

# Chapter Seven

## Human Geography of Canada



# History and Government of Canada

- Like the United States, people migrated across Beringia into Canada, these people were the ancestors of the Inuit (Eskimos)
- 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, French claimed most of Canada
- French and Indian War (1754-1763)- war over lands in North America



French Fur Traders



An Inuit family, c.1917

- Land split between Catholic and Protestant
- Upper Canada had a English speaking majority (Great Lakes)
- Lower Canada had a French speaking population (Quebec, St. Lawrence River)
- 1867- Dominion of Canada was created to be a loose confederation (political union of Upper and Lower Canada)
- 1871- Canada stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific

LOWER CANADA

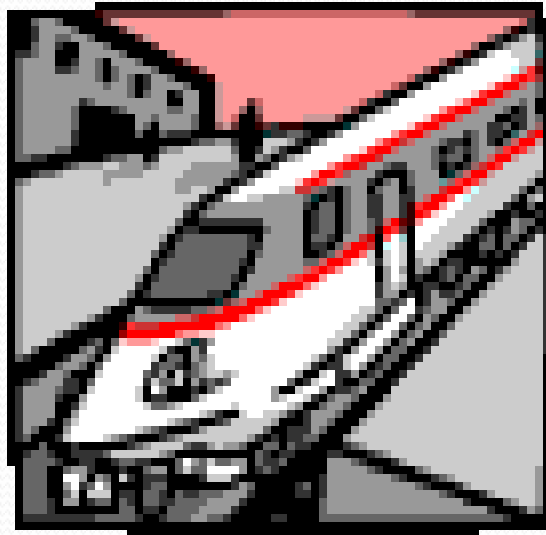
UPPER CANADA



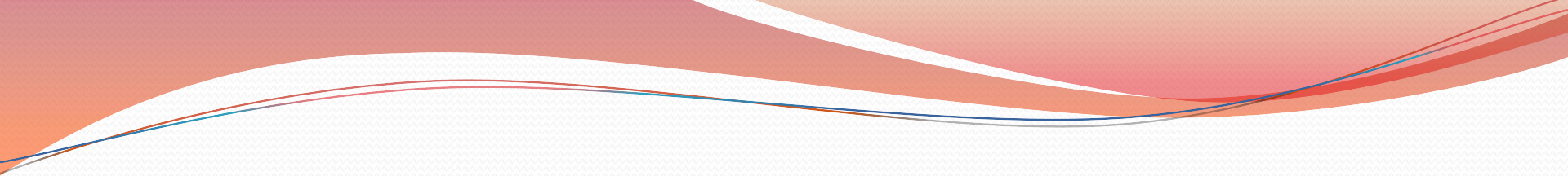
- With this stretch of land, what had to be developed in order to have successful settlement?



# **Transcontinental Railroad Constructed by the Canadian Government in 1872 to**





- 
- Canada is known for its mineral deposits such as gold, copper, zinc and silver.
  - Jobs and land was now open to all, creating more opportunities for immigrants from other parts of Europe besides Britain
  - Much of the ice melted in Canada, providing people with opportunities to develop cities and industries.
  - Nearly all of the growth from cities took place only 100 miles from the U.S. border

- 1931- Britain recognized Canada as a independent nation
- Canada created a parliamentary government, a system which legislative and executive functions are combined in a legislature.



Parliament Hill, Ottawa

parliamentary government-a political system in which Legislative and executive functions are combined in a Legislature called parliament.

- Parliament handles all legislative matters.
- Consists of an appointed Senate and elected House of Commons.
- The majority party's leader in Parliament becomes the Prime Minister, their head of government

Chamber in the House of Commons



Canadian Supreme Court





- Canada's economy is based largely on the trade of its many natural resources such as mining, logging, fishing and farming.
- Biggest export is in forest products, wood and paper
- Mining is second because of the natural mineral deposits

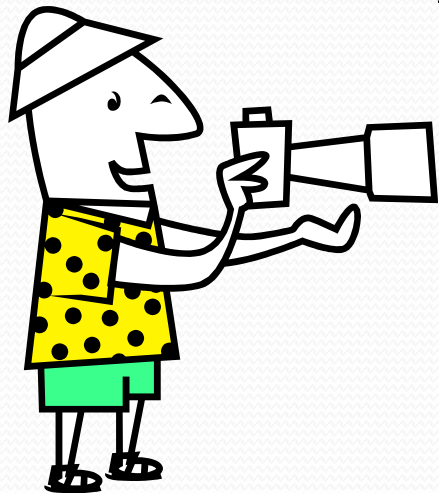


- Canada exports more fish than any other country
- Manufacturing raw goods accounts for 15% of Canadian jobs
- Most of this manufacturing is done in the Canadian heartland- Quebec to Ontario



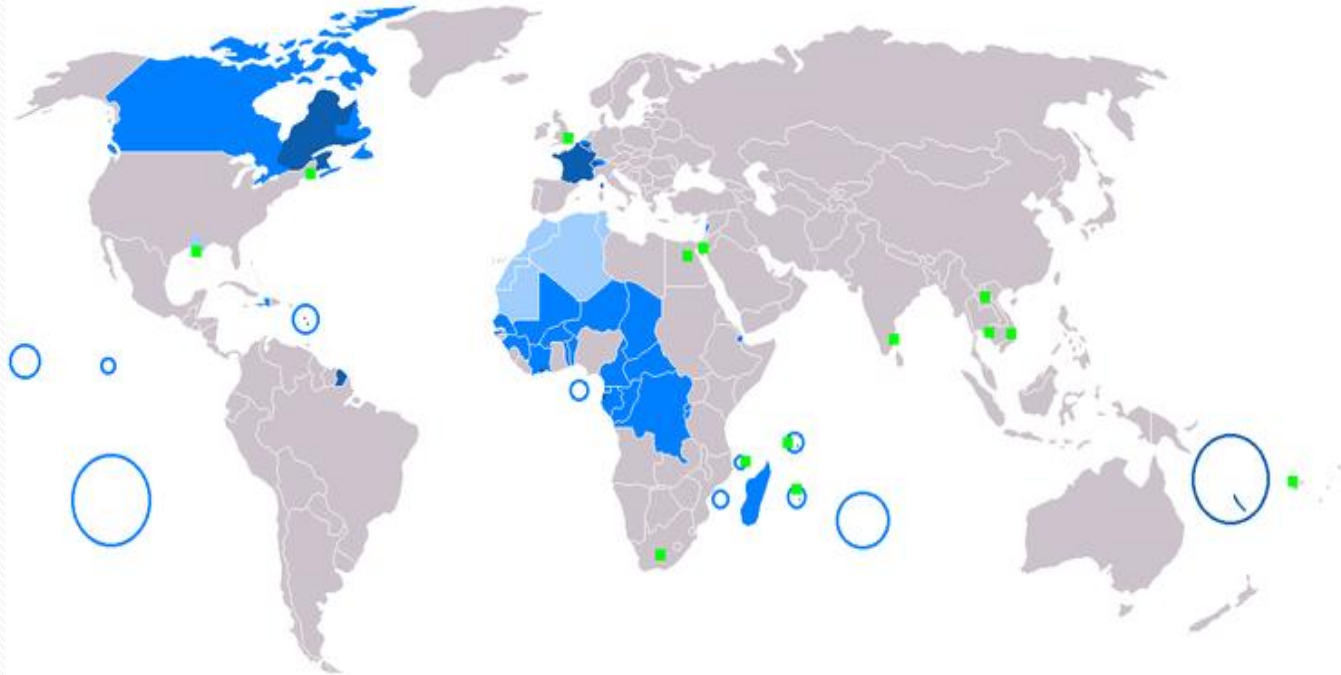


- **Tourism is the fastest growing service in Canada**
- **U.S. is Canada's chief trading partner**
- **NAFTA- North American Free Trade Agreement (Canada, U.S. and Mexico)**



# LANGUAGE

- Canada is officially a bilingual country-  
English (Protestant) speaking majority and a  
French (Catholic) speaking minority
- More than 80% of all Canadians live on only 10% of  
the land- 100 miles North of U.S. border





# PAGE 154: SUB REGIONS





# Subregions of Canada

- Canada is divided into 10 provinces and 3 territories
- Atlantic provinces- Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
- This province only contain 8% of the population

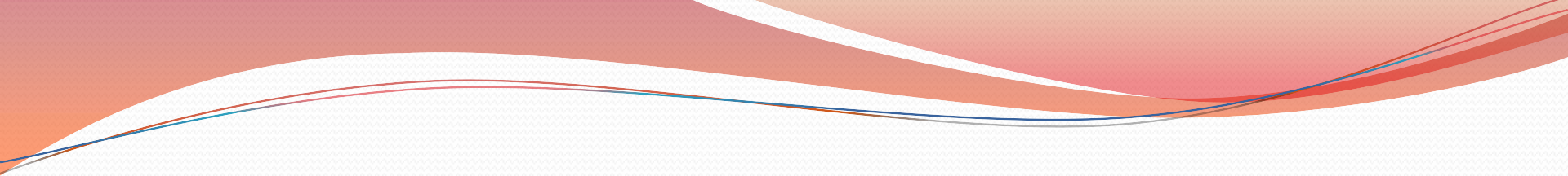
## Nova Scotia



## Prince Edward Island



- Small population because of rocky terrain and harsh weather
- 90% of the land in New Brunswick is covered in forests
- Even though these provinces deal with harsh weather and non-agricultural land, the people use what is given to them. . . Logging, lumber, seafood as well as mining.

- 
- Nova Scotia boasts one of the largest fish-processing plants in North America
  - Due to the water resources of these people, its hydroelectric-power resources are supplying power to Quebec and parts of Northeastern U.S.

- Canada's core provinces are Quebec and Ontario.
- **3 out of 5 Canadians live there**
- Ontario is the largest province as far as population and Quebec is the largest province as far as land area.
- Ontario = English speaking majority
- Quebec = French speaking majority

Core Provinces,  
Most populated  
area in Canada.





- Most settlement is found along the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River
- Ottawa, Ontario is the capital of the federal government (Canada's D.C.)
- Montreal is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest city and is the center of economic and political activity in Quebec



Niagara Falls



Ottawa, like our Washington, D.C.

- The Prairie Provinces are Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
- These provinces are the center for the nations agricultural yield- 50% of Canada's agricultural production
- About 60% of the mineral output comes from this area as well



- British Columbia is the western most province in Canada, nearly all of it lies within the Rocky Mountains
- Victoria and Vancouver are British Columbia's largest cities



- Nunavut is a territory that was carved out of the eastern half of the Northwest Territories
- It is home to the Inuit (Eskimos), in 1999 the Canadian government wanted to settle land claims that had been plaguing the Inuit for hundreds of years.





# PAGE 154: SUB REGIONS

