



Canada

Canada?

- In 1535, two Indian Youths told Jacques Cartier about the route to "kanata." "Kanata" was simply the Huron-Iroquois word for "village" or "settlement."

OR

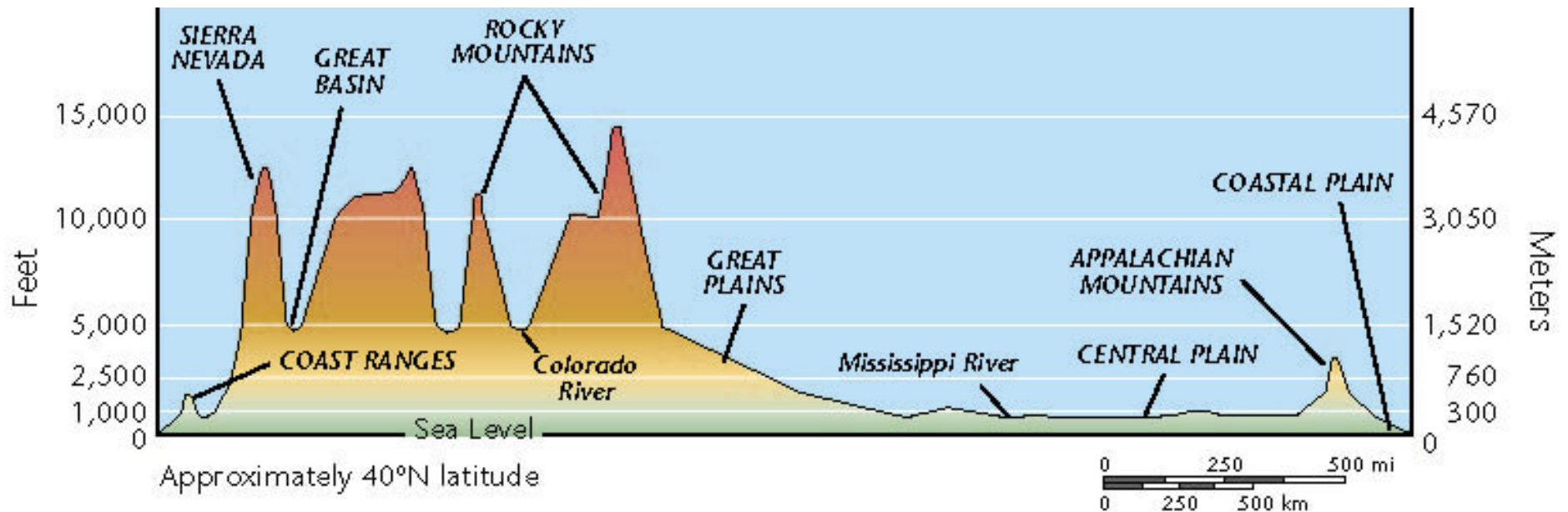
- There were some Portuguese sailors who visited the Canadian shore in 1500s. They exclaimed, "Cá nada!" which means "Here, nothing!"

Historical Overview of Canada & USA

By the early 1500s, Native Americans were joined by Europeans and Africans as inhabitants of North America.

- Spanish, French, and English settlers founded colonies in North America to gain access to natural resources.
- French Quebec came under British rule, and the British colonies gained independence as Canada and the United States of America.
- Both Canada and the United States expanded westward through annexation, wars, and treaties in the 1800s.
- Regional differences led to civil war in the United States.
- The new technology of the Industrial Revolution fueled economic growth.
- The United States and Canada assumed roles of world leadership in the 1900s, and common interests forged close ties between the two countries.

Physical Characteristics of North America



Canada & USA: What physical features are shared?

- Canadian Shield
- Arctic Coastal Plain
- Central Lowlands
- Great Lakes
- Great Plains
- Rocky Mountains
- Intermountain Basins
- Coastal Ranges

Both countries have both east and west coasts.

Advantage: trading



CANADA

- Made up of ten provinces and three territories.
- 2nd largest country in land area.

Regions of Canada

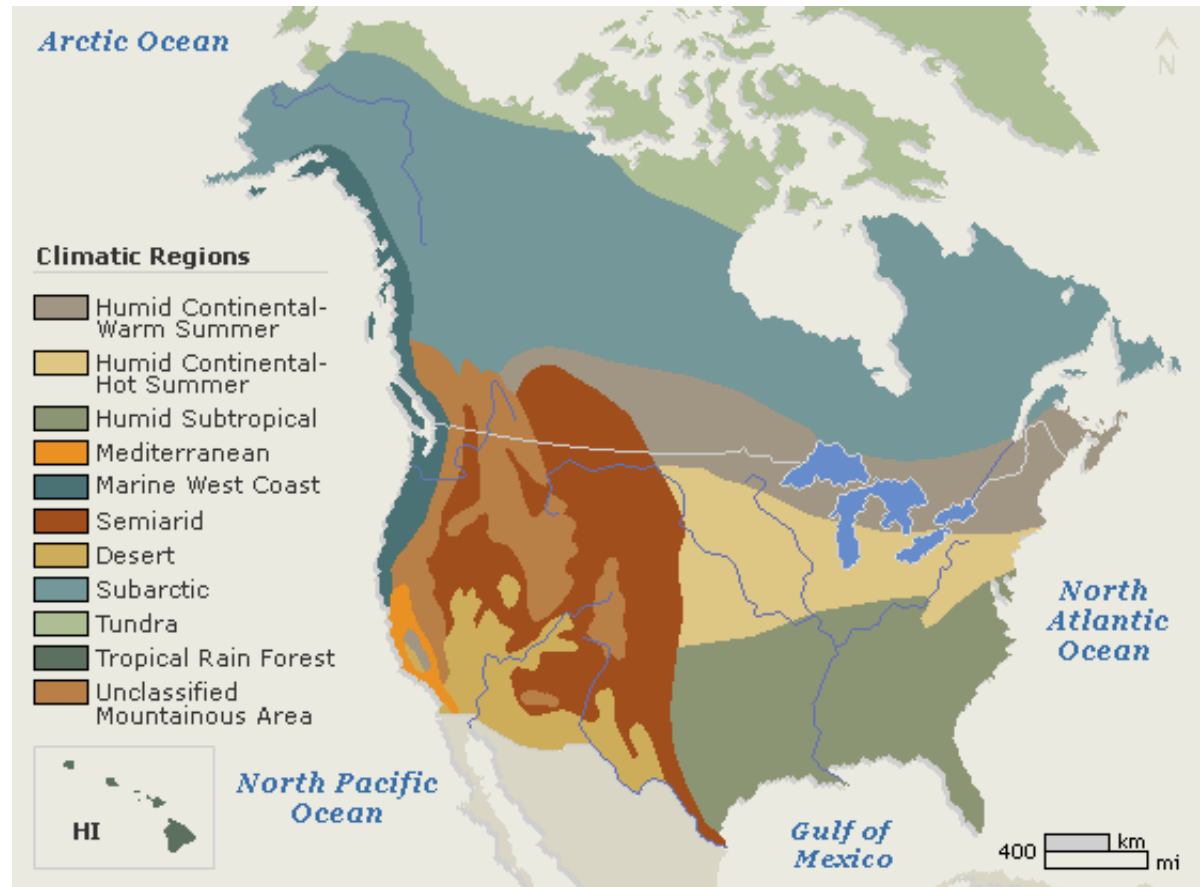




- **Maritime Atlantic Provinces-** Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island, and Newfoundland.
- **Core** – Quebec and Ontario
- **Prairie Provinces** – Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta
- **Western Province** – British Columbia
- **Northern Frontier** – Nunavut, Northwest Territory, Yukon

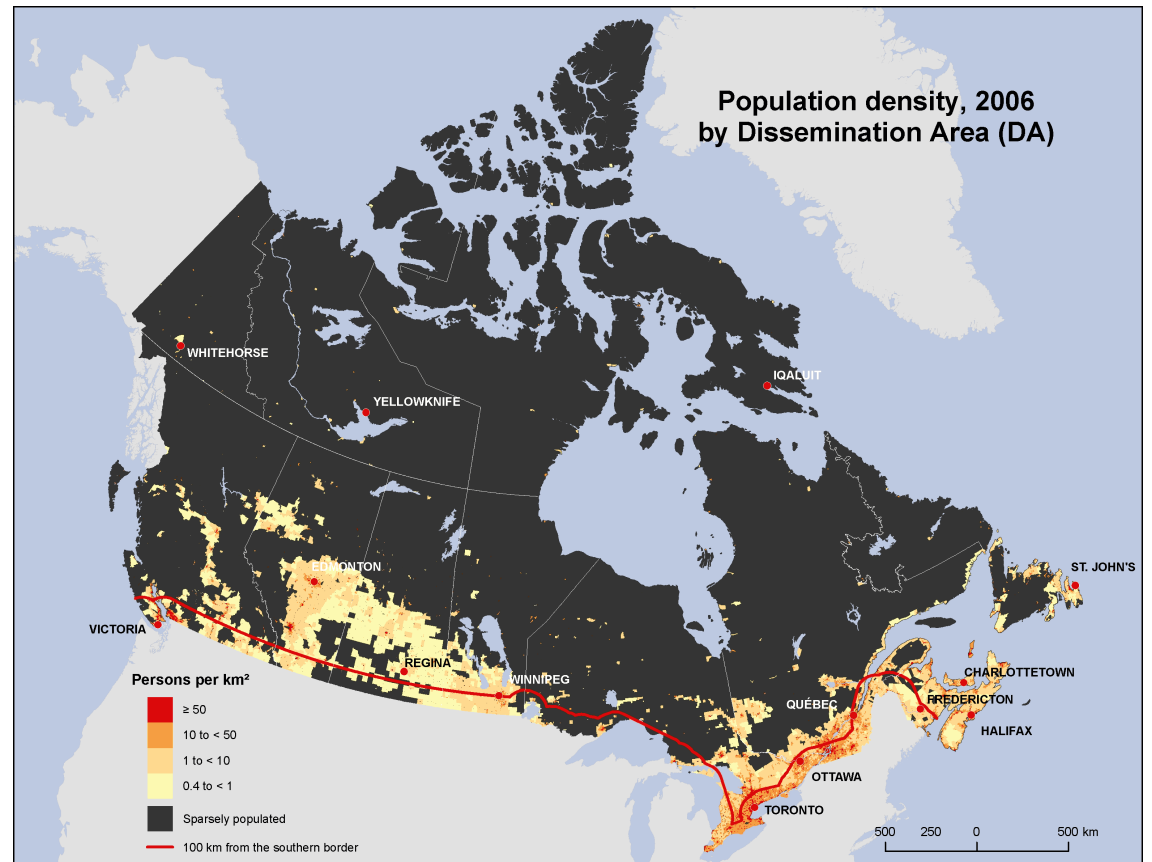
Climate Descriptions

- Humid Continental (short summers) along the southern border of Canada
- Steppe climate in the Prairie Provinces
- Highland climate in the Rockies
- Marine West Coast (along British Columbia)
- Subarctic (interior north of Canada)
- Tundra- Northern fringes



Population Geography of Canada

- About ninety percent of Canada's population lives within 100 miles of the US-Canadian border.
- Largest block of population settled in the warmest regions (southeast near the valley of the St. Lawrence Seaway)
- 1/3 of Canada's population lives in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver
- More than 5,000 miles of border with the US, which is generally open and allows easy cultural and economic connections between the populations on both sides of the boundary.
- Differ in population density, climate
- Chief trading partner of the US (source of US energy imports)
NAFTA



Government/Economy

- Unites provinces and territories as a Dominion (partially self governing)
- Government health programs
- Largest trading partner is US
- Sophisticated transportation communication and education
- Market economy

Links with the United States

- Travelers across the Canada-United States border pay **customs** duties, fees charged by one country's government on goods brought from another country, but no fence exists between the two countries.
- Canada and the United States share a number of cultural links.
- The United States and Canada are each other's most important trading partners, and the two countries have signed trade agreements such as the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** to eliminate **tariffs**, or taxes on imports.
- Trade agreements have produced mixed reactions among Canadians, as many Canadians have blamed the agreements for plant closings and the relocation of major firms south of the border.

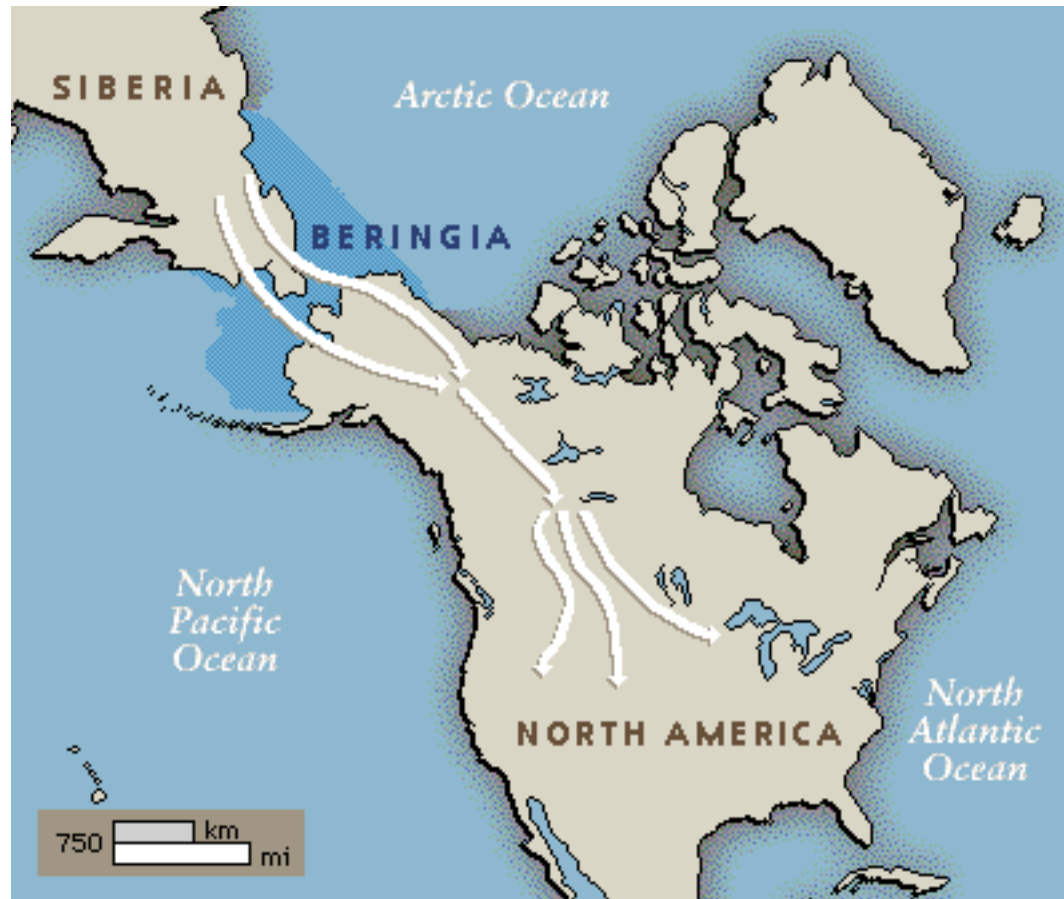
The Canadians

- The first people to live in Canada are the Inuit and Native Americans.
- French and English colonists competed over the fur trade and rival land claims.
- British troops defeated the French and France surrendered its territory.
- Canada remained under direct British rule until 1867, when it was given domestic self-rule as the Dominion of Canada.
- Canada became completely independent in **1931**.



Beringia Land Bridge

- Land bridge that allowed nomadic tribes to migrate into Canada and North America

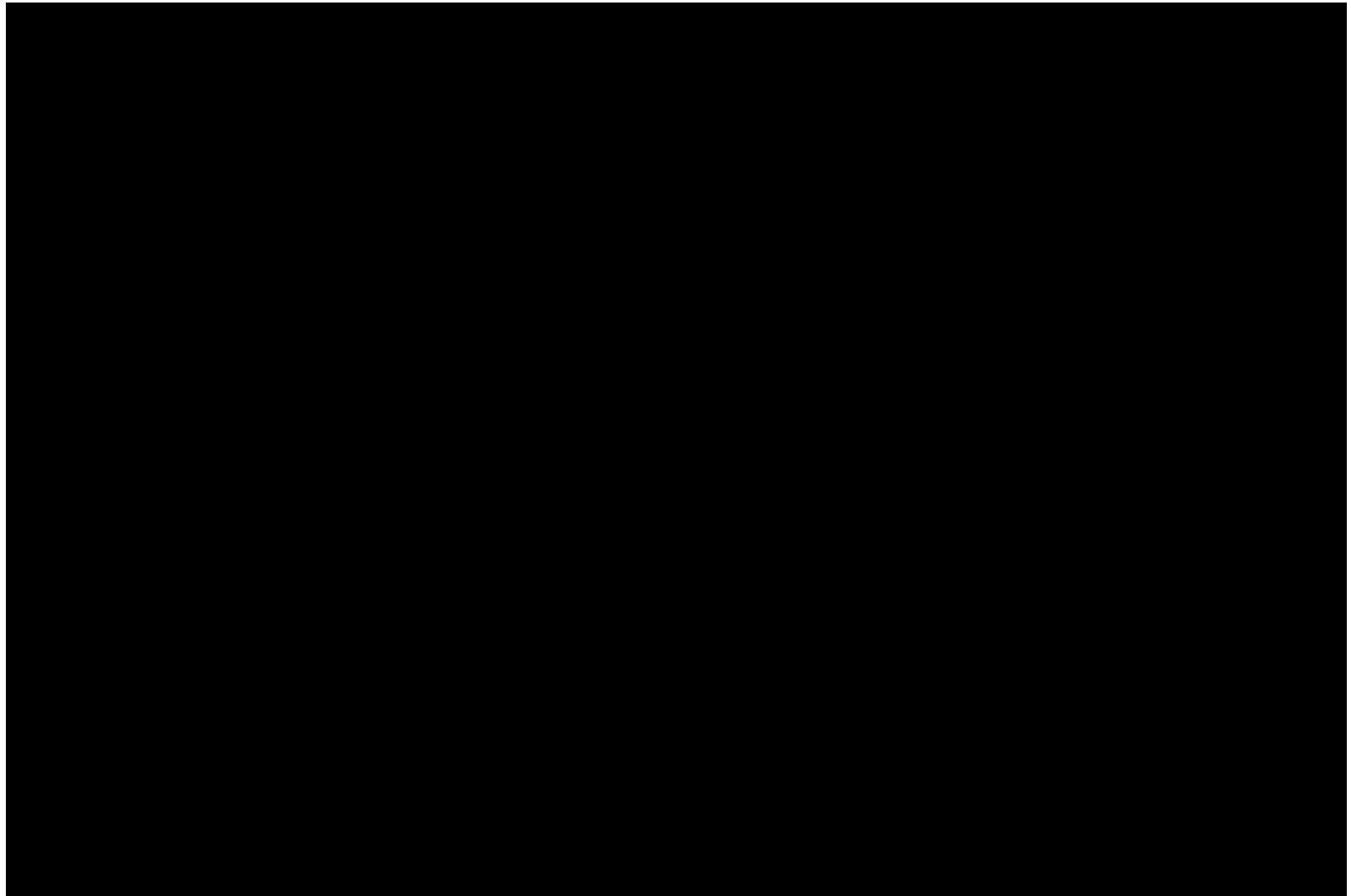


Core Provinces

- **Ontario and Quebec** - the two provinces which make up the core of Canadian settlement and political influence.
- Two-thirds of Canada's population lives in this region.
- The margins of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes make up the areas of primary settlement and industrial activity.
- **Ontario**- strongly **British**, and **Quebec** is powerfully **French** in its cultural flavor, with 80% of the Quebec population of French origin.



St. Lawrence Seaway



Maritime or Atlantic Provinces

- **Atlantic Canada** - consists of the provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island
- **Cod fishing** - mainstay of its economy ever since earliest settlement
- **The Grand Banks** - east of this region, have long been a rich source of fish harvest because of the mixing of warm waters from the south and cold from the north.
- Recently, the Banks have become so over-fished that they have lost their capacity to support the region's fishing population.



Prairie Provinces

- **Prairie region** - made up of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.
 - Wheat, petroleum, and coal - major economic resources
- Major urban centers include **Edmonton, Calgary, and Winnipeg**. These centers provide linkage east and west with other major Canadian regions and also to the North.



Western Provinces

- **Western Frontier** - centered in Vancouver, British Columbia, at the mouth of the Fraser River.
- More than one-half of the province's population lives in the Vancouver area, which is the region's main industrial, administrative, financial, and cultural center.
- Vancouver is home to the **second largest Chinatown** in North America.
- Shares many of the same characteristics at the Pacific Northwest of the U.S.



Northern Frontier: Territories



- **Canadian North** – sparsely populated
 - Nickel, copper, and uranium are the major resource metals mined and exported from the area.
 - Forestry, pulp manufacture, and hydroelectricity - additional economic resources
- **Nunavut** is the newest political unit. (1999)

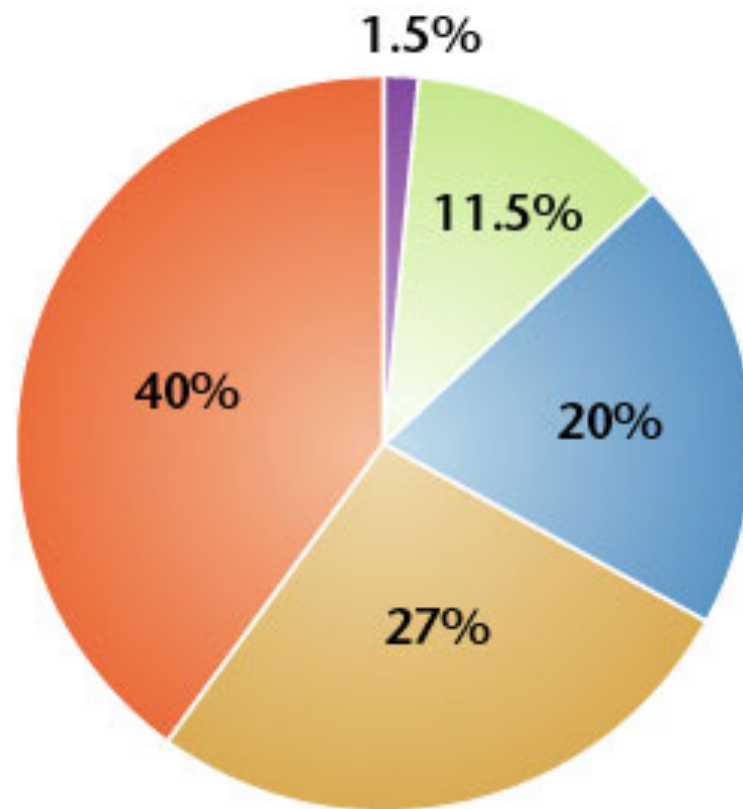
Conflict Between Two Cultures

- The Canadian territory that France lost to Britain was home to many French colonists.
- In 1774, the British government passed laws to ensure French Canadians could maintain their language, laws, and culture.
- Many Quebecois feel discriminated against by the English-speaking majority, and many are in favor of **separatism**.
- After French was made the official language of Quebec in 1974, many English-speaking residents and businesses left Quebec.
- In 1995, a referendum on whether Quebec should **secede** from Canada was narrowly defeated.

The Search for a National Identity

- Canada is a multicultural country.
- It struggles to develop a single national identity.
- Many people identify more strongly with regional and ethnic than with the nation as whole.
- 40% - British, 27% - French





Native Canadian
(including Inuit)

British

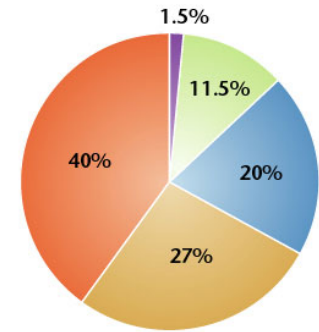
French

German, Italian,
Ukrainian, Scandinavian,
Dutch, Polish, and
other European

Other (mostly Asian)

Source: *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*

Welcoming Diversity, Promoting Unity



- Although most Canadians are of British or French descent, many other groups are represented.
- Many Inuit and Native Americans live in Canada, mostly on reserves.
- Immigrants from across the world have been welcomed in Canada.
- Canada has been successful in uniting its regions and people through transportation and communication links.