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Kanada očima kultury
Canada Seen Through Art

Bakalářská práce

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Studijní program: B7310 Filologie

Studijní obor: Cizí jazyky pro cestovní ruch – anglický jazyk
Cizí jazyky pro cestovní ruch – ruský jazyk

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Cílem práce je seznámit návštěvníka s vybranými oblastmi Kanady, upozornit na významné památky, historická místa a osobnosti s nimi spojené. Zvláštní pozornost bude věnována kultuře Kanady a zejména každoročním kulturním akcím. Součástí práce bude návrh itineráře. Práce bude psána anglicky.

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Anotace:

Bakalářské práce se soustředí na kanadský kulturní život ve vybraných regionech. První část práce se věnuje seznámení se státem Kanada a jeho stručné historii. Dále se věnuje detailnímu popisu kulturních událostí každoročně se konajících v Kanadě. Praktická část práce obsahuje itinerář zájezdu po vybraných festivalech popsanych v teoretické části.

Garantující pracoviště: **Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury,
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Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala (pod vedením vedoucího práce) samostatně a uvedla jsem všechny použité prameny a literaturu.

V Hradci Králové dne:

Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že bakalářská práce je uložena v souladu s rektorským výnosem č. 1/2013 (Řád pro nakládání se školními a některými jinými autorskými díly na UHK).

Datum:

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Poděkování

Ráda bych touto cestou vyjádřila poděkování svému vedoucímu práce Mgr. Michalu Pištorovi za jeho cenné rady, užitečné připomínky a veškerý volný čas při odborném vedení mé bakalářské práce.

Anotace

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Cílem bakalářské práce je seznámit návštěvníka s vybranými oblastmi Kanady, upozornit na významné památky a historická místa. Teoretická část je zaměřena na popis základních informací o Kanadě. Zvláštní pozornost je věnována kultuře Kanady a zejména každoročním kulturním akcím, především v regionu Centrální Kanady. Následně jsou zde popsány konkrétní festivaly vybraných měst. V praktické části jsou vypracované návrhy třech itinerářů turistických zájezdů na vybrané festivaly a návštěva kulturních míst popsaných v teoretické části. Práce obsahuje podrobný program všech aktivit v jednotlivých dnech, včetně orientačních map, časů, cen a důležitých bodů pro grafické znázornění praktických zájezdů.

Klíčová slova: Kanada, historie, kultura, festivaly, itinerář

Annotation

KURETS, Viktoriya. *Canada seen through art*. Hradec Králové: Faculty of Pedagogy, University of Hradec Králové, 2017. 101 pp. Bachelor Degree Thesis.

The goal of this bachelor theses is to acquaint the visitor with Canada's selected regions and highlight important landmarks and historical sites. The theoretical part is focused on the description of basic information about Canada. Special attention is devoted to the cultural life in Canada and to the annual cultural events especially in the region of Central Canada. Therefore, there is a description of the chosen festivals. The practical part contains itineraries of the trips for the selected festivals and cultural places described in the theoretical part. It also contains a detailed agenda of all activities, including maps, times, prices and important sites.

Keywords: Canada, history, culture, festivals, itinerary

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INTRODUCTION

Canada is the country mostly known for being a neighbour of the United States of America. People who may know little about Canada will speak about its most evident features: the second largest country in the world, hockey game, cold climate, beautiful nature and maple syrup. However, Canada is the country that hides something more than that. To unveil Canada's true background and to broaden the knowledge about this magnificent country in the eyes of Europeans, I have decided to find out more about it and look at it from the perspective of culture.

The word "diversity" is probably the most frequent word the reader will come across in this bachelor thesis, but there are good reasons for that. Canada is all about diversity: the population, landscapes, climate, religions, cultures and even languages. All of that has led both to country's challenges and the development of its potential as well. However, cultural differences are not the subject of the country's division. Vice-versa, in spite of fusion, they create a single whole made of independent pieces that exist shoulder to shoulder and is called the Mosaic of Canada. Canadian cross-cultural understanding gave the way to the wide range of celebrations and festivals and that is the thing my bachelor thesis is aimed at. The thesis is divided into theoretical and practical parts that are divided into chapters and smaller sections.

The first chapter of the theoretical part is primarily about Canada's basic information that is further divided into sections about each region. In this chapter, the reader will learn generally about the location of the country, climate, demographics and origin of its name.

The second chapter is focused on Central Canada region that is divided into Ontario and Quebec provinces. Onwards, the chapter develops into further details about each province uncovering the information about their economy, history, and cities. Then I chose two cities to be described: Montreal and Ottawa mostly focusing on their cultural life.

Chapters three and four are focused on the topic of festivals. The third one introduces general information about festivals, and present them from different perspectives; Chapter four explains the role of festivals in Canada's cultural life.

Here festivals are classified into different themed areas. By setting particular criteria, the festivals' range is narrowed and later on described in further details. The special attention is brought to the festivals in Montreal and Ottawa.

Practical part consists of two self-planned itineraries. The first one is designed as a tour to Ottawa; the second one to Montreal. The aim of both tours is to visit international festivals that are held at venues of the aforementioned cities. At the same time, the itineraries are planned for discovering local landmarks. The basis for the practical part was used from the theoretical one. The itineraries include daily schedules, maps, and recommendations. At the end of each itinerary is a list of approximate tourist expenses. All the information mentioned in practical part corresponds to reality and is actual for the specified dates of the year of 2017. All the maps I created are made according to the *Google* orienteering maps and can be used practically in the following years for the real tours.

THEORETICAL PART

1. BASIC FACTS ABOUT CANADA

Rich in fascinating landscapes and natural landmarks Canada impresses tourists by its enormous spaces. And as the land is extremely diverse, so as the people of this country. Thanks to this fact, the country became a so-called “mosaic of cultures” or a country of immigrants. Indeed, people there originate from so many countries in the world that it is impossible to distinguish one major Canadian culture. Perhaps this is one of the most attractive features of this nation because at one place visitors can experience the world’s cultural heritage. However, country’s name “Canada” will always remind about the aborigines that inhabited the land before the European people settled on it. The name derives from the Huron-Iroquois word “kanata“ which means villages (Origin of the name Canada [online]). Nevertheless, before we can discover the charm of Canada’s peoples it is important to know where the country is situated on the world map.

Canada is the country located in the northern part of North America with its total area of 9.98 million km², which is just about the size of Europe, and that makes it the second largest country in the world after Russia. However, by land area alone it would not be ranked second. Because Canada has about 3 million lakes, it has more deposits of fresh water than all the other countries combined and that is also the factor that makes the country’s territory so large. Canada is washed by three oceans: the Pacific in the west, the Arctic in the north, and the Atlantic in the east. So, Canada has the longest coastline in the world having a length of 202,080 km (Canada [online]). It borders with the three countries, sharing the land border with the United States of America to the west and south, with Russia to the north across the oceans, and Greenland to the east.

Stereotypes about Canada’s cold and snowy weather all year round can be easily refuted, because in reality, its climate is diverse and Canadians enjoy all four seasons of the year. The truth is that climate is indeed rigorous in the North, but in the area of permafrost tundra, summers give the land a spectacular flowering of meadows. (Sauvé, 1997, pp. 2-5). The southern regions, unlike the northern, can be

hot and dry in the summer times. It can be mild on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and humid in central Canada.

The fact about demographics in Canada is quite interesting. According to the 2017 census, the country's population comes out to 36,584,538 million people, which is not a high number considering the tremendous territory of the country. By comparison, the UK's population according to the statistics is 65,511,098 people but the area of the latter is 40 times smaller than Canada's. The reason for that are severe climate conditions. Along with Russia, Canada is claimed as one of the coldest countries in the world except for Antarctica. Most of the population is concentrated in the areas near the American border, the longest international border in the world. The most populated provinces are Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia (European Countries by Population [online]).

As the area of the country covers a huge territory, it leads to the diversity of landscapes. Therefore, from the geographical point of view, Canada can be divided into five big regions which are: the Pacific Region, the Prairie Provinces, Central Canada, the Atlantic Provinces, and the Canada's North. Let us discover it gradually from the west to the east.

1. Canada Map



1.1. The Pacific Region

The region comprises only one province on the west, British Columbia. Nevertheless, one province houses one of the most spectacular sceneries across the country. The province is often called the jewel of Canada due to the mild coastal climate. British Columbia lies on the landform region called the Western Cordillera which is the system of mountain ranges one of which is the youngest and highest mountain range in Canada - the Rocky Mountains. Ancient rainforests, high plateaus, and deep trenches are another natural feature that distinguishes British Columbian's landscape from others. Most of the people live in the south and along the Pacific coast due to the fact that the landscape is very rough in the rest of the region's area. The biggest cities of British Columbia are Victoria and Vancouver. The latter is the third largest city in Canada after Toronto and Montreal (Sauvé, 1997, p. 2).

1.2. The Prairie Provinces

The 'bread basket', a nickname given to the region, comprises such provinces as Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. The reason for its nickname is the great production of wheat and other grains from the vast farmlands that cover the area of the region. Despite the fact that the region's name contains the word "prairie", it actually has a diversity of landscapes: the Rocky Mountains in the southwestern Alberta, Canadian Shield that covers the area of Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan, and the arable land of the plains. The largest cities in the region are Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta; Saskatoon and Regina, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba (ibid).

1.3. Central Canada

Central Canada is the region where Canadian history began. The region gained the title "central" not for being a geographical centre, but for the influence it has made throughout history. It has been the heart of economy and the site for the Canadian government. The region includes Quebec and Ontario where the capital city Ottawa is situated. The Great Lakes are the main geographical feature of Central Canada as they are the largest reservoir of fresh water in the world. They comprise five big lakes: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake

Ontario. St. Lawrence River is also very important water body not only for the region but also for the whole country as it is a significant transportation route that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the upcountry and the Great Lakes. The area around the lakes and St. Lawrence Lowlands has been over populated beginning from the early settlements till now, regardless of comparably small territory. As well as the Prairie Provinces, Central Canada is covered by the great Canadian Shield, which is mainly a rocky terrain with forests, rivers, and lakes. Moving north, Hudson Bay Lowlands stretch on the vast territory with its flat. The cold and marshy landscape does not attract many people to settle there. Most of the population living there are indigenous peoples who are used to the harsh conditions of the area (ibid. pp. 2-5). The biggest cities of Central Canada are Ottawa, Toronto (the most populated city of the country), Montreal (the second most populated city in Canada), and Quebec City.

1.4. The Atlantic Provinces

This region is named after its location on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. To its provinces belong New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, as well as Newfoundland and Labrador. These provinces are called the Maritimes which means “having to do with the sea”. All the provinces surround St. Lawrence Bay. The landscape in this region varied a lot. As well as the Pacific Region, the Atlantic Provinces have their mountains – the Appalachians. However, unlike the Rocky Mountains, the latter are old and rounded. Next geographical feature of the Atlantic Provinces are the Annapolis Valleys in Nova Scotia, full of arable lands. Despite the fact that east coast is one of the most spectacular areas in Canada, it is not as heavily populated as the neighbouring region. Capital cities of the provinces are Fredericton, New Brunswick; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Charlottetown, PEI; and St. John’s, Newfoundland (ibid).

1.5. The North

Canada’s North is the biggest region in the country and covers one third of Canada’s land mass. It comprises three following territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut. The North is hardly populated; moreover, most of the population are indigenous peoples. The reason for that are severe weather conditions.

Winters here are extremely long and cold, causing the earth to stay frozen all the year round. This natural feature is called permafrost. However, along with rigorous climate, nature created astonishing phenomenon called Northern Lights that can be observed during the severe winters in the North. Tundra, a treeless Arctic area with a swampy surface and permanently frozen layer of earth, covers the vast area of the North. Nevertheless, when the spring and summer come, tundra blooms and shows a magnificent variety of wildflowers to the world. It seems that nature balanced everything here. Although the summer is short, the sun never sets (ibid.) So, there is no darkness for a few months, which is the reason for the region's nickname "The Land of the Midnight Sun". Capital cities of these territories are Whitehorse, Yukon; Yellowknife, the Northern Territories; and Iqaluit, Nunavut.

Despite the fact that climate is diversified, the landscape is varied, and Canada's inhabitants have roots from all over the world, all these regions are an essential part of the coherent whole - Canada. All these regions complement each other and shape one strong and developed economy, history and the country of Canada as we know it. However, in the following chapter I would like to focus my attention only on one but prominent region, Central Canada.

2. CENTRAL CANADA

Previous chapter presented to us the basic information about Canada and its regions. The following chapter is focused on the specific region of Central Canada. Basically, it introduces to you two provinces: Quebec and Ontario, specifies their location on Canada's territory, explains their importance to the national economy, and explores its cultural heritage. Moreover, this chapter indicates the major cities of the region and expands on the information about them, which will be essential for the entire bachelor thesis, especially for the practical part.

2.1. Quebec

At this point, I would like to focus on a province, where in fact, the history of present Canada began. Quebec is a province that extends from the heavily populated St. Lawrence Lowlands, through the

massive territory of tundra and forests, to the almost deserted beaches of Hudson Bay Lowlands, making it the largest of Canada's ten provinces. Among all the provinces in Canada, this is perhaps the most distinct one.

Geologically, Quebec can be divided into three main regions: St. Lawrence River valley, the Canadian Shield and the Appalachian region. St. Lawrence River valley, where

Montreal and Quebec City are situated, is the most developed region. The Canadian Shield covers vast territory composed of thousands of lakes and large areas of forests. The Appalachian mountain chain is located between the Richelieu River and the Gaspé Peninsula and takes its passage straight to Alabama, USA. Montreal and Quebec City, major Quebec cities, lie along St. Lawrence River. The majority of the population lives mainly between the two cities. Montreal and Quebec City are very

2. Quebec Province



humid, hot and wet during the summer and extremely cold in the winter as their temperatures are affected by marine currents. Comparing temperatures, “*Quebec City, for example, is as cold as Murmansk in Russia which is situated above Arctic Circle*” (Quebec [online]).

QUEBEC’S ECONOMY

Despite the fact that Quebec is the only province in Canada without any fossil deposits (coal and gas), the area along St. Lawrence River in southern Quebec and Ontario is the core of Canada’s industry. The major industries in the province are mining of iron ore and electric power. Quebec is the leading producer of hydroelectric power in North America. The James Bay Project is a series of hydroelectric power station on La Grande River that covers an area that is the size of the New York state in the United States, making it one of the largest hydroelectric systems in the world. According to geologists, iron-ore deposits of Quebec are also among the largest in the world. Additionally, Quebec is a great supplier of pulp and paper (31%) in the country and, what is even more interesting, the aerospace industry is the fifth largest in the world. Therefore, Quebec is very important to Canada and in case of Quebec’s separation the country would greatly miss it economically (Sauvé, 1997, pp. 160-163).

HISTORY OF QUEBEC

It has a quite entangled historical background. Quebec used to be a French colony called New France, but as time passed, British took control over it. Since then, Anglophone culture became dominant in New France and this was the very reason of the disputes. “Two solitudes” is a perfect synonym to the complicated situation that occurred between representatives of the two origins: French and British. The name comes from the book of the same name written by the Montreal’s author Hugh McLennan in 1945. After the British conquest of the Seven Year’ War, New France felt an extreme influence of the British rule. First step that the former took was the renaming of the new French-speaking region into “Quebec”. The name is rooted in Algonquian people and the word means “where the river narrows” (Ivory, 2008, p. 104). Despite the English influence on every aspect of social life, the French well preserved their language, religion, and heritage. Quiet Revolution, that

started from the 1960's and lasted until the end of the 20th century, led to significant changes in socio-political and socio-cultural aspect of life. As a result, French-speaking Québécois became a majority in the province, signs in the streets are written in French, and French language is preferred over English in Quebec. Furthermore, in 1974 French was made the province's official language by the Quebec Legislature. Question about the Quebec's sovereignty rises regularly. However, according to the CBC News, the late survey in 2016 showed that *"73 per cent of francophone respondents said Quebec should remain in Canada"* (Majority of Quebecers...poll [online]). Thus, Quebec question is not so urgent and anxious anymore, and the rest of the country can sigh with relief because Quebec is a part of Canada, a place where two dominant founding cultures, French and English, make one identity called Canadian.

QUEBEC CITIES

As long as Quebec has a captivating history, he signs of the past are reflected in its cities. Province's capital is Quebec City, the oldest city in Canada, and the only walled city in North America, the Historic District of which was declared in 1985 a UNESCO World Heritage site (Quebe City [online]). Another huge urban centre is Montreal. It is an important economic and cultural centre of the province. Other large cities are Laval, Gatineau, Longueuil, Sherbrooke, Saguenay, Lévis, Trois Rivieres and Terrebonne. However, Quebec is not only in big cities like Montreal and Quebec City. It is also full of many charming towns with scenic nature and unforgettable views. People from metropolis escape from their daily routines and city's bustle to enjoy tranquillity and peace in the lovely surroundings. Stanstead, an hour and a half drive from Montreal, is a town of lavender fields; Port-Au-Persil, a five-hour drive from Montreal, is a serene environment with fine cottages on the waterside with the best cider production in the entire province; Magog, an hour and a half drive from Montreal, is a nice place for active tourism like hiking, kayaking, going through labyrinths and so on (9 Cute Towns [online]). Québécois love to spend their leisure time outside the big cities. The lucky ones possess their own huts or cottages; nevertheless, it is not a problem to rent a cottage for a while.

Thus, Quebec, being a little bit unrestful and troublesome, has always been a part of Canada and Canada has always been a part of Quebec as the latter was the

starting point from where everything began. Quebec's cities became national centres of art and culture, and at the same time an international venue for different occasions. Its spectacular views, magnificent landscapes, and beautiful architecture enrich national heritage and boost national pride, and that is why the province deservedly received a nickname "La Belle province" that means "The Beautiful Province".

MONTREAL

In the following chapter I would like to focus more deeply on one of the most outstanding cities not only in Quebec province, but in Canada at all – Montreal. It is one of the oldest cities in the country, founded in 1642. The city is located in the south-west of the Quebec province on the Island of Montreal at the confluence of Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. Its current name comes from the hill Mount Royal that is in the heart of the city. With a population of 4,098,927 (census 2016) in the metropolitan area, Montreal is the second largest city and one of the most exciting ones in Canada. Moreover, it is the second largest French-speaking city in the world. Here, the new and old stand shoulder to shoulder reflecting its past and present in one place. Legally, Montreal is a French-speaking city. Nevertheless, a bunch of languages can be heard in the streets of Montreal and its multiculturalism is the thing that shapes its uniqueness. People often flock to the cafés, and boutiques, galleries and museums, and truly welcome any newcomers. Apart from being an art centre, Montreal is an important centre of commerce, finance, aerospace, technology, world affairs, and education. There are 11 universities among which the best ones on the international level are McGill University and Université de Montréal (Montreal [online]).

I. Cultural Life in Montreal

Montreal had been the centre of the country's industry and finance for nearly 150 years, and during this time it gained the legacy of 50 National Historic Sites of Canada, which is more than in any other city in the country. Old in soul, but young at heart, Montreal combine cobblestones streets, old limestone buildings, and quaint old shops with skyscrapers and high office buildings. (Sauvé, 1997, pp. 165-167). Old Montreal reflects a little bit of Europe in North America. Its title, a UNESCO City of

Design (2006), however, was not conferred to its old part, but to its contemporary works of art., as the city's creativity is all around. It can be seen in the streets with their street art expositions, restaurants with their unique cuisine, and unusual modern architecture that can take one's breath away.

II. Old Montreal

There are so many things to do and places to go in Montreal that it is difficult to choose where to begin. However, as life begins from one's birth, it is worth beginning with the city's oldest part of the same name – Old Montreal. At this very part was established a fur trading post. The earliest architecture, dating back to the late 16th -17th centuries, are mostly concentrated in the area of Old Montreal. Among the most exquisite ones are Notre-Dame Basilica, Château Ramezay, and Bonsecours Market where the French influence and early colonial architecture can easily be recognised. The buildings of the 19th century are mostly located on St. James Street (in French: Rue Saint Jacques) which is sometimes called Canadian Wall Street. (Montreal [online]). Further landmarks that formed the city's architectural heritage were:

► **Place Jacques-Cartier**

Due to its location, an entrance to the Old Port of Montreal, the square Place Jacques-Cartier, served as a Marketplace for many vendors and traders. Presently, it is a charming square full of lively restaurants and historic buildings surrounded by delightful gardens. A Nelson's Column and the Montréal City Hall are the main attractions at the square (Ivory, 2008, p. 112).

► **Old Port of Montreal**

Old Port of Montreal is a port along the St-Lawrence River that began its existence as a fur trading post. Nowadays, it is a popular gathering centre that is freely accessible. Montreal Science Centre, IMAX Theatre, and the Montreal Clock Tower are the main attractions in the port. For festival lovers, the Old Port annually becomes the venue for Festival Montréal en lumière, Igloofest, or the Matsuri Japan festival. Local residents and tourists alike are attracted by the revitalised quays of the Port (Montreal [online]).

► **Notre-Dame Basilica**

Notre-or Basilique Notre-Dame de Montréal – is a dominant building of Old Montreal dedicated to Our Lady the Blessed Virgin – “Notre Dame”. It was found in 1642 as a wooden chapel called Ville-Marie as the first old name of the city of Montreal. The church as it is known today gained its design in the 19th century. Lasting for 5 years, basilica was finally finished in 1829. It was the largest building in North America and had held this status for over fifty years. The main architect is an Irish-American James O’Donnell thanks to whom the basilica gained its Gothic Revival architectural style. Its history accompanied with a fantastic show of light is provided every evening, Tuesday through Saturday (Notre-Dame Basilica of Montreal – History [online]).

3. Notre-Dame Basilica in Montreal



Apart from architectural sights there are many different tourist gems that are definitely worth visiting. For their worth mentioning, there are many reasons: some landmarks are rare examples of their own, some are important for their beauty, others are a good example to get better acquainted with the soul of the city. A few of them are mentioned below.

III. Botanical Garden

Montreal Botanical Garden is one of the most important and largest botanical gardens in the world with 22,000 species. It comprises the collection of different themed gardens: The Chinese Garden, The Japanese Garden, The First Nations Garden, The Alpine Garden and so forth. Full of elaborative sculptures formed by trees, bushes, and different kinds of flowers, Montreal Botanical Garden looks like a passage to haven (Montreal Botanical Garden [online]).

4. Montreal Botanical Garden



IV. Sain Joseph's Oratory

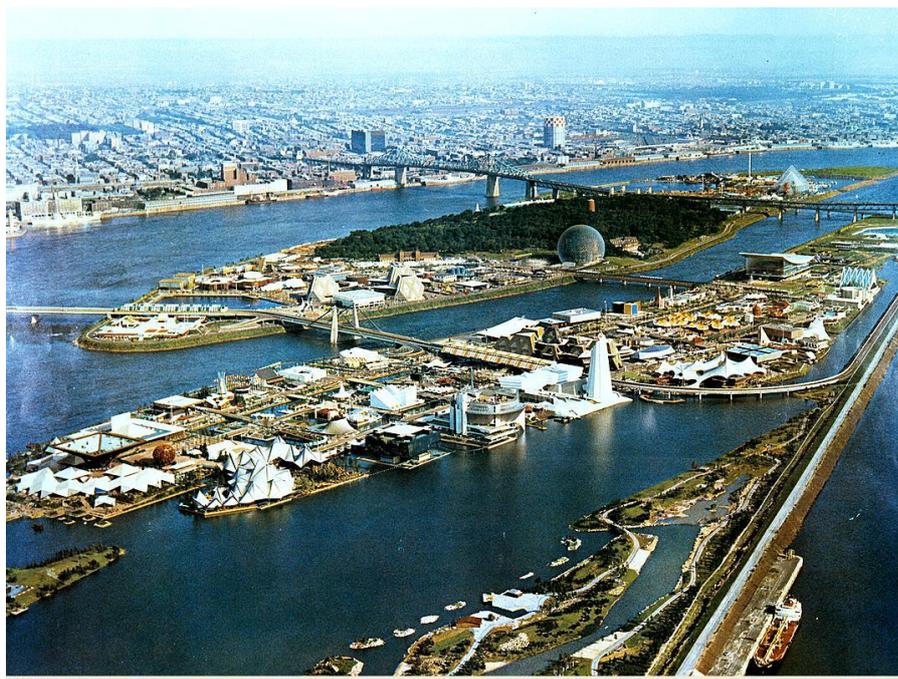
Oratoire Saint-Joseph in Montreal, located in the heart of the city on the north hillside of the Mount Royal, used to be a small chapel founded in 1904 by Saint Brother André that became a mecca for pilgrims (Saint Joseph's Oratory of Mount Royal [online]). In 1924 it got its Renaissance-style design. There is a marvellous view from the observatory over Montreal and Las Saint-Louis. It is surrounded by magnificent gardens and vasrious spaces of greenery.

V. Expo 67

Expo 67 is the 1967 International and Universal Exposition held from April 27 to October 29 in 1967. It was the Soviet Union which was intended to be Expo 67

to celebrate 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. However, due to certain circumstances, it was cancelled. Finally, after long debating, Canada accepted the decision to host Expo 67. Chosen theme for the Expo was “Man and His World”, based on the book of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry titled *Terre des Hommes*. Afterwards, seventeen theme elements were created: Habitat 67, Labyrinth, Man and Community, Man and Health, and so on. The idea of Montreal’s mayor of the time, Jean Drapeau, about Expo grounds was to enlarge existing Saint Helen’s Island, and to create new islands in St. Lawrence River. Drapeau’s idea was successfully accepted and the constructions started in 1963. It was a centennial year for Canada and Expo 67 drew the world’s attention to the country, as this International and Universal Exposition became the most successful World’s Fair of 20th century (Expo 67 [online]). There were 62 nation-participants and world’s record number attendees. Interestingly, one of the most notable and innovative pavilions was Czechoslovakian. Along with famous people of that time such as Jacqueline Kennedy, Ken Douglas, Maurice Chevalier (the French actor), more than 8 million people visited it. Among the authors of the Czechoslovakian exposition were Radúz Činčera (Film machine), Josef Svoboda, Emil Radok, Jiří Trnka, and so on. Further information about Montreal’s Expo 67 can be found in *Světové výstavy: od Londýna 1851 po Hannover 2000*, (Jaroslav Halada; Milan Hlavačka) (Expo 1967 – Montreal [online]).

5. An Aerial View of Expo 67 and Its Two Manmade Islands



Ville de Montréal. Gestion de documents et archives

There are many more fascinating landmarks and sights in Montreal, for instance, Olympic Stadium, where Olympic Games were held in 1976; Carré Saint-Louis, one of the most beautiful squares in Montreal; Lachine National Historic Park; amusement park La Ronde - that offers dozens of attractions for the adventurous and so forth. All these and other sights make Montreal an outstanding Canadian city that is definitely worth visiting.

2.2. Ontario

The second and last province of Central Canada is Ontario. Although Ontario is the second largest province in Canada after Quebec, it is the most populous one with its approximate number of 13.5 million people, which is about 40 per-cent of the country's population. Since only one third of land, the area of south Ontario, is considered truly hospitable and fertile, the majority of the province's population concentrated there. The rest 90 per cent of the area contains only six percent of the population. Thus, the problem of overpopulation along the Canada-US border and around the Great Lakes makes a continual pressure for the area, because naturally the process of ever-growing population demands more housing (Sauvé, 1997, pp. 142-143).

Ontario stretches from Lake Erie in the south, to Hudson Bay in the north, borders with Manitoba in the west, Quebec in the east and the United States of America in the south. The name Ontario derives from the Huron people and is translated as "beautiful lake", or "beautiful water". It, indeed, deserves its name as lakes cover 17 per cent of the province's total area. Same as the population, Ontario's landscape varies greatly. About

two-thirds of the province lies under the Canadian Shield that is expanded up to the north and meets with Hudson Bay Lowland. South-western Ontario is flat, covered by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands – a rich farming area with orchards numerous lakes and marvellous forests. Southeast lies under the Niagara Escarpment, part of which are the famous Niagara Falls. Point Pelee, Pelee Island, and Middle Island are also the part of Ontario province located in Lake Erie. Climate in Ontario is generally claimed to be humid continental, but it differs in every part of

6. Ontario Province



the province due to the vast territory and its surrounding. So, Ontario's south is moderate and warm with hot summers and snowy winters due to the Great Lakes; Central and Eastern Ontario has a humid climate which gives to the regions warm, or even hot, summers and longer winters with abundant snowfalls; the northern parts of Ontario have a subarctic climate with long and extremely cold winters and short and cool summers (Ontario [online]).

ONTARIO'S ECONOMY

Same as Quebec, Ontario is a great producer of hydroelectric power thanks to abundant rivers. Nevertheless, manufacturing industry is the core of its economy's significance, which is estimated on the national level. There are some more industries that are important for the economy of the province and country alike. For instance, steel and automobile production in Toronto and Hamilton are extremely successful; however, they caused a lot of environmental problems. Historically, close location to Detroit, the US home for Ford, General Motors and Chrysler, stimulated Ontario to built related industries across the southern Ontario. Furthermore, Ottawa is often compared to Silicon Valley in California, centre for high technology industries and software. Today, one more innovation and advanced manufacturing centre is formed in the Waterloo region known as headquarter for BlackBerry Ltd (company-producer of BlackBerry smartphones) (Ontario [online]).

Besides, Ontario has an abundance of natural resources: silver mines at Cobalt, gold in the Red Lake area, iron ore at Wawa, or nickel mines in the Sudbury area. The industrial area of the province is mainly concentrated in the south called the Golden Horseshoe region that connects cities around the western end of Lake Ontario: Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto, and Oshawa. Notwithstanding, the air pollution and a massive territory of marred ecosystem are the side effects of the economical success (Sauvé, 1997, p. 147). Referring to the national flag we can deduce that maple tree is very important for the country, though not because it is beautiful. Wood from the maple tree is used for producing fine handcrafted furniture and flooring, while sap is used for the sweet maple syrup.

HISTORY OF ONTARIO

Ontario was inhabited by the Algonquian, Iroquois and Huron tribes. Later on, in the beginning of 17th century, part of the area was explored by a French explorer Étienne Brûlé. At the same time, Henry Hudson, an English explorer, sailed into the northern bay, hence, the name Hudson Bay, and claimed the territory for England. In 1615, a French missionary Samuel de Chaplain reached the Great Lakes and established various posts along them. Afterwards, in the late 17th century, trading posts were established on Hudson Bay by the British, struggling for governing Ontario. The British succeeded in the Seven Year's War, as a consequence gained almost all the area possessed by France due to Treaty of Paris in 1763. Ontario became part of Quebec, and was called Upper Canada, while present Quebec was - Lower Canada. Fear of American Civil war led to great changes in Canada's life. Therefore, on July 1, 1867 the British North America Act united four provinces: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario (the latter two were created as a result of division of the Province of Canada). From then on, July 1, became the date of celebration of Canada Day (Ontario [online]).

ONTARIO'S CITIES

For being the most populous province in the country, Ontario has the most urban centres. Urban patterns are clearly visible in the network around and in the above mentioned Golden Horseshoe – Niagara Falls, Hamilton and Toronto. The latter is Canada's largest city and the capital of Ontario province. The population of Toronto metropolitan area is 5,926,040 (Census 2016 [online]). It is a very vivid and vibrant city. Tourist spots are CN Tower which can be seen from all parts of the city; Canadian National Exhibition (CNE), Chinatown, Little Italy, The Royal Alexandra Theatre, Royal Ontario Museum and more. Toronto is home for many sports teams such as the Toronto Raptors (basketball), Toronto Blue Jays (baseball), Toronto Rock (lacrosse).

Hamilton is a major steel producer and the place where Royal Botanical Gardens are located. To visit other parts of Ontario as Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay, tourists can travel by the Trans-Canada Highway. There is also an opportunity to travel by boat through the largest artificial shipping lane in the world, the St.

Lawrence Seaway. A great destination for tourists can be Stratford, famous for its Shakespearean theatre. Moreover, Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo and London area are also interesting towns that are trying to save their old-fashioned lifestyle. (Sauvé, 1997, pp. 153-155)

However, those who would like to enjoy the serenity and beauty of nature, can visit Ontario's gardens and parks. The natural features in Ontario's terrain are extremely valuable. For preserving its scenic beauty, the provincial park system was created among which are Algonquin Provincial Park, covering almost 8 per cent of the provincial area; Rondeau Provincial Park on Lake Erie, and the Polar Bear Provincial Park in the north that is also the largest park in Ontario.

OTTAWA

Ottawa is Canada's capital city, yet it was not so from the beginning. Hull (present Gatineau) had the honour to become the capital city, since it was the urban settlement that appeared at the end of the 19th century. Ottawa of that time was known as Bytown, named after a colonel By in 1826 who was in charge of building of the Rideau canal and its connection with St. Lawrence River. Later on the city name "Ottawa" was chosen in reference to the Ottawa River. What is interesting, is that its present name derives from the Algonquin "Odawa" in the meaning "to trade". To the big surprise of Toronto and Montreal, Queen Victoria in 1857 chose Ottawa as the capital of the Canada's united provinces, still, it was a strategic move. Firstly, Ottawa lies on the Ontario-Quebec boarder, which prevents English-French rivalry. Secondly, the location of the city is a safe position in case of an American invasion. A year after the Parliament buildings officially opened, Ottawa became the capital of the new Dominion of Canada in 1867. Nowadays, Ottawa is considered the best place to live in Canada. (Ottawa [online]).

The capital city lies at the confluence of Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau rivers. Ottawa and Gatineau rivers were the important transportation routes for lumber industries, and Rideau River was used for recreational purposes. The interesting thing about the latter is that the name comes from the French word "rideau" that in English means "curtain". The reason for that were the waterfalls located at the point

where Rideau River empties into Ottawa River causing their resemblance of a curtain (ibid).

I. Cultural Life in Ottawa

Ottawa is full of cultural attractions, numerous museums, exceptional galleries, and historic landmarks. Majority of the city's buildings are built in functional style; nevertheless, there is also architecture in High Victorian Gothic style. A brilliant example of the latter is the Parliament of Canada building, at the limestone escarpment that overlooks the magnificent Ottawa River. Interesting fact is that the height of any building in the city was restricted, so that Parliament Hill and the Peace Tower (92 metres) could be visible from all the corners in the city. Interestingly, the same was done in the USA concerning Washington D. C. However, these restrictions were modified, since modern world and the growing population needs higher buildings (ibid).

Ottawa is full of impressive museums and fine galleries. There are much more museums in Ottawa than in any other city in Canada. Among them are the Canadian Museum of Nature, National Gallery of Canada with the world's largest sculpture of spider Maman (Mother) in front of the gallery, the Canadian Museum of History, the Canadian Museum of Civilization and so forth. All of them have incredible collections of artifacts.

II. National Gallery of Canada

National Gallery of Canada is a glass and granite building designed by Moshe Safdie, an architect of Izrael origins, in 1988. The gallery hold impressive collections of paintings, sculptures and drawings of the Inuit art. One can find here paintings of the world famous artists: Van Gogh, Pissarro, Monet, Cezanne, Rembrandt. There are also works of the 20th century from Jackson Pollock and Gustav Klimt (ibid).

III. Canada Aviation and Space Museum

Canada's national aviation history museum is located at the Ottawa Rockcliffe Airport, a former military base. Visitors can see an exciting exhibition of the aviation development during the 20th century. Besides, there are a lot of examples of

first air machines, Space Shuttle Endeavour's Canadarm and famous interceptor Avro Arrow, Canada's advanced technical and aerodynamic achievement (Avro Canada CF-105 Arrow [online]).

7. Canada Aviation and Space Museum



IV. Horseshoe Falls

Horseshoe Falls is the name of the three Niagara Falls located on the Niagara River along Canada-US Border between Goat Island and Table Rock. Horseshoe Falls has been an attraction since the first European settlements came to Canada. Its height is 52 metres and 670 metres wide; however, due to erosion, width of the waterfalls is continually expanding (Canadian Falls [online]). Since 1876 a regular robust small boat, Maid of the Mist, sinks regularly to the very bottom of the watterfall in the shape of a horseshoe. Besides, wine connoisseurs can enjoy a wide assortment Canada's fine quality wine on the Niagara peninsula. The Wine Route discovers engrossing area with vineyards, fruit orchards, historical sites, and many festivals.

8. Horseshoe Falls



V. Gatineau Park

Gatineau Park is a magnificent place in the area of the National Capital Region just across the river Ottawa; however, geographically it is located in Quebec province. The park is a 361 square kilometres wedge of land. Lake Meech, Lac Phillippe and La Pêche Lake lie in the territory of the park and are used for recreational purposes. (Ottawa [online]). The most beautiful season to visit the park is autumn as nature shows its amazing palette of colours.

9. View across the Ottawa River in Gatineau Park



All in all, Central Canada is a perfect place to learn about Canada's history and enjoy the rich architectural heritage of both Ontario and Quebec provinces historic sites which are key to building the unique story of Canada. Besides, the entrancing nature and the vast landscape will definitely take one's breath away. The provinces' cities always open to travellers, and having a lot of places to be impressed with, especially Ottawa and Montreal.

3. FESTIVALS

Generally, during the 18th century Canadian culture gained growing feelings of patriotism to its country. Two main streams – the French and the British – were trying to comply with needs of the “home country”. After the foundation of the Confederation in 1867, sense of the national belonging was brought forefront of all interests. This kind of feeling can be especially seen in the paintings of Group of Seven artists that portrayed the diversity of the Canadian landscapes, or the similar awareness comes to mind while reading novels of Lucy Maud Montgomery. Nowadays, Canadian art has a world class reputation. Evidently, the well-known mosaic of Canada is the reason for that. One of the remarkable features of today’s Canadian culture is not the division among the British, French, and Indigenous identities, but its multiethnicity as a whole. Writers from Sri Lanka and Brazil, ballet stars from China, or sportsmen from Ukraine, all this diversity makes Canada a great country which brought to the world such an exceptional people as Paul Emile Borduas, Elena Khomoutova, and Robert Milner – famous contemporary Canadian artists; Robertson Davies, Michael Ondaatje, and Margaret Atwood – the prolific novelists; and Oscar Peterson and Glenn Gould – the excellent pianists. The list of people that made and continue making their great contribution to the culture of their homeland is long indeed. Moreover, these and other, not any less, famous people expand their horizons and cultural influence far beyond Canada. There is no doubt that Canada has produced many talented artists, writers, singers, and so forth; however, it faces the problem of keeping its “gifted children at home“ as the large and powerful neighbour, the United States, entices a lot of them. The issue of Canadian culture is quite broad and comprehensive, so I decided to draw attention to annual events and celebrations that take place on Canada’s territory, festivals. (Ivory, 2008, pp. 46-49)

3.1. Festivals Overview

According to the Oxford dictionary, the definition of a word ‘festival’ is “*a series of performances of music, plays, films/movies etc., usually organized in the same place once a year*” (Festival [online]). This definition is seemingly connected to the modern era. However, the word ‘festival’ derives directly from Latin *festivus*. Initially, beginning from antiquity, festivals were celebrations held for religious or ritual purposes.

David Émile Durkheim, a French psychologist and philosopher commonly known as the father of sociology, claimed that ‘no man is an island’ and it is hard to live in isolation as we, human beings, are dependent on each other “*for the very process of life*” (Festivals and fasts [online]). It is nature of the human creature to be a part of any community. Festivals and celebrations, parades and special events have always been the inseparable part of social life.

Then, as now, festivals bound traditions and cultural practices of a particular people in a particular region. Most of the time, a festival is a regular event that repeats annually or with the frequency of once in a few years. To a large degree, the frequency of festivals has, firstly, the function of honouring of an event, phenomenon, or ritual, and, secondly, the function of reminiscent to the people of a particular community of a cultural heritage which evidently demonstrates a connection to their past.

Now, let us have a look at festivals from the perspective of the world’s largest industry, tourism. Apart from cultural, they have a societal and economic effect that surely cannot be ignored. According to Goeldner’s and Ritchie’s (2006) studies of tourism, today’s nowadays festivals and events are among the fastest-growing segments of tourism in the world. The latter have a powerful benefit to attract visitors from all over the world during the off-season.

Festivals serve as a public display of cultural values, religious celebrations or even social norms, and as a matter-of-course, the participation of people is its core unit. Along with direct participants, there are ‘backstage people’ who form an essential element of every planned event and without whom the latter would not be

accomplished at all in today's world. Among those people are organisers, volunteers, and sponsors. For example, the International Festivals and Events Association (IFEA), that was founded in 1956, is a non-for-profit organisation that provides answers and guidelines to those who want to be successful in organising events (Who We Are [online]). So, the basis that forms the keystone of every successful festival and event are its participants: those who produce and those who support the quality of a celebration on a professional level.

As the festivals and events became worldly popular and a number of visitors increased every year, its organisation became more complex. Presently, there exists management of events that can be studied in different tourism programmes and university studies that qualify and improve the skills of those who want to become professionals in this field. For example, George Washington University in Washington, D.C., offers a master degree program in event management. Furthermore, there are different handbooks, academic textbooks and practical guidelines available. One such book is called *Festivals, Special Events, and Tourism* by Donald Getz, University of Calgary. He states that "*Special events allow a region or community to celebrate its uniqueness, promote itself, develop local pride, and enhance its economic well-being*". (Goldner and Ritchie, 2006)

3.2. Festivals in Canada

Canada is famous for its numerous cultural events reasons for each can be different; for example, celebration of its peoples and cultures, or reflection of the country's history, celebration of seasonal changes, or promoting of art and music. To face the truth, Canada is not as rich in architectural heritage as, for instance, Europe; however, the former compensates the lack of it with a bountiful amount of cultural events that allure not only domestic visitors but thousands of visitors from abroad.

Festivals in Canada play a very important role. Unlike the 'melting pot' of the United States, where different cultures are merging and combining altogether, Canadian mosaic is "*a model based on diversity rather than assimilation*" (Multicultural Canada: The Canadian Mosaic [online]). A mosaic is a picture or pattern that is created by many various coloured pieces. Comparably, ethnic groups, peoples, or immigrants in Canada are distinguished, as the coloured pieces of a mosaic but at the same time, they make one holistic nation. There are about 60 significant minorities that peacefully coexist in Canada, the place they proudly call 'home'. Consequently, thanks to the diversity of the population, many various festivals and events appeared to celebrate their origins and commemorate their traditions which are inherited from generation to generation. There are different reasons for people coming to Canada: "*they are refugees fleeing war or government that persecutes citizens for their views, they are 'economic immigrants' that make an economic contribution to the country, or they are people that seek a better and safer life*" (Sauvé, 1997, p. 168). Perhaps, for many people living in Canada, this country is not their place of birth, nor the place they come from, nevertheless, it is a safe shelter for many of them, and the moment they gain the latter, Canada becomes their home.

Approximately 200 major and minor festivals are held in Canada each year. As it was mentioned above these celebrations have both indigenous and borrowed roots. Long before Europeans settled in Canada, Indigenous people celebrated seasonal changes of the year. For instance, the Ojibwa, an Aboriginal people in Canada and the United States mostly living on the territories around Great Lakes had 2 thanksgiving celebrations, the first one in spring to give thanks for deliverance

from winter, and the second one in autumn, – for the harvest that the land gave them. On the Northwest Coast there were potlaches, gift-giving feasts, and on the territory of present Prairie Provinces, Indigenous people celebrated powwows, social gatherings with dancing, singing, and drum competition which are still held in Canada. Early colonisers from France brought some religious celebrations. A typical example of them is Fête St-Jean-Baptiste celebrated on June 24 (Festivals [online]).

The significance of various events can differ. They can be of regional, national, and/or international importance. In order to have a system in such a huge amount of events in Canada they can be categorised:

- ✓ **Seasonal events** – for celebrating the season change, e.g. Tulip Festival (Ottawa), Annapolis Valley Apple Blossom Festival, Niagara Falls Blossom Festival; Winterlude festival, and Quebec Winter Carnival.
- ✓ **Events that formed the country** – for celebrating historical events, e. g. Canada Day, St John’s Day, Loyalist Days, The Trial of Louis Riel (Regina), etc.
- ✓ **Cultural festivals** – cultural events according to the region, e. g. Calgary Stampede (Calgary), Folklorama (Winnipeg), Carnaval de Québec, Caribana (Toronto), etc.
- ✓ **Food festivals** – Niagara Grape and Wine Festival (Ontario), the Nova Scotia Pictou Lobster Carnival, Sunflower Festival (Altona, Man).
- ✓ **Theatre and films festivals** – Stratford Festival (Ontario), Shaw Festival (Niagara-on-the-Lake), Montréal World Film Festival, Charlottetown Summer Festival.
- ✓ **Comedy festivals** – Juste pour Rire (Montréal).
- ✓ **Music Festivals** - Festival International de Jazz de Montréal, the Winnipeg Folk Festival, Edmonton International Jazz Festival, Westfest Ottawa Festival.
- ✓ **Fairs and exhibitions** - Canadian National Exhibition (Toronto), Calgary Exhibition and Stampede.
- ✓ **Sport and dance festivals** – Antigonish Highland Games, Fergus Scottish Festival and Highland Games (Nova Scotia).
- ✓ **Arts festivals** – Banff Festival of the Arts (Alberta).

- ✓ **Other themed festivals** – Festival de Montgolfieres (Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu), International Pyrotechnical Competition (Montréal), Montréal en Lumiere.

Since Canada's climate is quite harsh, warm seasons are highly appreciated by Canadians. The awakening of nature is accompanied by a wide range of different festivals. The Creston Blossom Festival, for example, in British Columbia, that in 2017 was celebrated during the long weekend from May 19th -22nd. Another festival to celebrate the spring beauty is the best family event Annapolis Valley Apple Blossom Festival in Nova Scotia, that lasted for 5 days this year from May 24th till 29th. In addition, among other original spring events are maple syrup festivals that take place in three provinces simultaneously: Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Québec. The heart of Québec's maple sugar belt is Plessisville and it is the place where Maple Syrup Festival is held, and point of which is to celebrate the process of converting maple syrup into sugar. One of the most extraordinary historically based festivals is the Festival of Spring, or as it is known Tulip Festival. Every year 25 000 tulip bulbs are sent to Ottawa from the royal family of the Netherlands as an annual reminder of historical event during the WWII. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands was living in Canada during her war exile and to express her gratitude for the Canadian hospitality, she gave 10,000 tulips to the city as a present (ibid).

The most prolific season for cultural events and festivals in Canada is summer. Many of them are connected with food: strawberries and blueberries, oysters and trout, salmon and shrimp. People can regale all of these where the latter are grown or harvested. For instance, Sunflower Festival in July honours the sunflower with displays of sunflower seeds and Mennonite cooking, or the Bakeapple Festival at L'Anse Amour in Labrador celebrates bakeapple berry with storytelling and dancing (ibid).

Beginning with the Quebec Winter Carnival with a talking snowman Bonhomme and ending with the Spectacle of Lights on Toronto's Waterfronts, Canada celebrates life all year round. Every province has its own wide range of scheduled events. Some of them are unique and are held only in a particular city, others are similar to each other that pop out every now and then in different parts of the country, principally the seasonal festivals.

The spacious land of Canada generously offers a number of places and cities to celebrate different kinds of events; however, for the purposes of this thesis, I will focus on the cities of Central Canada. Despite its name Central Canada, geographically, is not the centre of the country, but it is the hustle and bustle of the country's life. The two biggest country's cities Montreal and Toronto and the country's capital city Ottawa are located on the territory of Central Canada. Consequently, this is the country's main venue of international events.

Therefore, in order to lessen the list of countless festivals that take place in Central Canada and have a clear understanding of how and where the festival takes place, I decided to choose some of them according to a few criteria. The first criterion determines the location of the festivals. The second one limits the season of the year when the festivals are held. The last criterion defines the status of the chosen festivals. So, according to these three criteria we have:

- Location: Central Canada
- Season: Summer
- Status: International/Annual

Central Canada hosts not only the local or national celebrations but also is the hosting country for plenty international festivals and events. It can become either an international music hall that welcomes thousands of melomans from abroad, or a theatre venue for many performance lovers. It can be both a sport arena and an art exhibition centre at the same time. The calendar of Central Canada's provinces' cultural events is extremely busy; however, taking into consideration aforementioned criteria, I would like to select and categorize them into certain themed areas. Collected data showed there are four themed areas of the annual international events held in Central Canada: sport, theatre and film, music, and entertainment. I decided to put them into two tables on the following page and to divide them according to the provinces Ontario and Quebec. According to the tables, most of the festivals in Quebec are held in Montreal and most of the Ontario's festivals are held in Toronto.

Quebec			
Focus	Festival	City	Month
<u>Sport</u>	Canadian Grand Prix	Montreal	June 9-11
	Marathon Oasis de Montreal	Montreal	September 24
	Canadian Open Tennis	Montreal	August 5-13
<u>Film and Theatre</u>	Montreal World Film Festival	Montreal	August 24-September 4
<u>Music</u>	International Jazz Festival	Monreal	June 29 – July 8
<u>Entertainment</u>	Just For Laugh Festival	Montreal	July 12 -31
	Festival de Montgolfier	St. Jean-sur-Richelieu	August 12-20
	Festival d'ete International	Quebec City	July 6-16
	International Pyrotechnics Competition	Montreal	July 1-August 5

Festivals in Ontario			
Focus	Fest	City	Month
<u>Sport</u>	-	-	-
<u>Film and Theatre</u>	Stratford Festival	Stratford	May 3-September 24
	Toronto International Film Festival	Toronto	September 7-17
<u>Music</u>	1989 International Choral Festival	Toronto	June 1-30
	Ottawa Blues Festival	Ottawa	July 6-16
<u>Entertainment</u>	Canada Day	Ottawa	July 1
	Caribbean Carnival	Toronto	August 3 – 7
	Canadian National Exhibition	Toronto	August 18 – September 4

The highlighted festivals (in red colour) are picked out on purpose to give the detailed information about each of them hereafter. The following information will be necessary in the practical part of this bachelor thesis when creating itineraries.

MONTREAL ANNUAL EVENTS

In 2009 Montreal was named a leading host city for international association events in North America (Montreal: Culture [online]). Montreal is the city that celebrates life to the hilt and it can be seen through the numerous festivals it hosts. More than 90 festivals dedicated to art, music, comedy and entertainment add dynamism to its French-English culture. Montrealers welcome all tourists and newcomers and share their motto of *joie de vivre* through the festivals they annually host. Taking into account the criteria mentioned in the previous section of the thesis, I will describe in further details the festivals specified in the table of Quebec festivals most of which are held in Montreal.

I. Festival International de Jazz de Montréal

International Jazz Festival in Montreal is one of the best music fests in North America. It was listed in the Guinness World Records as the world's largest jazz festival. Developing and improving its programme every year, the festival lasts for 10 days and hosts over 2 million aficionados of jazz every year. The main purpose of the festival's „fathers“ (Alain Simard, André Ménard, Denyse McCann, and Alain de Grosbois), who founded it in 1979, was to popularize jazz and bring all the prolific jazz musicians to one place, which indeed has happened, and now *‘Montreal is without a doubt the true heartbeat of Planet Jazz’* (The Festival [online]). Montreal Jazz Festival has a lot of brother-festivals in the world among which is the International Jazz Festival Prague in the Czech Republic founded in 1964 by Lubomír Dorůžka. Among the participants of Prague festival were legendary Louis Armstrong, Benny Goodman, Count Basie Big Band, Dexter Gordon, Chris Barber and brilliant Canadian jazz pianist and composer Oscar Peterson. (History [online]). Jazz lovers can visit both festivals as they are held during different times of the year.

In 2017, the Montreal's festival is lasting from June 29 till July 8 and will be set up in its usual place, in the heart of Quartier des spectacles downtown Montreal. Two of the concerts will be free: Discotheque and Anderson, and Paak & The Free Nationals. The part of a programme of the 2017 festival will be a concert of Bob Dylan, La La Land, The O'Jays, Charlotte Cardin, Charles Bradley & His Extraordinaires, and many more excellent musicians and performers.

II. Grand Prix du Canada

Grand Prix du Canada is an auto race that has been the Formula One World Championship; nowadays held on Notre Dame Island, the overall race length is 305,270 km (Canadian Grand Prix.[online]). It is one of the most spectacular and exciting sporting events in Canada. The auto race has been held since 1961; however, only in 1967 it became a part of the Formula One World Championship. Gilles Villeneuve was the only Canadian driver that won in Formula One Championship in 1978. Unfortunately, he tragically died in 1982 on the Belgian Grand Prix. The race course in Montreal was renamed Circuit Gilles Villeneuve a few weeks after his death. The most brilliant drivers were: three-time Formula One World Champion Brazilian Nelson Piquet, and a seven-time champion German Michael Schumacher. Nowadays, another excellent driver has been a five-time champion so far, British Lewis Hamilton. The top winning Formula One team were Ferrari (Italian, McLaren (British), Williams (British), and Brabham (British). The winning team of the recent four years are Red Bull (Austrian) and Mercedes (German). Canadian Grand Prix is one of the most watched sporting events in the world. The most important thing for the spectators is not to forget earplugs.

III. Just For Laughs Festival

Just For Laughs Festival or Juste pour Rire is the best North America's and the largest international comedy festival in the world. Founded in 1983 by Gilbert Rozon as a French language event, the English language was added later on by Andy Nulman. The main purpose of the event has always been to make people happy. During each day of the festival there are different performances held all over the city, however during evenings all the performances move to the nightclubs and different theatres of Montreal. Each nightclub or venue offers its own programme with special performers. Just For Laughs Festival also comprises Comedia, a festival that gives awards for short comedy films. The part of Just for Laughs has also been a hidden camera reality television called Just for Laughs: Gags. Its locations, most of the time, are Canadian cities Vancouver, Quebec, Montreal and in different places in Mexico. The similar TV versions are shown in China, Russia, Hong Kong, Brazil, Finland, Turkey, Poland and more (Just for Laughs [online]).

The festival's programme of 2017 offers splendid performance of Kevin Hart, Silicon Valley, John Mulaney, Jerry Seinfeld, Gad Elmaleh, Laverne Cox, Howie Mandel and many more excellent performers. A detailed programme is updated yearly on its official website: www.hahaha.com.

IV. Montreal World Film Festival (MWFF)

The MWFF is one of the most prestigious film festival in Canada. It is a world's film competition that includes different film sections and awards various prizes. Unlike the Toronto International Film Festival, the MWFF has a much wider range of films. The latter encourages cultural diversity and mutual understanding between nations, supports and promotes innovative works and discovers new talented filmmakers. MWFF is the only competitive Film Festival in North America with international official Jury that awards different prizes according the certain sections. (<http://www.ffm-montreal.org/en/informations.html>)The festival lasts for 11 days in 2017 from August 24 till September 4.

V. Festival de Montgolfier

Festival de Mongolfier is an International Balloon Festival that takes place in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu. The festival was founded in 1984 by two Hot Air Balloon enthusiasts: Bob Burch and Dave McLeod. From the very beginning Festival de Mongolfier has had a great seccess within the crowds. The name of the festival derives from Montgolfier brothers who invented a hot air balloon in 1782. The construction of a hot air balloon is much lighter than air aircraft or thermal airship. They work on the same principal as the force which lift the embers from the fire. The main part of the festival is the flight of hot air balloons which is held twice a day during the festival. Hot air balloons with different shapes and various colours make their flight from the grounds of the city's airoport. A hundred balloons take off to the sky and attracts thousands of visitors. The rest of the time is filled with various concerts and comedy shows (History and Mission of the Festival [online]). Similar festivals are held all over the world, for example The Canberra Balloon Spectacular in Australia, Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta in the USA, the Phillippine International Hot Air Balloon Fiesta and so on. There is also a related festival in the

Czech Republic in Brno called Balloon Jam that is held regularly in the beginning of June. However, the size of the festival is comparably much smaller.

Apart from the aforementioned festivals, there are many more that are worthy of attention. Those include, Canadian Open Tennis, International Pyrotechnical Competition, Gardens of Light – the festival of lights in Montreal's botanical gardens, Igloofest – the festival of electronic music, Fête des Neiges – an ice-sculpting contest, snow games, dogsled races, etc..

OTTAWA ANNUAL EVENTS

Ottawa's architectural heritage is remarkable, yet the capital can surely offer much more than that. Every year Ottawa hosts uncountable seasonal activities. Among the most enchanting are Winterlude – the celebration of winter, Canadian Tulip Festival, Canada Day, Ottawa International Jazz Festival, Folk Music Festival, etc. However, the year of 2017 is a special one not only for Ottawa, but for the entire country, as Canada celebrates 150 years of unity of Confederation. The purpose is to celebrate their past, their identity and economic development through the years. So, Ottawa 2017 offers 12 full months of exciting experience and impressive programme for Canadians and visitors from abroad. Due to the big occasion many city's buildings were renovated and reconstructed examples include the Canada Science and Technology Museum, National Arts Centre, Ottawa Art Gallery and Arts Court, Ottawa Innovation centre, and many more that open their doors to welcome visitors (Legacy|Ottawa 2017 [online]). Among the legacy projects is a goal to plant 1 million trees in Ottawa, community gardens and expand the cycling and recreation infrastructure. All of that was already fulfilled in the Canada's great year.

The programme of Ottawa 2017 complements annual events and festivals that will surely influence the capital's tourism in a positive way. From the all year round Ignite 150 and Ottawa Welcomes the World festival that celebrates the diversity of its people (about 50 embassies organise their own national celebration) to the sporting events like Red Bull Global Rallycross and Ottawa International Triathlon. All these events and dozens more will make the year of 2017 an unforgettable anniversary for Canada's 150th birthday. It is prepared to host the world and genuinely welcome everyone to be a part of a historic year.

I. Canada Day

Among all the thrilling events in Ottawa's calendar, the most distinguished one is Canada Day on July 1, in 2017 it is on Saturday. However, if Canada Day falls on a Sunday, July 2 will be a statutory holiday. As the holiday is a great national event, it is based on the historical event that formed the nation. On that very day in 1867 Canada became a self-governing dominion of Great Britain. The four founding provinces New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario formed a new

federation. At that time Quebec and Ontario were newly created provinces that were the result of the division of the old province of Canada. Nowadays, many towns and cities celebrate the birthday of their nation in the form of outdoor events, such as carnivals, free music concerts, firework displays, barbecues, parades and festivals. Additionally, citizenship ceremonies are conducted for new Canadian citizens (Canada Day in Canada [online]). The curious fact is that July 1 is also “Moving Day“ in Quebec province which has its own story. The programme of the holiday celebrations differs from place to place, as there is no standard mode to do that, however the biggest cultural celebrations are held in Ottawa, mainly on Parliament Hill, Major’s Hill Park, at the Canadian Museum of History and on the streets of downtown. The governor general and prime minister opens the official ceremony. Moreover, the monarch or the member of the Royal Family may also attend the event, as in the year of 2011 when the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge (William and Kate) took part in the officiating. Canada is a statutory holiday, so everything is closed and the traffic schedule can be reduced. Everything is held in a patriotic mood: national symbols are everywhere and people paint themselves in the national colour: red and white, or wear clothing of the same colours. Morning of July 1 is dedicated to the commemoration of the war victims on the war memorials. The changing of the Guard, raising of the flag and the Snowbirds Demonstration (Royal Canadian Air Force) is also the essential part of the morning ceremony. The afternoon is filled with concerts and parades. The day is finished with giant fireworks. (Official Canada Day Weekend 2017 Festivities [online]).

II. Ottawa Blues Festival

Ottawa Bluesfest is an international outdoor music festival that is held in the month of July every year. Despite its name, blues music is only the part of the programme, as nowadays, the festival has expanded its shows and type of music to pop and rock. Nevertheless, the festival is considered to be the second largest blues festival in North America. As the blues were born in the south of the US in the region of the Mississippi river, the best blues festivals are held in the US. The style was innovated in the first half of the 20th century by adding a guitar. With the invention of electric guitar the blues music has transformed into Rock and Roll the bright representatives of which became Elvis Presley, Fats Domino and Little

Richard. The Ottawa Blues Festival was first held in 1994 with the legendary American saxophonist and musician, Clarence Clemons, or as many know him, The Big Man. Along with the great Ottawa festival, there are many excellent ones in different parts of the world, such as: Chicago Blues Festival, Great British Blues Festival, Notodden Blues Festival (the biggest one on continental Europe held in Norway) and many others. (Best Blues Festivals Around the World [online]). The Czech Republic is not an exception, as there is International Jazz and Blues Festival annually held in Ústí nad Labem in October which every year impresses its programme.

Therefore, Ontario and Quebec offers a chain of exciting events that can take one's breath away. Every season is rich in festivals and entertainment and apart from the above listed festivals, there are many more. Although many of them have a local importance, they can be even more magnificent and overwhelming. Nevertheless, festivals with international character have their significance. Firstly, they unite different countries at one place. Secondly, they give chance to various countries to compare and compete with each other in the form of entertainment whether it is a music festival, or a sporting event.

PRACTICAL PART

The practical part of this bachelor thesis is aimed at planning the trip from the Czech Republic to the cities of Central Canada. It comprises of two itineraries one of which will be realised in Ottawa, the second one in Montreal. The basis for the practical part is used from the theoretical part. Both itineraries are planned for 8 days and designed for approximately 12 people. The minimum number of participants required for the realisation of the trip is 4. The Ottawa's itinerary is arranged from June 30th to July 7th, 2017. The Montreal's itinerary is planned for July 7th to July 14th, 2017. The dates for the itineraries were chosen on purpose. In the case of the clients' interest, the two itineraries could be possibly combined together making one 14-day itinerary to the cities of Central Canada. If the requirements are in the sufficient quantities (minimum 8 people), a 14-day trip can be realised by modifying the two aforementioned itineraries. Yet, this is only one of the option how these itineraries could be practically used and the example of such an adaptation will not be described in further details in this bachelor thesis. In case of interest, however, I can create the final itinerary of such a combination at the personal negotiation.

To built a seamless trip, I used different modern itinerary-making tools. *Google My Maps* application was used for creating orienteering maps that will be given to the participants of the trips. Tickets for the flights were booked via *www.skyscanner.cz* and *cz.gotogate.com*. Booking of the accommodation was managed through *www.booking.com*.

As long as the target group is aficionados of festivals and different event celebrations, the trip is focused on visiting international annual events in Ottawa and Montreal. However, there are some requirements for the potential participants of the tours hereafter. Firstly, the knowledge of English or French (ideally both) languages is required especially while visiting different festivals for the purpose of understanding. Secondly, these trips are not recommended for people with health problems, as it would be necessary to master hiking routes and ride a bicycle for quite long distances. The same condition applies to travellers with children. We do not recommend to travel with children under 12 years old because the trips might be too difficult for them to manage it. Thirdly, it is recommended to exchange the

currency beforehand in the Czech Republic. We insist on exchanging CZK to CAD and not to USD to avoid complications while paying. In the case the tour participants ran out of cash, they can always use their bank card; however, there could be fees that are higher than exchange rate charged by the credit card issuer and can vary from place to place depending on a merchant. Furthermore, tourists could also use ABM (Automated Banking Machine). In this case, the tourists' banks will do the conversion; consequently, the tourists can withdraw Canadian currency. It would be a good idea to visit a personal bank consultant in advance to be sure about the conditions.

On the territory of Canada, public transport will be used as well as bicycles and electric vessel. Also, there would be a lot of walking tours. According to the weather forecast, it would be sunny weather of approximate 26 °C for both Ottawa's and Montreal's trips duration. However, day-to-day weather can be changeable, so it would be good to be prepared for colder weather too. When it comes to clothes it is advisable to take comfortable shoes and clothes suitable for walking tours, hiking and other activities.

The price for the tour includes all the things concerning it: flight tickets, airport transit tickets, bike hire, public transport tickets, accommodation, entrance fees, festival passes. The only things excluded are the price for daily catering, except for breakfasts, as they are the part of accommodation price both in Montreal and Ottawa, and insurance the price of which depends on individual requirements.

Both tours will be provided by our experienced guides that will take care about the travellers beginning with check-ins in Prague airport till the end of the 8-day tours. Thus, tour participants can turn to our representative whenever any problem occurs. All the needed information concerning the trips during overall accommodation in Canada will be provided by them too. Tourists are not obliged to participate in every planned programme, as it is optional. In such case, it is necessary to inform our representative about any change.

4. OTTAWA FESTIVAL TOUR

In accordance with the theoretical part, for the trip to Ottawa, I designed an 8-day itinerary for approximately twelve people. The main purpose of the trip is to visit the international annual festivals that will be held on the city's venues. In the meantime, tourists will have a chance to visit local landmarks.

To minimize tourists' expenses we booked economy class flight tickets, therefore it would be necessary to transfer twice during the flight: firstly, in Frankfurt upon Main; secondly, in Toronto. On the way back it will be Halifax and Farnkfurt. The time in Prague is 6 hours ahead of Ottawa time, so you might possibly have a jet lag. For the reason to avoid it, we advise you not to drink any coffeine or alcohol before the flight and to buy a bottle of water at the duty free zone at the airport to stay hydrated.

Every day is scheduled hereafter below. All the schedules are estimated and are the subject to be changed according to the actual situation during a particular tour. All the activities in daily schedules are built according to local time. Each day you will get the orienteering map for the following day, the everyday program, and reccomandations.

- **Duration:** June 30 – July 7, 2017
- **Transport:** plane, minivan, public transport, bicycle, taxi, electronic vessel
- **Accommodation:** HI-Ottawa Jail Hostel (Address: 75 Nicholas Street, Ottawa)
- **Estimated cost:** 42, 694 CZK

Hi-Ottawa Jail Hostel will be your accommodation during the entire trip which is very conveniently located in Ottawa's downtown, so everything is within walking distance. Jail Hostel is an extraordinary one, as it is a former jail that is transformed into a comfotable hostel and here you can even get a free jail tour. 2 bedded rooms-cells are available for you.

Food is not included in the overall price. Nevertheless, for the better understanding what to expect on the daily basis, you can find an example of average prices for food in the city of Ottawa below. There would be lunch and dinner breaks scheduled every day during which tourists can buy some snacks in groceries or have a full meal in restaurants. The information about prices was taken from *www.numbeo.com* database.

RESTAURANTS IN OTTAWA	
Order	Price in Canadian dollars
Meal (inexpensive restaurant)	18.50 C\$
Meal for 2 people (mid-range restaurant)	63.50 C\$
McMeal at McDonalds	9.00 C\$
Cappuccino	3.95 C\$
Coke/Pepsi (0.33 liter bottle)	1.95 C\$
Water (0.33 liter bottle)	1.71 C\$
MARKETS IN OTTAWA	
Product	Price in Canadian dollars
Water (1.5 liter bottle)	2.23 C\$
Milk (1 liter)	1.69 C\$
Loaf of Bread	2.35 C\$
Apples (1 kg)	3.53 C\$
Banana (1 kg)	1.64 C\$
Bottle of Wine (mid-range)	15.00 C\$
Pack of Cigarettes (Marlboro)	12.00 C\$
Eggs (12)	3.00 C\$
Chicken Breasts (1kg)	11.21 C\$

Note: prices are approximate and can vary from place-to-place. Remember, taxes in Canadian markets sometimes are not included in the price and are not written on price badges in markets/groceries. In restaurants' menus, it can be written in brackets or will be added to the final checks. Harmonised Sales Tax in Ontario province is 13 %.

❖ **DAY 1: JUNE 30 2017 – FRIDAY**

Your trip starts at Václav Havel Airport in Prague. At the airport entrance hall you will be met by our guide that will accompany you during the entire tour. You will get all the necessary information about the trip, the contact for the travel guide in the case of emergency or unexpected problems and your flight tickets.

Departure of the flight is scheduled at 11:45 am, so it is necessary for you to be at least 2 hours before the departure time to check in at the airline desk without any hurry and to get to know some additional information. If you would like to park your car at the airport for the multi-day stay, please make sure to have an extra time for this. Please check all the needed documents are in your carry-on bag to avoid any complications or time delays. If you are travelling for the first time, please read the flight instructions beforehand. You will be travelling with the Condor company, so you can check all the necessary information on their official site www.condor.com/eu at the section *Flight Preparation*.

On board of the plane during the whole trip you will be served a meal twice. However, after you checked in at the airline desk and went through all security gates you can buy some snacks in duty free shops, because you will not have time for doing that in Ottawa and dinner is not included into the price for the hostel.

The overall flight time is 14 hours and 52 minutes accounting all the transfers and waiting time between the flights. Scheduled landing is at 20:37 of the local time at YOW Ottawa International Airport. Then, after getting the luggage you will be transferred by the private minibus to the hostel where you will be accommodated. After the check-in you will get the city map and the program for the following day. Our strong advice to you is to set your watch to the new time before you get to your room.

Day 1: Flight from Prague to Ottawa

Ottawa Itinerary: Day 1

-  Václav Havel Airport Prague
-  Frankfurt Airport
-  Toronto Pearson International Airport
-  Ottawa International Airport
-  Flight: Prague-Ottawa



ESTIMATED SCHEDULE FOR DAY 1	
9:45	Meeting time at Václav Havel Prague airport
11:45	Departure from Prague
20:37	Arrival in Ottawa
21:10 – 21:40	Transfer to HI-Ottawa Jail Hostel
21:50	Check-in at the hostel

❖ *DAY 2: JULY 1 2017 – SATURDAY*

On the second day of your tour you will be welcomed by the celebrations of Canada's national holiday – Canada Day. 2017 is an extraordinary year for Canada it celebrates its 150th anniversary of being a united country and July 1 is the main reason to make this year so special for the whole nation. Ottawa is the epicentre of the country's celebration and you will become the part of it.

Your day starts with delicious breakfast at HI-Ottawa Jail Hostel. As long as the hostel is located at the heart of downtown Ottawa, the city's main venues of celebrations are within walking distances, so be prepared that the whole day you will be travelling on foot. Almost the entire day will be spent outdoor, it would good for you to take a bottle of water, sunglasses and sunbathing cream. All the things you might need during the day are listed below, everything is up to you, so do not worry if you do not take something.

Recommendations for the day:

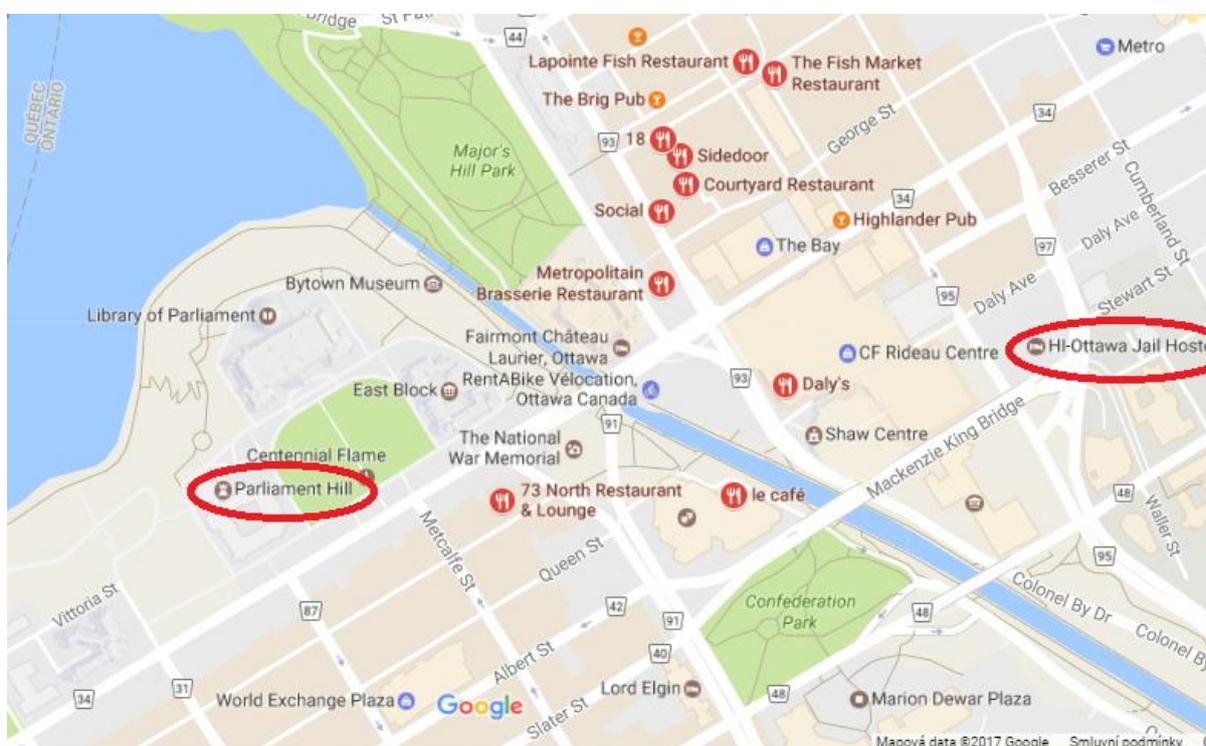
- comfortable shoes
- clothes in Canada's national colours (red and white) to support the celebrations
- camera
- bottle of water
- sunglasses
- sunbathing cream

After breakfast the whole group will walk through the city's downtown to the Parliament Hill where the official ceremony will open the celebration. Moreover, perhaps you will witness Their Royal Highnesses', William and Kate, visit to share the celebration of Canada's big day. The word "perhaps" was used as the information is still uncertain, however Canada expects the Royal guests. On Parliament Hill you can also see the changing of the guard ceremony, and Snowbirds Demonstration at 12:00.

After lunch, you will get a free charged excursion through the Canadian Museum of History where you will spend approximately three hours to enjoy the museum's special programme to honour Canada's sesquicentennial. Later, you will have a three-hour free programme during which you can have a dinner and enjoy different shows that are organised on both banks of the Rideau Canal and street shows in Ottawa's downtown. You will get an orienteering map to get to know the restaurants' locations. If you need to find a supermarket in surrounding area, most of them are located on the right bank of the Rideau Canal close to the marked restaurants on the map you will get.

The final chord of the day will be the magnificent musical firework show at 22:00 in Major's Hill Park. Therefore, the meeting point will be at the northern entrance of the Major's Hill Park. After you find the best place to watch the firework show, you will enjoy the atmosphere of Canada's great day and relax on the lawns of the park. Then you will go back to the hostel where you will get the maps and instructions for the following day to be prepared to.

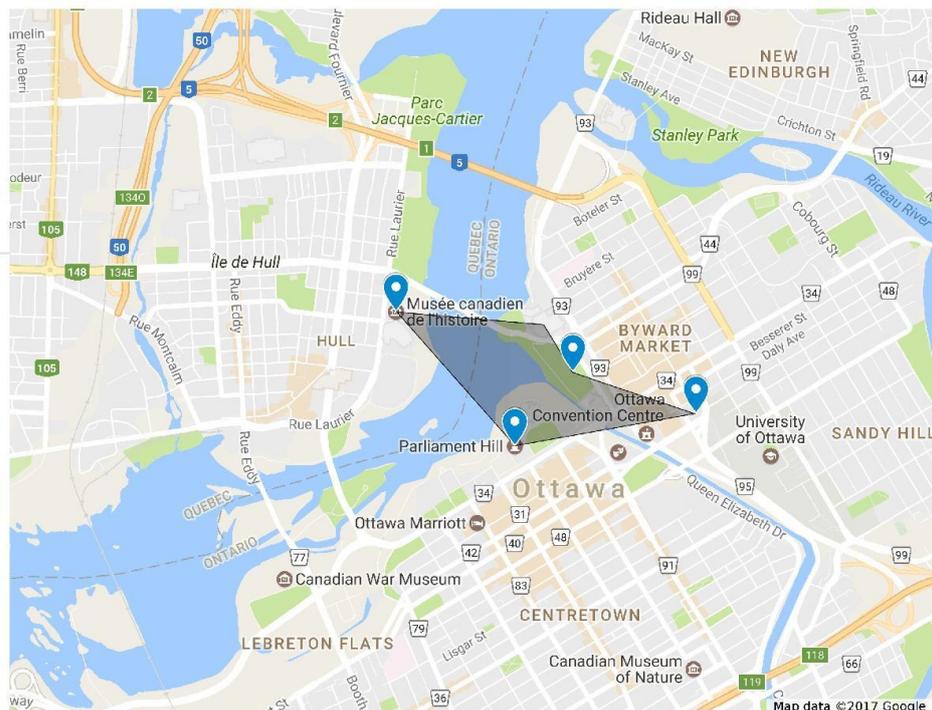
10. Restaurants in surroundings



Ottawa Itinerary: Day 2

CANADA DAY

-  HI-Ottawa Jail Hostel
-  Parliament Hill
-  Major's Hill Park
-  Canadian Museum of History
-  Canada Day Celebrations



ESTIMATED SCHEDULE FOR DAY 2	
7:00 – 8:15	Breakfast at HI-Ottawa Jail Hostel
8:30	Meeting point at hotel's lobby
8:40 – 9:00	Walking to the Parliament Hill
9:00 – 12:30	Official ceremony and show
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch + free time
14:35	Meeting point next to Peace Tower at Parliament Hill
14:40 – 15:10	Walking to Canadian Museum of History
15:20 – 18:30	Excursion at Canadian Museum of History
18:00 – 21:00	Free programme
21:15	Meeting point at the northern entrance to Major's Hill Park
22:00	Firework show

❖ *DAY 3: JULY 2 – SUNDAY*

Sunday morning starts with a hearty breakfast at the hostel and that is exactly what you will need at the beginning of an active day, because most of the day you will be travelling on bicycle. After breakfast you will head for the RideABike bureau where the rented bikes will be waiting for you. From that point the bicycle tour starts.

The information about the Rideau Canal Loop was taken from the RideABike official site www.rentabike.ca. We chose the cycle route of the average level of difficulty (13 km), but if you would like to cycle other routes, you can choose other options and ride it individually. During the Rideau Canal Tour Cycle you will hear the history of the canal, make stops at different places along the canal to enjoy the scenery or to swim in Dow's lake. The whole route will take 4 hours including lunch time. There is an option to have a lunch at Dow's Lake Pavillion or the closest restaurants such as Atelier and La Roma. Those who chose their individual route will have to adjust their time limit to 4 hours too.

After lunch you will continue to travel on bicycle to Canada Aviation and Space Museum which you can reach from the Rideau Canal for 30 minutes. The museum offers the great exhibition of Canada's aviation development from the very beginning to contemporary inventions. The paid excursion will last for 2 hours, but you will have 30 more minutes to enjoy observing your favourite exhibits.

Then you will return to RentABike bureau to leave there bikes and walk on foot back to the hostel to have a shower and relax after the tiresome day. Afterwards you can have a dinner in the downtown and the rest of the day is up to you, because there is free programme.

Recommendations for the day:

- Sunglasses
- Sunbathing cream
- Swimming costume
- Baseball cap/panama/sun hat

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE FOR DAY 3	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast at the hostel
9:15	Meeting at lobby hall
9:20 – 9:30	Walking to RentABike
10:00 – 14:00	Rideau Canal Loop (including lunch time)
14:00 -14:30	Travelling to Canada Aviation and Space Museum
14:30 – 17:00	Excursion at the museum
17:00 – 17:30	Travelling back to RentABike
17:30 – 17:40	Way back to the hostel
Dinner + Leisure time	

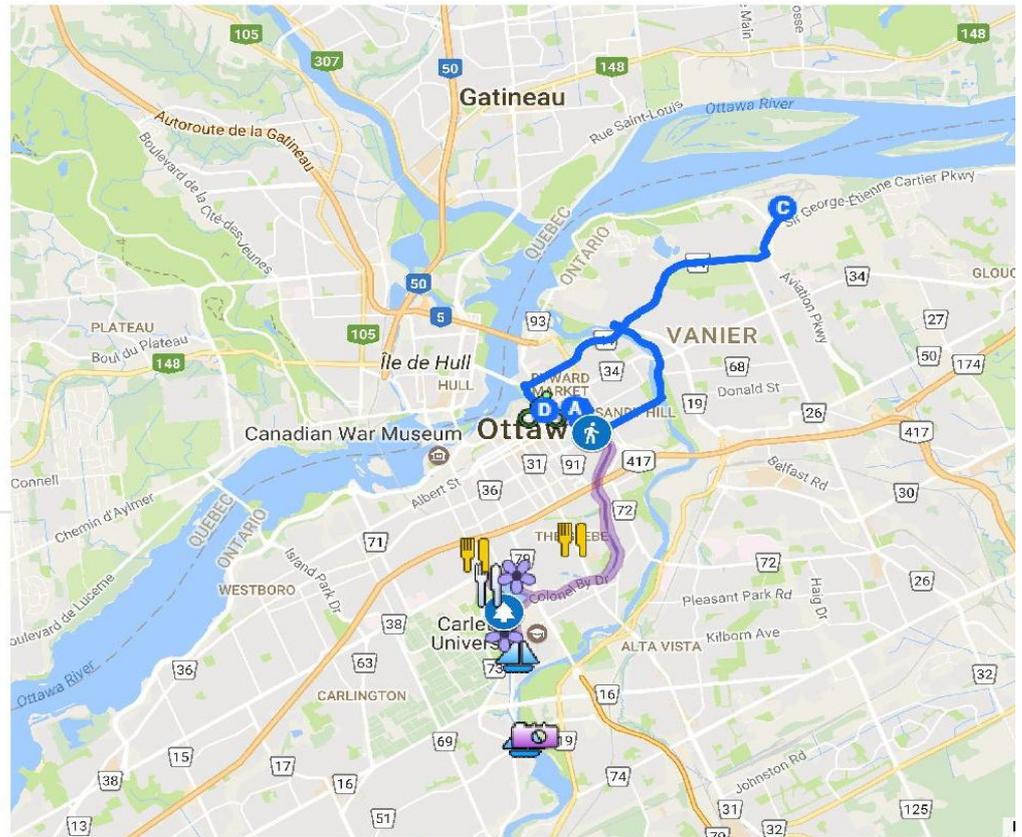
Ottawa Itinerary: Day 3

Rideau Canal Bicycle Tour

-  RentABike
-  Rideau Canal
-  Hog's Back locks
-  Hogs back falls
-  Hartwell Locks
-  Fletcher Wildflower Garden
-  Arboretum
-  Dow's Lake Pavillion
-  Little Italy
-  Commissioners Park
-  Glebe restaurants
-  Corkstown Bridge

Direction Way

- A** Hi-Ottawa Jail Hostel
- B** 28 Rideau Canal Eastern Pathway, Ottawa, ON K1N, Canada
- C** Canada Aviation and Space Museum
- D** RentABike Vélocation, Ottawa Canada, Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada



❖ **DAY 4: JULY 3 – MONDAY**

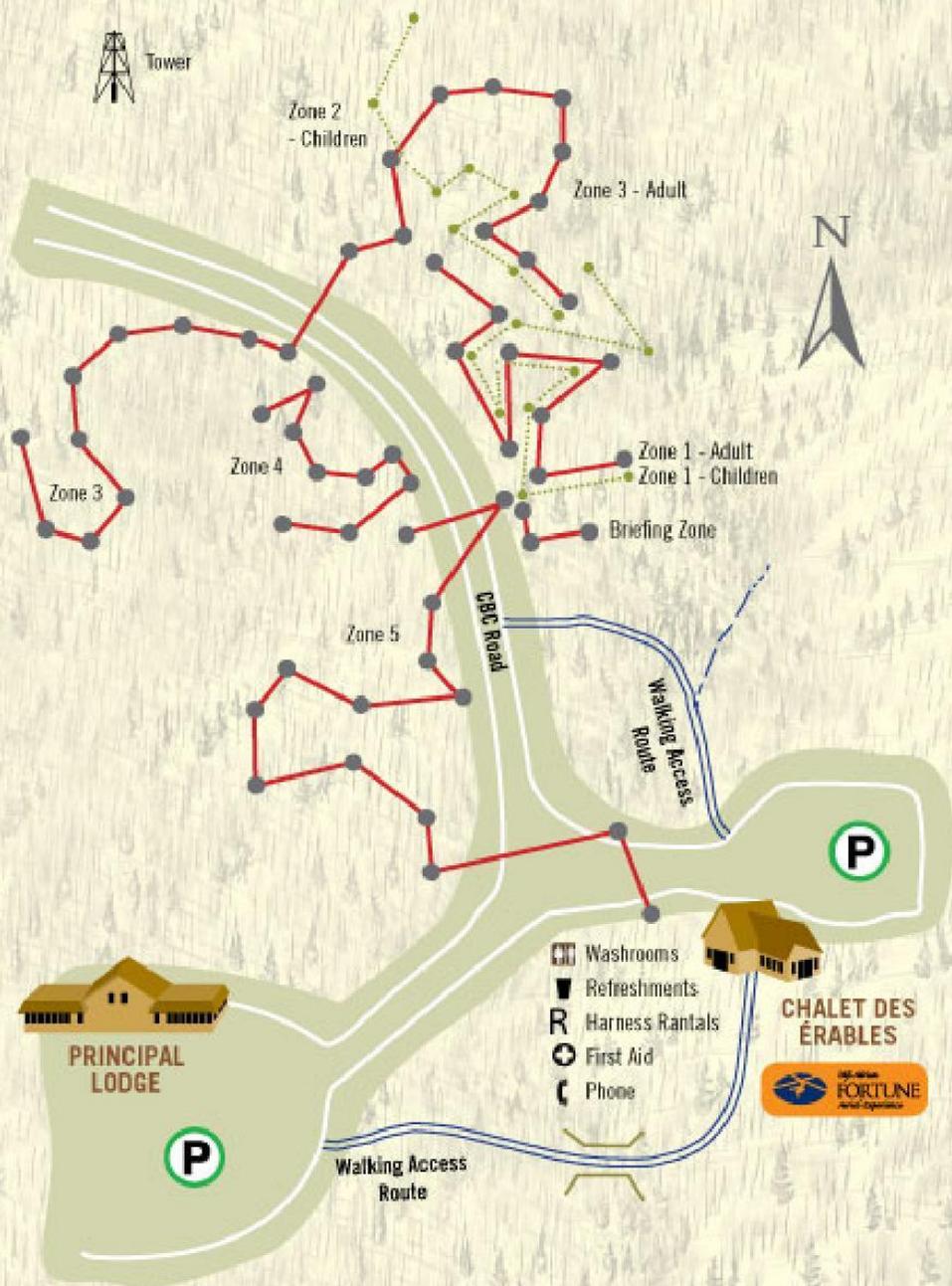
Monday will be very active and most of the time you will spent outdoors in Gatineau Park. So, have a good breakfast at HI-Ottawa Jail Hostel and be ready to spend a thrilling time in the nature. Please prepare some snacks for the day before you leave the hotel, because you will not have the opportunity to buy any food until 16:30. In addition, it is recommended to take a sweater to the park, because the temperature in the park is lower in a few degrees.

Your first destination in the National Gatineau Park is Pink Lake Trail – a 2,5-km walking trail of scenic nature and marvelous views on Pink Lake. All along the way you can make fantastic photos and you will have enough time to do the photosession. The interesting thing about the Pink Lake is that its aqua hue (the shade of colour) is similar to the Caribbean that is why it is very attractive to all who see it. After short break for snacks you will travel to the next stop at Gatineau Park – Camp Fortune’s Explorer. At this point you will enjoy the marvelous beauty of Gatineau nature literally from the different perspective. At the Camp Fortune’s Explorer Park you will test your strength during zip lining. You will have to overcome obstacles on the bridges and ladders located on the height of tree tops. After fun and excitement in Gatineau Park you will travel back to the downtown hostel by taxi. Then you can enjoy your free time in the way you please to the rest of the day in Ottawa.

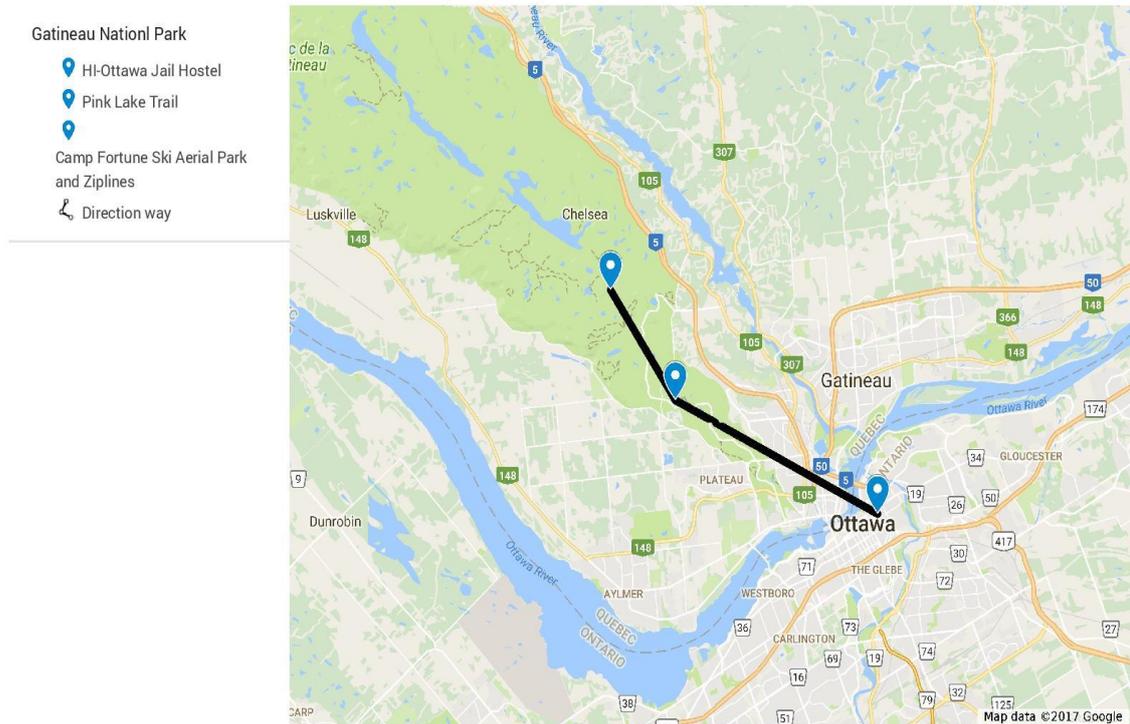
Recommendation for the day:

- Bottle of water
- Snacks
- Sweater/jumper/jacket
- Comfortable shoes
- Camera

Fortune Aerial Experience Route Map



Ottawa Itinerary: Day 4



ESTIMATED SCHEDULE FOR DAY 4	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast
9:15	Meeting point at lobby hall
9:30 – 10:15	Journey to Gatineau Park
10:30 – 12:00	Walking through the Pink Lake Trail
12:00 – 12:30	Time for snacks
12:30 – 13:00	Journey to Camp Fortune
13:15- 16:15	Zip Lining
16:30 – 18:00	Early dinner
18:00 -18:30	Journey back to hostel
Leisure time	

❖ DAY 5: JULY 4 – TUESDAY

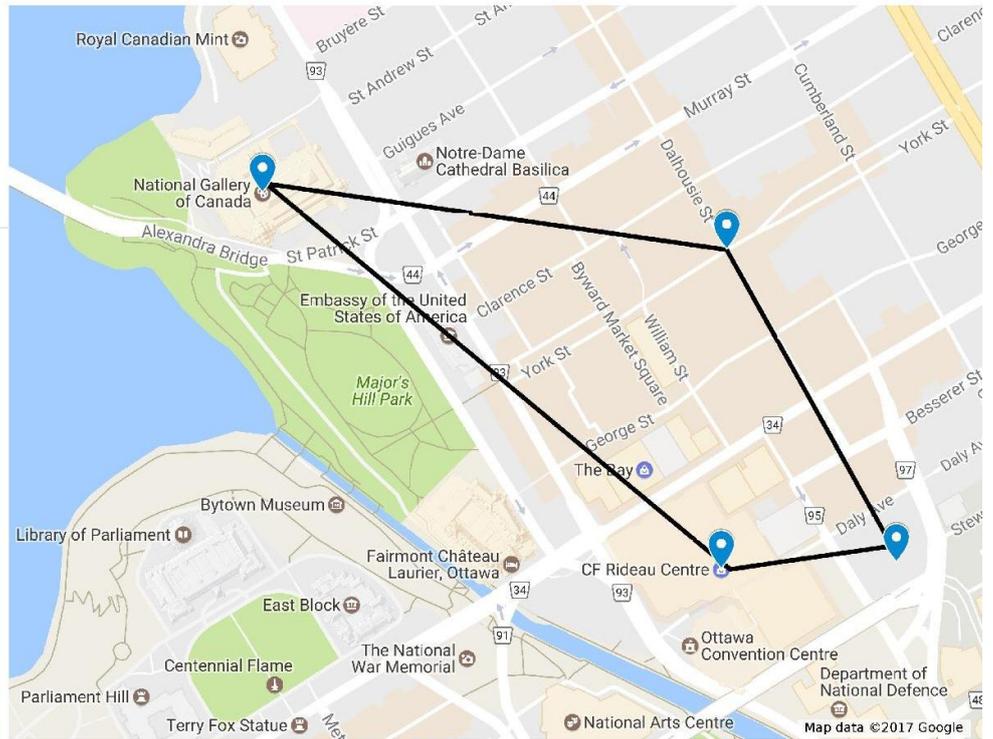
After a few days of active and intensive schedule the fifth day of your tour is wholly dedicated to the souvenirs. You can enjoy breakfast with no hurry and time pressure. Then you will go to the Byward Market and enjoy the excursion provided by your tour guide about the history of the market all the buildings connected with it. There you can buy some food or relish a morning coffee at the quaint cafés admiring the city’s atmosphere. Afterwards you have a free programme during which you can stroll the streets and buy the souvenirs. As the weather is expected to be hot, you might also like to go back to the hotel after the hostel and take a shower.

After the relaxation you will go to the National Gallery of Canada. The Gallery contains not only brilliant collections of historical and contemporary Canadian art, but also renowned international collections of European and American Art. There would be a lot of things to see for the fans of the photography. the Canadian Photography Institute was established by the gallery where different kind of researches are provided concerning the photography. And the last thing for the day will be visiting of the Rideau Centre, however this destination is absolutely optional, so if you would like to spend the rest of the day up to your plans, you are free to do so.

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE FOR DAY 5	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast
10:00 – 10:10	Walking to the Byward Market
10:15 – 11:15	Excursion through the market
11:15 – 15:15	Leisure time + lunch
15:15 – 15:25	Walking to the National Gallery of Canada
15:30 – 17:30	Excursion through the gallery
17:30 – 18:15	Walk to the Rideau Centre
Leisure time + dinner	

Ottawa Itinerary: Day 5

- HI-Ottawa Jail Hostel
- Byward Market
- National Gallery of
- Canada CF Rideau Centre
- Approximate location of spending time



❖ **DAY 6: JULY 5 – WEDNESDAY**

The sixth day of the tour will be quite an extraordinary, but not the less enchanting. You will have a breakfast in usual hours in the hostel. Then you can go to the Byward Market to prepare something for lunch. Shortly after, you will head for the free yoga session on the lawn of Parliament Hill that became a tradition on Ottawa’s Wednesdays. After the meditation and refreshment you will go to the hostel to get prepared for the Rideau Canal Cruise and have lunch you prepared beforehand.

Being on the Rideau Canaal Cruise you can enjoy the nice view on the old part of the city and learn the interesting information about its construction and a short history the the buildings alongside the canal. You will enjoy the cruise in a hundred per cent electric vessel.

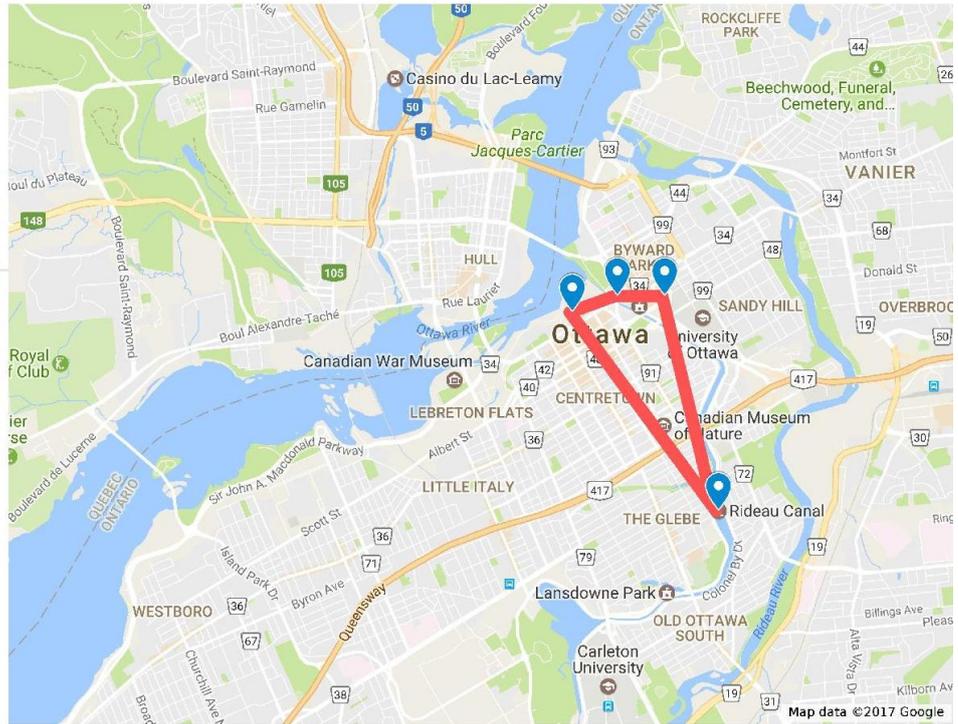
Recommendation for the day:

- Mat/towel
- Bottle of water

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE FOR DAY 6	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast
9:00 - 11:30	Time for preparing lunch
11:30 – 11:50	Walking to the Parliament Hill
12:00 – 13:00	Yoga session
13:10 -13:25	Walking back to the hostel
13:25 – 14:00	Lunch time
14:00 – 14:35	Walking to Rideau Canal
14:45 – 16:15	Rideau Canal
16:15 – 16:45	Walk to the Firmont Chateau Laurier
16:45 – 18:00	Afternoon Tea
Leisure time + dinner	

Ottawa Itinerary: Day 6

- HI-Ottawa Jail Hostel
- Parliament Hill
- Rideau Canal
- Fairmont Château Laurier, Ottawa
- Tour Location for Day 6



❖ DAY 7: JULY 6 - THURSDAY

Finally, this is the day for big celebrations – the Bluesfest comes to Ottawa. The time for breakfast this day will be slightly shorter for being in time on the festival. After all instructions and discussions you will get all the things you might need on the festival. As long as the Bluesfest is held in Lebreton Flats Park, you will have to catch a bus to get there.

The festival will last for 11 days, but you will be the part of it only on its opening day. You will get Day Passes that will be valid for the entire day. That means that you have the permission to all stages and all performances during the day. However, you do not have in/out privileges, so you will have to stay at festival site, which is called Bluesville, all day long. Do not worry, though, because all you need you will find onsite. Food and drink you will find at the nearby vendors, such as Gabriel Pizza, BeaverTrail Pastry, Backyard BBQ, Poutine Machine, etc. If you are tired, you can have a rest on patio lounges or numbers of bars and pubs situated in the park.

When it comes to the festival itself, you will have the opportunity to enjoy performances by Toby Keith, Sam Roberts Band, Death From Above 1979, Pokey LaFarge, performances different DJs and many more. You are aware that despite the festival's name, the music genres are very diverse (Blues, Jazz, Funk, Alternative, Soul, Rap, Folk, etc.), so you have no chance to get tired of monotonous music. For further detail you can visit the official site of the festival: www.ottawabluesfest.ca. There will be a lot of street shows and performances. You can visit the Autograph Tent where you can buy the latest CD's and take an autograph of your favourite singers and performers. Furthermore, along with the professionals there will be Youth Showcase where you can also enjoy performances of younger generation. Each of you will get the site map for the better understanding of your whereabouts, minimap of stage locations and the list of performers

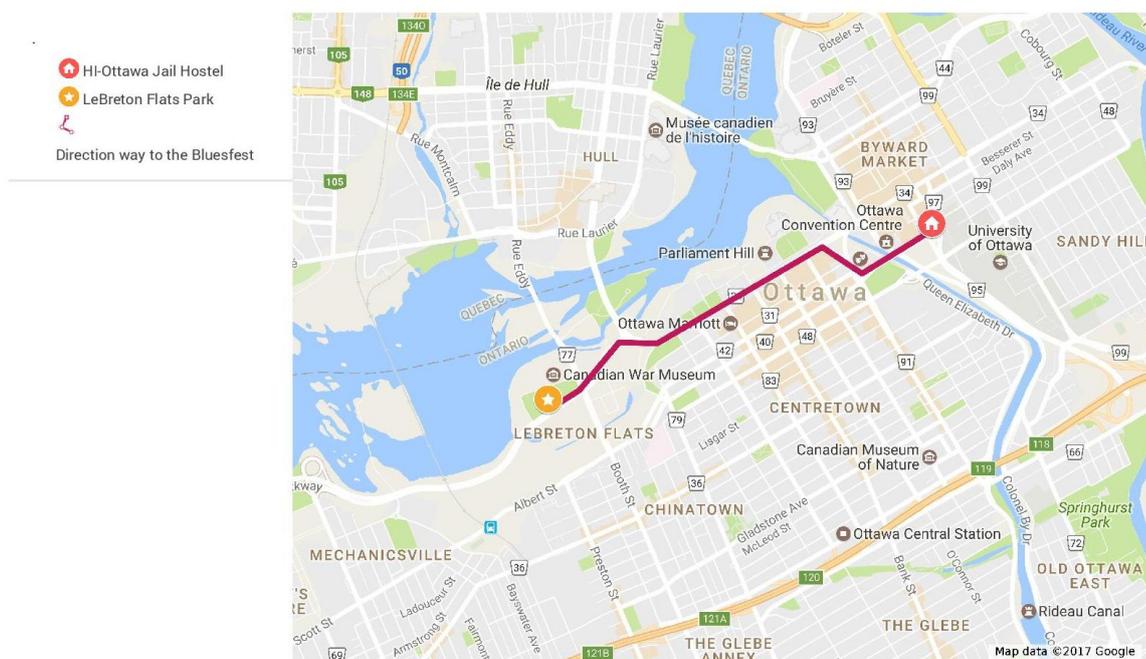
Moreover, your tour guide will also visit the festival, so you can turn to him whenever you need it. Nevertheless, the programme for the day is absolutely free. The festival this day will be finished at 19:00, so you can go for walk while going back to the hostel or stroll Ottawa streets, because this evening will be the last one in

your Ottawa tour. Well, the only thing that has left to mention is enjoy the festival and the atmosphere around you to the hilt.

Recommendation for the day:

- **Tip:** taste poutine – Canadian gusto
- Do not tight to much your Day Passes to you, it would be hard then to remove them from your hand.
- Do not forget your good mood

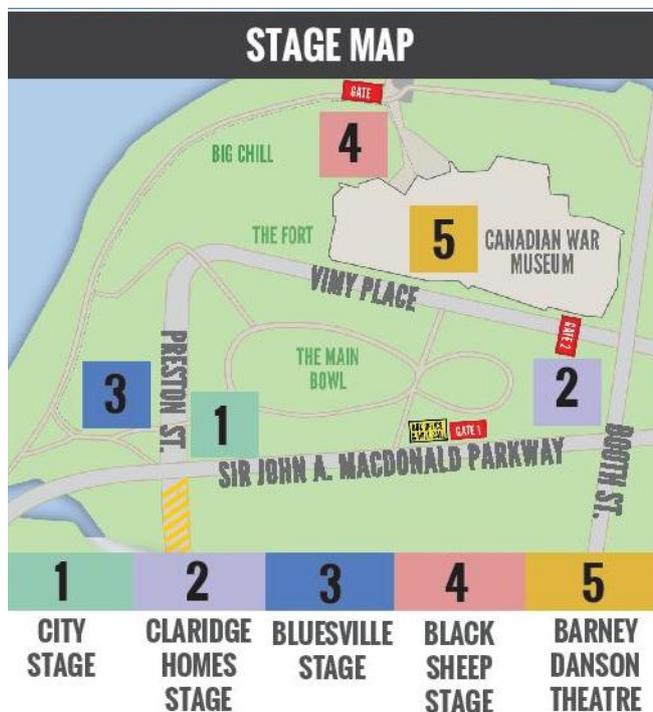
Ottawa Itinerary: Day 7





Thursday July 6 th	
9:15 - 11:00	Toby Keith
9:00 - 10:15	Pokey LaFarge
7:30 - 8:30	Bill Durst
6:30 - 7:30	BLVE HILLS
9:30 - 10:45	Death From Above 1979
8:00 - 9:15	Sam Roberts Band
8:00 - 9:00	Telecomo
6:00 - 7:00	Tribe Royal
7:30 - 8:30	Pony Girl
6:00 - 7:00	Blast From The Sun
6:00 - 7:00	Taylor Angus

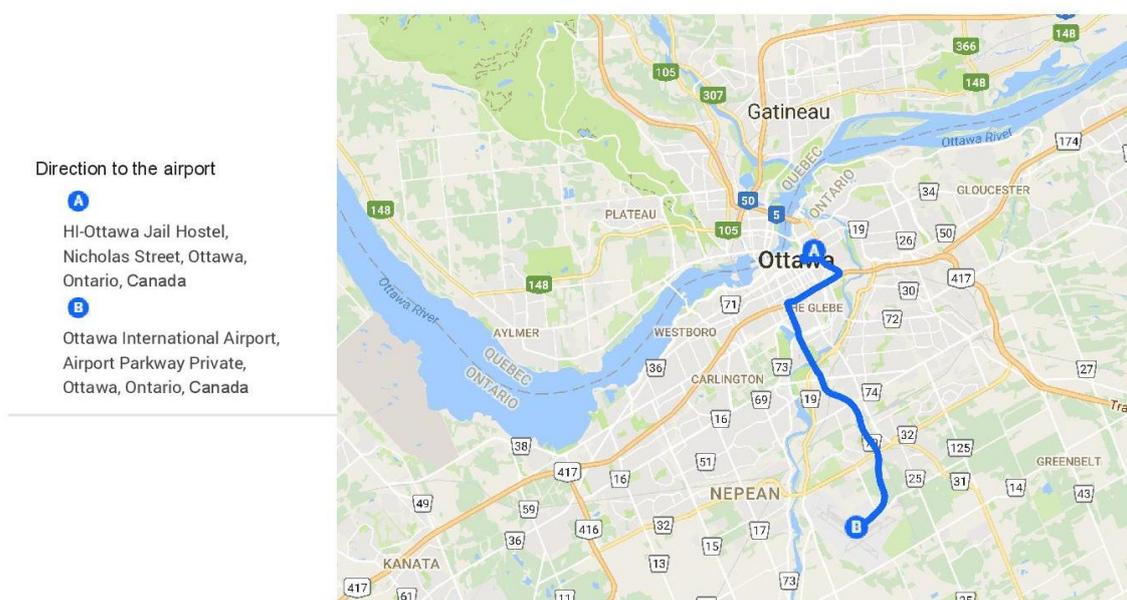
Day 8: July 7 – Friday



Your last day in Ottawa starts with breakfast. Afterwards you will have a few hours to pack your luggage or if you have already done it, you can go to the Rideau Centre in case that you forget to buy some souvenirs. Your flight back to Prague is scheduled at 14:45, however you need to be at the airport a few hours beforehand to go through all the necessary procedures in time. Moreover, you have to count with the city traffic. The minibus will be waiting for you next to the hostel and will take you to the airport. After the landing, your Ottawa tour is finished, as you are back to the terrain of the Czech Republic. Please do not forget your luggage at the airport. As it is Friday, you will not have any problem with bus schedules to get home from the airport. So, have a safe trip home and thank you to be the part of the Ottawa Festival Tour 2017.

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE FOR DAY 8	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast at the hostel
9:00 – 11:30	Packing luggage
11:30 – 12:00	Check out
12:00 – 12:30	Journey to the airport
14:45 – 13:30	Flight back to Prague
Farewell	

Ottawa Itinerary: Day 8



CALCULATIONS FOR OTTAWA FESTIVAL TOUR

All expenses for the tour are listed in the table below. The price for insurance is excluded, as long as it has to be calculated individually based on many factors. Food expenses are also excluded, since it should be calculated according to individual financial capacities. However, the average food expenses per day were estimated as CZK 700. All prices are calculated according to exchange rates of the Czech National Bank (Canadian dollar to Czech crown) valid for June 5, 2017.

EXPENSES OVERVIEW	
Return plane ticket	27,508 CZK
Accommodation	7,360 CZK
Transport (transfer from and to airport, bike hire, public transport, taxi, cruise vessel)	2,979 CZK
Admission fees (Aviation and Space Centre, National Gallery, Camp Fortune's Explorer Park, Bluesfest Pass)	2,347 CZK
Guide services	2,500 CZK
Total (per 1 person):	42,694 CZK
Total (per 12 people):	512,328 CZK

5. MONTREAL FESTIVAL TOUR

The second itinerary is made for the tour 2017 to the city in Quebec province, Montreal. Similarly to the first itinerary, Montreal's itinerary is designed for 8 days approximately for twelve people. The main purpose of this trip is to visit two of the greatest festivals in Canada – the International Jazz Festival and Just For Laugh Festival. There is the 3-day period between the festivals this year and this time will be used for different excursions through the city. We hope the time you spend in Montreal will be enough to open the city in all its marvels. You will become the part of its vibrant life for 8 days and be sure to catch the contagious Montrealer infection called joie de vivre.

Montreal itinerary is built on the same conditions as Ottawa's. Every day is scheduled. All the schedules are estimated and are the subject to be changed according to the actual situation during a particular tour. All the activities in daily schedules are built according to local time. Each day you will get the orienteering map for the following day, the everyday program, and recommendations.

- **Duration:** July 7th – July 14th, 2017
- **Transport:** Plane, express bus, public transport, taxi
- **Accommodation:** Samesun Montreal Central (Address: 1586 St-Hubert, Montreal)
- **Estimated cost:** 630,936 CZK

Samesun Montreal Central hotel will be your accommodation during the entire trip which is located in quite convenient area. It is situated next to the Montreal Bus Terminal from where you will travel from and to airport using the Express Bus. The hotel is also on 20 minutes walking distance from the Old Montreal where the main landmarks of the city are concentrated. Moreover, different restaurants, shops and bars are located just across two streets. So, everything is within walking distance. You will be lodged in 2-bedded rooms and the price for the accommodation includes breakfasts.

Food during the day is not included in the overall price. Nevertheless, for the better understanding what to expect on the daily basis, you can find an example of

average prices for food in Montreal on the next page. To comparison, restaurants in Montreal are a little cheaper than in Ottawa, nevertheless groceries prices are higher. There would be lunch and dinner breaks scheduled every day during which tourists can buy some snacks in groceries or have a full meal in restaurants. The information about prices was taken from *www.numbeo.com* database.

RESTAURANTS IN MONTREAL	
Order	Price in Canadian dollars
Meal (inexpensive restaurant)	15.00 C\$
Meal for 2 people (mid-range restaurant)	60.00 C\$
McMeal at McDonalds	9.00 C\$
Cappuccino	3.72 C\$
Coke/Pepsi (0.33 liter bottle)	1.90 C\$
Water (0.33 liter bottle)	1.45 C\$

MARKETS IN MONTREAL	
Product	Price in Canadian dollars
Water (1.5 liter bottle)	1.83 C\$
Milk (1 liter)	2.18 C\$
Loaf of Bread	3.22 C\$
Apples (1 kg)	3.64 C\$
Banana (1 kg)	1.84 C\$
Bottle of Wine (mid-range)	15.00 C\$
Pack of Cigarettes (Marlboro)	11.00 C\$
Eggs (12)	3.36 C\$
Chicken Breasts (1kg)	13.61 C\$

Note: prices are approximate and can vary from place-to-place. Remember, taxes in Canadian markets sometimes are not included in the price and are not written on price badges in markets/groceries. In restaurants' menus it can be written in brackets or will be added to the final checks. Provincial Sales Tax in Quebec province is 9.975 %.

❖ *DAY 1: JULY 7 - FRIDAY*

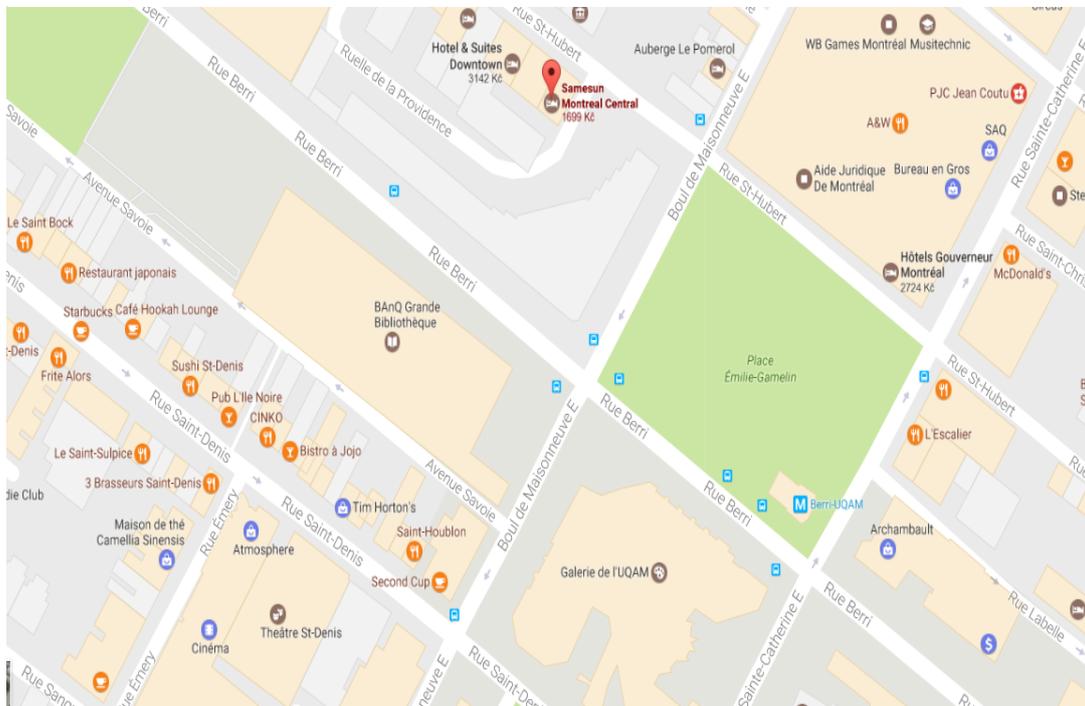
The trip starts with journey from Prague to Montreal. At the airport you will be met by our guide who will accompany you throughout the entire tour. As soon as you arrive to the Václav Havel Airport, the tour guide will give you all the necessary information as for the start. Also, you will get the contact for the travel guide in the case of emergency or unexpected problems.

Departure of the flight is scheduled at 11:45 am, but you need to be at least 2 hours before the departure time to go through all the necessary procedures without any hurry. If you would like to park your car at the airport for the multi-day stay, please make sure to have an extra time for this. Please check all the needed documents are in your carry-on bag to avoid any complications or time delays. If you are travelling for the first time, please read the flight instructions beforehand. You will be travelling to Montreal with the Lufthansa company, so you can check all the necessary information concerning the flight on their official site www.lufthansa.com.

The overall flight time is 10 hours and 15 minutes accounting all the transfers and waiting time between the flights. Scheduled landing is at 16:00 of local time at the Montreal Pierre Trudeau International Airport. Then, after getting the luggage you will be transferred by the 747 Express Bus to the Montreal Bus Terminal. From there, you will go on foot to the hostel which is located right across the corner. After the check-in you will get the map of your location. On the map you can find the location of restaurants and pubs where you can have a dinner, or you can buy something in groceries that are also marked on the map. The programme for the rest of the day is free, but you can go for a walk to learn the surrounding area using the maps you got. Our strong advice to you is to set your watch to the new time, before you leave the hotel.

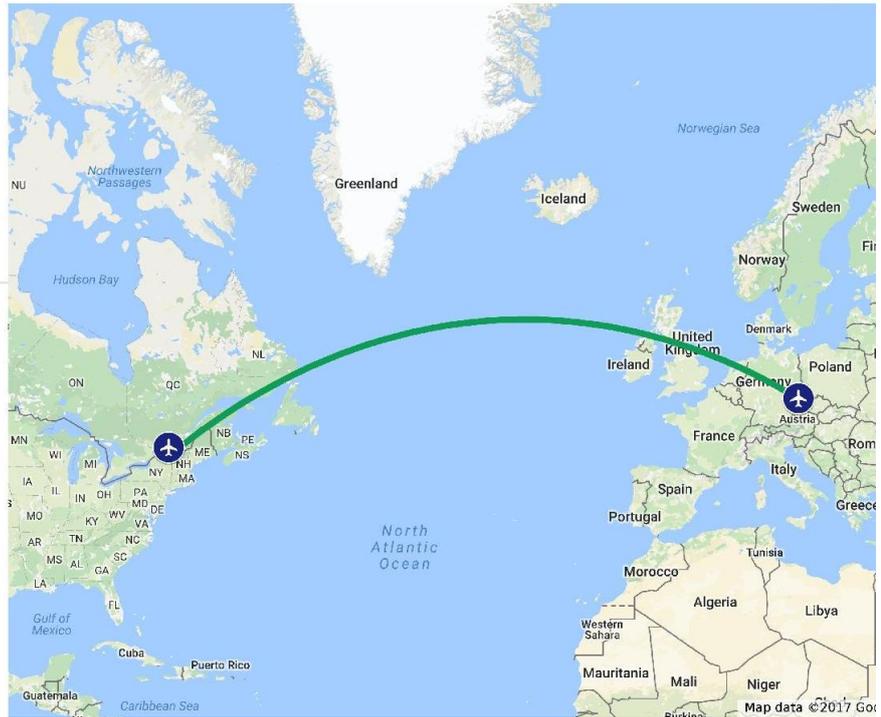
ESTIMATED SCHEDULE - DAY 1 (local time)	
9:45	Meeting at the entrance hall of the airport
11:45	Departure time
16:00	Arrival time
16:30 – 17:30	Journey to Montreal Bus Terminal
17:35 -17:45	Walking to Samesun Montreal Central hotel
17:45 – 18:00	Check-in
Free time + dinner	

11. Restaurants and shops in surrounding area



Montreal Itinerary: Day 1

-  Montréal-Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport
-  Václav Havel Airport Spotting Point RWY 24/06
-  Flight from Prague to Montreal



12. Airport Public Transit (Express Bus)



❖ **DAY 2: JULY 8 - SATURDAY**

The second day of your tour in Montreal will be the last day of the International Jazz Festival and you are most welcomed to visit it. So, the only plan for the day is to go to the festival. You will get breakfast in the hotel

When it comes to the festival itself, you will get map of the festival site, so you can easily find the venue or stage you need. Moreover, you will get the direction map to the hotel to find the way back after the festival is finished. Furthermore, tour guide will give you two tables of free and paid concerts, so you can choose from the wide broad of performers and plan your festival the way you please. You will have approximately one hour for the individual planning. Afterwards, the whole group will walk to the festival site. If the festival site map is not readable for you, there is a possibility to download a better version to your mobile phone through the website: montrealrampage.com/montreal-jazz-fest-announces-indoor-shows.

The International Jazz Festival is held mostly on the open air venues and as long as many concerts are free, you can go for lunch and dinner whenever and wherever you want to and then come back to the festival site.

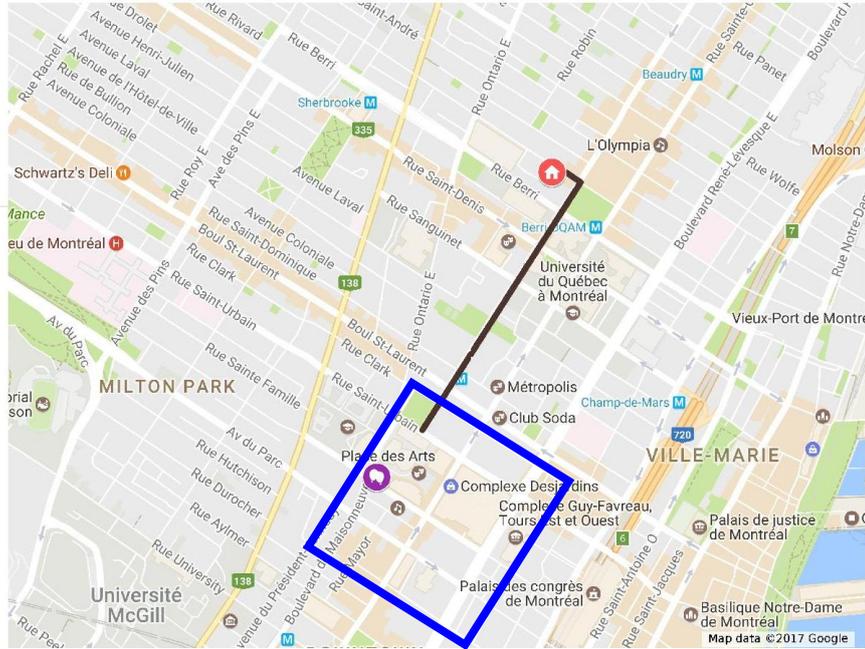
ESTIMATED SCHEDULE – DAY 2	
7:00 - 9:00	Breakfast
9:00	Meeting at lobby hall (instructions)
9:15 – 10:30	Personal concert planning
10:30 -10:50	Journey to the festival site
Free festival schedule	

FREE EVENTS		
Time	Free concerts	Location
11:00	The Little School of Jazz	Complexe Desjardins' Grande-Place
13:00	Fryr-Tük	Place Heineken
14:00	Streetnix	Place des Arts esplanade
16:00	Oktopus	Place Heineken
17:00	Urban Science Brass Band	Ste. Catherine Street and place des Festivals
	The Deslondes	Place Heineken
	Brandi Disterheft	Club Jazz Casino de Montréal à la place SNC-Lavalin
18:00	Montreal Horn Stars	Club Jazz Casino de Montréal
19:00	Atlantis Jazz Ensemble	Club Jazz Casino de Montréal
	Oktopus	In fron of the Complexe Desjardins
	The Deslondes	Place Heineken
	Brody Buster's One Man Band	Bell Stage
20:00	Throes + The Shine	Hyundai / CBC/Radio-Canada Stage
	Alicia Olatuja	Rio Tinto Stage
	Montreal Horn Stars	Club Jazz Casino de Montréal à la place SNC-Lavalin
21:00	Nomadic Massive	Club Jazz Casino de Montréal
	Lee Aaron: Electric Blues	Bell Stage
21:30	Anderson .Paak & The Free Nationals	TD Stage (Place des Festivals)
22:00	Sonido Pesao	Hyundai/CBC/Radio-Canada Stage
23:00	Lee Aaron: Electric Blues	Bell Stage
	Topium	Place Heineken
	Urban Science	Savoy du Métropolis

TICKETED EVENTS			
Time	Concert	Location	Price in Canadian dollars
15:00	Pink Martini	Salle Wilfrid-Pelletier - PdA	70.75-94.75 C\$
15:00	Jesse Cook	Maison symphonique de Montreal	59.25-76.75 C\$
18:00	Parlor Social	L'Astral (Maison du Festival)	33-36 C\$
	Ravi Coltrane and The Void	Gesù, Centre de créativité	58.35 C\$
19:00	Siv Jakobsen	Savoy du Metropolis	20-30 C\$
	Ranee Lee	Upstairs Jazz Bar and Grill	32.50 C\$
	Blick Bassy	Cinquième Salle - PdA	38.75 C\$
	Jasse Cook	Maison symphonique de Montréal	59.25-76.75 C\$
	Tony Allen	Monument-National	50.75 C\$
	Matt Holubowski	Théâtre Maisonneuve - PdA	37.75 – 49.25 C\$
20:30	Une soirée soul	Le Balcon	41.40-93,75 C\$
21:30	Serena Ryder	Métropolis	43-48 C\$
21:45	Ranee Lee	Upstairs Jazz Bar and Grill	32.50 C\$
	BROS	Club Soda	33.25-35.25 C\$
22:30	Orchestr national de jazz. John Hollenbeck and Theo Bleckmann	Gesù, Centre de créativité	49.35 C\$

Montreal Itinerary: Day 2

-  1586 Rue St-Hubert
-  Place-des-Arts Station
-  Direction way to the International Jazz Festival's site



13. Map of Indoor's Shows (Montreal International Jazz Festival)



❖ **DAY 3: JULY 9 - SUNDAY**

The third day of your tour is dedicated to sightseeng in Montreal. The Sunday starts with delicious breakfast in Samesun Montreal Central hotel. We take into account that you might be tired after the whole day of celebration, so you will have some time after breakfast to get prepared for sightseeng.

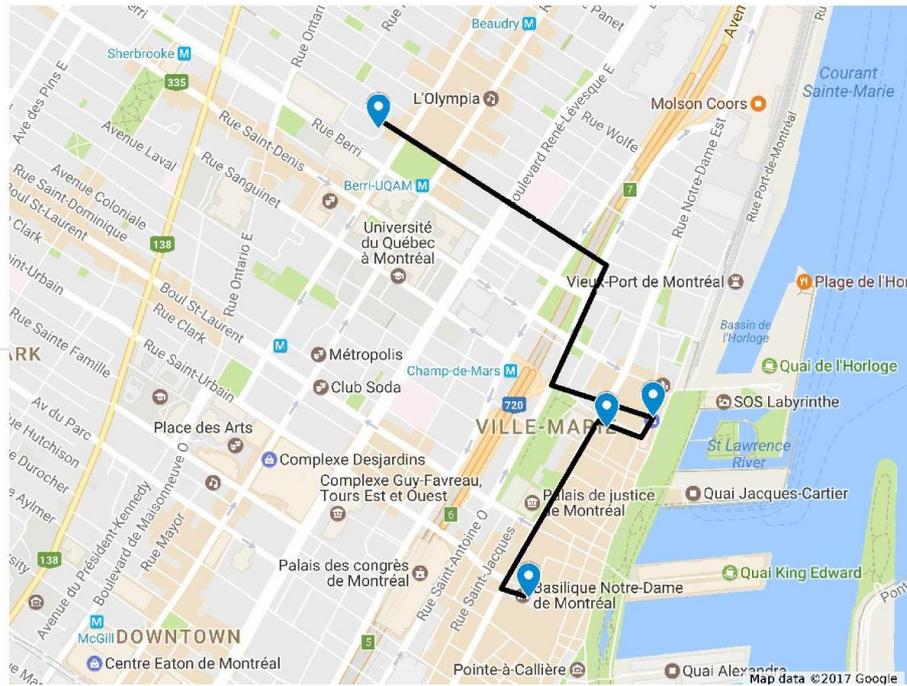
Afterwards, you will get to the Old Montreal, the oldest part of the city. Your excursion starts from the Bonsecours Market. Gradually, walking through the Place Jacques-Cartier, Old Port of Montreal, Centre de Commerce, you will learn the history of Montreal from the guide who will provide the excursion for you. During this excursion you will visit the museum of Château Ramezay and the exquisite Notre-Dame Basilica which is one of the dominant symbols of Montreal. After a while, you will have time for lunch during which you can relax on terraces of the quaint cafés.

As the day go on, you will go to Saint Joseph Oratory of Mount Royal by bus where the magnificent view over Montreal will take your breath away. Here, you will have time to take pictures and relax. After that you will walk to St. James Street (Rue Saint Jacques), a so-called Canadian Wall-Street, where you will have delicious poutine, typical Canadian fast-food dish.

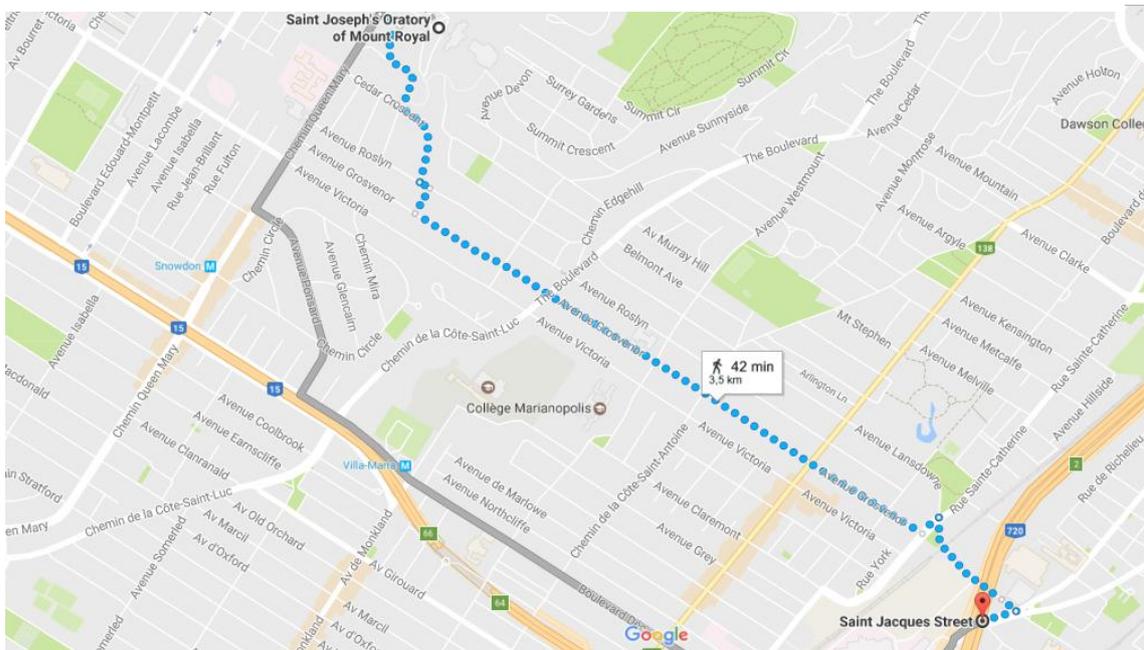
ESTIMATED SCHEDULE – DAY 3	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast
9:00 - 11:00	Free time
11:00 – 11:20	Journey to the Old Montreal
11:20 – 14:30	Old Montreal Excursion
14:30 – 15:30	Lunch time
15:30 – 16:00	Journey to St. Joseph Oratory
17:00 – 17:40	Walking to St. Jacques Street
18:00 – 20:00	Dinner
20:00 – 20:30	Journey to the hotel by bus

Montreal Itinerary: Day 3

-  Samesun Montreal Central
-  Bonsecours Market
-  Château Ramezay - Historic Site and Museum of Montreal
-  Notre-Dame Basilica of Montreal
-  Direction way of the Old Montreal Excursion



14. Journey from St. Joseph's Oratory to St. Jaques Street



❖ **DAY 4: JULY 10 – MONDAY**

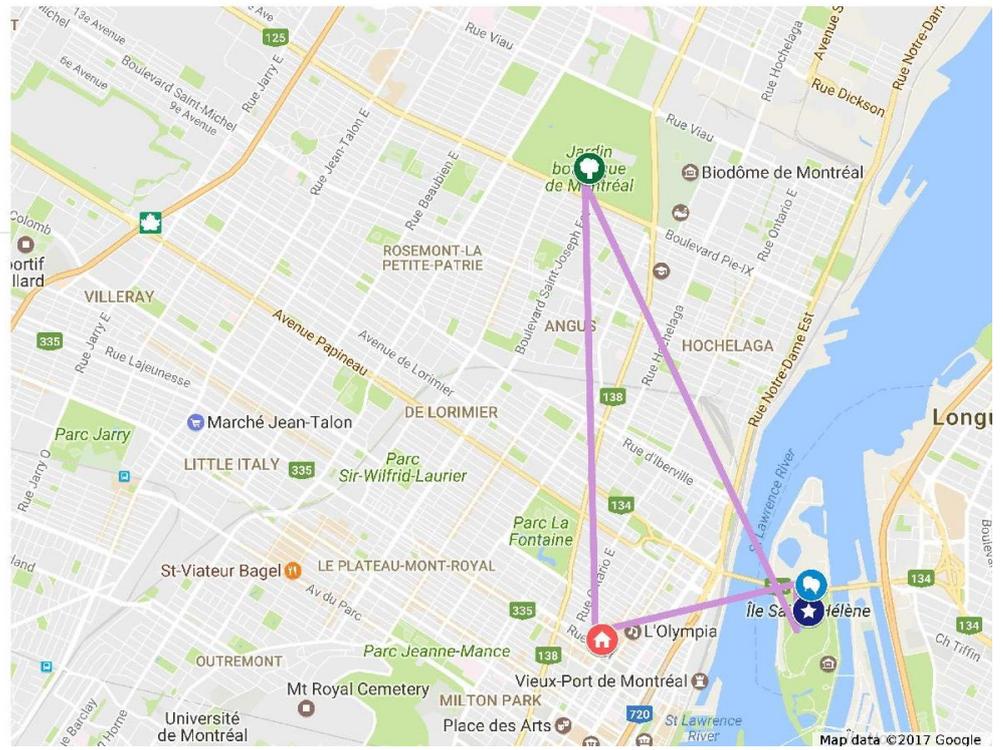
The fourth day of the Montreal's tour will be spent mostly outdoors, because today you will wander through Montreal Botanical Gardens and visit the 1967 International and Universal Exposition on Saint Helen's Island. The day begins with breakfast at the hotel as usual. Afterwards you will hunt for treasures of Montreal unveiling its beauty on every step of your tour. Today public transport will be used for travelling between the places.

While visiting Botanical Gardens, you have the opportunity to see different types of gardens: Chinese garden, Rose garden, Japanese Garden and many more. Enjoy the gardening masterpieces and relax in a peaceful setting. Afterwards, you will have time for lunch and then you will head for the International and Universal Exposition. This Montreal tourist spot is especially valuable for the Czech tourists, as at this very place in 1967 the Czechoslovakia's pavilion became one of the most exquisite in the universal exposition. Though, the pavilion is not on Saint Helen's Island anymore, because it was transferred to Newfoundland and Labrador. You will see there the Montreal Biosphere and visit famous Montreal amusement park, La Ronde. The daily pass in La Ronde gives you the opportunity to use all the attractions in the park.

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE – DAY 4	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast
9:00 – 9:30	Journey to the Botanical Gardens
9:30 – 12:30	Botanical Gardens' Excursion
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch time
13:30 – 14:30	Journey to St. Helen's Island
15:30 – 18:30	Time in La Ronde
18:45 – 19:25	Journey to Samesun Montreal Central
Leisure time + dinner	

Montreal Itinerary: Day 4

-  Samesun Montreal Central
-  Montreal Botanical Garden
-  Saint Helen's Island
-  La Ronde
-  Tourist location for day 4

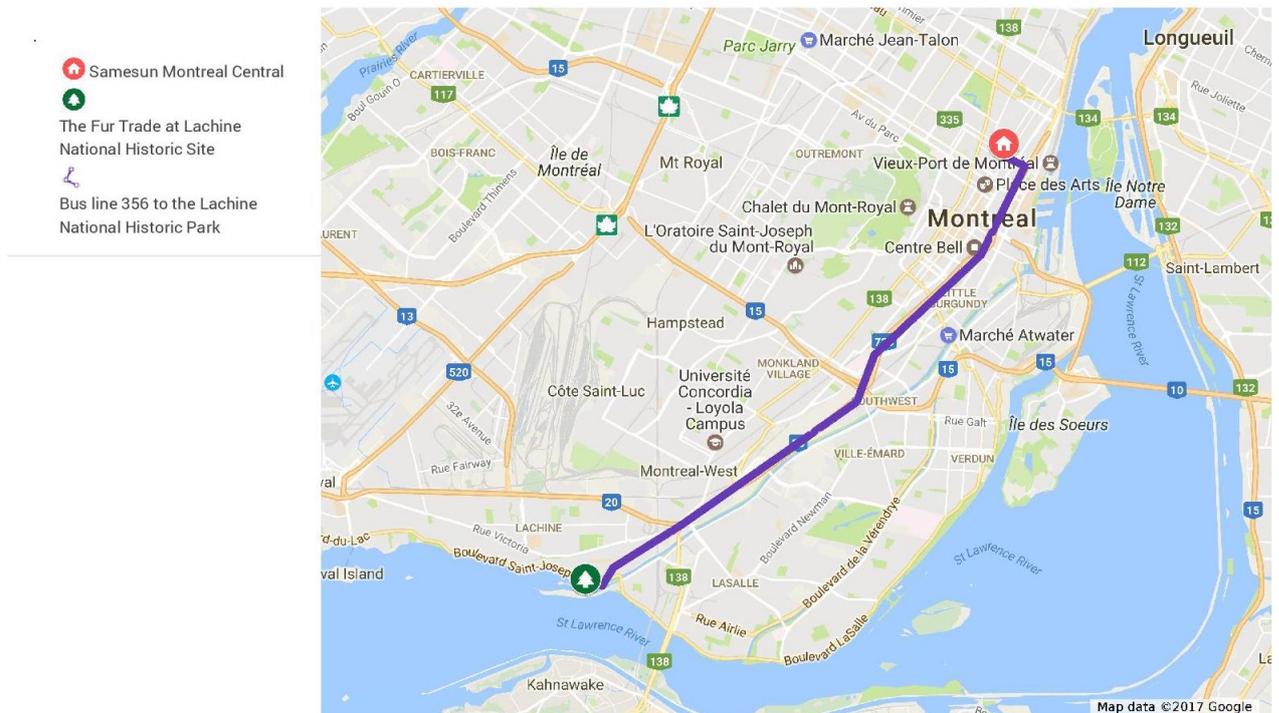


❖ **DAY 5: JULY 11 – TUESDAY**

The fifth day is ultimately dedicated to shopping. The French word “souvenir“ means “memory“, so it would be a good idea to buy something that will remind you about the city of Design, Montreal. The programme for the day is up to you. Our recommendation for the day is to visit Lachine National Historic Park if you will be tired of the all day shopping. You will get the direction map in the morning after breakfast. To get there, you will need to get on the bus 356 on Victoria bus stop and get off on Sherbrook/Saint-Denis.

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE – DAY 5	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast
Free programme	

Montreal Itinerary: Day 5



❖ DAY 6: JULY 12 – WEDNESDAY

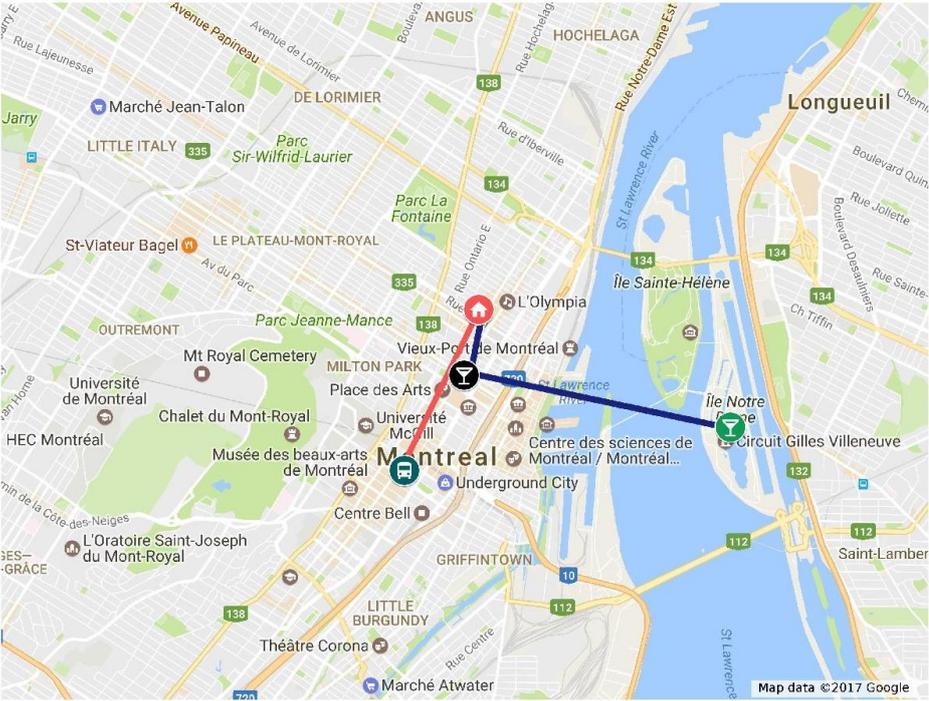
The time for festival has come again. Today the Montreal’s Just For Laugh Festival begins its celebrations. The day starts with breakfast at the hotel. Afterwards, you will hop on a bus to learn more about Montreal during the tour provided by the local guide. Through the tour you will see prestigious Montreal’s universities: McGill University and Universite de Montreal. Then you will be taken to Chinatown, Place Ville Marie and the Olympic Park, the Bell Centre, home of the Montreal Canadien ice hockey and many more magnificent places.

Then you will have some time for lunch and preparation for the festival Today you will see two evening shows at Club Soda and Cabaret du Casino (on Notre Dame Island). The first show is the Ethnic Show hosted by Maz Jorani. The second one is LUMBO, a burlesque cabaret famous around the world for its exciting performances. You will have to use a taxi cab for travelling between the clubs for the purpose to be in time. For learning more about the festival you can visit the official website beforehand: www.hahaha.com. In the clubs you can surely have some snacks and drinks, however they are not included in the price of your passes. After the shows, you wil get back to the hostel by the public transport.

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE – DAY 6	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast
10:00 – 10:30	Walking journey to Guided Bus Tour
11:00 - 14:30	3.5-Hour Guide Tour Bus
14:30 – 17:30	Lunch + time for preparation for the evening
17:30 – 17:50	Walking to Club Soda
19:00 – 21:00	Ethnic show with Maz Jo
21:05– 21:25	Journey to Cabaret du Casino (by taxi)
21:30 – 23:30	LUMBO cabaret show
23:40 – 00:10	Journey to Samesun Montreal Central (by bus)

Montreal Itinerary: Day 6

-  Samesun Montreal Central
-  1255 Rue Peel
-  Club Soda
-  Cabaret du Casino
-  Direction way to the Tour Guide Bus
-  Direction for the evening shows



The map displays a route through Montreal. A red line connects 'Samesun Montreal Central' (located near Parc La Fontaine) to 'Club Soda' (located near Université McGill). A blue line then connects 'Club Soda' to 'Cabaret du Casino' (located on Île Notre-Dame). The map shows major roads, parks, and the St. Lawrence River. Landmarks like Parc La Fontaine, Université McGill, and the Centre des sciences de Montréal are visible. The map data is attributed to 2017 Google.

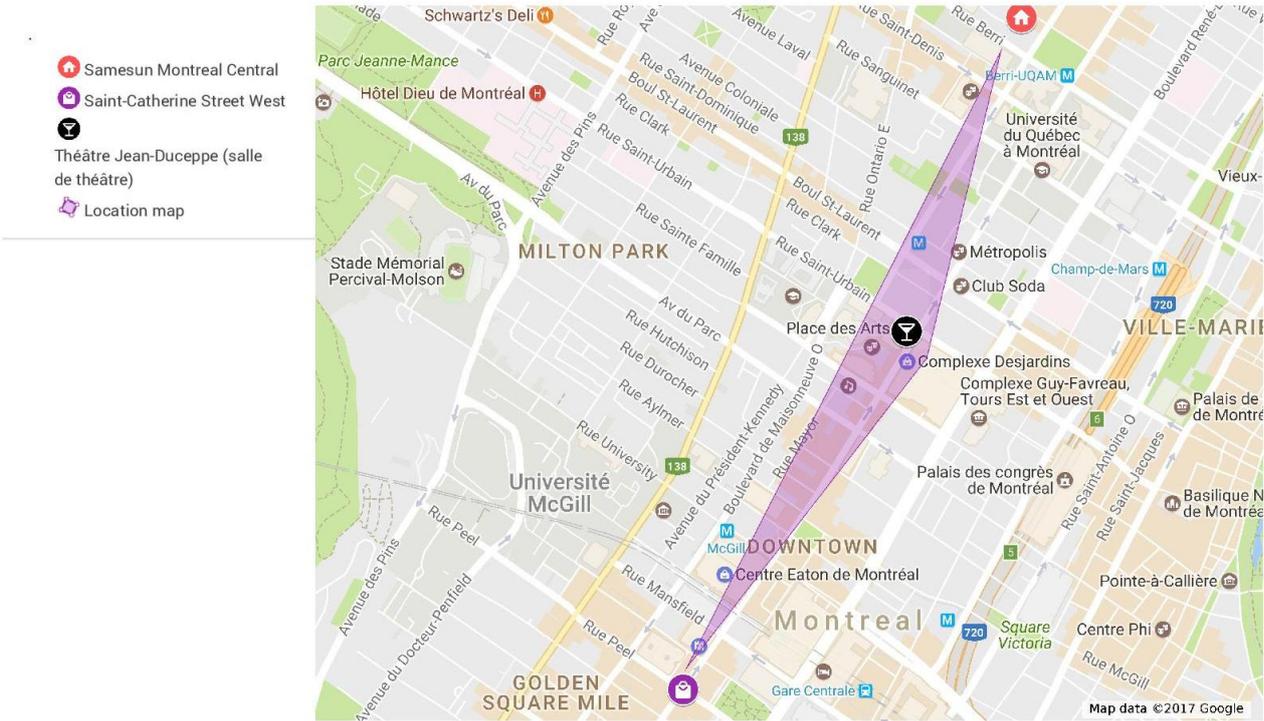
❖ **DAY 7: JULY 13 – THURSDAY**

The seventh day of your trip will be freer. You can spend the time for shopping in Rue Ste-Catherine, one of the city’s fine shopping streets with a lot of boutiques and department stores. Or you can enjoy yourself in Old Montreal pavement cafés admiring the view on the Old Montreal Port. Another option for spending your time in Montreal is walk through the streets exploring its open-air art and performances that are ubiquitous in the city of creativity. Strolling the streets of Montreal can never be tiresome because they always hide something that will definitely surprise you.

At 19:00 you will be sitting at the Theatre of Jean-Duceppe enjoying the performance of the music cabaret MozART Group for whom music is the source of laugh. The group comes from Poland and travels around the world sharing its music humour with the spectators. After the show you can go for dinner or straight to the hotel.

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE – DAY 7	
7:00 – 9:00	Breakfast
9:00 – 18:30	Leisure time
18:30 – 18:45	Walking to the Theatre of Jean-Duceppe
19:00 – 21:00	MozART Group show
Free time	

Montreal Itinerary: Day 7



-  Samesun Montreal Central
-  Saint-Catherine Street West
-  Théâtre Jean-Duceppe (salle de théâtre)
-  Location map

❖ **DAY 8: JULY 14 –FRIDAY**

The eighth day is the last day of the trip. Your flight is scheduled in the afternoon, so you will have enough time for having breakfast and packing your luggage. Departure time is at 13:30 from Montreal Pierre Trudeau International Airport. To get there, you will use the same 747 Express Bus that goes from the Montreal Bus Terminal straight to the airport. After going through all the necessary procedures you will get on the plane. Your flight will have two transfers in Toronto and Frankfurt. The flight duration is 17 hours and 50 minutes. On the following day (on July 15) you will be back to Prague at 13:30 of local time. After the landing, your Montreal tour is finished. Remember you will be back on Saturday, so there might be changes in bus schedules. We wish you a safe trip home and thank you to be the part of the Montreal Festival Tour 2017.

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE – DAY 8 (LOCAL TIME)	
7:00 – 8:00	Breakfast
8:00 – 9:30	Time for packing
9:35 - 10:00	Check-out
10:20 – 11:20	Journey to the airport
13:40	Departure time
13:30	Arrival time
Farewell	

Montreal Itinerary: Day 8

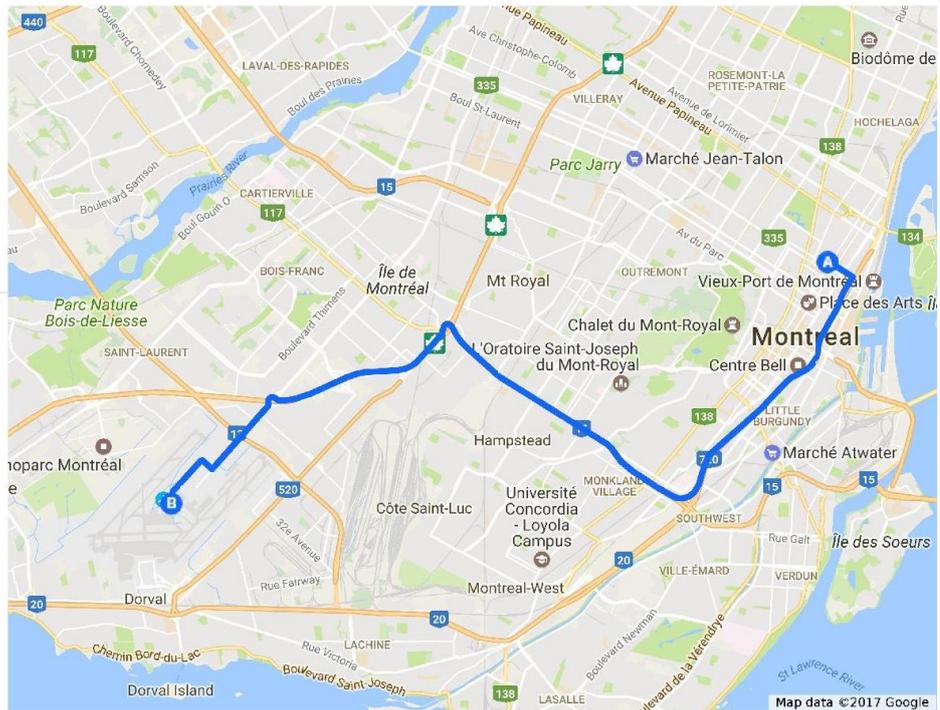
Direction way to the airport

A

Samesun Montreal Central,
Rue Saint-Hubert, Montréal,
Québec, Kanada

B

Montréal-Pierre Elliott Trudeau
International Airport,
Communauté-Urbaine-de-
Montréal, Québec, Kanada



CALCULATIONS FOR MONTREAL FESTIVAL TOUR

All expenses for the Montreal Festival Tour are listed in the table below. The price for insurance is excluded, as long as it has to be calculated individually based on many factors. Price for food is also excluded since it is the part of personal expenses. However, the average food expenses per day were estimated as CZK 600. All prices are calculated according to exchange rates of the Czech National Bank (Canadian Dollar to Czech crown) valid for June 5, 2017.

EXPENSES OVERVIEW	
Return plane ticket	38,544 CZK
Accommodation	4,060 CZK
Transport (transfer from and to airport, bike hire, public transport, taxi, cruise vessel)	981 CZK
Admission fees (Botanical Garden, La Ronde – amusement park, Just For Laughs Festival Passes)	3,993 CZK
Guide services	2,500 CZK
Total (per 1 person):	52,578 CZK
Total (per 12 people):	630,936 CZK

Note: the price for the International Jazz Festival Passes is excluded, as it is the part of personal expenses the amount of the former depends on the individual choice of the concert made by the tourist.

CONCLUSION

In this bachelor thesis, I introduced Canada as a country that hosts on its venues a great many fascinating events throughout the year. One of the purposes to write about Canada was also to bring it out of the shadow of its powerful neighbour, the United States of America, and to have a look at this magnificent country through the eyes of art.

The first part concentrates on presenting the country to the reader. It comprises of the basic information about the country's geography, demographics and regional division gradually approaching one to the region of Central Canada. The region, later, is represented by two provinces, Quebec and Ontario that are described in more details. The information further concentrates on selected cities of each province, Montreal and Ottawa, especially on their cultural part that consequently creates the base for the second part of the thesis. The first part gradually leads the reader to the main issue of this bachelor thesis – festivals. At first, festivals are introduced to the reader in a broader sense. Afterwards, the importance of festivals in Canada's cultural life is explained in further details. Many examples are presented later, those ,gradually, are classified according to its focuses. Onwards, two tables are created according to the set criteria for better illustration of the obtained results. On the base of these tables, some of Montreal and Ottawa festivals are described in more details and are further used in practical part.

In the second part, I created two itineraries aimed at visiting the international festivals held at the venues of Montreal and Ottawa cities the part of which became tours through the cities' landmarks. Practical and theoretical parts are relevantly connected, as for designing the tours, I used the information written in the theoretical part mostly from the second and third chapters. The above-mentioned tours combine the visit on international festivals and the sightseeing in Montreal and Ottawa.

The two itineraries present the idea of visiting four festivals in the month of July: Canada Day and the International Blues Festival in Ottawa, and the International Jazz Festival and Just For Laughs Festival respectively in Montreal. In the mean time, there are different tour routes planned by myself that are described and depicted on the orienteering maps.

The itineraries and touristic routes can be easily used in real life. They are especially suitable for the aficionados of festivals and walking tours lovers. Despite the fact that these itineraries are planned in accordance with the updated events and festival programmes of 2017, their orienteering maps can be used in the following years, as long as locations of festivals are rarely changeable. They can be particularly relevant for visiting Gatineau National Park in Ottawa, Botanical Gardens in Montreal, and city tours or excursions in both Montreal and Ottawa. The information about festivals' backgrounds could be also used for attracting potential tourists. The above mentioned official websites of festivals can be continually used for the prospective planning of the similar tours to Canada.

All in all, this thesis has proved that Canada itself is not only the great country in North America worth visiting but also an international venue that welcomes people from all over the world by its outstanding annual events.

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