

CALL IT HOME



USEFUL VOCABULARY IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Emigrate – to leave one's home country to live somewhere else

Immigrant – someone who comes to a new country hoping to live there permanently

Refugees – People who must leave their home because of war, famine or disaster

Settler – a person who comes to settle or live in a new place; the word often means a farmer; settlers are also called pioneers

Immigration Pull Factors – Positive reasons for people move to a new place, for example more land, better jobs, freedom of religion

Immigration Push Factors – Negative reasons people want to leave their country, for example, war, political unrest, over crowding

Culture – how people live their lives, including their food, clothing, and shelter

Ethno-cultural group – a group of people who share a common culture, language and place of origin

Discrimination – treating someone differently without a fair reason, usually used in a negative way; treating a person or group unfairly because of their race, ethnicity, religion, gender, age or other characteristics

Racism – a type of discrimination, treating a group of people badly because of their colour or race

Stereotype – an idea that all people from a certain place act in the same way or have the same characteristic

Assimilate – change so that you fit better into a new place or group; adopt new customs, such as the way you dress, to blend in easily

Multicultural – containing many cultures

Multiculturalism – in Canada, the idea that ethnic groups can be part of Canadian society and also proudly keep their own traditions and cultures; respect for people of different cultures

Block Settlement – large pieces of land set aside for one ethnic community to settle, the land is also called a reserve; for example, many Mennonites settled in the East Reserve near Steinbach.

Chain migration – emigrants learn about a new country from family and friends who emigrated first; the earlier immigrants then help newcomers with transportation, housing and jobs

War Brides – a group of women who came to Canada after the Second World War ended because they had married Canadian soldiers or airmen in Europe

Market Gardens – large gardens where farmers grow vegetables and fruits for local markets in nearby towns and cities

Domestic – related to the home

Domestic Servant – a person, usually a woman, who works in a home; for example a cook, a maid or a nanny

Homestead – a farm lot; on the Prairies, homesteads were 160 acres (65 hectares) large

Head Tax – A tax that people from China had to pay to come to Canada. In 1885 the tax was \$50.00. In 1903 it went up to \$500.00 per person.

Internment camps – prisons or work camps where civilians may be sent during times of war

Métis – the children of First Nations women and the French or Scottish fur traders; the word is used by people with mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry.

Archives – a special type of museum that collects documents, letters, photographs and maps from the past.