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The sweater rock carrier

Five dollars (Canada)Value5 Canadian dollarsWidth152.4 mmHeight69.85 mmSecurity featuresHolographic stripe, watermark, EURion constellation, tactile marks, registration device, raised printing, UV printingMaterial usedPolymerObverseDesignPortrait: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister from 1896 to 1911Design date25 March 2013ReverseDesignCanadarm2 and DextreDesign date25 March 2013 The Canadian five-dollar note is the lowest denomination and one of the most common banknotes issued by the Bank of Canada. As with all modern Canadian banknotes, all text is in both English and French (see Official bilingualism in Canada). Current note The current five-Canadian dollar note, part of the Frontier Series, is predominantly blue and was introduced 7 November 2013, using the same technology found in the \$20, \$50 and \$100.[1] The bill features a portrait of Canada's seventh prime minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier and hologram of the Mackenzie Tower from the West Block on Parliament Hill on the front; the back features an astronaut working with Dextre attached to the Canadarm2.[2] The front of the previous note also features Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the coat of arms, and a picture of the West Block of the Parliament buildings, but in a different layout from the current note. The reverse side depicts children engaged in winter sports, including sledging, ice skating, and hockey; this is accompanied by a quotation from Roch Carrier's short story, "The Hockey Sweater": Les hivers de mon enfance étaient des saisons longues, longues. Nous vivions en trois lieux: l'école, l'église et la patinoire, mais la vraie vie était sur la patinoire. The winters of my childhood were long, long seasons. We lived in three places – the school, the church and the skating rink—but our real life was on the skating rink.[3] In the image, one of the hockey players, notably a girl, wears a hockey sweater number 9 to honour Canadian hockey legend Maurice Richard, idolized in Carrier's story. This note features raised, textured printing as well as a special tactile feature (similar to Braille dots) to assist the blind in identifying the denomination. Security features include 'BANK OF CANADA' and 'BANQUE DU CANADA' visible only under ultraviolet light, and yellow dots representing the EURion constellation on the reverse side. . Series history Series Main colour Obverse Reverse Series Year Issued Withdrawn 1935 Series Orange Edward VIII Electric power allegory 1935 11 March 1935 1937 Series Blue George VI Electric power allegory 1937 19 July 1937 1954 Series Blue Elizabeth II A country scene, Richmond, Quebec 1954 9 September 1954 Scenes of Canada Blue Wilfrid Laurier Salmon seiner BCP 45 in Johnstone Strait, British Columbia 1972 4 December 1972 1 October 1979 1979 1 October 1979 28 April 1986 Birds of Canada Blue Wilfrid Laurier Belted kingfisher 1986 28 April 1986 27 March 2002 Canadian Journey Blue Wilfrid Laurier Children playing hockey, tobogganing, and skating; excerpt from "The Hockey Sweater" by Roch Carrier 2002 27 March 2002 15 November 2006 2006 15 November 2006 7 November 2013 Frontier Blue Wilfrid Laurier Canadarm2 and Dextre 2013 7 November 2013 Five-dollar coin In 2005, the Canadian government polled its citizens on the idea of retiring the five-dollar note, replacing it with a five-dollar coin. The money saved in making the coin would then fund the Canadian Olympic team. Canadians resoundingly rejected and ridiculed the idea of a five-dollar coin.[4] Some pointed out the note's most recent redesign took place only four years prior, while many others were averse to the idea of carrying yet another coin in their wallets and pockets. Due to the overwhelmingly negative response, plans for the five-dollar coin were discarded. Instead, on 15 November 2006, the Bank of Canada released an updated version of the five-dollar note (issue of 2006) with updated security features, including a holographic stripe found in the rest of the series, and a watermark of Laurier that appears when held to the light.[5] These features replaced the iridescent maple leaves that were in the issue of 2002. "Spocking Fives" An example of "Spocking" using a portrait of Laurier from 1907, a similar portrait to the one used on the Canadian Journey Series \$5-bill. For years, Canadians have been known to deface certain editions of the five-dollar note by using ink pens to alter Laurier's features to resemble Spock, the Star Trek character portrayed by Leonard Nimoy.[6] In 2002, the Bank of Canada officially objected to "any mutilation or defacement of banknotes", which could shorten the lifespan of the currency. When "Spocking" surged in 2015 following Nimoy's death, the Bank reminded people that, while the practice is not illegal and the notes remain legal tender and "a symbol of our country and a source of national pride", defacing the bill could damage its security features and lead retailers to refuse them.[7] The 2013 issue of the note features an image of Laurier with less resemblance to Spock. Polymer notes In 2020 a short-list of eight "bank NOTE-able" [sic] Canadians to be portrayed on the \$5 polymer bills in place of Laurier was selected from 600 nominees: Terry Fox, Crowfoot, Pitseolak Ashoona, Robertine Barry, Binaaswi, Won Alexander Cumyow, Lotta Hitschmanova and Fred Loft.[8] with the final decision to be made by the Minister of Finance.[9] References Canada portal Money portal Numismatics portal ^ "Vancouver is first city to see new plastic \$10 bills". *CTV News*. 7 November 2013. Retrieved 21 September 2019. ^ "Focus groups found Bank of Canada's new five-dollar bill 'too cartoonish'". *National Post*. 28 April 2013. Retrieved 10 March 2015. ^ "French-Canadian Writers: Roch Carrier". Athabasca University. Retrieved 5 February 2013. ^ \$5 coin? 'Ridiculous'. *CBC News*, 22 August 2005. ^ Bank of Canada Issues Upgraded \$5 Bank Note. 15 November 2006. ^ Tara McGinley (4 March 2015), "Bank of Canada Urges 'Star Trek' Fans To Stop 'Spocking' Their Fivers", *DangerousMinds.net*. Retrieved 14 July 2015. ^ Koerber, Brian (1 March 2015), "Canadians 'Spock' their \$5 bills to honor Leonard Nimoy", *Mashable*. Retrieved 5 March 2015. ^ "Your candidates for the next \$5 bank note". Bank of Canada. Retrieved 2 May 2021. ^ "The next bank NOTE-able Canadian". Bank of Canada. Retrieved 2 May 2021. External links Bank of Canada's banknote page Retrieved from " 1979 Canadian short story The Hockey Sweater The cover of The Hockey SweaterAuthorRoch CarrierOriginal titleLe chandail de hockeyTranslatorSheila FischmanIllustratorSheldon CohenCountryCanadaLanguageFrenchPublisherTundra BooksPublication date1979ISBN978-0-88776-169-0 The Hockey Sweater (Le chandail de hockey in the original French) is a short story by Canadian author Roch Carrier and translated to English by Sheila Fischman. It was originally published in 1979 under the title "Une abominable feuille d'érable sur la glace" ("An abominable maple leaf on the ice"). It was adapted into an animated short called The Sweater (Le Chandail) by the National Film Board of Canada (NFB) in 1980 and illustrated by Sheldon Cohen. The story is based on a real experience Carrier had as a child in Sainte-Justine, Quebec, in 1946 as a fan of the Montreal Canadiens hockey team and its star player, Maurice Richard. Carrier and his friends all wear Canadiens' sweaters with Richard's number 9 on the back. When his mother orders a new sweater from the Eaton's department store in the big city after the old one has worn out, he is mistakenly sent a sweater of Montreal's bitter rival, the Toronto Maple Leafs, instead. Carrier faces the persecution of his peers and his coach prevents him from playing. The Hockey Sweater is Carrier's most famous work and is considered an iconic piece of Canadian literature. The story has sold over 300,000 copies and has been republished in numerous anthologies. It exemplifies the nation's passion for hockey, and while it is often considered an allegory of the relationship and tensions that exist between francophones and anglophones, the story is popular throughout the entire nation. A line from the story appears on Canadian five-dollar bills as part of the Canadian Journey banknote series printed between 2001 and 2013. Background In the aftermath of Quebec's Quiet Revolution, tensions between francophones within the province and anglophones escalated as a provincial movement, led by the governing Parti Québécois, to separate from Canada reached its peak in the late 1970s.[1][date missing] Seeking to explain Quebec's independence movement, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's (CBC) Toronto affiliate asked Roch Carrier, whose debut novel *La Guerre, Yes Sir* had been popular among both French and English Canadians, to explain "what does Quebec want?"[2] Carrier spent several weeks trying to answer the question, ultimately producing what he described as a "flat essay" that was "dull as an editorial in a newspaper".[3] Three days before his deadline, Carrier informed the CBC that he would not be able to complete the project. He was told that the network had already booked studio time for him and had been promoting his appearance. As he remained unwilling to present his essay, Carrier was asked to write about anything he wanted to fill the time.[1][date missing] Considering what to write, Carrier thought of his own childhood. He stated in an interview that he began thinking of "when was it that I felt I was really myself? And I remember it was when I put on my skates and my Eaton catalogues on my legs, and I stood up, and I was taller than my mom, and I had a stick in my hands, so I was stronger than my brother, and I felt that I was little me. So I started to write about that and it turned into the Hockey Sweater story."[3] Summary Roch Carrier as a young boy, wearing a Toronto Maple Leafs sweater The Hockey Sweater is based on a real-life experience Carrier had in 1946 in his home town of Sainte-Justine, Quebec. The story centres on the obsession he and his friends had with the Montreal Canadiens' organization and their star player, Maurice "The Rocket" Richard.[1][date missing] He writes of how they emulated Richard's style and mannerisms, and on the ice: "we were five Maurice Richards against five other Maurice Richards, throwing themselves on the puck. We were ten players all wearing the uniform of the Montreal Canadiens, all with the same burning enthusiasm. We all wore the famous number 9 on our backs."[3] His old sweater having worn out, Carrier's mother seeks to replace it. She writes a letter to Eaton's in French to order a new sweater from their English-only catalogue. When the package arrives, the young Carrier is horrified to discover the sweater of the rival Toronto Maple Leafs was sent by mistake.[1][date missing] He argues with his mother, who refuses to return the sweater for fear of offending "Monsieur Eaton", an English-speaking fan of Toronto.[3] A humiliated Carrier wears the sweater to the rink where his peers stare at him in his blue sweater. His coach removes him from his usual forward position, holding him back as a reserve on defence. By the third period, he still has not played when one of his team's defencemen is struck with a stick. Believing his chance had finally come, Carrier jumps onto the ice, only to be given an immediate penalty by the parish priest acting as referee. The priest claims Carrier's substitution is illegal as there are already five players on the ice. Carrier is so angry that he smashes his stick on the ice in frustration, for which the priest scolds him: "just because you're wearing a new Toronto Maple Leafs sweater unlike the others, it doesn't mean you're going to make the laws around here."[4] The priest sends Carrier to the church to pray for forgiveness, where Carrier instead asks God to send "a hundred million moths" to eat his Toronto Maple Leafs sweater.[1][date missing] Publication Carrier wrote the story in French, and it first appeared in 1979 under the title "Une abominable feuille d'érable sur la glace" ("An abominable maple leaf on the ice") in a collection of his works called *Les Enfants du bonhomme dans la lune* (Children of the Man in the Moon). It appeared in an English translation by Sheila Fischman the same year as part of an English collection of Carrier's work called *The Hockey Sweater and Other Stories*.^[5] It has since been republished in numerous anthologies of Canadian and hockey literature. Adaptations The SweaterDirected bySheldon CohenProduced byMarrin Caneil Derek Lamb David Verrall Starring Roch Carrier (voice) Jean-Guy Moreau (voice) Edited byDavid VerrallMusic byNormand RogerDistributed byNational Film Board of CanadaRelease date 1980 (1980) Running time10:21CountryCanadaLanguages French English A year after publication, the National Film Board of Canada adapted the story into a ten-minute animated short film called *The Sweater*. It was animated by Sheldon Cohen and voiced by Carrier.^[6] The film became one of the National Film Board's most popular works and has won numerous awards.^[5] It was named the Best Animated Film at the 1981 British Academy Film Awards.^[7] In 1982 Cohen approached May Cutler, founder of Tundra Books, to create an illustrated children's book of the story. It was published in 1984 as *The Hockey Sweater*.^[8] and by 2014 had sold over 300,000 copies.^[9] Following the success of the book, Cutler asked Carrier to write three more stories of his childhood to be illustrated for Cohen, each covering a different sport in a different season. They were published as *The Boxing Champion* (1991), *The Longest Home Run* (1994) and *The Basketball Player* (1996).^[10] During the fall season of 2017, The Segal Centre for Performing Arts in Montreal, staged a musical adaptation of the story.^[11] The Hockey Sweater: A Musical world premiered in celebration of Montreal's 375th anniversary. The original cast features an ensemble of mainly children, including Drew Davis, Berkeley Silverman and led by Jesse Noah Gruman, among others. The original production was choreographed and directed by Donna Feore, written by Emil Sher and composed by Jonathan Monro. The production made its second appearance on the National Arts Centre stage in Ottawa. Themes One of Richard's sweaters The passion Carrier and his friends had for the game of hockey, particularly for the Montreal Canadiens, is the dominant theme of the story. In introducing the film for his video anthology Leonard Maltin's Animation Favorites from the National Film Board of Canada, American critic Leonard Maltin noted that hockey is "an obsession, a country-wide preoccupation that dominates many lives", particularly those of children. He argued that The Sweater is one of the National Film Board's best animated works that combined humour with cultural significance.^{[12][time needed]} Of particular emphasis was the children's fascination with Maurice Richard. Montreal's star player from 1942 until 1960, Richard was a prolific goal scorer. In the 1944-45 season - one year before the events of *The Hockey Sweater* - Richard became the first player in National Hockey League history to score 50 goals in a 50-game season.^[13] Richard attended the 1980 premiere of *The Sweater* in Montreal, and according to Carrier, was moved to tears by the film. Richard also requested copies so that he could show it to his own children.^[14] Sheldon Posen, curator of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, noted during the opening of an exhibit dedicated to Richard in 2004 that he had long been an idol in Quebec, but it was Carrier's story that expanded Richard's reputation in English Canada and sealed his place as a pan-Canadian hero.^[6] Jason Blake, a professor of English at the University of Ljubljana, argued the irony of this in his book *Canadian Hockey Literature*. He stated that many francophones viewed Richard as a "hero of the people, an athletic freedom fighter against the rest of Canada".^[15] The conflicts Carrier experienced in *The Hockey Sweater* are sometimes viewed as being an allegory for the relationship and tensions between French and English Canada, as well as the rivalry between the Canadiens and the Maple Leafs.^{[9][14]} Carrier stated, however, he had no political motivations, and only wished to "tell a good little story".^[9] Cultural impact The Hockey Sweater has achieved an iconic place in Canadian literature.^[16] It is the defining work of Carrier's career, and while he has lamented the fact that it has so overshadowed his other works, Carrier appreciates what its popularity has given him: "There is almost not one day in my life that there is not something nice that happens because of the story."^[2] As an illustration of the place hockey holds in the Canadian psyche, the Bank of Canada placed a line from the story on the reverse of the 2001 series five-dollar bill,^[15] making Carrier the first author to be quoted on a Canadian banknote.^[6] The line, appearing in both French and English is: « Les hivers de mon enfance étaient des saisons longues, longues. Nous vivions en trois lieux : l'école, l'église et la patinoire; mais la vraie vie était sur la patinoire. » / "The winters of my childhood were long, long seasons. We lived in three places - the school, the church and the skating rink - but our real life was on the skating rink." It is accompanied by scenes of children playing outdoors in the winter, centred by one in a Montreal Canadiens sweater with Maurice Richard's number 9 on his back.^[17] The illustrated book of *The Hockey Sweater* was among the children's books included as official Canadian gifts presented to the Prince of Wales and his family during an official visit in 1991, for his then nine-year-old son William.^[6] Canadian astronaut Robert Thirsk, as part of a personal tradition of honouring others, brought a copy of the story to space when he travelled to the International Space Station in 2009 and later presented the copy to Carrier. Of the story, Thirsk said: "It represents part of Canadian literacy, it represents support of reading and I just wanted to say thank you to Mr. Carrier."^[18] The story has also been set to music by composer Abigail Richardson-Schulte as part of a piece commissioned by the Toronto Symphony, the Calgary Philharmonic and National Arts Centre Orchestras in 2012.^[16] References Footnotes: ^ a b c d e Campbell, Ken (2010), "The Greatest Jerseys of All Time", *The Hockey News*, p. 38, ISSN 0018-3016. ^ a b "Roch Carrier Talks About the Hockey Sweater that Changed His Life". Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 17 March 2012. Archived from the original on 3 September 2013. Retrieved 1 January 2013. ^ a b c d Tarasoff, Tamara. "Roch Carrier and The Hockey Sweater". Canadian Museum of Civilization. Archived from the original on 13 April 2013. Retrieved 1 January 2013. ^ Cohen 2012, p. 82. ^ a b Marshall 2014. ^ a b c d "The Hockey Sweater". Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 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