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Candidate session number

Candidate name

School number

School name

Examination session (May or November)

May

Year

2012

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered: Geography

(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay: The Chinese to Canada
Immigration Efforts

Candidate's declaration

This declaration must be signed by the candidate; otherwise a grade may not be issued.

The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

I am aware that the word limit for all extended essays is 4000 words and that examiners are not required to read beyond this limit.

This is the final version of my extended essay.

Candidate's signature:

Date: Jan. 9/12

Supervisor's report and declaration

The supervisor must complete this report, sign the declaration and then give the final version of the extended essay, with this cover attached, to the Diploma Programme coordinator.

Name of supervisor (CAPITAL letters) _____

Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, the context in which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.

_____ had a very difficult time trying to narrow the scope of his paper and also in trying to source sufficient data for his work. He was never really able to focus his topic and decide exactly what it is that he wanted to say. He did not make a sufficient effort with the time allotted for this essay and his final result is not up to the potential that his topic had at the outset. _____ research was largely through search engines on the internet and he struggled with the critical literacy required in analyzing sources. ✓

This declaration must be signed by the supervisor; otherwise a grade may not be issued.

I have read the final version of the extended essay that will be submitted to the examiner.

To the best of my knowledge, the extended essay is the authentic work of the candidate.

I spent hours with the candidate discussing the progress of the extended essay.

Supervisor's signature: _____

Date: Jan 10, 2012

Assessment form (for examiner use only)

Candidate session number

Achievement level

Criteria	Examiner 1	maximum	Examiner 2	maximum	Examiner 3
A research question	0	2	0	2	
B introduction	1	2	1	2	
C investigation	2	4	2	4	
D knowledge and understanding	2	4	2	4	
E reasoned argument	2	4	1	4	
F analysis and evaluation	2	4	1	4	
G use of subject language	2	4	2	4	
H conclusion	1	2	1	2	
I formal presentation	2	4	2	4	
J abstract	0	2	0	2	
K holistic judgment	2	4	1	4	
Total out of 36	16		13		

Name of examiner 1: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

Name of examiner 2: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

Name of examiner 3: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

IB Cardiff use only: B: ✓

IB Cardiff use only: A: 99078

Date: 22/5/12

The Chinese to Canada Immigration Efforts

Subject: Geography

Candidate Name:

IB Candidate Number:

School:

Exam Session: May 2012

Words: 2194

Very low

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✓
contents
+ pages

KA

should be
before contents

Abstract

The following essay contains the contents of the Chinese population and how its immigration affected Canada but more specifically themselves and how they reacted to Canada's response. The Chinese population is one of the largest ethnic groups within Canada and the essay details over the hardships of the first incomers and the racism that was raised against them. These hardships were first faced by the new immigrants during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The country put the newly immigrated Chinese into the harshest areas of construction and living standards as well as nourishment bring extremely low. After the long construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway the Canadian put head taxes on the Chinese as an effort to drive the immigrants out of the construction. The head tax was raised considerably over the years and the Chinese were slowly moving out. The government wanted to raise themselves as superiors and did not need the use of the Chinese immigrants after the construction of the vital railway that was going to connect the country. The government soon realized that their doings were wrong and decided to discard the debt. Finally going back to the present the government recalls on how they treated the Chinese and begin to make readjustments for the mistakes of the past. More funds from the government and citizens are built to help rebuild the Chinese immigrants of Canada and more opportunity for jobs and wealth are provided for any Chinese willing to educate and thrive off of the newly given opportunities.

Not an abstract

The NRQ is not
sharply focused
neither is
there a
conclusion
as such

Introduction

Immigration is the act of going to a country which is not native, usually for permanent residence (dict). This research paper is focused on the earliest mass immigration of Chinese immigrants that had moved to Canada and their experience was like. The main focus of their immigration was for the search for jobs, careers, wealth, and the opportunity came when Canada needed workers to construct the Canadian Pacific Railway. From the beginning of 1881 the Chinese immigrants arrived in Canada to work on the railroad. They were discriminated against, and given the most dangerous tasks during construction of the railroads. After construction, the government further pushes the Chinese population to be driven out of the country by putting in taxes and later banning Chinese immigrants completely from entering Canada. All of these factors are what the first wave of Chinese immigrants had to face when entering Canada for the first time (Tina Chui). These immigrants gave the way for the present Chinese population in the country and any new immigrants considering new homes in Canada.


China's current population and economy

China, the world's largest populated country, boasts an incredible population of 1.3 billion people (which is considered a fifth of the world's population). China is widely regarded as a predominantly agrarian society. Today, around 50 million Chinese immigrants and their descendants live outside of mainland China. China is also currently the world's biggest developing country (Toro). By American standards, the average income of Chinese is relatively low with only US 840\$ GNP per capita in the year 2000 (World Bank, 2002). However, after adjusting the price differences, GNP per capita of China measured by purchasing power parity is

3,600 \$. As well as being the largest developing country, China is also a highly educated society in the developing world with a literacy rate of 80 percent. The last twenty years has also seen China as an overall fast growing country in the world. China's total output had quadrupled since 1978 (CIA World Factbook: China, 2002). The result of the countries growth in the past twenty years made many parts of the coastal urban areas to thrive and become relatively wealthy, the middle class is growing rapidly but most of the western central is still extremely poor. Increasing global awareness and income has allowed incentives and resources for increasingly more Chinese citizens to travel and live better lives in different parts of the world (allowing increase in emigration). Major challenges for new immigrants from china are the language and cultural barriers from different countries that they experience (Toro).

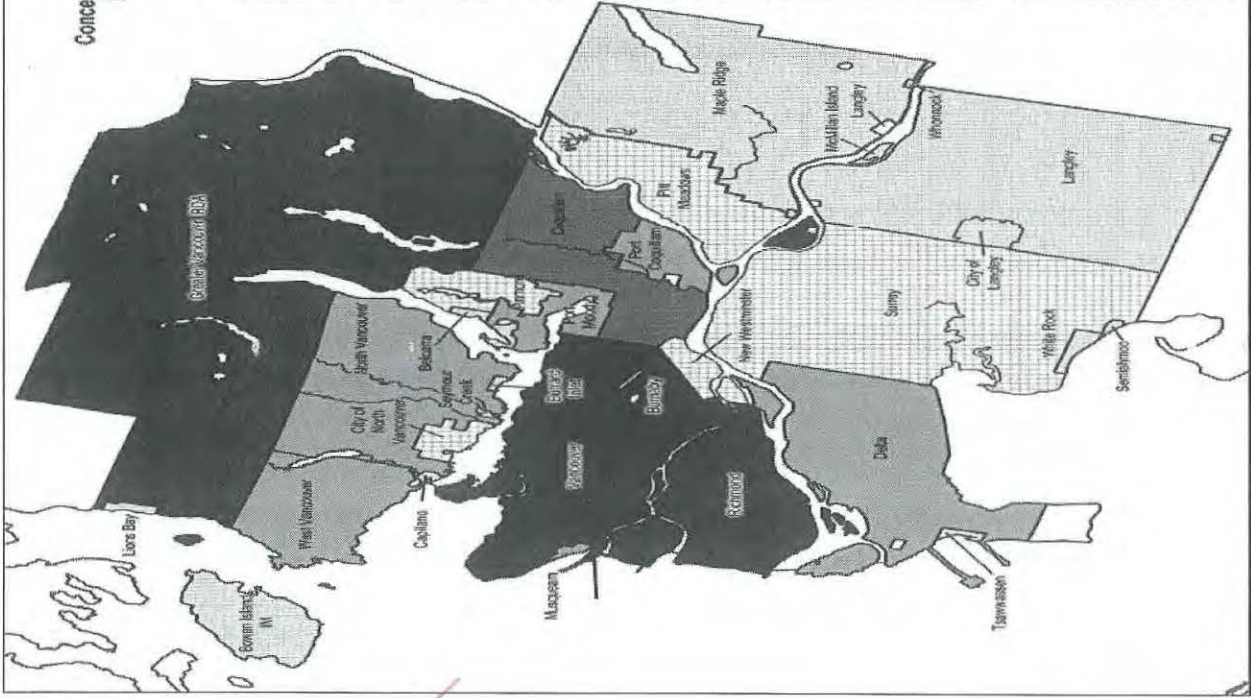
China's population within Canada

Large amounts of today's Chinese population within Canada are found within the larger cities of Canada. Toronto and Vancouver are two of the cities with the largest concentration of Chinese immigrants (stats Canada). Vancouver in particular seemed to have gained attention and is a huge hub for Chinese immigrants. It is situated near the west coast making it the closest area in Canada to fly to from China as well as being a large city to sustain the increasing population and demands. In the 1990's Vancouver's population had doubled.



Vancouver

Concentration of Chinese Population by Census Subdivisions 2001



Top Places of Birth

Richmond	38%
Hong Kong	28%
People's Republic of China	16%
Canada	13%
Taiwan	13%

Vancouver	37%
People's Republic of China	24%
Canada	22%
Hong Kong	8%
Taiwan	8%

Burnaby	25%
People's Republic of China	23%
Hong Kong	21%
Canada	17%
Taiwan	17%

Greater Vancouver RDA	57%
People's Republic of China	12%
Canada	12%
Taiwan	11%
Hong Kong	11%

Coquitlam	31%
Hong Kong	20%
People's Republic of China	19%
Canada	17%
Taiwan	17%

Percent of total population

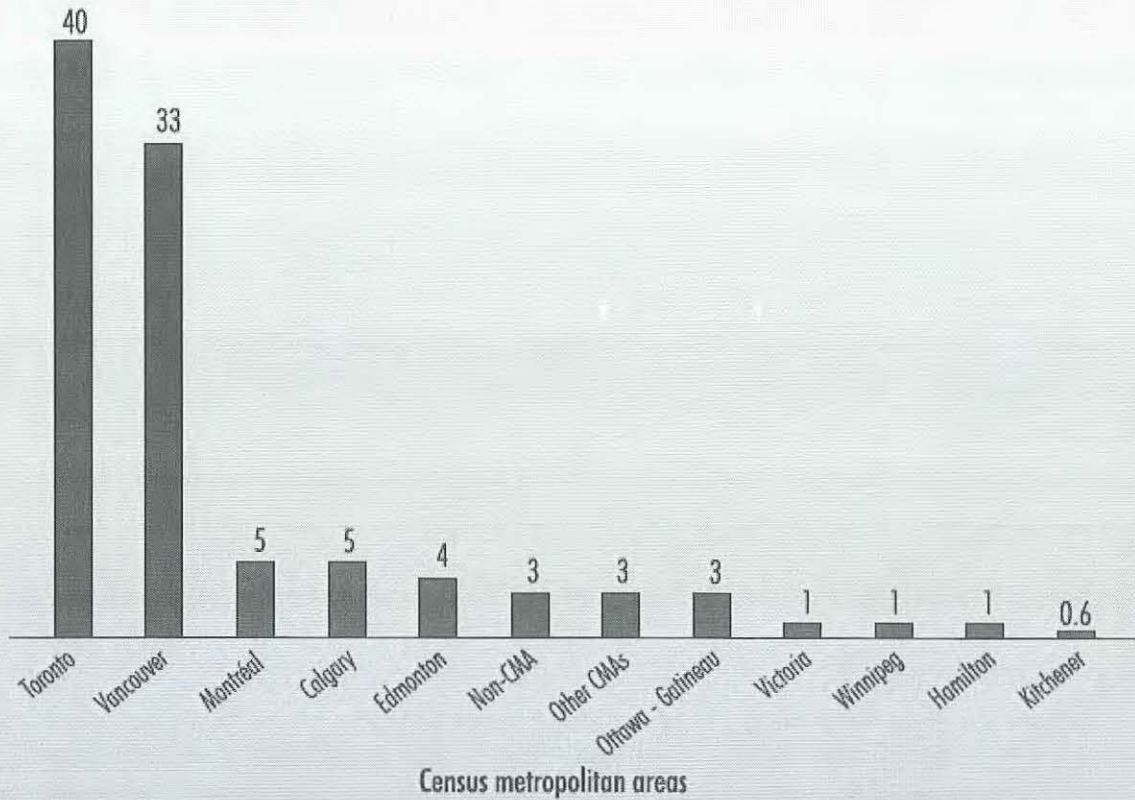
- Less than 2.0%
- 2.0% - 4.9%
- 5.0% - 9.9%
- 10.0% - 19.9%
- 20% and over

(Stats Canada)

✓ useful map
maybe something
more could
have been done
with this.

Map not referred
to or analysed

% distribution of Chinese population by residence

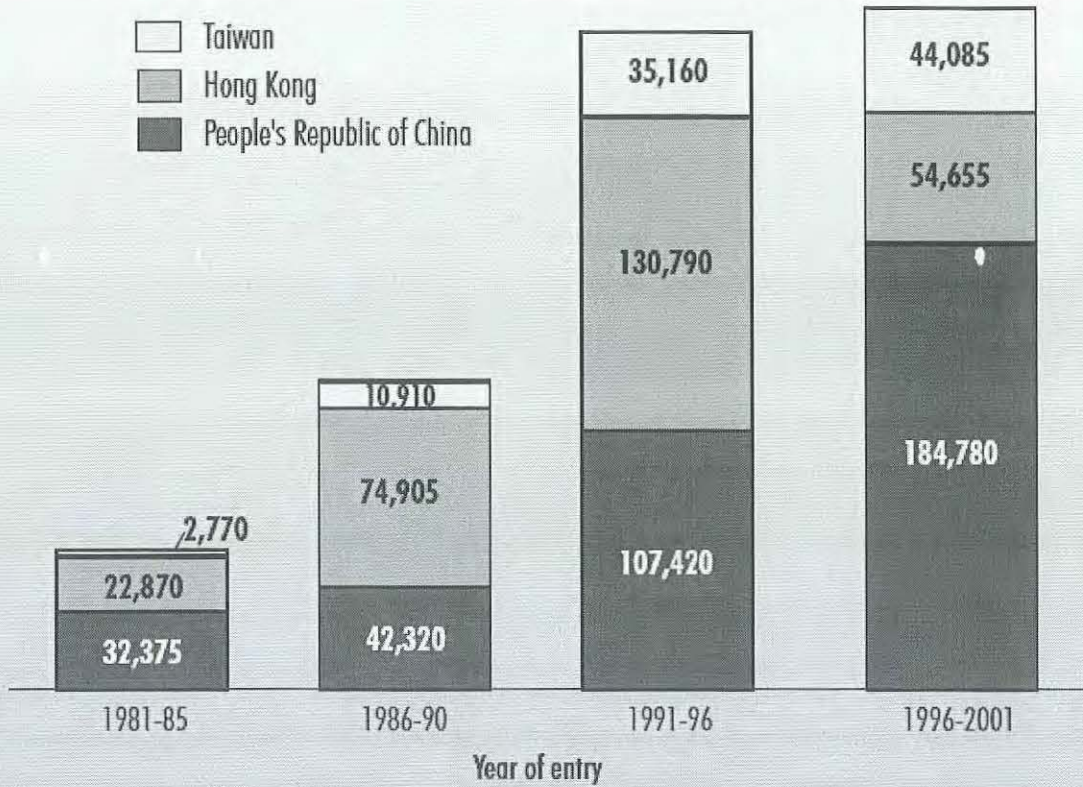


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

After the large amounts of immigrants entering the city, the newcomers needed jobs. Over one fifth of able working immigrants applied themselves with marketing and sales, sixteen percent were in applied sciences, eleven percent went to manufactory and utilities.



Immigrants born in the People's Republic of China now make up almost two-thirds of Chinese immigrants



Source: Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Immigration Database.





Chinese Canadians are twice as likely as the general population to work in natural and applied sciences

	Total population	Chinese-Canadian population		Other visible minorities	
		Total	Foreign-born		Canadian-born
Total population ('000)	29,639	1,029	754	252	2,954
			%		
Education, population aged 15 and over					
Less than high school graduation	31	30	31	25	27
High school graduation and/or some postsecondary	25	24	22	29	26
Trades certificate or diploma	11	4	4	4	8
College certificate or diploma	15	11	11	11	13
University certificate diploma or degree	18	31	32	31	26
Experienced labour force, population aged 15 and over¹					
Paid workers	88	87	86	94	91
Self-employed	12	13	14	6	9
Labour force activity, population aged 25 to 54					
Employment rate	80	71	70	84	74
Unemployment rate	6	7	7	5	9
Occupation, population aged 25 to 54					
Management	12	13	13	14	9
Business, finance and administration	19	20	20	26	18
Natural and applied sciences and related	7	16	15	16	8
Health	6	5	4	9	7
Social science, education, government service and religion	9	6	5	9	6
Art, culture, recreation and sport	3	2	2	4	2
Sales and service	19	20	21	14	22
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	15	6	7	5	12
Primary industry	3	1	1	1	1
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	7	11	12	2	14

Note: Excludes non-permanent residents.

1. Experienced labour force comprises workers, employed or unemployed, who worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Population 2001

(Stats Canada)

Construction of CPR (Canadian Pacific Railway)

A large population of 16,000 to 17,000 Chinese immigrants was brought to Canada to help build the Canadian Pacific Railway beginning in 1881 (4). When the Chinese arrived they were put to work in what could only be the most terrible of situations within the construction of the railroads. They were treated extremely poorly and were discriminated against immensely. They were given jobs such as the blasting of tunnels, digging in the tunnels to continue railroad structure through mountains, and building over the Fraser River, which all resulted in many cases of fatal

accidents. The construction was back breaking for the newly immigrated Chinese immigrants. They were soon given the feeling of exclusion beginning in the process of the construction of the CPR. The Chinese workers were put into harsh living standards even after the brutal and violent working areas of the CPR during the day. They were to sleep in makeshift tents that were extremely cold and proved to be fatal during the winter months. They were to sleep farthest away from the fire and were constantly on the move. This means that no proper base was provided for them and would hike 10 of kilometers every few days to make new camp. These are just some of the working and living conditions put onto the Chinese during and off the construction of the CPR (Tina Chui).

✓ not sure why this historical element is low

GST The growth of the Chinese population in Canada accelerated with changing immigration laws in the late 1960s

	Number ('000s)	% of total population
1901	17	0.3
1911	28	0.4
1921	40	0.4
1931	47	0.4
1941	35	0.3
1951	33	0.2
1961	58	0.3
1971	119	0.6
1981	300	1.2
1991	626	2.3
2001	1,029	3.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1901 to 2001.

✓

not commented on

Chinese head tax

After the construction of the railroads in British Columbia, Chinese immigrants were left in the country and the government needed a way to drive the immigrants away. The government issued "The Head Tax" in 1885 which was the main factor of the Chinese Immigration Act (CIA). The higher regarded Chinese classes could be voided from the taxes if they were under the subjects of clergy, merchants, performers, diplomats, and teachers (Ryder 1991). The Chinese Immigration Act began its entry tax at 50\$, which rose to 100\$ in 1900, followed by a final raise of 500\$ in 1905. Between the years 1885 and 1923 nearly all Chinese immigrants were forced to pay this tax which resulted in over 80 000 people paying a massive amount of over 19\$ million, using the Bank Of Canada's inflation calculator 19\$ million in 1923 can almost be compared today's worth of 317\$ million (Ferguson 1994). After 1923, Canada's government didn't allow Chinese immigrants to enter the country at all until 1947 when the Chinese immigration Act was disabled. ✓

Growth can be seen after 1951 when Chinese immigrants were allowed back in Canada for permanent residence. This was the one of the last major acts towards the Chinese that was disposed of once they understood that the act had been a shame and regret towards their countries reputation.

The 1923 Chinese immigration Act

In 1923 the government of Canada issued another Chinese immigration Act. This act completely allowed anymore Chinese immigrants to enter the country. Other Chinese immigrants who were already living in the country after the construction of the railroads

were put under large amounts of restrictions. These immigrants were denied the right to vote, acquire citizenship, and work in certain occupations. With no more Chinese immigrants arriving to the country and many leaving, the population dwindled from the 46,000 to 34,600 in a mere ten years between 1931 and 1941. Population between the sexes also fluctuated dramatically. The majority of the immigrants that had first arrived consisted mostly of males with few females. Males made up the majority of the workers and therefore did not have many women with them. When the construction of the railroads ended, no more women were allowed into the country therefore leaving a large population of males. In 1911, it was recorded that for every female, there would be 28 males (Tina Chui). Many Canadian citizens also questioned this immigration act put out towards the Chinese population within the country. For example, Alexander Vidal questioned Canadian sovereignty and the country's right to restrict entry along its borders. He inquired that it should not be held to be absolute but rather ought to conform to the principles on which the soil had come to be settled upon. This made him question the foundation of Britain's occupation of North America. He spoke with the following quote: *"By what royal right have we and our fathers crossed the ocean and taken possession of this western continent? What right had we to come here and dispossess the Indians, native proprietors of this country, and take possession of their lands? ... [Do we] not only consider that we have a better right to it than they have, but to consider it so exclusively our own as to shut out from sharing in the advantages of this country others of God's people who have as much right to it as we have?"* He had said that the land was not taken by right but *"because we believed that where our civilization and enlightenment have been introduced we have carried with us the blessings of Christianity to the people amongst whom we have settled."* To restrict other people from living in our country off of the basis of race is as *"utterly inconsistent with our*

Narrative approach

professions as Christians and with the vaunted freedom we profess to cherish as a British people" that is undermined under the basis that the land was owned and occupied by the superior Anglo- Saxon Race. John A. Macdonald justified his action and said that the Chinese migrant is *"a stranger, a sojourner, in a strange land... he has no common interest in us... He has no British instincts or British feelings or aspirations, and therefore ought not to have a vote"* (4). Many MPs from British Columbia agreed and were strong supporters to this act. However, like all ideas there were oppositions and for example L.H. Davis replied *"if a Chinaman becomes a British subject it is not right that a brand should be placed on his forehead, so that other men may avoid him"*. Despite all of the arguments and opposition towards the act, the House turned towards the act proposed by the government's legislation to restrict anymore Chinese immigrants from entering the country. Secretary of state Joseph A. Chapleau was to deliver Bill 125 (later numbered 126) to the public to restrict entrance of more Chinese immigrants. He delivered the speech with a sad tone and hints of regret which made one of the Mps think that he was in opposition towards the bill rather being for it. Chapleau stated that he was surprised when *"a demand was made for legislation to provide that one of the first principles which have always guided the English people in the enactment of their laws and regulations for the maintenance of the peace and prosperity of the country, should be violated in excluding from the shores of this great country, which is a part of the British Empire, members of the human family"*(4). Indeed it wasn't the rights-based British liberalism that was the only reason for 1885 Chinese immigration act. The Canadians believed there were areas of organized labor. They needed a cheaper way to find workers to construct the CPR and the Chinese population proved to be effective at the time. It was also an opinion at the time that "whites" were superior to the Chinese (4). However, there is still evidence that they still respected for the individual rights of the Chinese. These

could be seen through the arguments and debates set by the government, the ones who opposed the Chinese immigration act. Racism was not the main act that leads to the Chinese Immigration Act; they had managed different options but in the end picked an unwise decision that has now later lead to the nation's historical shame. It is extremely ironic because many politicians knew that this would lead to shame the country and reputation in the future. Alexander Vidal said *"I think it is entirely inconsistent with the very fundamental principle of the British constitution that legislation of this kind should find a place on the statute book"*. During bill 156 political figure James Dever knew that the reputation of Canada was in risk and said *"We, who pride ourselves on the freedom of our institutions, and the abolition of slavery in the United States, and who fancy we are going over the world with our lamp in our hand shedding light and lustre wherever we go--that we should become slave-drivers, and prohibit strangers from coming to our hospitable shore because they are of a different colour and have a different language and habits from ourselves, in deference to the feelings of a few people from British Columbia, is a thing I cannot understand"* (4). The government knew what they were doing was in a way wrong but had to depict themselves more superior and was willing to be harsh towards new immigrants in order to hold their status.

In the Present

Redressing historical injustices due to the government in Canada has been rising in the 1980's. Cruelty, harshness, discrimination, and acts that seems to be barely legal, are some of the historical injustices put on to groups of people by the states and their institutions. Past policies and relations towards religious and ethnic groups are currently being re-examined by the Americas, Asia, and Europe (Brookes 1994). June 22, 2006, the prime minister of Canada rose to

give a speech in the House of Commons. His speech was an apology towards the Chinese Canadians on which they had given them the head tax back in the late 1800s as well as the discrimination and exclusion towards the Chinese immigrants at the time (4). The prime minister quoted that after the crucial role that the Chinese Canadians had played in the nation- building of the construction of the CPR, "Canada turned its back on these men". All of these exclusions included the act of imposing the Head Tax of 50\$, 100\$, 500\$ and the final act of discontinuing the act of Chinese immigration towards Canada completely through the post- secondary World War (4). Although the acts towards the newly immigrated Chinese Canadians were deemed legal at the time they were said to be "inconsistent with the values that Canadians hold today" by the prime minister. The following article argued that at the time of the legislation in 1885, there were also voices that shouted out towards the discrimination and its policies set by the government. The government now encourages more immigrants to come into their country; they realized that they wanted to grow their economy and development of their country. Racism is beginning to also fade in the developing world as it is seen as unrightfully correct and the Canadian government has begun to recognize this.

Conclusion

The governments of both countries in the present have set a more mutual relationship. The Canadian Prime Minister (Stephen Harper) has apologized for their doings in the past and hope for a brighter future for both countries. Vast amounts of Chinese citizens are still entering Canada each year in hopes of a better and changed lifestyle. Even due to the past events that have occurred, the Chinese population is still one of the highest ethno- groups within the country. Many larger cities within Canada now have areas and neighborhood dedicated for the Chinese population such as Chinatown. This shows that unlike the past, Canada wants to accept

new immigrants from different races and is beginning to rebuild its past tensions with China. For example the government wants to pay 20,000\$ CAD to any surviving Chinese tax payers or the living spouses of any deceased payers. The country is also spending a 24 million community historical recognition program to help aid and contribute to community projects related to any war measures as well as immigration restrictions. A 10 million nation historical recognition was also established with partnerships from stakeholders to fund federal initiatives. The essay concludes on a note that despite the fact that the Chinese immigrants were racially separated, they are now eventually allowed and encouraged to be part of Canada's growing population and nationality.

✓
Facing

Fascinating information but largely descriptive without focus or obvious direction. Maybe the candidate should have investigated the equality of Chinese immigrants in modern Canada and put to use some of the data collected in tables and maps!

The focus is more historical than geographical. Some good data has not been effectively used/analysed.

Little personal initiative shown
The length of the essay (Little over 2000 words) gives little scope for in-depth analysis.

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