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 __________________________ 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, ½ 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 setters. 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)