

## Ch. 7 CANADA

### **7.1 History and Government**

Inuits: (Native Canadians, located in Canadian Arctic. (Eskimos)

Europeans: British and French (15<sup>th</sup> Century)

Roman Catholic French and Protestant English

Provinces: Upper – English (Ontario) Lower- French (Quebec)

British North American Act created the “Dominion of Canada”

By 1871 Canada stretched to the Pacific Ocean.

Growth and Expansion

Railroads - 1885 Transcontinental Railroad, Montreal to Vancouver.

Most of Canada’s population lives within 100 miles of the US due to extreme climate

Gold in Yukon in late 1800s led many to Canada, led to development of towns and roads

Governing Canada

Gained independence in 1931

**Parliamentary Government:** Legislative and Executive.

British Monarch: Symbolic head of state

**Prime Minister – majority party leader**

Each of the 10 provinces has its own legislature and premier (prime minister)

### **7.2 Economy**

Produces large amounts of food for use and sale

**Biggest export – Forest Products (wood pulp and paper products)**

**Mining is a major industry**

Coastlines provide an abundance of fish (export)

Service Industry – 60%

Manufacturing – 15 %

US is Canada’s prime trade partner

**NAFTA – North American Free Trade Agreement, 1994**

Diverse Cultures

1<sup>st</sup> settlers were Asians, then came Europeans (English and French)

Metis – mixed French and Natives

**Bilingual – French and English speakers**

**80% of all Canadians are city dwellers** (up from 33% in 1900)

High Standard of Living

Ice Hockey, fishing, skiing are top sports. Sports dates back to natives who developed Lacrosse

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### **7.3 Sub Regions**

Atlantic Provinces: Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland  
8% of the population. Rugged terrain, severe weather

Core Provinces: Quebec and Ontario. Heartland

Quebec – French (Montreal is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest city)

Ontario - English Capital of Federal Government. (Toronto) largest city. Banking and Financial center

60% of Canada's population

Located around the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River

Center of Political life

35% of agriculture    45% of mineral                      70% of Manufacturing

Prairie Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

“Great Plains”, Center of Agriculture

50% of Agricultural Production                      60% of Mineral production

Diverse populations

Pacific Provinces and Territories

British Columbia – western most provinces

Lies in the Rocky Mountains

Economy – logging and mining

Vancouver – largest port

Yukon, Northwest and Nunavut territories – 41% of Canada's land