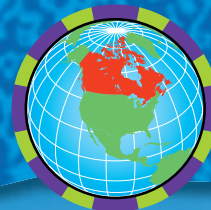


Chapter 5

Canada



**The World
and Its People**

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC



To learn more about Canada's people and places, view ***The World and Its People*** Chapter 5 video.



Social Studies Online

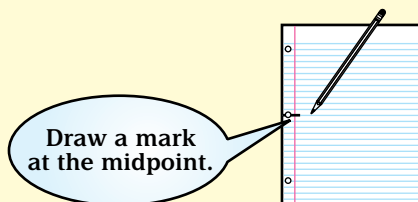
Chapter Overview Visit ***The World and Its People*** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 5—Chapter Overviews** to preview information about Canada.

FOLDABLESTM

Study Organizer

Compare-Contrast Make this foldable to help you analyze the similarities and differences between the landforms, climate, and cultures of northern and southern Canada.

Step 1 Mark the midpoint of the side edge of a sheet of paper.



Step 2 Turn the paper and fold the outside edges in to touch at the midpoint.



Step 3 Turn and label your foldable as shown.



Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, collect and write information under the appropriate tab that will help you compare and contrast northern and southern Canada.

Why It Matters

Sharing a Border

The boundary line between Canada and the United States forms the longest unprotected border in the world. Citizens of these countries have been allowed to travel freely across the border, which is symbolic of the free trade between these nations.

◀ Vancouver, British Columbia

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Canada is a vast country with many landforms and resources.

Terms to Know

- province
- glacier
- tundra
- prairie
- cordillera
- newsprint

Reading Strategy

Create a chart like this one and list Canada's provinces in the left column. In the right column, list the main economic activities in each province.

Province	Economic Activities

Section 1

A Resource-Rich Country



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Exploring our World

Have you ever seen a lumbering, snarling grizzly bear up close and personal? Many tourists come to Banff National Park in western Canada hoping to spot such a creature. Located in the Rocky Mountains, Banff is Canada's oldest, best-loved, and busiest national park. More than 4 million visitors a year are drawn to its spectacular mountain scenery.



Vikings landed their boats on its eastern coast around A.D. 1000. Niagara Falls thunders in the southeast. Grizzly bears roam its western regions. What country are we describing? It is **Canada**.

Canada's Landscape

Canada, located north of the contiguous United States, is the world's second-largest country in land area. Only Russia is larger. Between Canada and the United States lies the world's longest undefended border. The friendship between the two countries has allowed thousands of people to cross this 5,522-mile (8,887-km) border every day. Like the United States, Canada has the Atlantic Ocean on its eastern coast and the Pacific Ocean on its western coast. The Arctic Ocean lies to the far north.

Unlike the United States, Canada does not have states. Instead, it has 10 **provinces**, or regional political divisions. It also includes three

territories. Look at the map on page 119 to find the eastern province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Now locate the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Heading west, you see Quebec and Ontario, followed by the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan (suh•SKA•chuh•wuhn), and Alberta. On the far western coast lies British Columbia. Now find the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. In 1999 a third territory—Nunavut (NOO•nuh•vuht)—was carved out of part of the Northwest Territories. This area is the homeland of the Inuit.

The Effect of Glaciers Thousands of years ago, huge **glaciers**, or giant sheets of ice, covered most of Canada. The weight of these glaciers pushed much of the land down and created a large, low basin. Highlands rose on the western, eastern, and northern edges of this basin. Water filled the land that was pushed very low. As a result, Canada today has many lakes and inland waterways—more than any other country in the world.

Look at the map on page 118 to see the horseshoe-shaped region known as the **Canadian Shield** that is wrapped around **Hudson Bay**. Rocky hills worn down by erosion along with thousands of lakes dot much of this wilderness region. Deep within the Canadian Shield are iron ore, copper, nickel, gold, and uranium deposits. Because of the region's location and cold climate, few people live here.

To the north lie the Arctic Islands. Much of the landscape here consists of **tundra**—vast rolling, treeless plains in which only the top few inches of ground thaw in summer. Glaciers blanket the islands that are farthest north.

Southern Canada From Atlantic to Pacific Many of southern Canada's physical features extend into the United States. Along Canada's southeastern Atlantic coast stretch the Appalachian Highlands



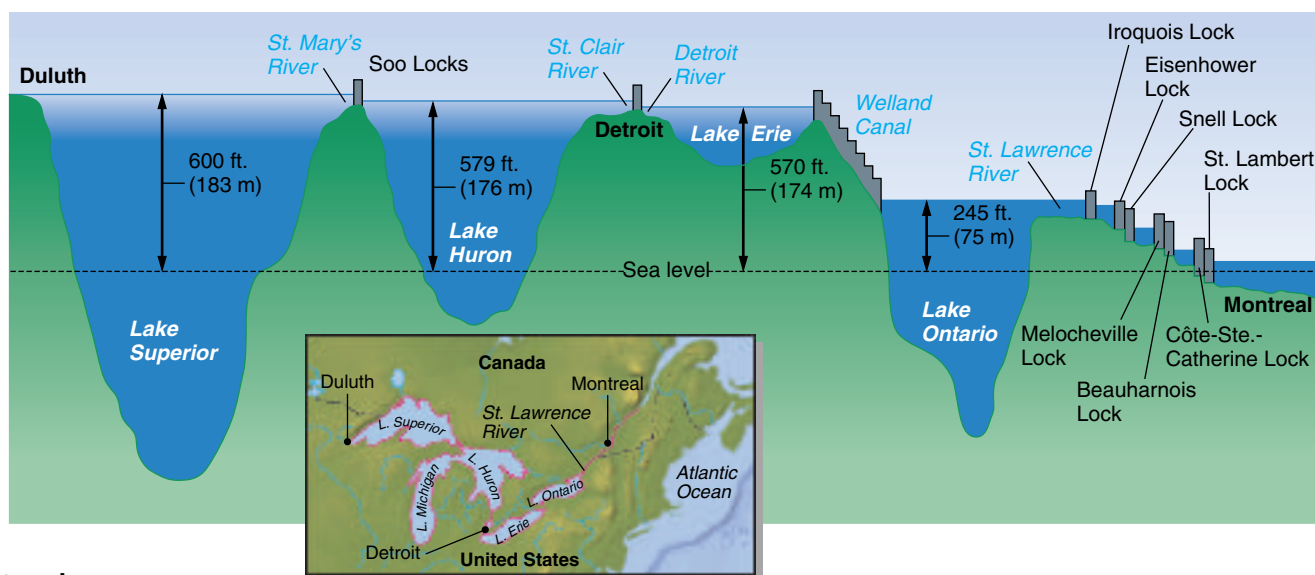
Analyzing the Diagram

The St. Lawrence Seaway provides a water link between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

Geography Which lake is completely above sea level?



St. Lawrence Seaway



and the Laurentian Highlands. Traveling through this area of Canada, you see rolling hills. The valleys between them are dotted with farms. Forests also blanket much of the landscape. Many deepwater harbors nestle along the jagged, rocky coasts.

Cutting through these highland areas are the fertile lowlands of the **St. Lawrence River** and Great Lakes region. This area experiences a humid continental climate—long, cold winters and short, warm summers. Because of its rich soil and warm summers, this region holds most of Canada's urban centers, industries, and farms. Canada's largest city, **Toronto**, is located in this region. The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes form the major waterway linking central Canada with the Atlantic coast. A diagram on page 159 shows the St. Lawrence Seaway's system of locks and canals. Huge, slow-moving barges carry grain, ore, coal, and more through this waterway, which Canada shares with the United States.

Canada also shares the **Great Plains** with its southern neighbor. Look at the physical map on page 118 to locate this region. It is a huge **prairie**—a rolling, inland grassy area with fertile soil. Herds of buffalo once roamed here. Today large cattle ranches and farms occupy most of the land.

Another landform shared by Canada and the United States is the **Rocky Mountains**, part of an area called the **cordillera** (KAHR•duhl•YEHR•uh). A cordillera is a group of mountain ranges that run side by side. The Canadian Rockies are known for their scenic beauty and rich mineral resources. Tourists are drawn to this area, particularly to Banff and Jasper National Parks.

West of the Rockies you cross high plateaus until you reach the **Coast Mountains**. These mountains skirt Canada's Pacific shore and



On Location



Toronto

Toronto and its suburbs have well over 4 million people, making the area Canada's largest urban center.

Place In which province is Toronto located?



Applying Map Skills

1. In which part of Canada does ranching take place?
2. In which cities might you expect to find places where fish are canned?

Find NGS online map resources @ www.nationalgeographic.com/maps

form another part of the cordillera. A string of islands off Canada's west coast are actually peaks of underwater mountains. The highest peak in Canada—Mount Logan—soars 19,551 feet (5,959 m) near the border with Alaska.

British Columbia's southwestern Pacific coastline is similar to the coastlines of Washington and Oregon. With its marine west coast climate, this is the only area in Canada that has wet, mild winters. In fact, British Columbia's capital—Victoria—is known for its well-kept gardens that bloom year-round.



Reading Check

What are three landforms that Canada shares with the United States?

Canada's Economic Regions

Canada is known for fertile farmland, rich natural resources, and skilled workers. Manufacturing, farming, and service industries are the country's major economic activities. Like the United States, Canada has a free market economy in which people start and run businesses with limited government involvement. Canada's government, however,



Nighttime Harvest

At harvest time in southern Saskatchewan, the work goes on around the clock. The farms in the Prairie Provinces are large and depend on machinery.

Economics What other economic activities take place in the Prairie Provinces?

plays a more direct role in the Canadian economy. For example, Canada's national and provincial governments provide health care for citizens. Broadcasting, transportation, and electric power companies are heavily regulated. These public services might not have been available in Canada's remote areas without government support.

As you would expect, geography plays a major role in where industries are located. Factors such as nearness to the ocean, location along the U.S.-Canadian border, and oil and coal deposits determine where industries, jobs, and people can be found.

Eastern Canada Fishing traditionally has been the major industry in Newfoundland and Labrador and the Maritime Provinces. The **Grand Banks**, off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, is one of the best fishing grounds in the world. These waters have been overfished, however. The government now regulates how many fish may be caught in these waters. As a result, fewer Canadians make a living from the sea. Instead, most people in the Maritime Provinces today hold jobs in manufacturing, mining, and tourism. **Halifax** is a major shipping center in this region. Its harbor remains open in winter when ice closes many other eastern Canadian ports.

Quebec and Ontario Manufacturing and service industries are dominant in Canada's largest province, Quebec. Almost one-fourth of Canadians live in Quebec, where agriculture and fishing are also important. **Montreal**, an important port on the St. Lawrence River, is Canada's second-largest city. It is also a major financial and industrial center. The city of **Quebec**, founded by the French in 1608, is the capital of the province of Quebec. Many historic sites and a European charm make it popular with tourists.

Canada's second-largest province is Ontario. It has the most people and greatest wealth, however. It produces more than half of Canada's manufactured goods. Southern Ontario also has fertile land and a growing season long enough for farming. Farmers here grow grains, fruits, and vegetables and raise beef and dairy cattle.

As you know, Toronto is Canada's largest city. It is also the capital of Ontario and the country's chief manufacturing, financial, and communications center. **Ottawa**, the national capital, lies in Ontario near the border with Quebec. Many Canadians work in government offices in Ottawa.

The Prairie Provinces and British Columbia Farming and ranching are major economic activities in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba,

Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Canada produces large amounts of wheat, most of which is exported to Europe and Asia. Some of the world's largest reserves of oil and natural gas are found in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Huge pipelines carry the oil and gas to other parts of Canada and the United States. Canada is the fifth-largest energy producer in the world.

Thick forests blanket much of British Columbia. The province helps make Canada the world's leading producer of **newsprint**, the type of paper used for printing newspapers. Timber and mining industries add to British Columbia's wealth. Fishing and tourism are also strong economic activities. Fishing fleets sail out into the Pacific Ocean to catch salmon and other kinds of fish. **Vancouver** is a bustling trade center and Canada's main Pacific port.

NAFTA About \$1 billion worth of trade passes between Canada and the United States each day. In 1994 Canada, the United States, and Mexico entered into the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to remove trade barriers among the three countries. Some Canadians fear that their economy is too dependent on the United States. They worry that the American economy is so large that it will dominate the partnership.

 **Reading Check** Which city is Canada's chief manufacturing and communications center?



Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** province, glacier, tundra, prairie, cordillera, newsprint.

Recalling Facts

2. **History** What is unusual about the border between Canada and the United States?
3. **Place** Name four of the mineral resources found in the Canadian Shield.
4. **Economics** Which province is the world's leading producer of newsprint?

Critical Thinking

5. **Making Inferences** Why is Vancouver a useful port for Canadian trade with Asian countries?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Explain why some Canadians worry about NAFTA.

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a chart like this one. Then list each province, the resources found in it, and major cities located there, if any.

Province	Resources	Cities



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Maps** Look at the economic activity map on page 161. Name the resources and types of economic activity that can be found near the city of Edmonton.

Technology Skill

Developing Multimedia Presentations

Your homework is to make a presentation about a Canadian province. You want to make your presentation informative but also interesting and fun. One way to do this is to combine several types of media into a **multimedia presentation**.

Learning the Skill

A multimedia presentation involves using several types of media, including photographs, videos, or sound recordings. The equipment can range from cassette players to overhead projectors to VCRs to computers. In your presentation on the Canadian province of Ontario, for example, you might show photographs of Niagara Falls. You could also find a video of people working in a large corporation in Toronto. You can then combine these items on a computer.

Computer multimedia programs allow you to combine text, video, audio, graphics, and animation. The tools you need include computer graphic and drawing programs, animation programs that make certain images move, and systems that tie everything together.



Practicing the Skill

Use the following questions as a guide when planning your presentation:

1. Which forms of media do I want to include? Video? Sound? Animation? Photographs? Graphics?
2. Which of the media forms does my computer support?
3. Which kinds of media equipment are available at my school or local library?
4. What types of media can I create to enhance my presentation?

Applying the Skill

Plan and create a multimedia presentation on a province in Canada. List three ideas you would like to cover. Use as many multimedia materials as possible and share your presentation with the class.

- ▼ Various equipment is needed to make multimedia presentations. For example, a photograph of the Ice Palace (left) will make your report on the province of Quebec more interesting.



The Canadians

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Canadians of many different backgrounds live in towns and cities close to the United States border.

Terms to Know

- dominion
- parliamentary democracy
- prime minister
- bilingual
- autonomy

Reading Strategy

Create a chart like this one and give at least two facts about Canada for each topic.

History		
Population		
Culture		



Exploring our World

Arrêt or Stop? People living in Quebec need to know both words when they cross the street. Canada has two official languages—English and French. All government documents are printed in both languages. In Quebec, even the school system is divided into French and English.



About 32 million people live in Canada. Like the United States, Canada's population is made up of many different cultures. The largest group of Canadians has a European heritage, but the country is home to people from all countries. Unlike the United States, Canada has had difficulty achieving a strong sense of being one nation. The country's vast distances and separate cultures cause some Canadians to feel more closely attached to their own region than to Canada as a whole.

Canada's History

Inuit and other Native North Americans lived for thousands of years in Canada before European settlers arrived. Some lived in coastal fishing villages. Others were hunters and gatherers constantly on the move. Still others founded permanent settlements. The first Europeans in Canada were Viking explorers who landed in about A.D. 1000. They lived for a while on the Newfoundland coast but eventually left.

In the 1500s and 1600s, both Britain and France claimed areas of Canada. French explorers, settlers, and missionaries founded several cities. The most important were Quebec and Montreal. For almost 230

EXPLORING CULTURE

Clothing

The Inuit of the Canadian Arctic designed their clothes for protection from the harsh climate. Traditional clothing was made up of a caribou or sealskin parka, pants, mittens, and boots. In winter the Inuit wore their furs facing toward the skin. This created air pockets that trapped warm air close to the body. On top they wore another layer with the fur facing outward. The clothing flapped as the wearer moved, creating a breeze that kept the person from overheating while running or working.

Looking Closer How does traditional clothing protect the Inuit from the harsh climate?



years, France ruled the area around the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. This region was called New France.

During the 1600s and 1700s, England and France fought each other for territory around the globe. Eventually, by 1763, the British gained control of all of Canada. Tragically, European warfare and diseases were destroying the Native American cultures during this time.

From Colony to Nation For about 100 years, Great Britain held Canada as a colony. As you recall from Chapter 4, a colony is an overseas territory with ties to the parent country. While Canada was ruled by Great Britain, English and French areas were kept separate. Each region had its own colonial government. In 1867 the different colonies of Canada became one nation known as the Dominion of Canada. As a **dominion**, Canada had its own government to run local affairs. Great Britain, however, still controlled Canada's relations with other countries.

The new Canadian government promised continued protection for the French language and culture in Quebec. Yet many English-speaking Canadians did not always keep this promise. French speakers often claimed that they were treated unfairly because of their heritage. Canada was often torn apart by disputes between the two ethnic groups.

During the 1900s, Canadians fought side by side with the British and Americans in the two World Wars. Canada's loyal support in these conflicts gradually led to the nation's full independence. In 1982 Canadians peacefully won the right to change their constitution without British approval. Today only one major link between Canada and Great Britain remains. The British king or queen still reigns as king or queen of Canada, but this is a ceremonial position with no real power.

Canada's Government The Canadians have a British-style parliamentary democracy. In a **parliamentary democracy**, voters elect

representatives to a lawmaking body called Parliament. These representatives then choose an official called the **prime minister** to head the government. The British king or queen visits Canada only once in a while, so a Canadian official called the governor-general carries out most of the government's ceremonial duties.

✓ **Reading Check** What was the result of Great Britain keeping the French and British areas separate?

A Bilingual Country

Canada's history of being colonized by both France and Great Britain means that two European languages and cultures exist together today. About one-fourth of the Canadians are descended from French-speaking settlers. (By comparison, in the United States, only 1 person out of 20 claims French ancestry.) Most of these people live in Quebec. There, the French, not the British, are the majority ethnic group.

The people of Quebec have long refused to give up their French language and customs. They did not want to "become English." As a result, Canada today is a **bilingual** country, with two official languages.

Primary Source

A DECLARATION OF FIRST NATIONS

"We the Original Peoples of this land know the Creator put us here. The Creator gave us laws that govern all our relationships to live in harmony with nature and mankind. The Laws of the Creator defined our rights and responsibilities. The Creator gave us our spiritual beliefs, our languages, our culture, and a place on Mother Earth, which provided us with all our needs. We have maintained our Freedom, our Languages, and our Traditions from time immemorial. We continue to exercise the rights and fulfill the responsibilities and obligations given to us by the Creator for the land upon which we were placed. The Creator has given us the right to govern ourselves and the right to self-determination. The rights and responsibilities given to us by the Creator cannot be altered or taken away by any other Nation."

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Analyzing Primary Sources

The U.S. Declaration of Independence states that ". . . all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain **unalienable** Rights. . . ." Look up the meaning of *unalienable*. Then, identify the line in the Declaration of First Nations that expresses the same idea.

Teen Scene

Time to Play

Fifteen-year-old Natalie Menard has been playing ice hockey since she was five years old. Winters are long in Quebec, so Natalie enjoys plenty of time on the ice. Natalie also enjoys visiting her cousin Angela, who lives in Toronto, Ontario. More than 6 miles (10 km) of covered walkways and underground tunnels in downtown Toronto connect subways with shops, offices, hotels, and restaurants. Natalie and Angela walk from place to place without even thinking of the weather.



An official language is one that is recognized by the government as being a legal language for conducting government business. Government documents and publications in Canada are printed in English and French. Traffic signs are also printed in both languages. School students learn to speak both languages. Of course, some areas of the country favor one language over the other. What language do you think is more popular in Quebec?

For many years, many French-speaking people have wanted Quebec to secede, or withdraw, from Canada. They would like Quebec to become an independent country, apart from the rest of the Canadian provinces. They do not believe that French culture can be protected in a largely English-speaking country. So far, they have been defeated in two very important votes on this issue. However, Canada's future as a united country is still uncertain.

✓ **Reading Check** What are Canada's two official languages?

Nunavut, A New Territory

As you have already learned, the first peoples of Canada were Inuit and other Native Americans. In recent years, the Canadian government has given these peoples more control over their land. In 1999 the new territory of Nunavut was created for the Inuit. *Nunavut* is an Inuit word that means "our land." The Inuit now control the government and mineral rights in this new territory. In this way, most of the Inuit living in Canada have **autonomy**, or the right to govern themselves. When issues involve other nations, however, the national government of Canada still makes the decisions.

Nunavut is almost three times the size of the state of Texas. Part of it lies on the North American continent, but more than half of Nunavut is made up of hundreds of islands in the Arctic Ocean. As large as it is, Nunavut does not include all of Canada's Inuit people. Many live in Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Northwest Territories.

The population of Nunavut is also different from the rest of Canada because of its age. More than 60 percent of the population is under the age of 25. Finding jobs to take care of the young population is difficult because there is not much industry in this region. The government is the largest employer, but there are not enough jobs. People often must hunt and fish to make sure they have enough food and warm clothes to stay alive. Nunavut must develop an economy that will grow along with its population so that its citizens will not have to depend on government welfare.

✓ **Reading Check** For whom was Nunavut created?

A Growing Ethnic Diversity

Like the United States, Canada has opened its doors to a great many immigrants. Ukrainians, for example, first settled in the Prairie Provinces about 100 years ago. Many other settlers came from Italy, Hungary, and other European countries.

In the 1960s, Canada welcomed refugees and other people who lost their homes due to war or natural disasters. Many of these people came from Asia, especially China, Southeast Asia, and India. Cities such as Vancouver on the west coast have sizeable Asian populations. Many Africans have also migrated to Canada.

Canada has a long history of religious diversity as well. Most Canadians are Roman Catholic or Protestant. Many also follow Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, or Islam.

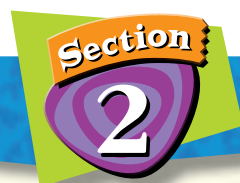
Food, Sports, and Recreation Since Canada has such ethnic diversity, people here enjoy a variety of tasty foods. People from many different groups have settled in cities such as Toronto. You can walk down the street and sample the foods of Ukraine, Greece, Italy, the Caribbean, and Asia all in the same day.

Canadians enjoy a variety of activities, especially outdoor sports. You will find local parks and national parks crowded with people exercising and having fun. Many young Canadians enjoy playing ice hockey. They also take part in other winter sports, including skiing, skating, curling, and snowboarding. During the summer, they might go sailing on Lake Ontario. Professional football and hockey are popular spectator sports. Many Canadian sports fans also flock to see the major league baseball games played in Toronto's and Montreal's large indoor stadiums.

 **Reading Check** What groups make up Canada's diverse population?

 **Social Studies** Online

Web Activity Visit *The World and Its People* Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 5—Student Web Activities** to learn more about Quebec's French culture.



Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** dominion, parliamentary democracy, prime minister, bilingual, autonomy.

Recalling Facts

2. **History** Who were the first peoples to live in Canada?
3. **Government** What is the new territory that was created in 1999, and what does its name mean?
4. **Culture** Name four activities enjoyed by Canadians.

Critical Thinking

5. **Analyzing Information** What is the link between Canada and Great Britain?
6. **Summarizing Information** What are two reasons for Canada's ethnic diversity?

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a diagram like this one. List two examples under each heading in the outer ovals.



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Graphs** Look at the bottom circle graph on page 121. What percentage of Canada's people are French? British? Other European?

MakingConnections

ART

SCIENCE

CULTURE

TECHNOLOGY

Matthew Coon Come: Man With a Mission

Ne-Ha-Ba-Nus—"the one who wakes up with the sun"—is also known as Matthew Coon Come. A leader of his Cree people and the National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations, Matthew has worked to preserve the rights of Canada's native peoples.

A Proud Chief

In 1990 Matthew Coon Come led a fight against a proposed hydroelectric project, which would have flooded Cree lands in Quebec. He helped organize a canoe trip to get publicity for Cree leaders. The trip was from James Bay, across Lake Erie, down the Hudson River, and finally to New York City. The strategy was brilliantly effective. Coon Come gained much-needed worldwide attention and made his plea directly to New Yorkers, who cancelled their plans to buy power from the proposed project.

As Grand Chief of the Cree of northern Quebec, Coon Come became a foe of industry and politicians who want to separate Quebec from Canada. He stated that even if Quebec secedes from Canada, the Native Americans living there want to stay part of Canada. Coon Come spoke for only 12,000 Cree, Inuit, Naskapi, and Innu people, but they live on two-thirds of the land area of Quebec.

What if these Native American peoples, who control two-thirds Quebec's land, would elect to rejoin Canada if Quebec seceded? Would this mean a problem for the newly formed Quebec nation? No one is really sure what would happen in that case.

For recognition of his leadership in environmental, human rights, and tribal communities, Matthew Coon Come has received numerous awards.



▲ Matthew Coon Come

Making the Connection

1. Why was Matthew Coon Come so opposed to the proposed hydroelectric project?
2. How will the Native Americans be affected if Quebec is successful in seceding from Canada?
3. **Synthesizing Information** Matthew Coon Come has his Christian name and his Cree name. They represent the two worlds he lives in. Develop a new name for yourself and explain what it represents.



Section 1

A Resource-Rich Country

Terms to Know

province
glacier
tundra
prairie
cordillera
newsprint

Main Idea

Canada is a vast country with many landforms and resources.

- ✓ **Region** Canada, the second-largest country in the world, is rich in natural resources.
- ✓ **Economics** Canada's economy is rich in fertile farmland, mineral resources, and skilled workers.
- ✓ **Economics** One of the best fishing grounds in the world is found in the Grand Banks off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.
- ✓ **Place** Quebec is the largest province.
- ✓ **Culture** Quebec and Ontario have Canada's largest cities and most of its people.

Section 2

The Canadians

Terms to Know

dominion
parliamentary
democracy
prime minister
bilingual
autonomy

Main Idea

Canadians of many different backgrounds live in towns and cities close to the United States border.

- ✓ **History** Inuit and other Native Americans were the first Canadians. French and British settlers later built homes in Canada. Large numbers of immigrants have recently come from Asia and eastern Europe.
- ✓ **Government** Canada's government is a parliamentary democracy headed by a prime minister.
- ✓ **Culture** Some people in French-speaking Quebec want to separate from the rest of Canada.
- ✓ **Culture** Canada's native peoples have recently been given more autonomy to govern themselves.



Horseshoe Falls, Canada—
one of the two waterfalls
that makes up Niagara Falls ►

Assessment and Activities



Using Key Terms

Match the terms in Part A with their definitions in Part B.

A.

1. province
2. glacier
3. prairie
4. cordillera
5. newsprint
6. dominion
7. autonomy
8. bilingual
9. prime minister
10. parliamentary democracy

B.

- a. having or speaking two languages
- b. giant sheet of ice
- c. right of self-government
- d. voters elect representatives to a lawmaking body called Parliament
- e. government leader chosen by Parliament
- f. inland grassy area with fertile soil
- g. type of paper used for newspapers
- h. regional political division
- i. group of mountain ranges that run side by side
- j. nation that has its own government to run local affairs



Reviewing the Main Ideas

Section 1 A Resource-Rich Country

11. **Economics** What kind of economy does Canada have?
12. **Region** Which three provinces are good agricultural areas?
13. **Location** Which province is the most heavily populated?
14. **Government** Describe two ways in which Canada's government plays a role in the nation's economy.
15. **Geography** Which of Canada's landforms are shared with the United States?
16. **Economics** What are three economic activities of British Columbia?
17. **Human/Environment Interaction**
Explain why Canada's government must regulate how many fish can be caught in the Grand Banks.

Section 2 The Canadians

18. **Culture** Why do some of Quebec's people want independence from Canada?
19. **Place** What is Canada's national capital, and in which province is it located?
20. **History** Who were the first people of Canada?

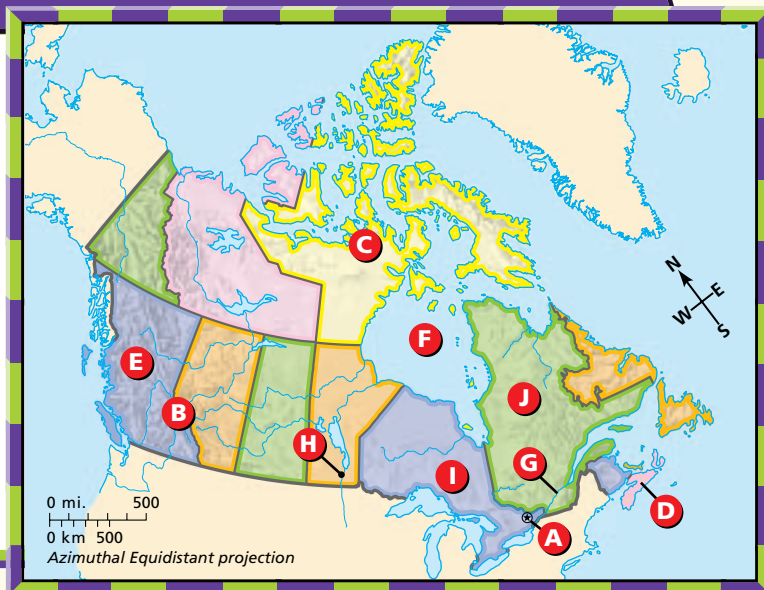


Canada

Place Location Activity

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with the numbered places listed below.

1. Hudson Bay
2. Nunavut
3. British Columbia
4. Ottawa
5. Quebec (province)
6. St. Lawrence River
7. Rocky Mountains
8. Winnipeg
9. Ontario
10. Nova Scotia





Social Studies Online

Self-Check Quiz Visit **The World and Its People** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 5—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the Chapter Test.



Critical Thinking

21. **Making Comparisons** Compare the climates of western and eastern Canada.
22. **Analyzing Information** Why do most Canadians live in southern Canada?
23. **Categorizing Information** Choose one of Canada's provinces or territories. Complete a chart like the one below with at least two facts or examples under each heading.

Province or Territory	Landforms	Resources
	Major Cities	Products



Comparing Regions Activity

24. **Culture** As you learned in this chapter, Canada is a bilingual country. India and Belgium are also bilingual nations. Make a chart to list these three countries and research to find the languages spoken there. Then research the histories of these nations to determine why each is bilingual. Compare your findings among nations.



Mental Mapping Activity

25. **Focusing on the Region** Create a simple outline map of Canada. Refer to the map on page 119, and then label the following:
 - Arctic Ocean
 - Quebec (province)
 - Pacific Ocean
 - Ontario
 - Atlantic Ocean
 - British Columbia
 - Rocky Mountains
 - Nunavut
 - Hudson Bay
 - Ottawa



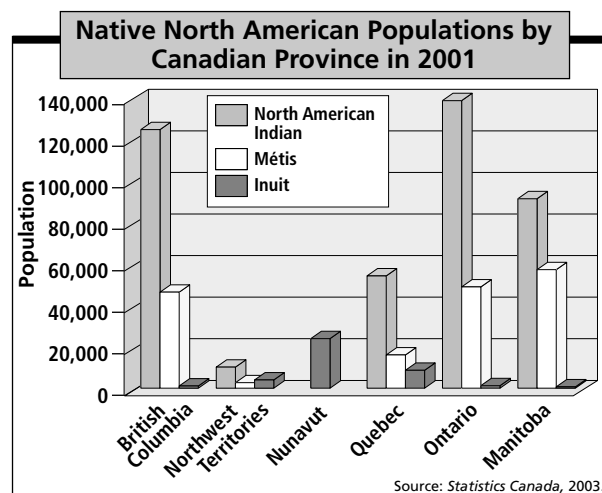
Technology Skills Activity

26. **Using the Internet** Access the Internet and search for information on the Inuit and the new territory of Nunavut. Create an illustrated time line that shows the steps leading to the creation of the new territory.



Standardized Test Practice

Directions: Study the graph below, and then answer the questions that follow.



1. Which of the following provinces has the largest North American Indian population?
 - A Northwest Territories
 - B Manitoba
 - C Ontario
 - D British Columbia
2. In what part of Canada does most of the Métis population live?
 - F The northern part of the country
 - G The center of Canada
 - H Near the Atlantic coast
 - J In cities such as Toronto and Ontario

Test-Taking Tip: Sometimes you cannot answer a question directly from the information in a map or a graph. In these cases, you have to make an *inference*, or draw a conclusion, that is supported by information in the map or graph. The clues may also help you get rid of wrong choices.