

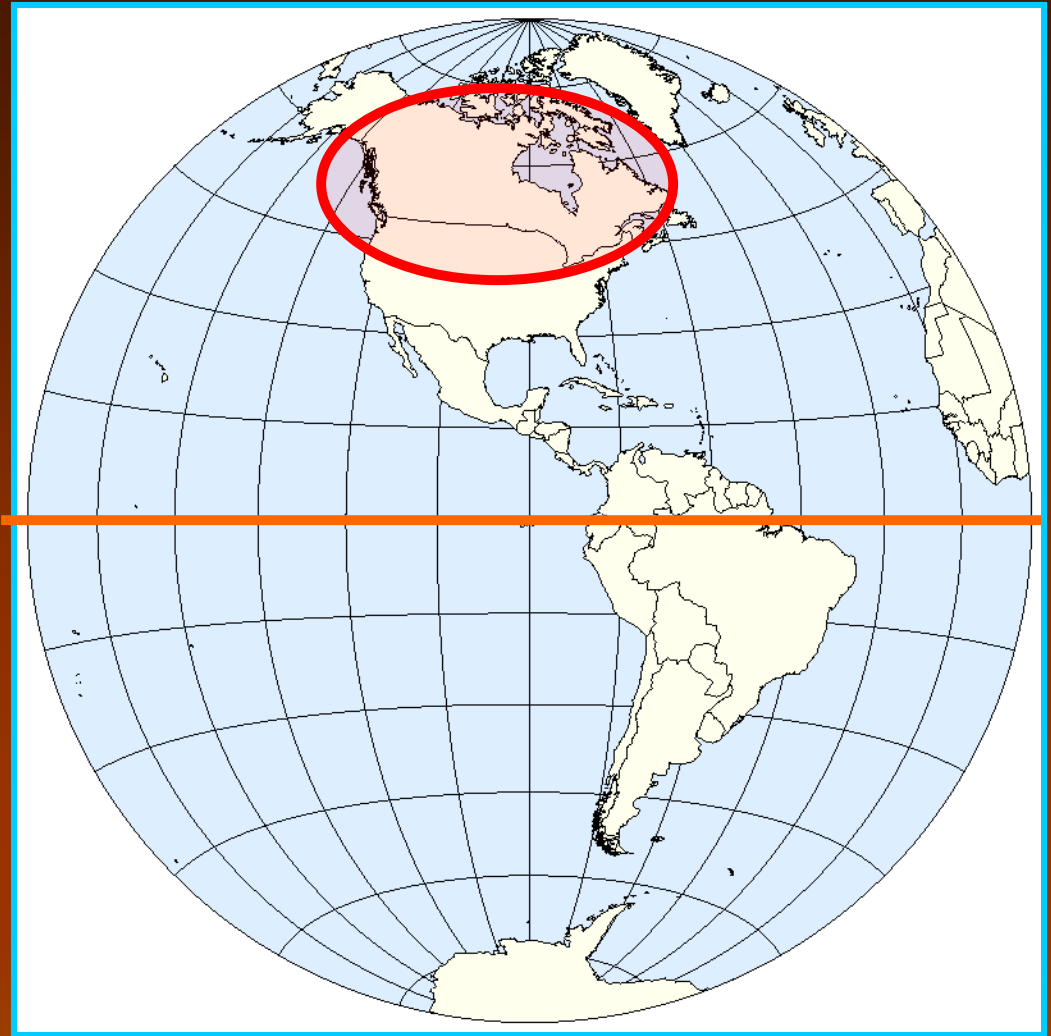
Canada

Geography

SS6G5: The student will locate select features of Canada: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Hudson Bay, St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, the Canadian Shield, and the Rocky Mountains



- Canada is located in the **Northern** and **Western** Hemispheres of the globe



- Canada is surrounded on three sides by 3 of the Earth's major oceans:
- Canada is bordered in the South by the United States: *They share a 3,000 mile long border. It is the longest unguarded border in the world*



NORTH:
Arctic
Ocean

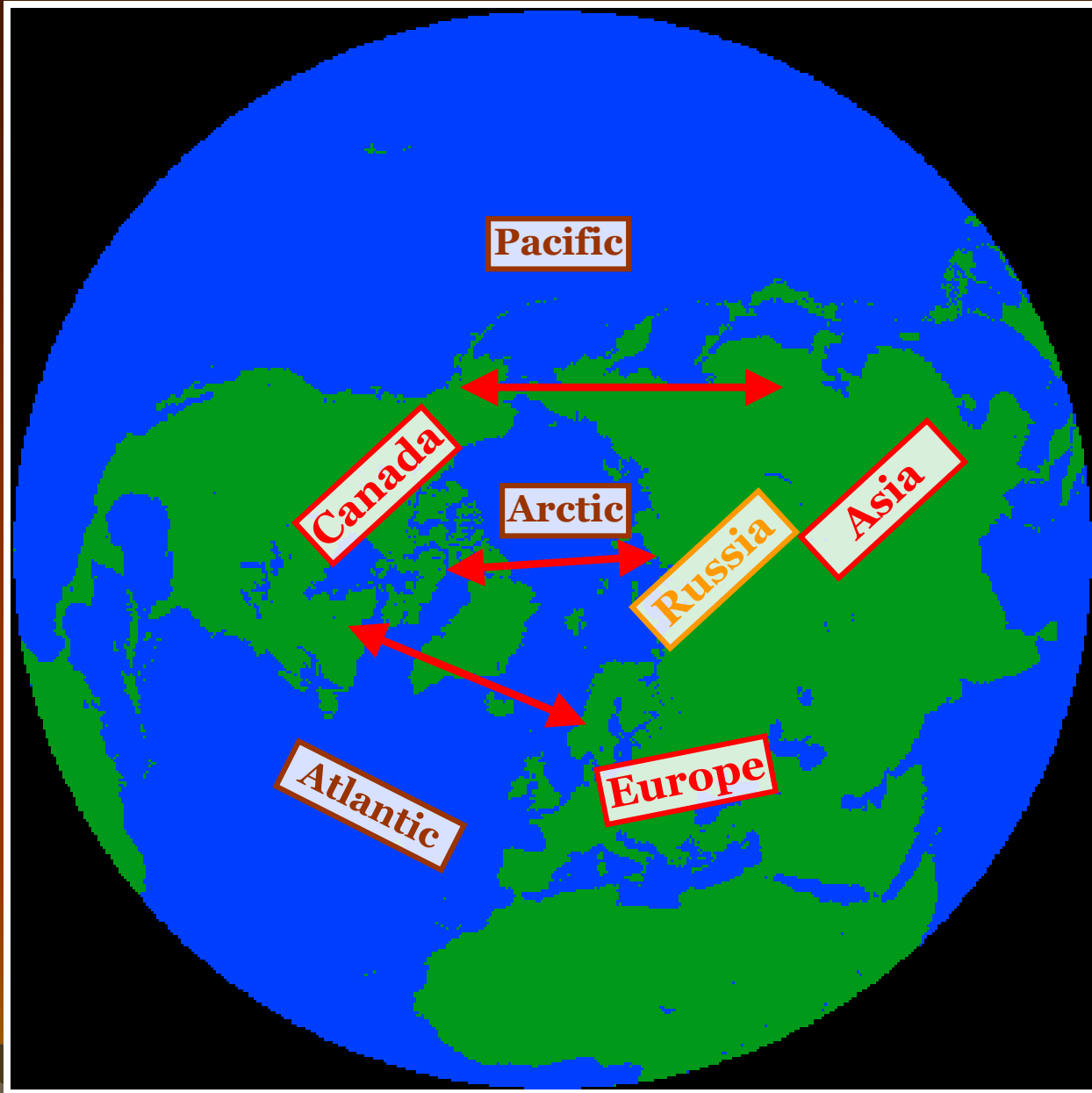
CANADA

WEST:
Pacific
Ocean

EAST:
Atlantic
Ocean

UNITED
STATES

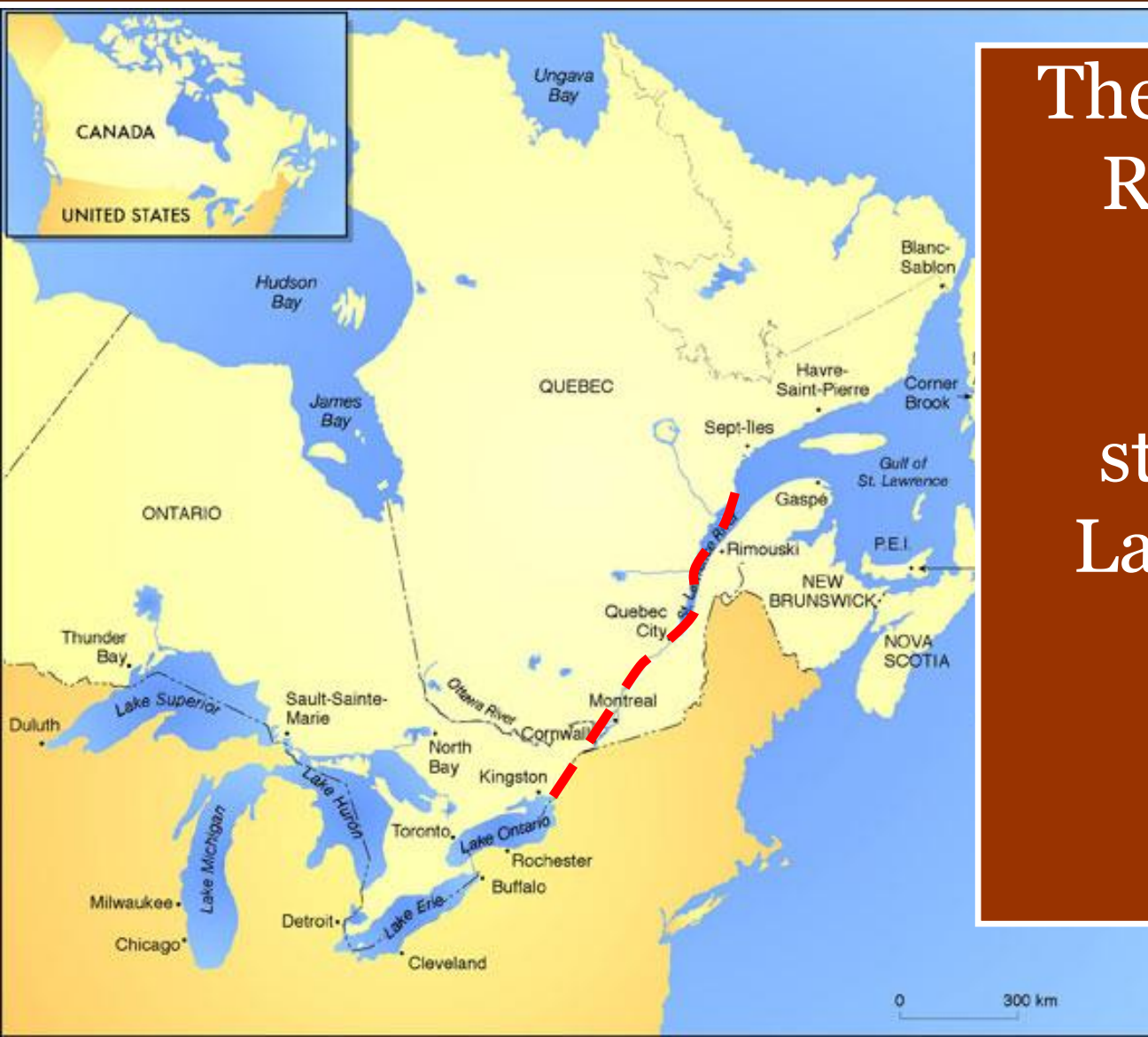
Having coastlines along each of these 3 major oceans, along with a southern border with the United States, makes trade / travel with the rest of the world easy for Canadians



Canada's Waterways

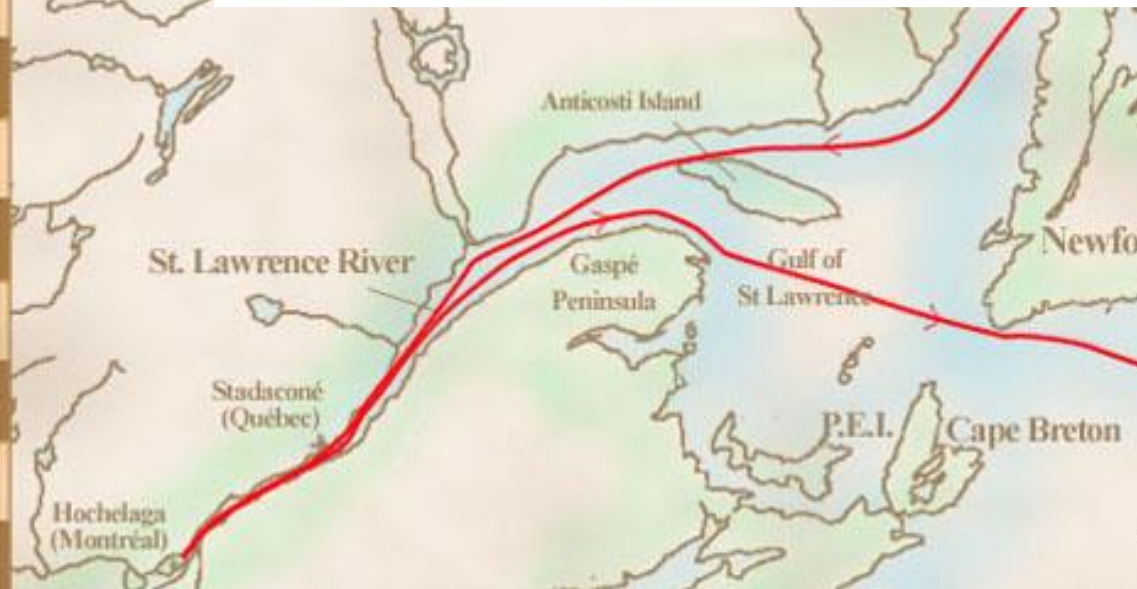


St. Lawrence River



The St. Lawrence River is located in **Eastern** Canada; stretching from Lake **Ontario** to the Atlantic Ocean

The St. Lawrence River played an important role in Canada's history: Allowed European explorers to easily travel farther into North America



The French explorer Jacques Cartier explored much of the St. Lawrence river system. In 1541 he led an expedition back to Canada, along with a few hundred colonists, to found New France.

Today, the St. Lawrence still plays an important role in Canada: Source of fresh water, fish, & is still a valuable trade/travel route



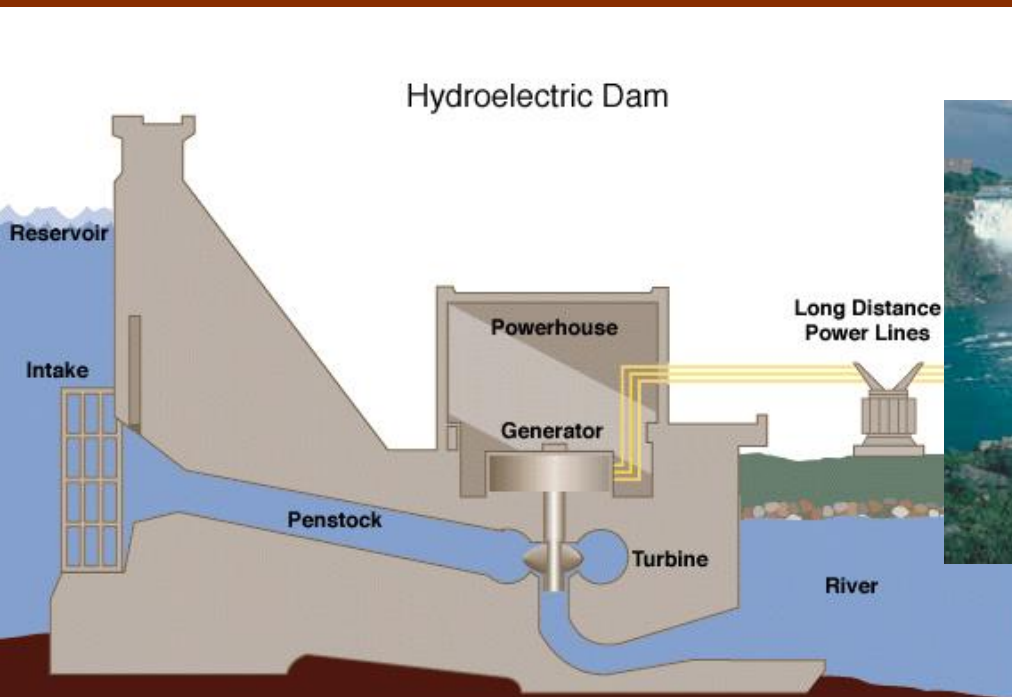
The Great Lakes

The Great Lakes are located in southern Canada, four of which form part of the **border** between Canada and the U.S.



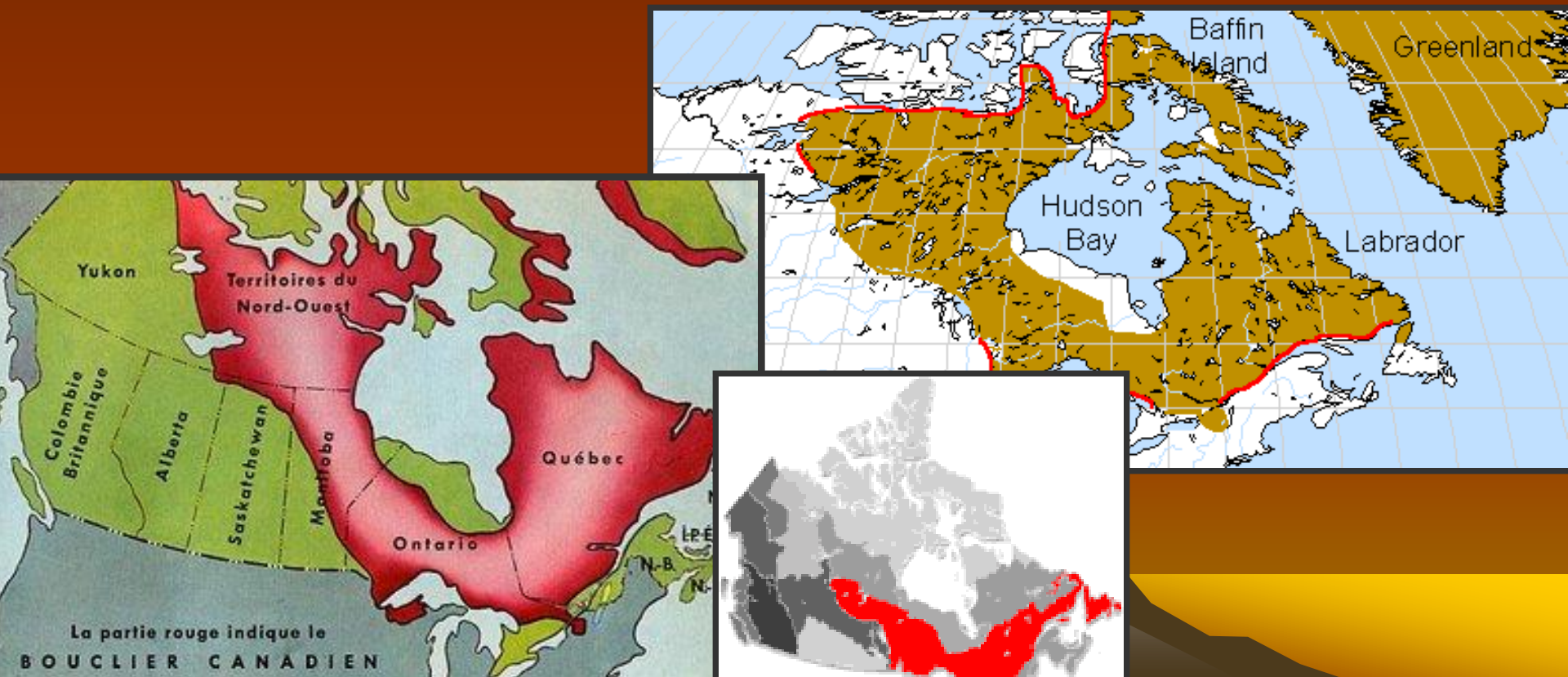
Only Lake Michigan is **unshared**, lying in and completely controlled by the U.S.

The four Great Lakes that do form part of the U.S./Canada border (*Superior*, *Huron*, *Ontario*, & *Erie*), also provide fresh water, fish and hydroelectricity for the people of Canada.



Canadian Shield

The Canadian Shield (*also called the Boreal Shield*), covers a large portion of **Eastern** & **Southern** Canada, wrapping around the **Hudson** Bay



The Rocky Mountains

Located in the **Western** portion of Canada, the **Rocky Mountains** stretch over **3,000** miles (from British Columbia in Canada to New Mexico in the U.S.



- **SS6G6 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, distribution of natural resources, and population distribution on Canada.**
 - (A) Impact on where people live
 - (B) Impact on trade



- Canada is the **largest** country (*in area*), in the **Western** Hemisphere
- But, only about **33 million** people live in Canada.
- Canada's population is much **smaller** than both Mexico's and the United States'
 - Mexico's population is **3 times** Canada's population
 - The United States population is **9 times** Canada's population



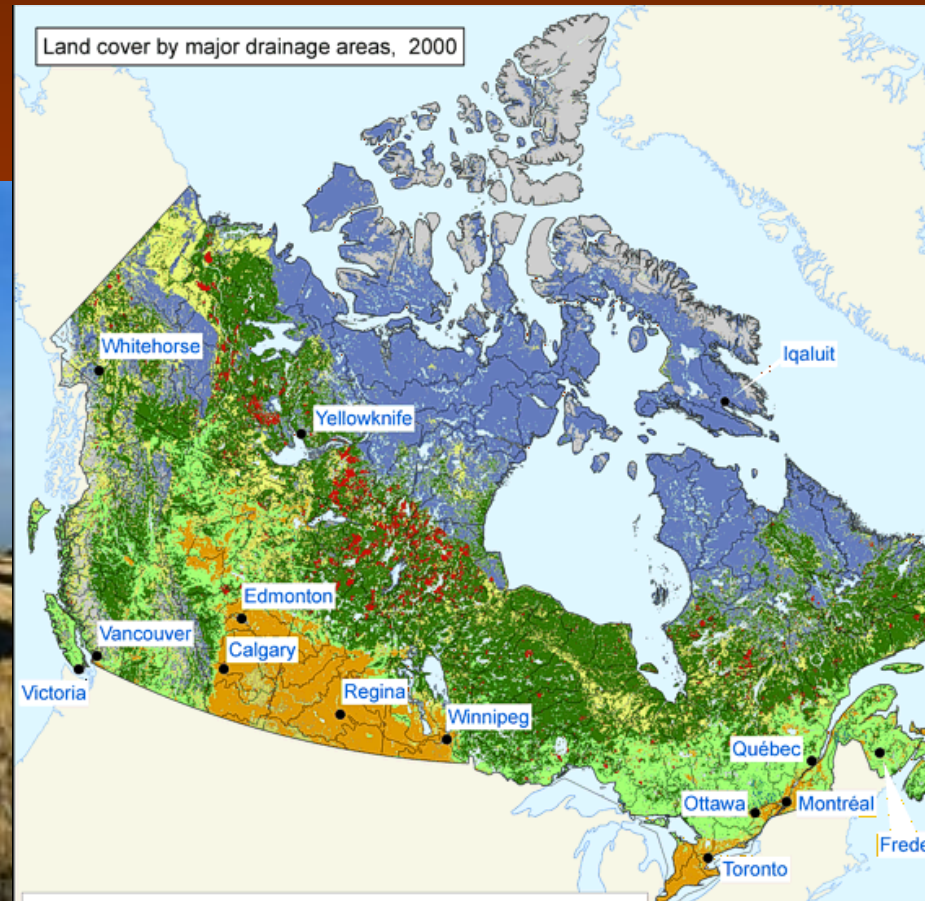
The reason that Canada's population is so much **smaller**, (while Canada is very large in size), is that much of Canada's land lies in a part of the **Northern** hemisphere where the climate is **harsh** and living conditions are **difficult**

Climate of Canada

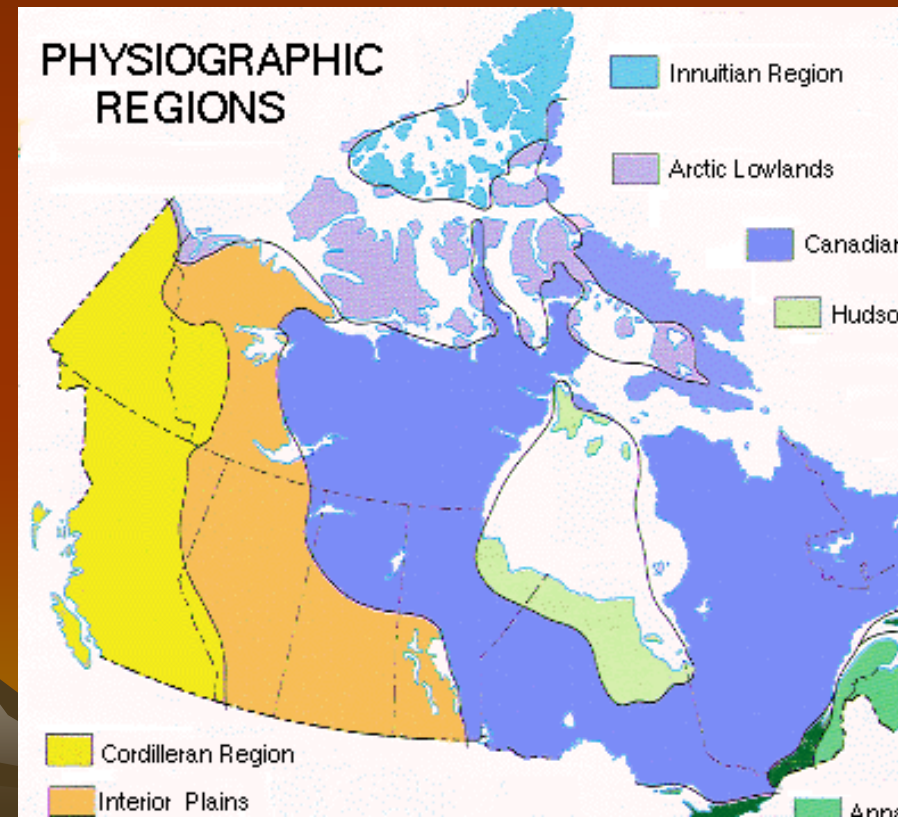
- Most of the southeastern part of Canada has a humid continental climate.
 - It has warm to hot summers & cold winters
 - There can be up to 60 inches of precipitation per year



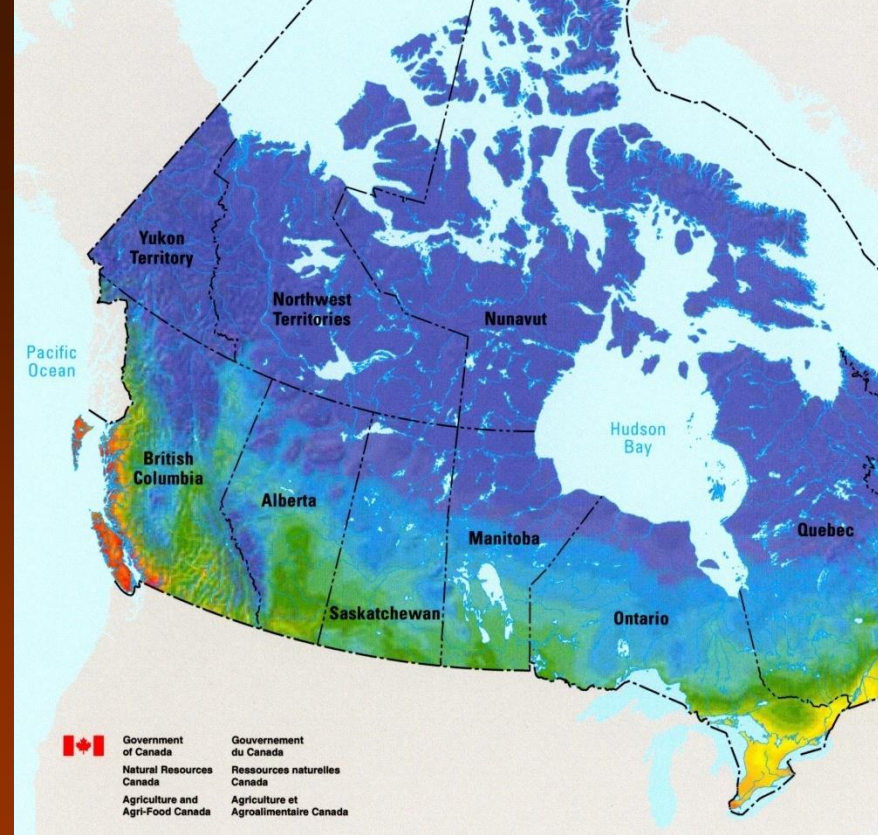
- The climate in the southern and central parts of Canada allow for a long growing season
- Canada's central plains are an important source of canola, wheat, and other grains

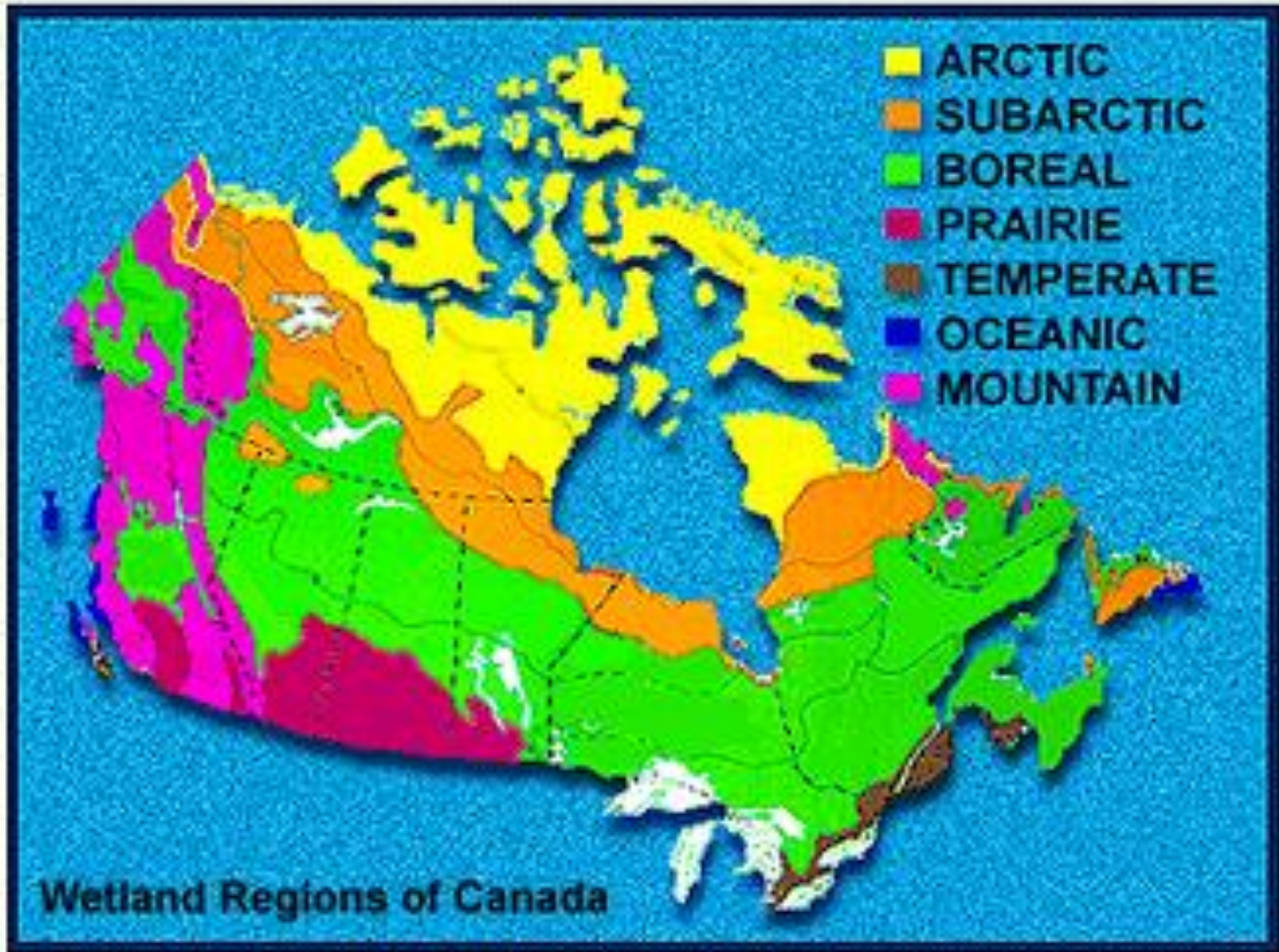


- The area in Canada along the Pacific coast has a temperate climate
 - The ocean cools the region in the summer and keeps it warmer in the winter
 - It can receive up to 100 inches of rain in a year (mostly in the winter)

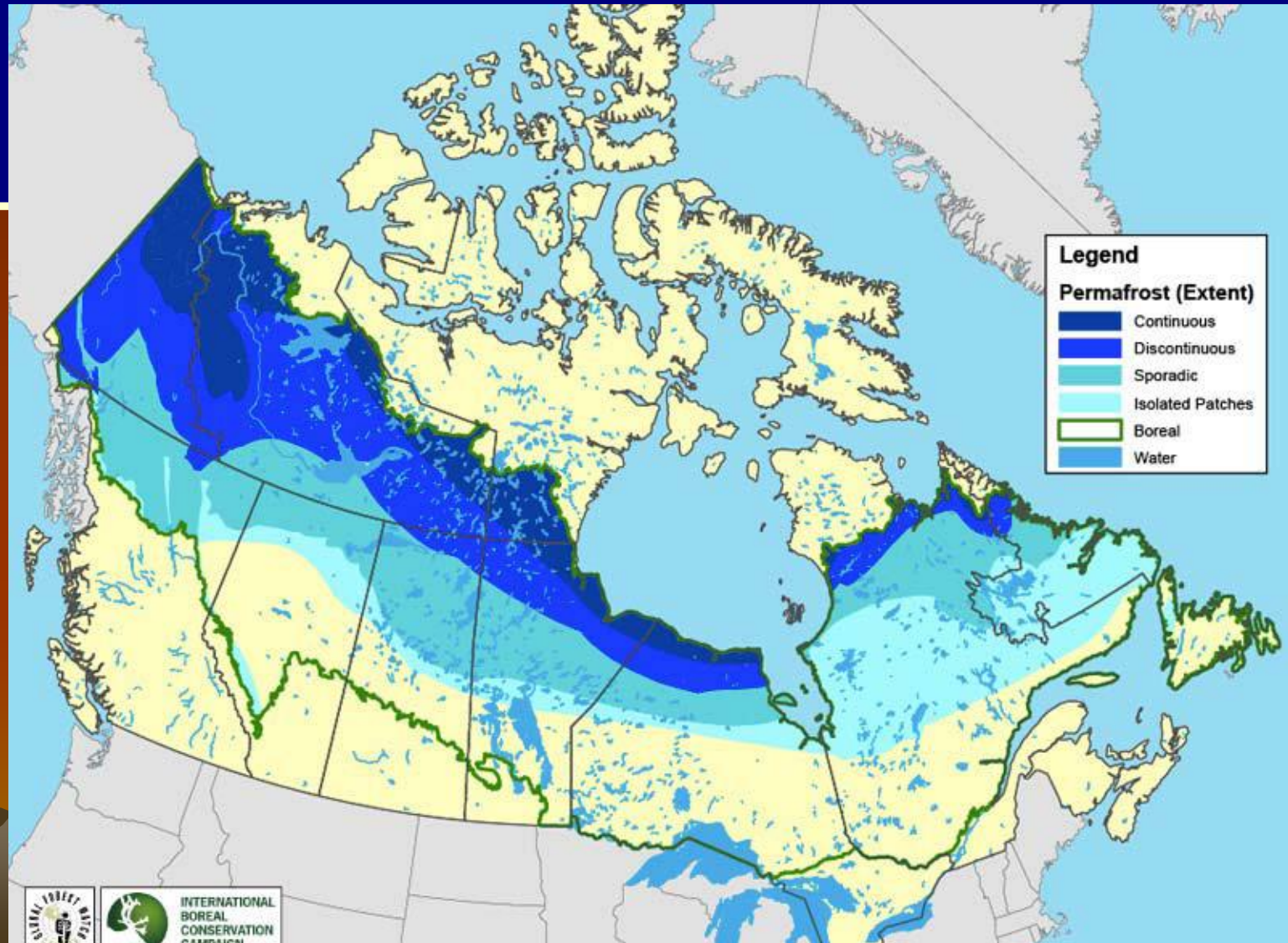


- Northern Canada has a **subarctic** climate
 - It is *much* **colder** in this region of the country
 - Here they have long, cold **winters** and **short, cool** summers
 - It is possible to have temperatures below **freezing** even during the summer





This is a 'Permafrost' Map of Canada:
(Permafrost is when the soil in an area stays permanently frozen).

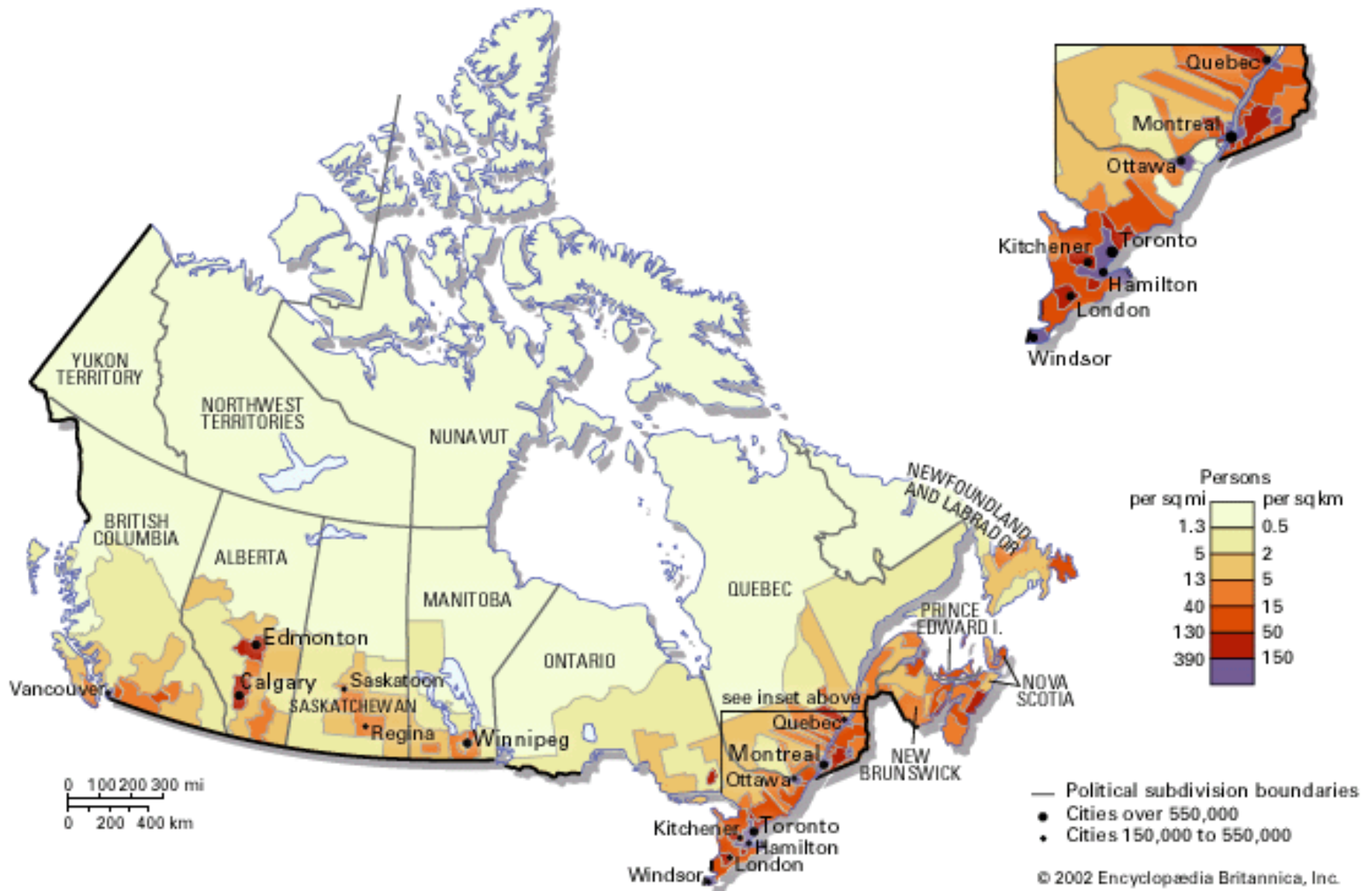


90% of Canadians live in the Southern region of Canada (*within 100 miles of the Canada / U.S. border*)

Most of these people live toward the east and central parts of the country

Most Canadians live in towns or cities, only about 10% live in rural areas





Canada's Political Boundaries/Divisions

- Because so many people in Canada live such a **small portion** of the country (*within 100 miles of the Canada / United States border*)
- And Because so few people in Canada live in such a **large portion** of the country: (*in the northern regions*)
 - Canada has chosen to **divide** its land into two different types of **political** divisions (*we divide our country's land into states here in the U.S.*)
 - **Provinces**
 - **Territories**

- Canada has **10 provinces** (*These are similar in their structure and purpose to our own States. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, & New Brunswick*)
- Canada has **3 territories** (*These are all located in the northern regions of Canada where there are far fewer people and thus less reason to formalize these areas into provinces*)





CANADA Political Map 0 km 300 600 900
© Trail Canada www.trailcanada.com

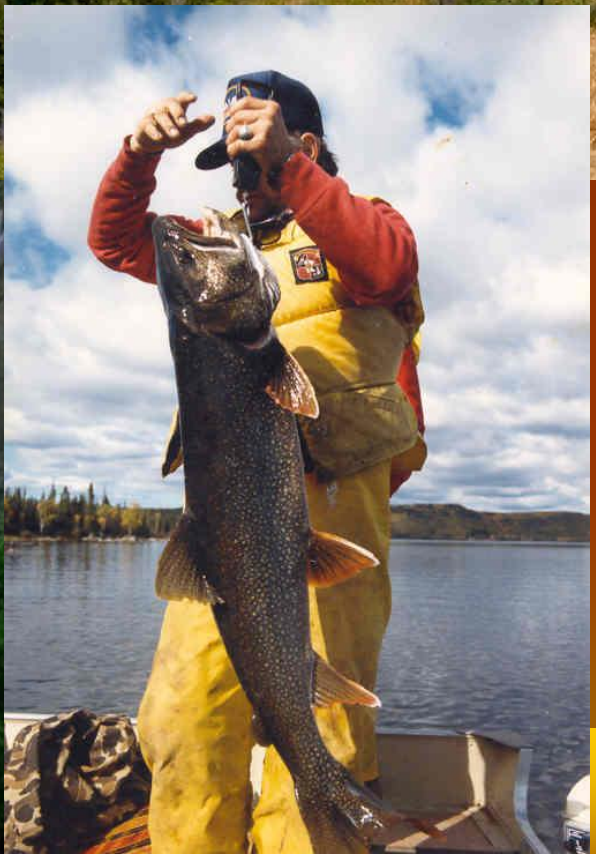
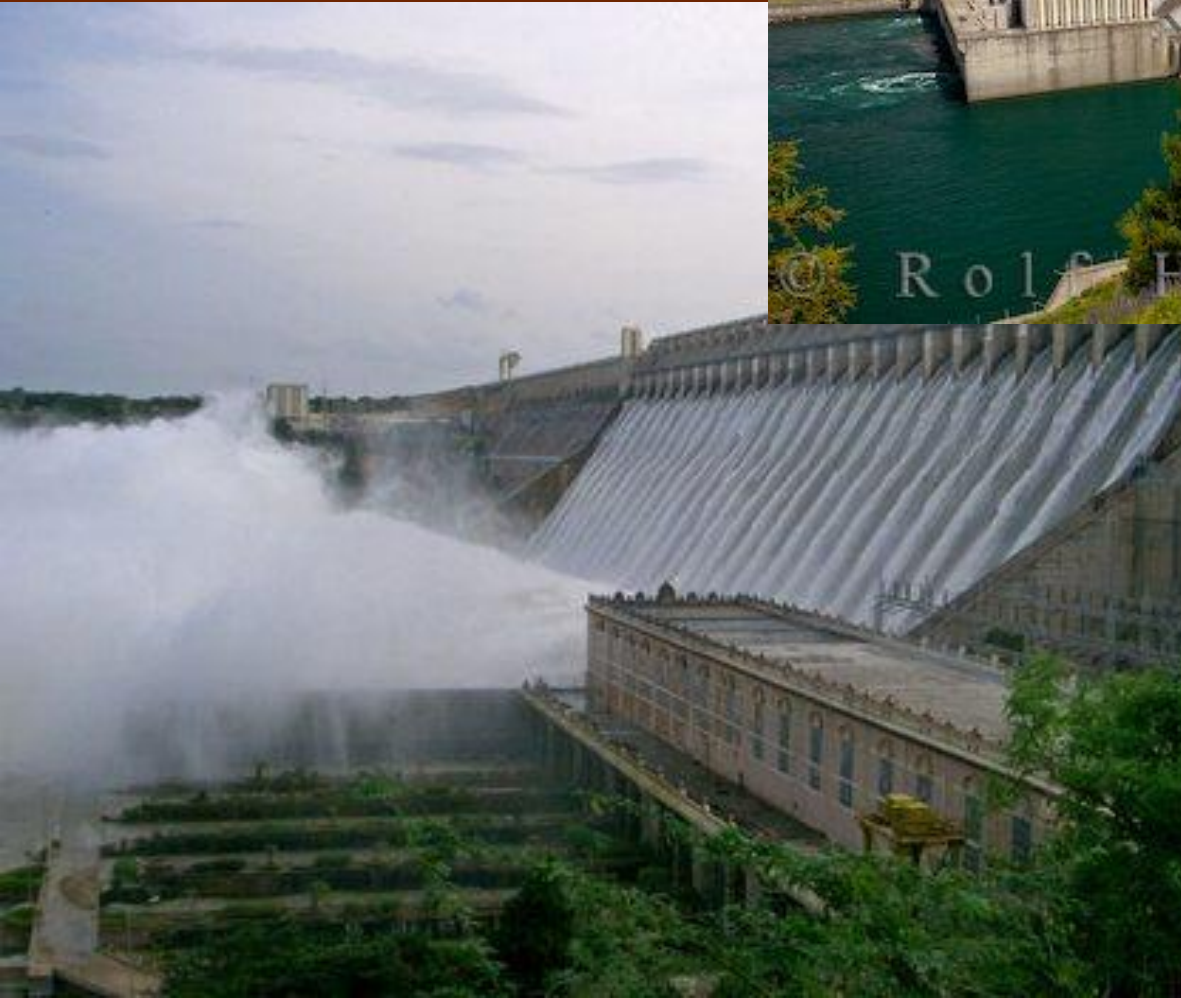
Natural Resources of Canada

- Canada is rich in natural resources
- Some of their most important of these resources (*found primarily in the Canadian Shield*), are iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, diamonds, and silver



Canada's large number of lakes and rivers are an excellent source of fish, fresh water, and hydroelectricity





- Good soil in Canada allows farmers to grow crops for the people of Canada with enough left over to trade with other countries
 - About 5% of Canada's land is arable (*farmable*)
 - While this may seem like only a small amount of land, 5% of Canada is actually quite large (*remember that Canada is the largest country in the Western Hemisphere*)





- Forests in Canada are a major **natural resource** with an abundance of **timber**, which is harvested in Canada to be used by its own people as well as **traded** with other countries around the world.
- The forests are also home to **abundant wildlife**





- Canada also has a large supply of natural energy resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas
 - They have enough to supply their own needs and sell the rest to other countries



- Review of Canada's Natural Resources:
 - Minerals found in the Canadian Shield (iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, diamonds, & silver)
 - Fish, fresh water, hydroelectricity from lakes & rivers
 - Many crops due to good soil
 - Timber & wildlife from the forests of Canada
 - Coal, oil, & natural gas



- Because many of the natural resources of Canada are located in remote areas of the country, small communities are found spread across the country where mining, logging, and farming are important
 - Goods from these areas are shipped by rail or highway to larger cities for trade with other parts of Canada and the world
 - An excellent system of highways, railroads, and air transportation have been built throughout Canada and adapt to the colder climate



An aerial satellite-style map of Canada is shown. Overlaid on the map are several semi-transparent red and orange shapes, including a large maple leaf in the center and several irregular polygons. A small inset map is visible in the upper left quadrant. The title 'Canadian History' is written in a large, bold, red font with a white outline across the top of the map.

Canadian History

How did the French and English influence Canada?
How did Canada become independent?
Why does Quebec seek independence from Canada?

Language in Canada

- Canada has two official languages: English (59.3%) and French (23.2%)



Religion in Canada

- The religions of Canada are also influenced by the British and French
- 42.6% of Canadians are Roman Catholic (French influence)
- 23.3% are Protestant Christians (English influence)



Why does Canada have both French and English influences?



... Let's find out!!!!

First People in Canada

- The first inhabitants of Canada came from Asia across the Bering Strait Land Bridge about 15,000 years ago



Europeans Arrive

- Around 1500, explorers from England and France arrived in Canada.
- The English established Newfoundland and the French called their settlement New France.
- In the 1600s, the first permanent settlement, Quebec, was established.



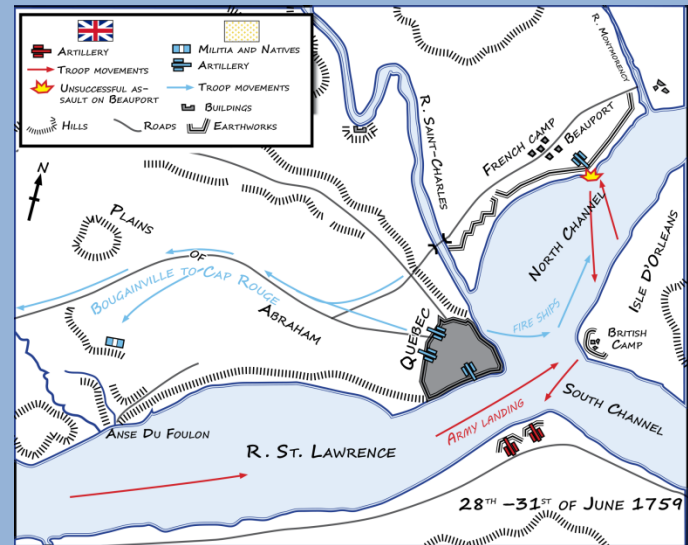
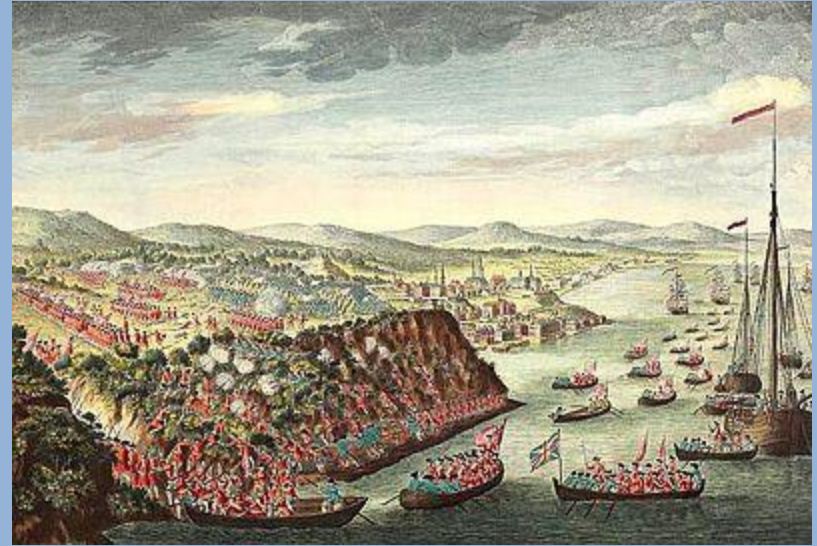
Quebec and New France

- The French were mostly fur traders, but there were also some Catholic missionaries there who wanted to convert the Native Americans to Christianity.



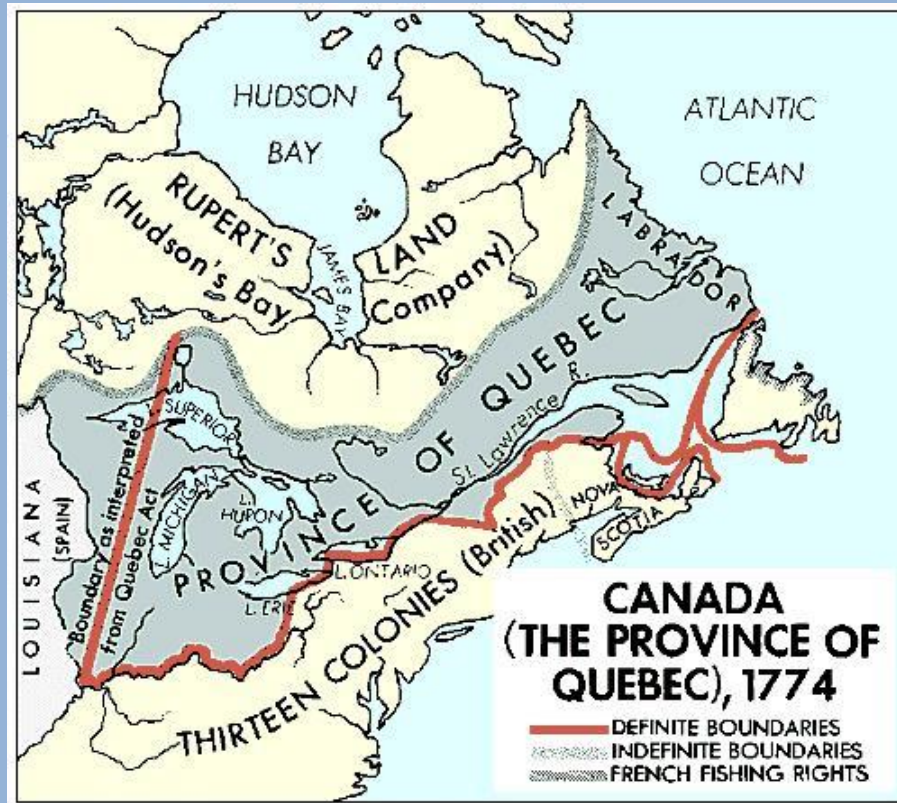
So, how did Canada come under British control?

- The British won the French and Indian War and in 1763 took control of French territory.
- Some French speaking settlers were forced to leave (many moved to Louisiana).
- French settlers were allowed to stay in Quebec, but the British controlled the area.



Quebec Act

- In 1774, the British passed the Quebec Act, which allowed the French settlers there to maintain their culture (religion, language and traditions).



Issues in Quebec

- The Quebec Act allowed the French Canadians to live the way they wanted to, but it caused tension between the French and English settlers



Division of Canada

- The differences between these two groups led to the division of Canada
- Eventually, however, Canada would be divided into provinces

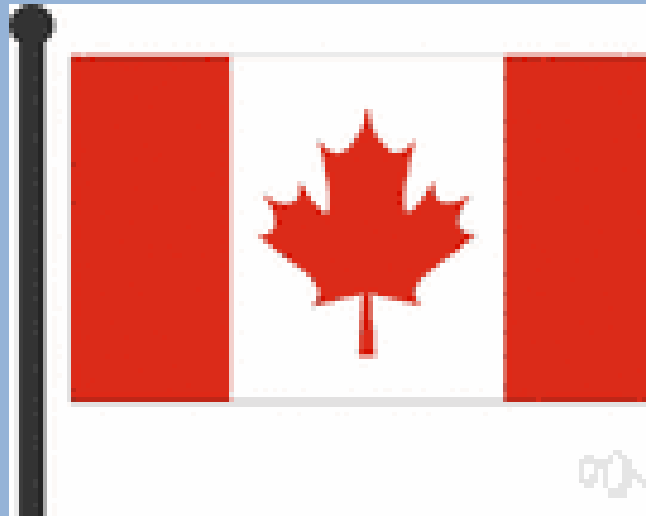


So, how did Canada become independent?

- Over time, Canada became independent from Great Britain through negotiations and did not have to fight for independence (unlike the United States)
- Great Britain was willing to allow Canada to be divided into provinces with their own unifying constitution because they would not have the expense of protecting a colony

What does it mean to be a sovereign state?

- A sovereign state has control over its own affairs
- In other words, it is not controlled by another country



What does it mean to be a commonwealth?

- As a member of a commonwealth, Canada is independent (became official in 1931), but Canada is still loosely connected to Great Britain.
- For example, members of the Commonwealth of Nations are made up of some of the former British Empire and share some English influences

What evidence remains of British influence in Canadian government?

- Canada still recognizes the Queen of England, but Canadian leaders are not bound to the monarchy
- Parliament in Canada is also based on the British Parliament.



Discussion Question

- Why do you think that some countries gain independence from foreign rule peacefully, while others have to go to war to gain freedom?



Quebec

- Standard: Describe Quebec's independence movement
- Essential Question: Why does Quebec seek independence from Canada?



Stop and Think!

- What have you learned about the relationship between the French and English citizens in Canada that could lead to problems between them?



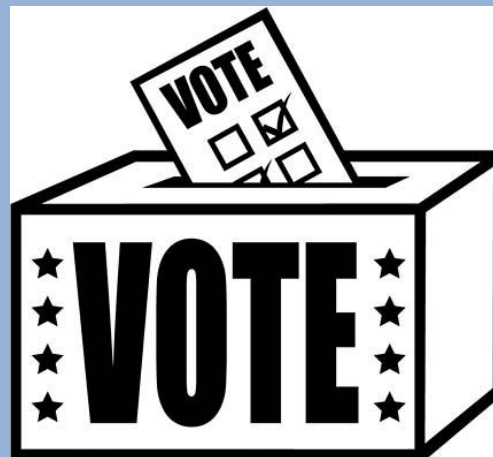
Why did French citizens in Quebec want independence?

- French Canadians were afraid that their culture and language could disappear because Canadian culture was overwhelmed by English
- They were tired of feeling like “Second Class Citizens” in their own country
- Many wanted Quebec to secede from Canada (leave and be independent)
- These people are called Separatists ... they want Quebec to “separate” from Canada



How have the French used government, rather than violence, to work towards independence?

- In 1980 and 1995, the people of Quebec voted on whether to become independent or remain a part of Canada.
- Both votes were in favor of staying a part of Canada BUT it was very close (49.4 % to 50.6%)



Quiet Revolution



What strides have the French made in achieving equality?

- The Canadian government has passed laws to help them preserve their French culture and language
- In 1982, the Constitution Act made Canada bilingual. All government documents have to be in both French and English



What strides have the French made in achieving equality?

- French is the official language in Quebec
- The reforms have made some people happy
- Some people still believe that Quebec should be independent

