anecdotes or stimulate the children's curiosity.

This Guide includes **answers** to most of the questions. Students will find some answers in the **Learning cards** (text, photographs) and/or **The (British/Canadian) Governors General card**. However, some other answers require more in-depth research by the students. This can be done using books, publications, historical documents or the Internet; our **website (www.gg.ca)** is a gold mine of information to answer the questions. Contact resource people, associations, humanitarian agencies, municipal or government departments. Take the opportunity to collect personal accounts or introduce guests in the classroom. Use the information gathered to support presentations, write reports and essays. Launch discussions. Participate in role play. Put on dramatic productions. Form teams or have the students work individually. These are some avenues you can explore to promote learning, discussion and participation.

*I hear, I forget
I see, I remember
I do, I understand*

Confucius

ALMOST 400 YEARS OF TRADITION

The function of Governor General is the highest and the oldest public office in Canada. Its origins date back to 1608, the year in which Samuel de Champlain was performing the functions of Governor of New France. For almost 400 years now, this function has continued uninterrupted. Over our history, the role and responsibilities of the Governor General have evolved with our country.

ROLE

Since **Confederation** in 1867, Canada has been a **constitutional monarchy**, in other words it is governed by a monarch (sovereign) whose powers are regulated by a **constitution**. In Canada, as in certain other Commonwealth countries (such as Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand), Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is sovereign. Today, her role is more symbolic and traditional. She reminds us of Canada's traditions and history. She reigns but does not rule. Thus, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of Canada, the Sovereign appoints a Governor General. Over the years, all the responsibilities of the Head of State have been transferred to the Governor General.

The role of the Governor General is to represent the Crown and carry out the responsibilities of Head of State in Canada. This means that the Governor General holds the highest and oldest public office in the country. At the provincial level, Lieutenant Governors act as The Queen's representatives. In the territories, the Commissioners carry similar responsibilities as the Lieutenant Governors without acting as The Queen's representative—in their jurisdiction, the Commissioners represent the federal government.

In Canada, the Crown therefore consists of the Sovereign, the Governor General, and the ten Lieutenant Governors. It represents the supreme authority of the State. This authority is above and distinct from government structures.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Governor General's responsibilities can be organized under five themes which will be covered in the various Learning cards.

- 1) The Crown in Canada
- 2) Canadian sovereignty
- 3) Recognizing excellence
- 4) National identity
- 5) National unity

1) *The Crown in Canada*

- The Governor General summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament;
- reads the Speech from the Throne;
- gives "Royal Assent" to Parliamentary bills to make them law;
- signs government documents;
- presides over the ceremony of swearing-in the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, cabinet ministers and other members of the Privy Council;
- has the right to be consulted, to encourage and to warn;
- ensures that Canada always has a Prime Minister in place;
- receives the Sovereign and other members of the Royal Family when they visit Canada.

2) *Canadian sovereignty*

- The Governor General receives foreign heads of state and dignitaries in Canada;
- makes State visits to other countries;
- receives Letters of Credence from ambassadors appointed to the Canadian government;
- receives Letters of Commission from high commissioners to Canada;
- signs Letters of Credence of Canadian ambassadors abroad;
- is Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces;
- visits military bases and Canadian peacekeepers at home and abroad;
- encourages and honours Canadian military personnel.

3) *Recognizing excellence*

- The Governor General presents honours and awards on behalf of all Canadians to recognize excellence and outstanding achievements (e.g. Order of Canada, Order of Military Merit, Medal of Bravery, etc.).

4) *National identity*

- The Governor General is Head of the Canadian Heraldic Authority;
- attends and participates in cultural activities and various events (presentations of honours and awards, inauguration of buildings, unveiling of works of art and monuments);
- participates in regional and national ceremonies of commemoration (Canada Day, Remembrance Day);
- participates in events organized by agencies of which he/she is the patron;
- welcomes Canadians to Rideau Hall in Ottawa or La Citadelle in Québec City.

5) *National unity*

- The Governor General represents all Canadians;
- encourages links among Canadians;
- visits every province and territory, major urban centres as well as smaller communities;
- holds discussions with Lieutenant Governors, Commissioners, community leaders and citizens;
- organizes round tables to facilitate dialogues and exchanges of experience between Canadians;
- helps Canada's many different communities learn about each other.

Definitions

Confederation: *an association of states which are subject to a central authority but maintain a degree of autonomy.*

Constitution: *the political organization of a state. The Constitution of Canada dates back to Confederation, when the Fathers of Confederation officially recognized the executive authority of The Queen.*

Monarchy: *a state governed by a monarch (King, Queen, Sovereign). Power is hereditary.*

Constitutional monarchy: *a state governed by a monarch whose authority is regulated by a Constitution (e.g., Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden).*

LEARNING CARDS**A DOOR TO CANADA**

- 1) a) "V"
b) Queen Victoria (1819-1901)
c) Canada became a Confederation.
- 2) Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
- 3) The Governor General of Canada
- 4) The Governor General of Canada
- 5) a) The person appointed by the Sovereign to represent the Crown and to carry out the responsibilities of Head of State in Canada. Representative of all Canadians.
b) Lord Monck
c) 1867
d) Adrienne Clarkson
e) Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada
f) 26th
- 6) a) The representative of The Queen in each province
b) The equivalent, for the territories, of the Lieutenant Governor for the provinces without acting as The Queen's representative
- 7) *Do a research project on the Lieutenant Governor/Commissioner of your province/territory. Make a list of the activities in which the Lieutenant Governor/Commissioner participates in your community or province/territory.*
- 8) *Describe an activity in which the Governor General participated in your community or province/territory. Explain its goals, groups involved, etc.*
- 9) *Describe one or more aspects of the present Governor General's life that led to his/her appointment. Present some of the activities in which he/she has participated since the beginning of his/her term of office.*
- 10) *In class, present your suggestions and give reasons for your choices. Explain what must be done to ensure that these activities take place as planned. Then make a schedule for one day, one week or one month. Use as examples past or future events in your community, your province/territory or anywhere in Canada. Use Governor General Adrienne Clarkson's Schedule for May 2000 as a work tool.*

Suggestions

- Make a list of the necessary qualifications to be Governor General. Give reasons for your choices.
- Explain what, in your opinion, are the Governor General's most important responsibilities. Give reasons for your choices.
- Place the British and Canadian Governors General on a time scale and show their terms of office.
- Choose one or more Governor(s) General and describe what they achieved during their term of office.
- On a map of your town or city, find the places (street, building, park, etc.) named after a Governor General.
- Draw the genealogical tree linking Queen Victoria to the present monarch.

Interesting facts

- In 1869, Canada was visited for the first time since Confederation by a member of the Royal Family, Prince Arthur (Queen Victoria's second son).
- The Governor General and his/her spouse have the title "Excellency" only for that Governor General's term of office.

Diplomatic Detective

Select the country of your choice. Draw up a statement of its physical and social characteristics. Write a report on its political and economic situation and the relations it maintains with Canada and other countries. Present your results in class using illustrations, maps and/or graphics (tables, diagrams, charts, etc.).

Suggestions

- Organize an official tree planting ceremony to mark an important event.
- Do a research project on Letters of Credence and/or Letters of Commission.
- Build an exhibit about Canada's native trees (life cycle, ecology, etc.).
- At home or in class, make a list of the products and by-products we get from trees, and find ways to reduce our use of this resource.
- Make greeting cards from recycled paper you made yourself.
- In the fall, use fallen leaves to create your own designs. Put fabric paint on a leaf to use as a transfer and apply it to a T-shirt, for example.

Interesting facts

- Since 1952, all Canadian Governors General except Major-General Georges P. Vanier (who died in office) have planted a tree to mark their residence at Rideau Hall.
- More than 100 ceremonial trees have been planted on the estate since the tradition began.
- The Governor General makes State visits as Head of State to promote friendship and respect between Canada and the other countries of the world.
- Lord Lisgar was the first Governor General to make a visit abroad (United States) as part of his official functions, in 1871.
- More than 100 countries have Embassies or High Commissions in Canada.

A WINDOW ON ABORIGINAL CULTURE

Before distributing the Learning card, present the text "A Silent Messenger" as an enigma. Read it or ask a student to read it to the class. Then identify the silhouette together. Follow the same procedure for the text entitled "A Rare Bird".

A Silent Messenger

- 1) a) That acts like a human
b) Inuktitut
- 2) On a map of Canada, find Cape Dorset.
a) Nunavut
b) Our land
c) Iqalut
d) Inuit
- 3) On a map of Canada, find the territories and provinces.
a) 3 territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut)
b) 10 provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland)
- 4) 1867 Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
1870 Manitoba, Northwest Territories
1871 British Columbia
1873 Prince Edward Island
1898 Yukon
1905 Alberta, Saskatchewan
1949 Newfoundland
1999 Nunavut

Suggestions

- Complete the story begun in the text "A Silent Messenger".
- Do a research project on the inuksuks and illustrate their use at different times through role play.
- Make an inuksuk from materials readily available in class or around the school. Suggest possible uses for the inuksuk.
- Do a research project on Nunavut artist Kanaginak Pootoogook or other artists from northern Canada.
- Contact Nunavut students or students in other Aboriginal communities and discuss your different cultures, using the Internet or mail, or by participating in a cultural exchange program.

Interesting fact

- The inuksuk at Rideau Hall was created to celebrate National Aboriginal Day, June 21, 1997.

A Rare Bird

- 5) a) A set of myths and legends of a particular people, civilization or religion.
b) An honorary title given to someone but with no related functions.

Suggestions

- Complete the story begun in the text "A Rare Bird".
- Do a research project on the Kwakwaka'wakw or any other Aboriginal people and their mythology.
- Contact the students in an Aboriginal community and discuss your different cultures, using the Internet or mail, or by participating in a cultural exchange program.

A VIEW OF PARLIAMENT

The Governor General's parliamentary responsibilities consist of:

- summoning, proroguing (ending a session) and dissolving Parliament in the event of an election;
- reading the Speech from the Throne setting out the government's program on the opening of Parliament;
- giving Royal Assent which makes Acts of Parliament law;
- signing official documents (Orders, Letters of Commission, etc.);
- presiding over the swearing-in of the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, cabinet ministers and other members of the Privy Council.

Head of State

COUNTRY	HEAD OF STATE	NAME
Canada*	Queen/Governor General	(Complete)
France	President	(Complete)
United States	President	(Complete)
Japan	Emperor	(Complete)
Netherlands	Queen	(Complete)
Sweden	King	(Complete)

* In the case of Canada, two answers may be given: The Queen, who is the formal Head of State, and the Governor General, who carries out the duties of Head of State.

Definitions

Monarchy: a state governed by a monarch (King, Queen, Sovereign).

Parliament: an assembly or houses of an assembly with legislative authority in countries with representative government.

N.B. Parliamentary systems are governed by two individuals carrying out different duties: the Head of State (Governor General in Canada), who represents the country; and the Head of Government (Prime Minister), who is the leader of the party with the most support in Parliament. The Parliament of Canada consists of the Crown (represented by the Governor General), the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Commons (Lower House).

Suggestions

- In teams, make a list of the Commonwealth member countries which have the same political system as Canada or a different one. Find these countries on a map of the world.
- Draw up one or more parliamentary bills that could apply to your class, school or community. Form a Parliament with its three components and try to have these bills passed.
- Using a variety of information sources (newspapers, library, national archives, Internet, etc.), ask the students to present to the class the advantages and disadvantages of a bill currently in progress or a recently adopted law.

Interesting facts

- The Governor General has regular discussions with the Prime Minister and senior officials.
- At all times, the Governor General has the right to be consulted, to encourage and to warn.
- Most of the Head of State's responsibilities were transferred to the Governor General in Letters Patent creating the office of Governor General of Canada on October 1, 1947.
- The Governor General exercises his/her authority on the advice of the Cabinet (council of ministers).
- The Governor General continues to exercise his/her functions as Head of State even in the Sovereign's presence.
- Even in the presence of the monarch or a member of the Royal Family, the Governor General represents Canada at international events like State funerals and coronations. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II represents the United Kingdom.
- On taking office, the Governor General is given the title "Right Honourable" for life.

WINTER AT RIDEAU HALL

- 1) a) curling b) hockey c) skis d) snowshoes e) toboggan
- 2) Lord Stanley (1888-1893), Stanley Cup
- 3) *Present the story to the class. Make a sketch based on the story.*

Suggestion

- Do a research project on the origin of a winter sport of your choice.

Interesting facts

- Skiing was probably introduced to the Ottawa area by the brother-in-law of The Marquess of Lansdowne (1883-1888) when he stayed at Rideau Hall in 1887.
- Hockey was popular during the time of the Stanleys (1888-1893) and was often played by both men and women.
- In 1897, a cut was made through the forest so that toboggans could slide down to the Ottawa River, a distance of about 700 metres.
- In 1903, Lady Minto founded the Minto Skating Club, which held its official competitions at Rideau Hall.

A FARM AT RIDEAU HALL

- 1) a) and b) *Identify the things we find today on a farm. Compare how they were used during the time of Thomas MacKay (1792-1855) with how they are used today.*
- c) *Example: The **fields** produce hay, which will be stored in the **barn** and used to feed the horses kept in the **stable**.*
- 2) a) 8000 litres of sap must be collected to produce 200 litres of syrup after evaporation.
- 40 litres of sap = 1 litre of syrup
 x litres of sap = 200 litres of syrup $x = 8000$ litres of sap
- b) 40:1

Travelling Back Through Time

This is how we can compare our living conditions today with those of 1867, when cultivating the land was essential for survival.

Rideau Hall Maple Mousse

In the spring, distribute the recipe for Rideau Hall Maple Mousse for students to take home. If possible, make the mousse in school with help from the students. Taste the mousse or any other maple product in class.

Suggestions

- Make a list of the foods in your lunch and the main products of which they are made (e.g. peanut butter sandwich = bread (wheat) and peanuts). Are they animal or vegetable produce? Using a map of the province, the country or the world, identify where these products came from and their main producers. Highlight the distances and stages involved before they ended up in your lunch. Discuss the related energy, environmental and economic costs and alternative solutions to cut these costs.
- Visit a farm, museum or educational centre presenting traditional farming ways of life and techniques.
- Compare the farms of former times (mixed) with the farms of today (specialized).
- In your region, identify elements of landscape indicating the existence of former farms (stone walls, machinery, stock fences, fallow land, etc.).
- Imagine that you are living on a farm around the time of Confederation (1867). Make a list of the essential items you need during a day, season or year, and what you have to do to get them.

Interesting facts

- Potatoes were one of the most important crops at Rideau Hall.
- In 1866, a Rideau Hall employee was paid 50 cents a day to herd the cattle.
- In 1890, it took 12½ days to cut and gather the hay from the fields.
- The old stable has housed the Royal Canadian Mounted Police horses used to escort and draw the vice-regal landau during special events.
- The pear trees and apple trees in the Rideau Hall orchard are mainly Canadian varieties.
- Rideau Hall still has a kitchen garden today, supplying the cooks with vegetables, herbs and edible flowers used to prepare dishes for official receptions or regular meals.

PLANTS UNDER GLASS

- 1) a) b a n a n a t r e e
 2 1 1 6 1 9 4 4
- b) l e m o n t r e e
 5 4 7 6 9 8 4

Suggestions

- Explain the meaning of the term “greenhouse effect” and the processes involved.
- Do a research project on ancient seed varieties. Are they still available on the market? If so, where? If not, why? What advantages or drawbacks do they offer to consumers? To merchants? *This is a good way to study our history, the colonists’ lives and different crops, and to help preserve our heritage. Various seed exchange associations and clubs can provide information about varieties that have existed for many generations, some of which are still available.*
- Sow your own seeds inside by recycling used containers of milk, yogurt, etc. From April onward, sow seeds that need more time to grow and stand up well to handling (such as tomatoes and parsley). Check the information on seed envelopes sold in stores. Separate and transplant. Then give each student a plant to transplant in the soil or raise in a container over the summer.
- Germinate seeds in class (alfalfa for example). Study their growth stages and make a salad after germination is complete. *Natural food stores have a good selection of seeds.*

Interesting facts

- The greenhouses have been in their present location since the time of Earl and Countess Grey (1904-1911).
- In 1910 part of the greenhouse cellar was used to grow edible mushrooms.
- The floral arrangements produced at Rideau Hall are used to decorate the residence’s rooms and those of other official residences in the National Capital Region.
- Many plants are grown in pots for easier movement.
- More than 200 plant species can be found in the Rideau Hall greenhouses.
- Many of the plants in the greenhouses represent different world regions (Australia, China, England, India, Mexico, South Africa, etc.).

THE RESIDENCE OF CANADIANS

Tent Room

- 1) The Tent Room acquired its name because it used to be an indoor tennis court, which was covered by a tent during official receptions to give more elegance to the room. Even today, it is decorated with cloth that makes it look like a tent.

The Official Residences of Canada

- 1) False. The Governor General has two official residences in Canada: Rideau Hall in Ottawa, and the residence of the Governor General at La Citadelle in Québec City.
- 2)
 - a) The residence of the Prime Minister of Canada
 - b) The summer residence of the Prime Minister of Canada
 - c) The residence of the Leader of the Opposition
 - d) The residence of the Speaker of the House of Commons
 - e) The residence of official guests of the government
- 3)
 - a) At La Citadelle, in Québec City
 - b) The Governor General of Canada

Suggestions

- Compare the photographs of Rideau Hall (1865), the old facade (c. 1904) and the 1913's (actual) facade. Explain their differences and retrace their evolution through time.
- Plan a visit to Rideau Hall and/or explore the Rideau Hall website (www.gg.ca) for a virtual tour.

Interesting facts

- A fancy dress ball held on February 23, 1876, was probably the event that brought the largest number of guests—about 1500 people—to the Ballroom.
- The government initially rented Rideau Hall before buying it as a vice-regal residence in 1868 for \$82 000.
- When Rideau Hall was rented, the villa contained 11 rooms. Today there are about 170, two thirds of which are occupied by employees. The rest are used for official events, private quarters and storage.
- Alterations to the residence have had to accommodate modern requirements like security and media access.
- The Department responsible for planning and carrying out the activities of the Governor General, located at Rideau Hall, is named Office of the Secretary to the Governor General.
- Most antiques and works of art in the vice-regal residences (Rideau Hall, La Citadelle) are loans or gifts by individuals, institutions or former Governors General.
- Before the government was transferred from Québec to Ottawa in 1864, British Governors lived at Spencer Wood, formerly an estate near Québec, now known as Bois de Coulonge.
- The Governor General's residence in Québec City is located on the military base of the Royal 22nd Regiment, La Citadelle.
- Visiting royalty and foreign heads of state stay at Rideau Hall when they come to Ottawa.

CELEBRATING EXCELLENCE

Find the Insignia

- a) Snowflake
- b) Maple leaf
- c) They desire a better country
- d) Order of Canada

Order of Canada

Hidden Word: achievement

Suggestions

- Explain how awards are important and how your school honours its students for their achievements or excellence.
- Name the awards you know about.
- Share your experiences and personal opinions regarding excellence.
- Prepare a fictitious candidacy for an honour (Order of Canada, Order of Military Merit, Meritorious Service Decorations, Decorations for Bravery, Governor General's Caring Canadian Award, etc.), imagining a situation and a recipient.
- Name people who have been honoured in a specific field or for any act.
- Interview or invite to class someone who has received an honour or award personally from the Governor General or from someone acting for the Governor General. Ask the person to tell you about his/her achievements associated with the honour.

Interesting facts

- The Canadian Honours System consists of orders, decorations, medals and heraldry.
- Various awards are also made in addition to the Canadian Honours system, including the Governor General's Academic Medal and the Governor General's Caring Canadian Award.
- All Canadian citizens (and sometimes citizens of other countries), regardless of age, are eligible for honours and other awards.
- The ceremonies celebrating excellence are usually held in the Ballroom at Rideau Hall.
- The Governor General is Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada; The Queen is the Sovereign of the Order.
- The Governor General's Caring Canadian Award honours people who dedicate themselves to help families and society by providing care and volunteer services.
- Established in 1873, the Governor General's Academic Medal promotes excellence in educational achievement.
- When their term of office begins, Governors General and their spouses are admitted to the Order of Canada for their lifetimes.
- Two medals commemorate the 100th and 125th anniversaries of Confederation.

OVERVIEW ACTIVITY

1. a) Constitutional monarchy b) Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
2. a) Queen b) Prime Minister of Canada
3. Lord Monck
4. Vincent Massey
5. Jeanne Sauvé
6. Commander-in-Chief
7. State
8. Letters of Credence
9. Aboriginal
10. Royal Assent
11. a) Speech from the Throne b) Parliament
12. a) Head of State b) Head of Government
13. Prime Minister
14. Skating
15. agricultural
16. greenhouses
17. gardens
18. vice-regal lion
19. a) flags b) coats of arms
20. Head
21. a) home b) workplace
22. a) excellence b) awards

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SOURCES OF ILLUSTRATIONS

NOTE: The number in italics at the beginning of each notice identifies the learning card on which the illustrations are found. Sources are given in parentheses. The National Archives of Canada are designated NAC, the Department of National Defence, DND, and the archives of Rideau Hall, RH.

1 Sussex Gate (Stoeckl: RH); Crown (RH); Monck (Topley: NAC). *2* Sussex Gate (Stoeckl: RH); Jeanne Sauvé (Kolly: RH); Vincent Massey (*Lethbridge Herald*, Alberta); sentry (Cochrane: RH). *4* Georges P. Vanier (Stevenson: DND); Adrienne Clarkson (Dupuis: RH); Ramon J. Hnatyshyn (DND); Byng (Rice Studios: RH); Athlone (Buckingham Palace); Alexander (Imperial War Museum); Georges P. Vanier (Cavouk Portrait Studio). *5* Roméo LeBlanc (Coulombe: RH); wreath (Coulombe: RH); Peacekeeping Service Medal (DND). *6* Jules Léger (DND); MacKay walk (Thibeault: RH); leaves and fruits (Department of Forestry); Edward Schreyer (RH). *7* Nelson Mandela (Coulombe: RH); John F. Kennedy (Capital Press Service: RH). *8* Letter of Credence (RH). *9* Inuksuk (RH); Kananginak Pootoogook (Coulombe: RH). *10* Edward Schreyer (DND); totem pole (RH); Roland Michener (Royal Canadian Mounted Police). *11* Parliament Hill (*Canadian Illustrated News*, 1880: NAC); Jules Léger (John Evans, Ottawa); Her Majesty the Queen (Thibeault: RH); invitation (*Thorburn Albums*: RH). *12* Invitation (*Thorburn Albums*: RH); skating rink in 1915 (Reid: NAC); skating rink in 2000 (Stoeckl: RH). *13* Hockey (Topley: NAC); Archie Gordon (Lady Marjorie Gordon: *Archie Gordon*, 1910); curling rink (Topley: NAC); tobogganing (Topley: NAC); New Year party (*Canadian Illustrated News*, 1881: NAC); skating pond (engraving after Schell and Hogan: *Picturesque Canada*, 1882). *14* Farm buildings (NAC); dairy (Department of Public Works); stable (Department of Public Works); sap collection (Roy: RH). *16* Greenhouses (Department of Public Works); Lisgar (Topley: NAC). *17* Herbs and flowers (Fresh Herbs by Daniel); Ramon J. Hnatyshyn (Thibeault: RH); Monck (McLaughlin: NAC). *18* Heraldry (Cochrane: RH). *19* Governor General's standard (RH); Canada's Coat of Arms (Canadian Heritage); Vincent Massey (Lunney: NAC). *20* Vice-Regal Lion (RH). *21* Rideau Hall (RH); Rideau Hall in 1865 (National Capital Commission); Rideau Hall in 1904 (Department of Public Works: NAC). *22* Entrance Hall (Stoeckl: RH); Rideau Hall in 1913 (Department of Public Works: NAC); indoor tennis court (Buckingham Palace); children's Christmas party (Thibeault: RH); Tent Room (Topley: NAC). *23* Theatrical production (NAC); Letters of Credence (Thibeault: RH). *24* Medal of Bravery (Dupuis: RH); Academic Medal (RH); Jeanne Sauvé (Kolly: RH); Caring Canadian Award (RH). *25* Order of Canada (RH).

GENERAL INFORMATION

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