

Chapter 6 Study Guide

Canada

Canada has the _____ largest land area in the world, as well as the _____ coastline, with a relatively _____ population.

Canada shares its only international border with _____. It is the _____ unfortified border in the world.

About _____ percent of Canadians live within _____ miles of the US-Canada border.

Canada has _____ provinces and _____ territories.

I. The Maritime Provinces: Maritime means _____. There are _____ maritime provinces.

A. Newfoundland and Labrador: is the _____ of the Appalachian Mtn. system. It was the _____ province to join Canada in _____. (from chart on p. 110) Its capital is _____.

1. Grand Banks: world famous _____ grounds. Discovered by _____ in _____.
- The shallow waters receive plenty sunlight and mixes with the oxygen rich current of Labrador, which encouraged the growth of plankton and other fish food.
- After 500 years the _____ industry has _____ down causing the Canadian govt. to place a _____ on cod fishing.

Labrador is a _____. Temperatures dips below _____ degrees. Logging and mining of _____ are the other two main industries.

B. Nova Scotia: Name is Scottish and means _____ and its capital is _____, which is the largest city port and _____ area in Maritime Provinces.

- First settled by the French in _____. The Scots arrived in _____; after years of war the Treaty of _____ in _____ gave the settlement to Britain. Conflict continued so in _____ the French were forced south to New Orleans. These folks and their descendants are called _____.
- Fishing and _____ are the main industries.

C. New Brunswick: mostly coastal lowlands, where farmers grow _____. Its capital is _____.

- French _____ make up _____% of the population
- Was a haven for American who were loyal to Britain during the War of Independence

D. Prince Edward Island (P.E. I.), the smallest province, is a tiny island located in the Gulf of _____. Its capital is _____ Pop. Density is _____ people/square mile. It has _____ lowlands and is sometimes called Canada's _____ Farm. Potato farming and animal _____ are the main industries.

- Made famous by the novel “_____”
- There is a strong _____ heritage on the island.

II. The Central Provinces: Two dominant landforms are: rich _____ and _____ in the south and hard rock called the _____ in the north, which rims the _____. Mining is the dominant industry in the sparsely populated northern region. Coniferous forests called _____ covers most of the Central Province.

A. Quebec: Canada's largest province. Settled by the French. French was named the official language in _____ . Leads nation in dairy farming and maple syrup production.

1. Cities of the St. Lawrence Valley

a. _____ is the capital of the province

b. _____ : largest city and commercial center where both French and English are spoken in business, schools and in the media. (Bilingual)

2. Land's End: _____ means land's end, which is covered by _____ rich _____ mountains.

B. Ontario: Means _____ : an Iroquois word. This province is _____ in size but is _____ in population.

1. North Ontario: landforms: _____ lowland and _____ plains on the _____. Also, 1/2 of the province is covered by the Canadian Shield.

*Nation's leader in gold and nickel mining

2. Canada's Population Centers: 90% of pop. live between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. _____ the capital of the province and the _____ metropolitan area in the nation. It is also the nation's largest commercial center.

*In the year _____ the U.S. invaded Canada and captured _____ and _____

C. Ottawa: National capital of Canada

- Canada is a member of the _____ and retains the British _____ as head of state.
- Has a _____ government like Great Britain
- _____ Act of 1867 established a confederation of four provinces _____, _____, _____ and _____
- _____ is Canada Day

General Public elects the members of the _____, which is the law-making body. The leader of the House of Commons is the _____ who then choose the members of the _____ (who protect the rights of the various provinces and territories).

Canada has a _____ system of government. Each province has a _____ legislature and a governor called a _____ (chosen by the legislature).

III. The Western Provinces

The _____ mile _____ - _____ links the East and the West. Also known as The Prairie Provinces, they have become the _____ of Canada.

A. Manitoba: Capital is _____

- Bodies of Water: Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis
- In the settling of the "west" Metis who are _____

_____ would attack the Irish and Scottish settlers. After the _____ Rebellion in 1870, a Bill of Rights was drafted and Manitoba became the 5th province added to the Confederation.

- The largest town in the northeast is _____, known as The Polar Bear Capital of the World.

B. Saskatchewan: Capital is _____

- _____ were the first to settle here
- Leading _____ producer in the southern region
- North is known for _____ and _____

C. Alberta: Capital is _____

- Large cattle farming
- Oil reserves larger than Saudi Arabia
- Calgary: is known as the _____ to the Canadian Rockies.
- Also is famous for the Calgary _____ which is held in July.
- Hosted the _____

D. British Columbia: Capital is _____ It is the _____ largest and the _____ most populous province,

1. Western Cordillera: Cordillera means “_____”

- Major industry is _____
- Mining is also a dominant feature

2. Pacific Coast

- _____ the largest city in British Columbia and is located at the mouth of the _____ River.
- Has a mild climate due to the warm _____ Current.
- The islands off the coast are called _____ because they were flooded by the ocean.
- Culture of the British Columbia is mostly British.

IV. The Canadian Territories – more than _____ of Canada’s land is located in its northern territories

- Indians and _____ are the two native peoples
- Indians live below the Arctic Circle
- Eskimos live above the Arctic Circle.

A. Yukon Territory: Capital is _____

Mining is the major industry. The miners mine _____, _____ and gold (but not as much gold now)

- The _____ connects British Columbia to Alaska.

B. Northwest Territories: _____ is the capital

- Covers _____ of Canada.
- Mackenzie River: one of the _____ river system in North America; named after _____ who first explored the length of the river in _____. Most settlement is along the river.
- _____, _____ and mining of _____ and _____ are the major industries.
- Sight of the _____ rush in 1991
- Archipelago means _____.

C. Nunavut: Is an Inuit word meaning “_____”.

Capital is _____. In May 1994 Northwest Territories approved a plan to split the territory and in April 1999 the Inuits established _____.

- It includes _____ Island, the largest island in the Canadian archipelago (_____ largest island in the world)