

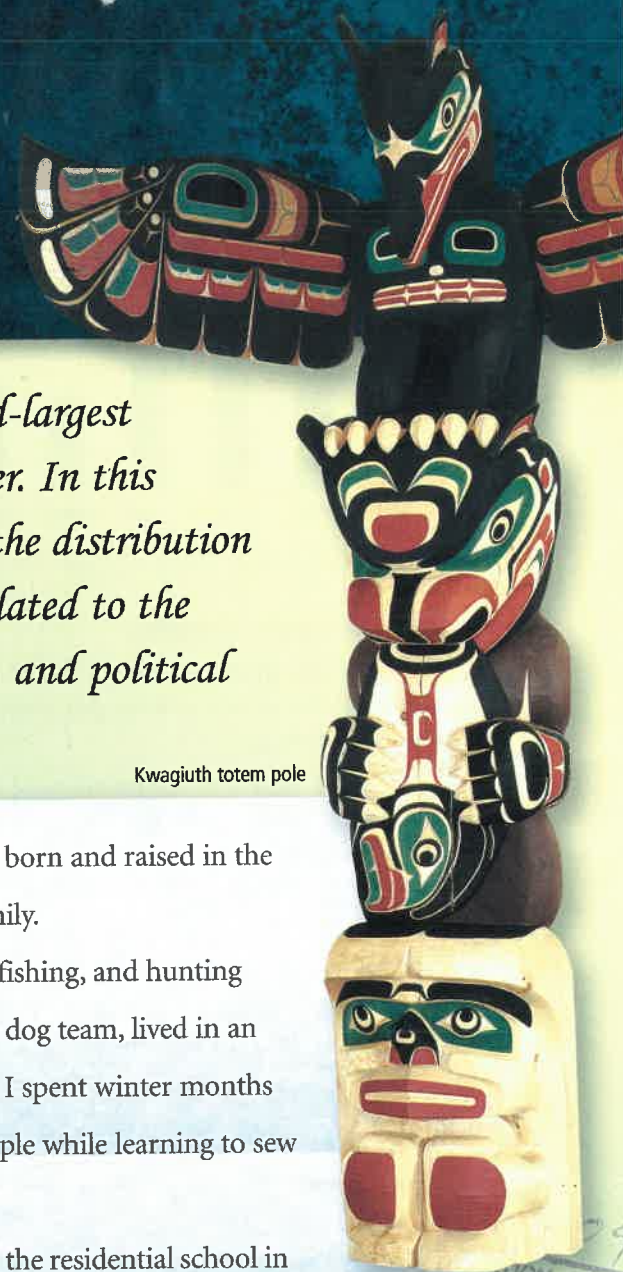
# Canada



Arctic wolf in northern Canada

*Canada is the world's second-largest country. Only Russia is larger. In this chapter you will learn how the distribution of Canada's population is related to the country's cultural, economic, and political development.*

Kwagiuth totem pole



Hello. My name is Bella Morris. I am Inuit, born and raised in the Canadian arctic. I grew up in a large extended family.

I spent my early childhood years traveling, fishing, and hunting on the Arctic tundra. In those early years I traveled by dog team, lived in an igloo, and watched my father and uncles hunt whales. I spent winter months listening to the legends and hunting stories of my people while learning to sew the warm fur clothing needed to survive in the Arctic.

When I was seven, I began my formal education at the residential school in Aklavik in the Mackenzie Delta, where I would live separated from my family for long months. Learning English was difficult, but when I finally mastered the language, school became much easier for me.

When I was 13, the other Inuit children and I were integrated into the public school system, where I met European (white) children for the first time. I did well in school, but I only went as far as ninth grade. After that, I either had to go home or train as a practical nurse or secretary, so I became a practical nurse. Later I went back to school, graduating with a bachelor's degree in education. Today I work to help bridge the cultural differences between the Inuit and Canadian Indian children and children of European and Asian descent.



Section  
**1**

# History and Culture

**HOLT**

## Geography's Impact Video Series

Watch the video to understand the impact of regionalism on Canada today.

**READ TO DISCOVER**

1. Which European countries played a role in Canada's early history?
2. What are some important features of Canadian culture?

**DEFINE**

provinces  
hinterland

**LOCATE**

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| St. Lawrence River | Whitehorse     |
| Montreal           | Yellowknife    |
| Quebec City        | Windsor        |
| Toronto            | Saguenay River |
| Ottawa             | Vancouver      |
| Ottawa River       |                |

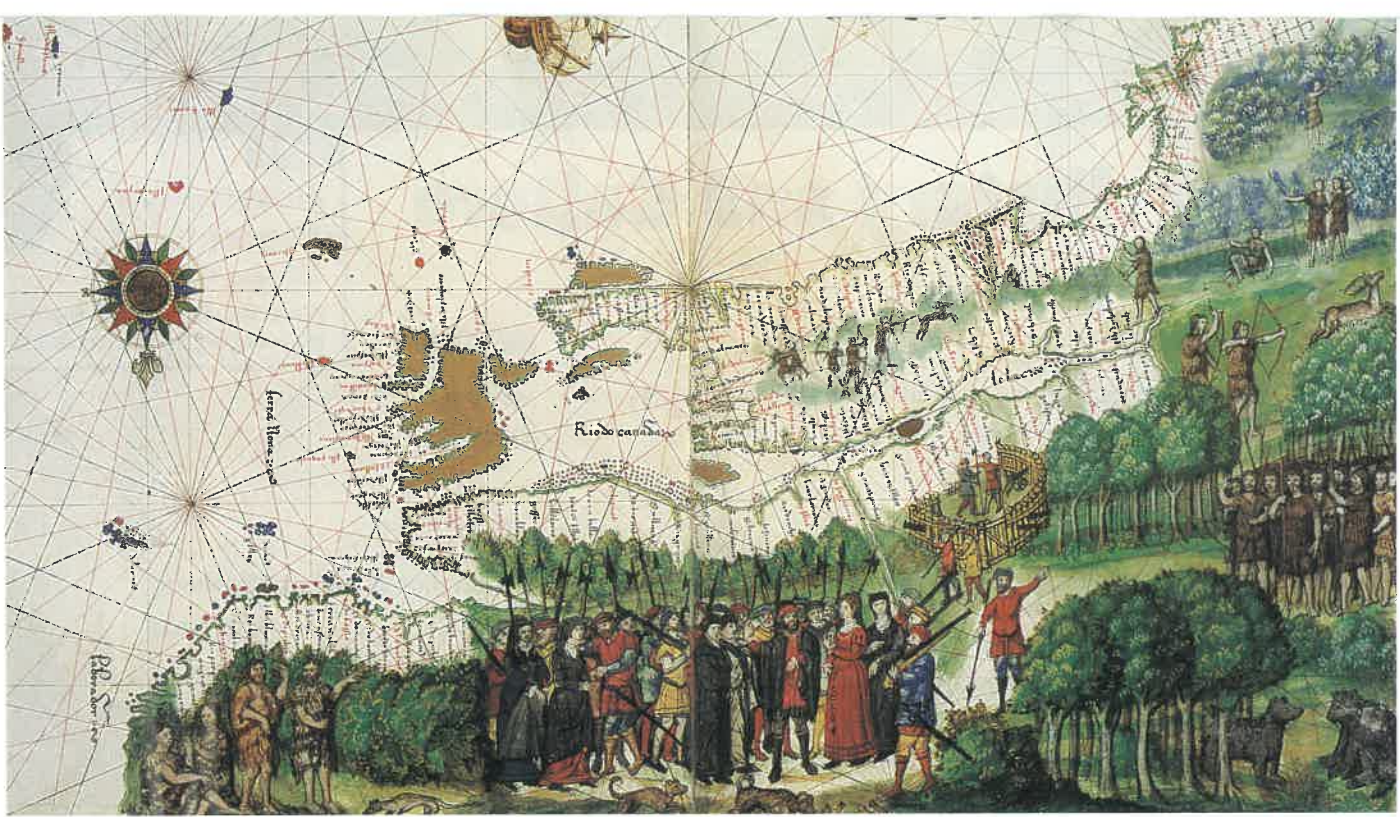
### Reading Strategy

**TAKING NOTES** Taking notes while you read will help you understand and remember the information in this section. Your notes will be useful for reviewing the material. Before you read, create 2 columns on a sheet of paper by drawing a line down the center of the page. Label the columns Canada's History and Canada's Culture. As you read the section, write down the information you learn. Include key terms and their definitions.



## Canada: Physical-Political





### INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

*This historical map shows the French explorer Jacques Cartier arriving in Canada in the early 1540s with a group of French colonists. Cartier's attempts to establish a permanent colony near what is now Quebec City failed, and he was forced to return to France. What European and Canadian Indian cultural features can you see in this illustration? What features of the region's natural environment are visible?*

## History

As in the United States, Native American societies were once found across Canada. The first Europeans to sail to Canada's eastern shores were Viking adventurers. They visited between A.D. 1000 and as late as the mid-1300s. However, the Vikings left no permanent settlements. More extensive exploration by Europeans began in 1497. In that year John Cabot explored the coasts of Newfoundland and other islands for the English.

The first great European explorer of Canada's interior was Jacques Cartier (zhahk kahr-TYAY) of France. In the 1530s he traveled up the St. Lawrence River as far as present-day Montreal. This was nearly a century before the English established colonies in New England. The French had three main goals in Canada. First, they wanted to find a northwest water passage across North America to Asia. Second, they wanted to exploit nearby fishing waters and to develop a trade for animal furs from North America. Third, they wanted to convert Canadian Indians to Roman Catholicism.

By 1608 the French established a permanent settlement at what became Quebec City on the St. Lawrence River. Soon, French settlers were farming along the St. Lawrence and in nearby Nova Scotia to the east.

In 1713 Great Britain took over Nova Scotia. Eventually, the British forced many French settlers there to leave. After a long war, Britain had won control of all of French Canada by 1763. The British organized Canada into several governmental districts called **provinces**. Today Canada has 10 provinces and three special territories.

British settlement in Canada increased during the American Revolution. Many colonists left the United States so they could stay under British rule. Canada's population continued to grow in the first half of the 1800s. Immigration from abroad increased. In 1867 the British government created the self-governing Dominion of Canada. The dominion included the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Manitoba,



In the 1960s archaeologists discovered the first clear evidence of Viking settlement in North America. At L'Anse aux Meadows on the northern tip of the island of Newfoundland, they found the remains of eight buildings used as Viking workshops and numerous artifacts, including nails, a brass ring, and a bronze cloak pin.

British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island joined them in the 1870s. Alberta and Saskatchewan did not become provinces until 1905. Newfoundland and Labrador became part of Canada in 1949.

**READING CHECK:** *Human Systems* What European countries most influenced Canada's development?

## Culture

More than 31 million people live in Canada. French and British culture have remained strong there, along with many influences from the United States. In addition, immigration has brought other Europeans and people from the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa. Canada's government encourages each group to hold on to its culture. As a result, Canada is a multicultural country.

**People, Languages, and Religion** About one fourth of all Canadians live in the province of Quebec. Quebec City is the provincial capital, and Montreal is Quebec's largest city. The province is the center of French-Canadian culture. In fact, more than 90 percent of Canadians who speak French as their first language live there. Most people in Quebec are Roman Catholic, which is the largest religion in Canada. (See the graph of religions in Canada.)

French Canadians in Quebec call themselves Quebecois (*kay-buh-KWAH*). They have worked to maintain cultural independence from the rest of Canada. This effort has influenced public policies and laws there. For example, official papers of the provincial government are written only in French. Also, signs on businesses and along Quebec's roads are in French as well. However, a minority in Quebec do not share the province's dominant French culture.

To the west, Ontario reflects British heritage much like Quebec symbolizes the French. British customs are still widespread in Toronto, Ontario's capital. French is seldom heard or seen on signs in the city. On the other hand, Ottawa (*AH-tuh-wuh*), which is in Ontario and is Canada's capital, is bilingual. English and French are commonly spoken in the city, which lies just across the Ottawa River from Quebec.

Many immigrants from the British Isles and southern and Eastern Europe settled provinces in the east and west. The residents of northern Canada include people who have left Canada's cities in the south. Many Inuit (once called Eskimos) and Canadian Indians also live there. Settlements such as Whitehorse and Yellowknife are classic frontier towns.

**READING CHECK:** *Places and Regions* In what way is Quebec culturally different from the rest of Canada?

**Settlement and Land Use** The St. Lawrence lowlands of southern Quebec and Ontario make up the most densely settled part of Canada. They are also Canada's most economically developed areas. There you will find a chain of cities that extends from Quebec City to Windsor, Ontario. This chain includes the cities of Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. Together all of these cities lead the country in wealth, industry, commerce, politics, and influence. This area forms the heartland of Canada. For this reason, we call Ontario and Quebec the Heartland Provinces.

### internet connect

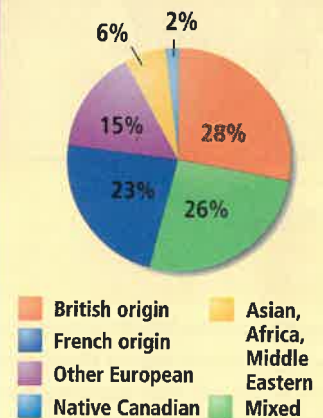
GO TO: [go.hrw.com](http://go.hrw.com)

KEYWORD: SW3 CH9

FOR: Web sites about Canada



### Canada's Ethnic Makeup

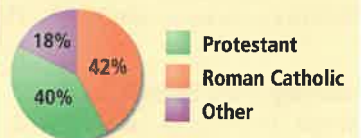


Source: Central Intelligence Agency, *The World Factbook 2006*

#### INTERPRETING THE GRAPH

Canada is a multiethnic country, although British and French cultures are dominant. How does Canada's ethnic makeup reflect its history?

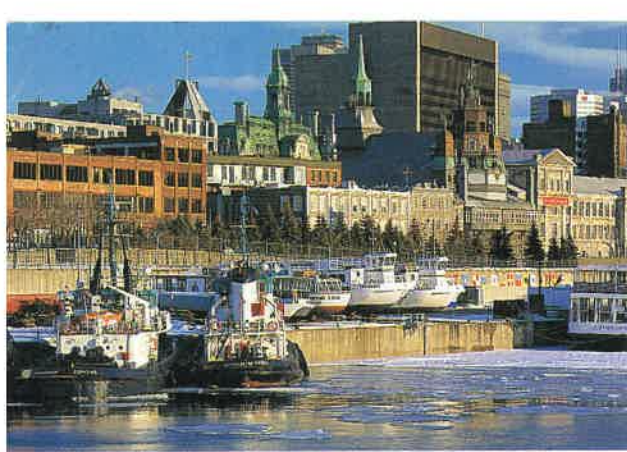
### Religions in Canada



Source: Central Intelligence Agency, *The World Factbook 2001*

#### INTERPRETING THE GRAPH

Canada's two main religions are Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. In which part of Canada do you think Catholicism is dominant?



Canada's core area includes its largest cities in the St. Lawrence lowlands, such as Montreal (top). The Prairie Provinces, which include Manitoba (bottom), are known for their productive market-oriented agriculture.

Most people in the Heartland Provinces live in the south and east. In Québec, for example, the only densely settled areas are in the St. Lawrence, Saguenay (sa-guh-NAY), and Ottawa River valleys. The forests and rocky uplands of the vast interior are nearly empty. Only isolated government centers, trading stations, and mining districts there have many people.

The Atlantic Provinces of the east are thinly populated. These coastal provinces are Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. They form Canada's eastern **hinterland**. A hinterland is a region that lies far away from major population centers. Less than one twelfth of all Canadians live in the Atlantic Provinces.

In the west, settlement of most of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta followed completion of the country's transcontinental railroad in 1885. Thousands of immigrant farmers rode the rails to their new homes in what are called the Prairie Provinces. The southern parts of these provinces were covered with prairie grasslands when European settlers arrived.

Today large farms stretch across the Prairie Provinces. However, few people are needed to work them because the level land encourages the large-scale use of farm machinery. As a result, Canada's fertile prairies remain only thinly settled. Still fewer people live farther north. The grasslands there give way to forests. Farther west is the Pacific Coast province of British Columbia. Vancouver, a major seaport, is the largest city there and the third-largest in Canada.

Forests, tundra, and rocky plains cover Canada's vast frigid north. Most of the land is underlaid by permafrost. Isolated towns and villages are scattered throughout this huge region of wilderness. It has only a few, usually gravel, highways.

**READING CHECK:** *Human Systems* What area of Canada is most densely settled?

# Section 1

## Review

**Define** provinces, hinterland

### Working with Sketch Maps

On a map of Canada that you draw or that your teacher provides, label the St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Ottawa River, Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Windsor, Saguenay River, and Vancouver. What river did early French settlers follow into Canada? How did this route influence the distribution of ethnic groups in Canada today?

### Reading for the Main Idea

- Human Systems** How is Quebec's French culture reflected in the province's public policies? Give two examples.
- Human Systems** How is the fertile land of the Prairie Provinces used? How have technology and physical geography combined to affect the population there?

### Critical Thinking

- Comparing** What characteristics do the provinces of Quebec and Ontario have in common? In what ways are they different?
- Making Generalizations and Predictions** Compare the geographies of northern Canada and southern Canada. In which region do you think people would generally need to be more self-sufficient? Explain your answer.

**go.hrw.com** **Homework Practice Online**  
Keyword: SW/3 HP9

### Organizing What You Know

- Copy the chart below. Use it to list the provinces in each of Canada's regions. You can use the chapter map to help you complete the chart. Do you think these are perceptual, formal, or functional regions? Why?

Atlantic Provinces		
Heartland Provinces		
Prairie Provinces		
Pacific Coast		
Canadian North		

Section  
**2**

# Canada Today

**READ TO DISCOVER**

1. What resources and activities drive Canada's economy?
2. What factors and processes have influenced the growth of Canada's cities?
3. How is Canada organized and governed?

## Reading Strategy

**TAKING NOTES** Taking notes while you read will help you understand and remember the information in this section. Your notes will be useful for reviewing the material. As you read this section, use the headings to create an outline. Beneath each heading write down the information you learn about each main idea. Include key terms and their definitions.

**DEFINE**

parliament  
consensus

**LOCATE**

Laurentian Mountains	Edmonton
Sudbury	Winnipeg
Thunder Bay	Iqaluit
Vancouver Island	Baffin Island
Calgary	

## Economic Development

Canada today is a developed country with a market economy and high standard of living. Its most important trade partner is the United States. Both countries have good transportation systems and similar business practices. As a result, Canadian and American firms can easily do business together.

Over the last century Canada has shifted away from an agricultural economy. Today its economy is based mainly on manufacturing and service industries. Mining has also long been a major activity. In fact, no other country exports more minerals and metals than Canada. Agriculture remains important. Canada is a major exporter of farm goods, producing more than its small population needs. Where do you think those farm goods are produced? Where would you expect to find large manufacturing centers? Next we will look at how the economic geography varies across the country's regions.

**INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD**

*While Canada has a strong, modern economy based on manufacturing and services, economic development is still a challenge in some areas. For example, many small towns in eastern Canada, such as Prospect, Nova Scotia, have historically depended on primary activities such as fishing. These areas lag behind Canada's most economically developed areas. How would you describe the physical geography of this region?*





Canada's Bay of Fundy has the highest tides in the world. They can be as high as 70 feet (21 m). These tides bring water from the North Atlantic Ocean into the narrow bay. The bore, or leading wave of the incoming water, can roar like a big truck as the tides rush in.

**The Atlantic Provinces** Life in this part of Canada is challenging. It has been the country's poorest region, with the lowest wages and the highest unemployment rate. In addition, long cold winters and thin rocky soils make farming difficult. Small farms that produce a variety of crops are found there. Crops do a little better in the milder climate of Nova Scotia.

Other economic activities have long depended on the resources of the sea and forests. However, the easy-to-reach old-growth forests are mostly gone. In addition, the Grand Banks area off Newfoundland—once one of the world's great commercial fishing grounds—has been overfished. As catches declined, unemployment increased. Today the government limits the number of fishing boats in the area. However, fishing is still important to the region's economy. With careful management, fish stocks may increase in the future.

The other natural resources of the Atlantic Provinces could help economic development. The mainland part of Newfoundland and Labrador has important mineral deposits. Also, oil has been found offshore. Yet mining these resources provides few jobs, and other industries have been hard to develop. Why? The region's population is too small to provide a good home market. The major population and market centers in Quebec and Ontario are far away. With high unemployment, migration to the wealthier cities of Ontario and western Canada has been common. However, the region has finally made important progress in attracting new businesses in recent years.

✓ **READING CHECK:** **Human Systems** Why has industry been hard to develop in the Atlantic Provinces?

**Quebec and Ontario** As you read in Section 1, Quebec and Ontario make up Canada's heartland. Montreal is the industrial and financial center of Quebec. It also serves as a major port on the St. Lawrence Seaway. This is true even though much of the river is frozen for four months each year. Quebec City, located where the shores of the St. Lawrence River pinch together, is also a major port. Service industries are more important than manufacturing there. To the north, ski resorts dot the Laurentian (law-REN-chuhnz) Mountains.

Farming takes place in both southern Ontario and Quebec. However, manufacturing is the most important economic activity in Ontario. Southeastern Ontario is the chief manufacturing district of Canada. Toronto, Hamilton, Kitchener, Windsor, and other, smaller cities are located in this region. Factories there supply many of the needs of a modern industrial society and growing urban population.

Outside this part of Ontario, most of the province's cities are isolated. Some are service centers for remote mining districts. Sudbury, north of Lake Huron, developed around one of the world's largest deposits of nickel. Other

#### INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Completed in 1959, the St. Lawrence Seaway connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean through a combination of artificial and natural waterways. It allows ocean-going ships to reach ports as far as Lake Superior and is important economically for both Canada and the United States. **How do you think the St. Lawrence Seaway affects the locations and patterns of economic activities in Canada?**



cities have grown up at transportation junctions. The city of Thunder Bay on northwestern Lake Superior serves as the major port for wheat from the Prairie Provinces.

**The Prairie Provinces** Wheat is a major crop in the Prairie Provinces, and farmers there export most of it. Changes in the global wheat market and uncertain weather conditions can cause problems for these farmers. Once, as in the United States, the government guaranteed prices. This meant that farmers could count on making a profit from the sale of their wheat. However, the government is reducing aid, and the risks for individual farmers have increased. The results are ever-larger farms that use more modern technology and machinery. Those farms can grow more food with fewer workers.

Saskatchewan's economy is mostly agricultural. However, the province has other industries as well. For example, the province has the world's largest deposits of potash. Potash mining provides an important raw material that is used in fertilizers. Alberta's income is based mostly on fossil fuels, particularly oil. Rich oil fields are found there and in western Saskatchewan. The Rocky Mountains of southwestern Alberta are also a valuable natural resource. Their spectacular scenery attracts tourists from around the world.

✓ **READING CHECK:** *Places and Regions* How have technology and reduced government aid changed farming patterns in the Prairie Provinces?

**British Columbia** The province of British Columbia, or "BC," stretches inland from the Pacific Coast. It is a land of mountains, plateaus, and fertile river valleys. British Columbia is rich in natural resources. Like the Pacific Northwest of the United States, much of the land is covered with forests of fir, spruce, and cedar trees. Income from forest products is substantial. In addition, salmon fishing and mining are important. Farmers use British Columbia's limited farmland mostly for growing fruits and vegetables as well as for dairying. Because of its location on Canada's west coast, BC trades with countries around the Pacific Rim. Japanese companies are important buyers of the province's forest products and minerals.

**The Canadian North** In the last 30 years, technology has helped make northern Canada less remote. Airplanes and satellite communications have tied the region more closely to the rest of the country. Now, in spite of its severe climate, the north has important promise for Canada's future. It is one of the modern world's great frontiers. Rich deposits of metals, diamonds, and fossil fuels have been discovered. In addition, supplies of freshwater there are huge. Years ago the indigenous peoples of this region lived by hunting and gathering. Some Inuit today still make a living this way. However, many now work for mining and construction companies, on military posts, or in the tourism industry.

✓ **READING CHECK:** *Physical Systems* What effects have new technologies and discoveries of natural resources had on northern Canada?

## Connecting to

## TECHNOLOGY

### Inuit Igloos

An igloo is a traditional Inuit hunting shelter built from blocks of snow. The dome-shaped igloo remains comfortable in northern Canada's howling winter winds and subzero temperatures. How is that possible? The secret lies in turning the snow house into an ice house. The Inuit do this by heating the igloo's interior so that its inside walls begin to melt. The walls absorb the water until the snow blocks are soaked through. Then the heating is stopped, and cold outside air is allowed inside the igloo. The freezing air fuses the blocks and creates an airtight structure of solid ice.

Because ice insulates, the igloo traps warm air. Extreme cold is kept out. In fact, the temperature of the interior can be kept at nearly 55°F (about 13°C) without threatening the structure. A little water may run down the walls, but it freezes again.

**Drawing Conclusions** Building igloos from snow is one way humans have depended on and adapted to their environment. What traditional building materials might people in forested or warm treeless areas use?







Toronto's location on the northern shore of Lake Ontario provides access to Atlantic shipping and to major industrial centers in the United States.

## Urban Environments

Canada's cities are generally well managed, clean, and safe. Toronto is Canada's largest city. It has a metropolitan population approaching 5 million. The city is also home to Canada's largest stock exchange, major banks, and insurance companies. Many other large Canadian companies are also located there. In addition, people there can visit great museums and other cultural institutions. Recent immigrants from Eastern Europe, the Caribbean, and China help make Toronto a multicultural city.

Founded on an island in the St. Lawrence River, Montreal has a population of about 3.5 million. It is Canada's second-largest city. Underground passageways and

overhead glass tunnels connect many buildings in the city center. These structures protect people from the city's cold winter weather. Montreal's residents are proud of their subway, the Métro. It is patterned after the subway system in Paris.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is located at the southeastern tip of Vancouver Island. The city is the home port for a large fishing fleet. Its old English charm also attracts many tourists every year. Nearby Vancouver, on the British Columbia mainland, is western Canada's most populous city. It has Canada's major ice-free harbor and is Canada's main Pacific port. A growing number of immigrants is adding to the metropolitan area's population of about 2 million. The city has also become a major center for movie and television productions.

Alberta has two rapidly growing cities, Calgary and Edmonton. Each is an important oil and agricultural center. Glass office towers stand out as striking structures on the Canadian prairie. However, Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, is the Prairie Provinces' chief city. All east-west rail traffic passes through Winnipeg. This makes the city an important collection and shipping point for the region's products.

✓ **READING CHECK:** *Places and Regions* What factors have been important to the growth of major cities in the Prairie Provinces?

## Government and Politics

Canada's ties to Great Britain have remained close. Britain's monarch is also Canada's monarch. Also like Britain, Canada is a democracy. It is governed by a prime minister and an elected **parliament**, or legislature. A minister, or premier, also heads each province's parliament. Provincial governments can levy taxes and set policies on issues such as education and civil rights. Canada has three northern territories spread across the Canadian Arctic and sub-Arctic: Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut (NOO-na-voot). While they do not live in provinces, residents in the territories still have considerable control over local issues.



## FOCUS ON GOVERNMENT

**Nunavut** Nunavut is Canada's newest territory. Canada's government created Nunavut out of the Northwest Territories in 1999. They created it to give the Inuit of the region a self-governing homeland. In fact, Nunavut's name is an Inuit word meaning "Our Land." This land covers about one fifth of Canada. However, it has less than 13 miles (21 km) of highways. Looked at another way, Nunavut is three times the size of Texas but has fewer than 30,000 people. Its people live in just 28 widely scattered communities.

To govern, Nunavut's leaders blend tradition with technology. Nunavut's 19-member elected assembly meets in Iqaluit (ee-KAH-loo-it), on southeastern Baffin Island. With some 4,200 people, it is by far the territory's largest town. Unlike most Canadian legislatures, where one political party is in control, Nunavut's assembly makes laws by **consensus**. Consensus means "general agreement." It is the traditional Inuit way of making decisions.

Nunavut's leaders also plan to use the Internet and e-mail to bring government to the widely scattered residents. These leaders plan to open community centers where people who do not have computers can access government offices. In addition, a number of government agencies are based in towns outside the capital. Scattering government agencies allows Nunavut's people to have better access to government jobs and services. Those jobs are considered important in Nunavut. This is because nearly as many people in Nunavut still hunt and fish for a living as work for wages.

### INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

*These children travel by boat to visit relatives in Nunavut, Canada's newest territory. The daily lives of many Inuit in northern Canada blend traditional activities with modern ones. How do you think diffusion of technology and changing trade patterns might cause cultural change among these Inuit children?*



### READING CHECK: Environment and Society

In what ways do Nunavut's leaders blend tradition and technology to govern their territory?



## Review

go.  
hrw.  
.com Homework  
Practice  
Online  
Keyword: SW3 HP9

**Define** parliament, consensus

**Working with Sketch Maps** On the map that you created in Section 1, label Laurentian Mountains, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Vancouver Island, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Iqaluit, and Baffin Island. Where in Canada would you find ski and tourist resorts?

### Reading for the Main Idea

- Physical Systems** What natural resources are important to Canada's economy?
- Places and Regions** What influenced the growth of important cities in Ontario and Quebec? Give some examples.

### Critical Thinking

- Evaluating** What geographic and economic effects do you think government limits on fishing in the Grand Banks might have over time?
- Making Generalizations** Why did Canada create the territory of Nunavut? Why do you suppose the Inuit wanted this territory?

### Organizing What You Know

- Copy the chart. Use it to identify physical and human factors that

define Canada's regions. You may want to review what you read about Canadian culture in Section 1. Note factors such as soils, climate, vegetation, language, trade, river systems, religion, economic activities, and natural resources.

Atlantic Provinces	
Ontario and Quebec	
Prairie Provinces	
British Columbia	
Canadian North	

# Geography for Life

## Canadian Residential Preferences

Imagine that you could live anywhere in the United States or Canada. Where would you choose to live? Why? Would you pick a place near your home or a place far away? Are there some areas where you would not want to live? Why?

Many geographers are interested in how people perceive the world around them. These perceptions include people's thoughts about distant places. The knowledge and images that we have of different places are all a part of our mental maps—and all people have different mental maps. For example, think for a minute about the city of Montreal. What images and ideas come to your mind? Where did you get these ideas and images? Now suppose you had a friend who grew up in Montreal. How do you think his or her mental map would be different from yours? This example illustrates an important idea: people's culture and experience influence their opinions and perceptions of the world and its places.

In the 1970s and 1980s a cultural geographer named Herbert A. Whitney studied where a group of Canadians would most like to live. They could choose from places and areas in the United States and Canada. He surveyed people from all over Canada and asked them to indicate on a map which areas they liked and disliked. Most people surveyed were young, single college students. Whitney specifically chose this group because they tend to be the most mobile segment of society. He hoped that by analyzing their

residential preferences, he could learn about possible future migration patterns.

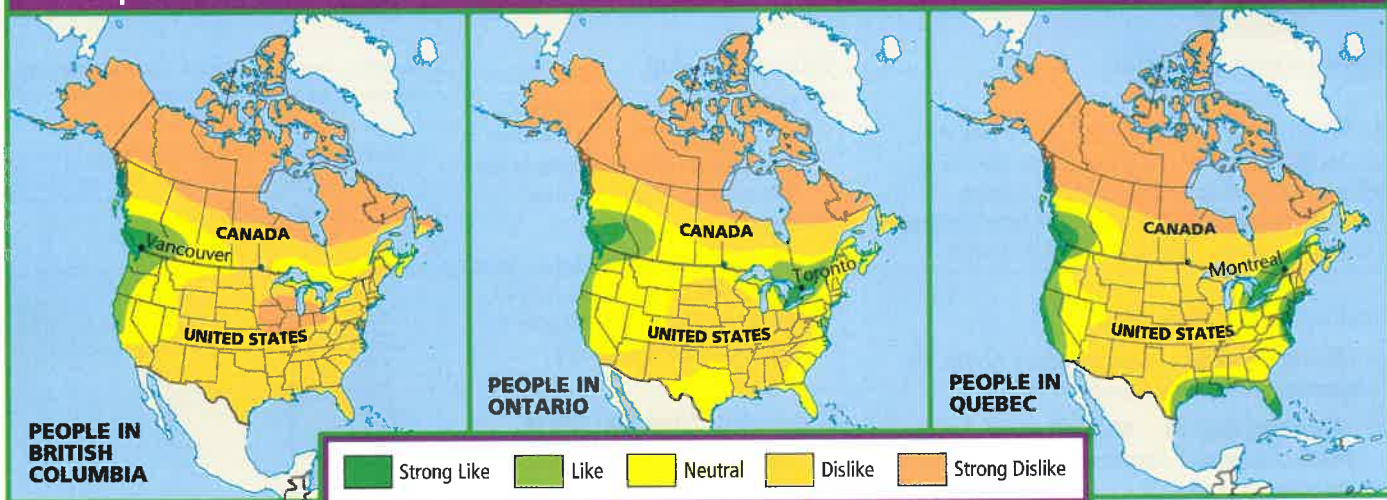
Whitney's study produced some very interesting results. It showed that people in different parts of Canada had different preferences about where they wanted to live. For example, people in Quebec favored parts of the East Coast and southern United States more than people from Ontario and British Columbia. People in British Columbia had a strong preference for the western coasts of both countries.

However, people throughout Canada also shared some common perceptions. For example, most Canadians had a strong dislike of northern Canada as a place to live. In contrast, they had a strong like for the west. Also, Canadians generally had a strong like for areas near their homes and a dislike for distant areas. This last result might be expected. People usually have more knowledge of nearby areas and feel more comfortable there. For many people, distant places can seem different, strange, or even scary.

### Applying What You Know

- 1. Summarizing** What affects people's mental maps of distant places?
- 2. Making Generalizations and Predictions** After studying the maps, where would you expect Canadians to migrate in the future?

### A Sample of Canadian Residential Preferences



# Section 3

## Geographic Issues

### READ TO DISCOVER

1. How does the United States influence Canada today?
2. How have geographic factors affected Canada's national unity?

### Reading Strategy

**READING ORGANIZER** Before you read, draw a Venn diagram with two overlapping circles. As you read, write details about United States in one circle and details about Canada in the other. Write shared characteristics in the area where the circles overlap.

### DEFINE

regionalism  
separatism

## Our Northern Neighbor

The United States has always had much in common with its northern neighbor. English is the main language in the United States and most of Canada. The two countries also share similar histories as former European colonies. Many immigrants have made their new homes in these countries. In addition to such cultural and historical ties, the two countries have strong economic connections. Many companies based in the United States are giants in the Canadian economy. In addition, the U.S. and Canadian economies tend to rise and fall together. This relationship has become stronger since the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). NAFTA has resulted in increased trade and cooperation between the two countries.


In addition, Canada's cities in many ways seem more connected to U.S. cities than to each other. For example, Vancouver has common interests with Seattle. Farther east, Toronto has connections to many cities in the U.S. Midwest. Montreal has many business links to Boston.

The potential for cultural domination by the United States is a great concern for many Canadians. Canada's population is only about 31 million, and the great majority of Canadians live near the U.S. border. For this reason, the exchange of culture traits between the two countries can hardly be expected to be equal. With nine times the population of Canada, the United States often seems to overwhelm Canadians with its mass culture. For example, Canadians hear cultural, political, and economic information about the United States nearly every day. Yet many Americans seldom think about Canada.

Still, Canadians have a strong sense of political independence from the United States. Most Canadians would not want their

*Surveyors from the International Boundary Commission mark a section of the U.S.-Canada border.*





country to join their neighbor to the south. However, Canadians today are debating the nature and unity of their country. This debate could help decide the future relations between Canada's provinces and the United States.

✓ **READING CHECK:** *Human Systems* How has NAFTA affected the economy of Canada?

## Regionalism and Separatism

The nature of the debate over a united Canada is linked to the country's physical and cultural geography. Canadians often show considerable **regionalism** when considering their country's important issues. Regionalism refers to the feeling of strong political and emotional loyalty to one's own region.

Canada's physical geography and isolated settlements help keep regionalism alive. For example, many Albertans believe their province shares too much of its income from the oil industry with the national government. British Columbians often feel separate from the rest of Canada, which lies far to the east across the Rocky Mountains and prairies. Many Canadians outside the Heartland Provinces believe the interests of Ontario and Quebec dominate in Ottawa, the national capital.

Even more critical to Canada's future than regionalism is **separatism**. This is the belief that certain parts of a country should be independent. Separatist feelings are strongest in Quebec. The separatist movement there has grown over the last 30–40 years, which has greatly affected Canada's government. Quebecois culture is specially protected under Canadian laws. In fact, civil law in Quebec is based on the French legal system rather than the English. Also, French is one of Canada's official languages, along with English. According to law, the children of French Canadians born outside of Quebec can choose to

### INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

*The landscape of Quebec City reflects the dominance of French culture in the region. What cultural features can you see in this photograph that help make French Canada a distinct region from the rest of the country?*



have their children educated in French. Special immigration powers help Quebec to attract French-speaking newcomers. No other province has such status. Still, many French Canadians want Quebec to be an independent country. This issue has again and again threatened to break up Canada. In 1995, people in Quebec narrowly voted down a proposal that would have made their province an independent country. In fact, about 60 percent of the province's French-speaking citizens voted for it. People who pushed the proposal promise to bring the issue before voters again.

People in Ontario and Quebec have been arguing over language and culture for more than two centuries. Quebec even has what some people call "language police." These government officials make sure that signs are always in French. If English is also used, they make sure the French lettering is most prominent. Even Montreal has changed in recent years. The city once was an island of British-Canadian culture in Quebec. However, some corporations have left because they were worried about what an independent Quebec would mean for their businesses. Many have moved west to cities like Toronto and Calgary. Thousands of English-speaking residents have also left. Now Quebecois fill most important jobs in banking, education, insurance, and manufacturing.

The debate over Quebec has created the worst unity crisis in Canada's history. An independent Quebec would separate the Atlantic Provinces from the rest of Canada. Some Canadians worry that British Columbia, which has strong ties with countries around the Pacific, might also leave the union. Other provinces might demand their independence as well.

Still, Canadians seem to feel that these disputes are more like family squabbles than a national crisis. Canada remains peaceful because most Canadians believe everyone should have a chance to explain and debate their views. Most still support a united Canada rather than the idea of several small countries. Canadians continue to find strength in their diversity.

**READING CHECK:** *The World in Spatial Terms* How might the independence of Quebec affect the political geography of Canada?



*Street signs in French stand in front of a Catholic church in old Montreal. In Quebec both language and religion—two of the most important features of culture—are different from the rest of Canada and provide the basis for regionalism and separatism.*

## Section 3

# Review

**go.hrw.com** **Homework Practice Online**  
Keyword: SW3 HP9

**Define**  
regionalism, separatism

### Reading for the Main Idea

- Human Systems** Why is Canada's culture so closely connected to that of the United States?
- Places and Regions** Why would an independent Quebec be a challenge for Canada?

- Places and Regions** For what reasons might regionalism in British Columbia be stronger than in most of the other provinces?

### Critical Thinking

- Supporting a Point of View** Do you think that it has been a good policy to give Quebec such a special status in Canada? Explain your answer.

### Organizing What You Know

- Create a diagram like the one below and use it to identify the ways in which Canada and the United States are economically connected.



Review the video to answer the closing question:  
*Why did the people of Nunavut want their own territory?*

### Building Vocabulary

On a separate sheet of paper, explain the following terms by using them correctly in sentences.

provinces	parliament	regionalism
hinterland	consensus	separatism

### Locating Key Places

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with their correct labels.

Montreal	Ottawa	Winnipeg
Quebec City	Vancouver	Baffin Island
Toronto	Vancouver Island	



### Understanding the Main Ideas

#### Section 1

- Human Systems** What major groups have settled in Canada over time?
- Places and Regions** What characteristics make Ontario and Quebec Canada's heartland?

#### Section 2

- Places and Regions** How has Canada's economy changed over the last century?
- Human Systems** How is Canada's heritage reflected in its system of government? Why was Nunavut created?

#### Section 3

- Human Systems** What are some important cultural, historical, and economic ties between the United States and Canada?

### Thinking Critically

- Identifying Cause and Effect** How does Canada's cultural and physical geography contribute to regionalism?
- Drawing Inferences** Do you think major manufacturing centers will develop in northern Canada? Explain.
- Making Predictions** How might Canadians of French, English, and Inuit descent view their country differently?

### Using the Geographer's Tools

- Analyzing Pie Graphs** Review the pie graph showing ethnic groups in Canada in Section 1. What are the origins of the largest ethnic group?
- Creating Pie Graphs** Use the unit Fast Facts table to create two pie graphs. One should show how the land area of North America is distributed between the United States and Canada, and the other how the continent's population is distributed. How does the population density of the United States compare to Canada?
- Creating Maps** Draw a map of what North America might look like if Canada were to dissolve. Indicate possible national boundaries, names of new countries, and likely capitals. What geographic and cultural features would link these countries?

### Writing about Geography

Review the discussions of economic development and standard of living in Chapter 6. Then analyze information from chapters in this unit and from the unit Fast Facts table to compare the level of development and standard of living in Canada and the United States. Write a short report that identifies the factors you have analyzed and the conclusions you have reached.

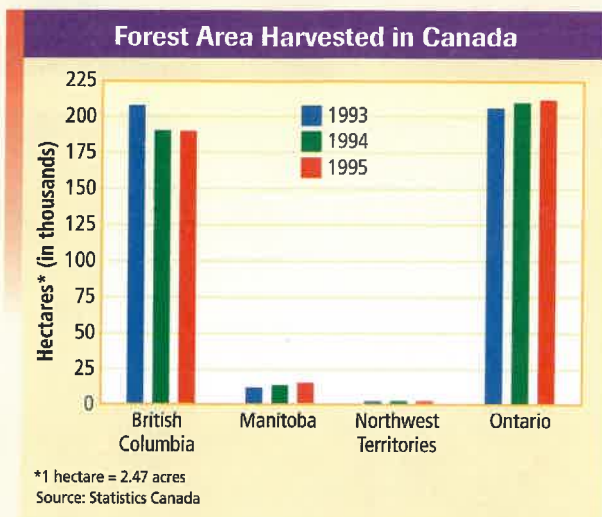


### SKILL BUILDING

## Geography for Life

#### Acquiring Geographic Information

**Places and Regions** Review the unit map of economic activities in Canada and the United States. Choose a Canadian province and investigate economic activities there. For example, what are the major items that the province manufactures? What crops or livestock are raised? Write a one-page summary of what you have learned. When you are finished with your summary, proofread it to make sure that you have used standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.



## Interpreting Graphs

Use the graph above to answer the questions that follow.

- Which province had the most forest area harvested in 1995?
  - British Columbia
  - Manitoba
  - Northwest Territories
  - Ontario
- Why do you think the amount of forest area harvested in Manitoba and Northwest Territories is so small?

## Analyzing Primary Sources

Writer Ian Darragh visited Prince Edward Island in the late 1990s and noted the Confederation Bridge, a new bridge to the mainland. Read his description, then answer the questions that follow.

*"The eight-mile-long ribbon of concrete, which opened in June 1997, connects Prince Edward Island, Canada's smallest province, to the mainland for the first time in 5,000 years. . . . While people debate how the bridge may alter the environment of Northumberland Strait—from the swirl of the currents to the spring breakup of ice—it is already changing the ebb and flow of life on the island itself, a place long defined by close-knit communities and a slow-paced way of life."*

- What features of the physical environment does the author suggest might be affected by the new bridge?
  - a slow-paced way of life
  - ribbons of concrete
  - water currents and the spring breakup of ice
  - the ebb and flow of life itself
- In what ways does the author suggest that the bridge might affect the "ebb and flow of life on the island itself"?

## Alternative Assessment

### PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY

#### Learning about Your Local Geography

##### Group Project: Research

Plan, organize, and complete a research project with a partner about the cultural background of your community. From what countries or areas did early settlers in your community originate? What ethnic backgrounds do current residents have, and what languages are commonly spoken there? Working with your partner, create historical and current population maps of your community that illustrate your findings.

#### Internet connect

**Internet Activity:** [go.hrw.com](http://go.hrw.com)  
**KEYWORD:** SW3 GT9

Choose a topic on Canada to:

- take the GeoMap challenge to test your knowledge of Canada's geography!
- research modern Quebec and create a newspaper.
- learn about writers, artists, and musicians of Canada.

go  
hrw  
com



# CITIES & SETTLEMENTS

## New York

**Human Systems** New York has long been a beacon for people all over the world. Ever since the city's founding, waves of immigrants entering New York have helped shape the culture of the city as well as that of the United States. Today about 80 percent of all New Yorkers are of African, Irish, Italian, Jewish, or Puerto Rican descent. Many other ethnic groups and nationalities are also represented there. These others include immigrants from Africa, the Caribbean, China, Russia, other European countries, and Colombia as well as other Middle and South American countries. Scattered throughout the city are neighborhoods like Manhattan's Chinatown and Little Italy, which reflect unique cultural landscapes. In each neighborhood, visitors will find places of worship, restaurants and other businesses, and services that cater to resident ethnic groups.

### A World City

New York's global ties have also helped make it a world financial capital. The city is home to major banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions. More than 200 international banks from every major country in the world have offices in New York. In fact, of the 25 largest foreign branches of international banks in the United States in 2001, 20 had offices in the city. In addition, the New York Stock Exchange has attracted many of the world's largest firms that buy and sell stocks in companies. The Exchange is located on Wall Street, a place that has come to symbolize the country's financial power.

New York is also a major cultural center. It has many famous museums, galleries, theaters, and performance halls. Large media companies have offices in the city. Major American television networks are based there, and many movies and television shows seen around the world have been set in New York. The concentration of media in New York has helped make the city's concrete canyons and towering skyscrapers famous. In fact, for many people the concept of a



*These photos show the dramatic change in New York's skyline after the destruction of the twin towers of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Today the Empire State Building is once again New York's tallest building.*

“city” has been shaped by New York's striking skyline. In the same way that the Eiffel Tower has become a recognizable symbol of France and Paris, gleaming skyscrapers, many of which are found in New York, have become symbols of the United States.

### September 11, 2001

For nearly three decades the twin towers of the World Trade Center dominated New York's skyline. These modern towers each soared higher than 1,360 feet. They joined the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building as among New York's most recognizable landmarks. It is perhaps the World Trade Center's status as a great symbol of modern capitalism and globalization that made it a target of attack in 2001. Fundamentalist Muslim terrorists flew two hijacked



planes into the towers on September 11 of that year. Other hijacked planes crashed into the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C., and in rural Pennsylvania.

The destruction of the World Trade Center left thousands dead. New York mayor Rudolph Giuliani called the death toll “more than we can bear.” Nonetheless, he vowed, “We’re going to rebuild and rebuild stronger.”

### Looking Forward

New Yorkers and other Americans pulled together to rebuild, inspiring people around the world with their dignity and courage. People in some countries saw the acts of the terrorists as an attack on all of the world. Some declared with respect and unity that they too were Americans.

In New York, residents pondered their city’s future. How had the attacks changed their city? One change was the loss of a sense of security many New Yorkers and other Americans had felt before the attacks. Americans had long felt protected from such horrible attacks by the vast ocean distances separating this country from the world’s trouble spots. Commentators observed that the terrorist attacks changed life as New Yorkers and other Americans had known it. This realization refocused the efforts of Americans to defeat terrorism on a global scale.

Another change was a renewed sense of respect and admiration among New Yorkers for their city’s fire and police departments. Hundreds of firefighters



*New York police officers and firefighters worked to help survivors after the attack on the World Trade Center. Cities like New York must employ large numbers of police officers, firefighters, and other emergency personnel.*

and police officers died when the World Trade Center towers collapsed. They had bravely rushed into the buildings in an attempt to rescue trapped victims.

Perhaps the most obvious change after the attack was New York’s altered skyline. Gone were the gleaming towers of the World Trade Center, which had soared high above the city’s other skyscrapers. Some people wanted the city quickly to rebuild the towers to replace much-needed office space. Many people felt that the site should include proper memorials to the thousands of victims of the terrorist attack. More symbolically, New Yorkers had to decide what any new complex would say about their city. An international competition led to the selection of a design by Daniel Libeskind. Libeskind’s design features a 1,776-foot tower that houses a multi-story garden. The new design offers a memorial as well as symbolizes New York’s stature as a center of world culture and commerce.

*New York and other cities have places like parks and city squares for recreation and public gatherings. New York’s Washington Square became a site for memorials to victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.*



### Applying What You Know

- 1. Summarizing** What are some economic, social, and cultural characteristics of New York?
- 2. Making Generalizations** Why do you think some people outside the United States said they thought of themselves symbolically as Americans after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001?

# Geography

## Skill-Building Workshop

### WORKSHOP 1

## Using Mental Maps

Mental maps are maps that represent the mental image a person has of an area. They help us make sense of the world around us by organizing information we have about places. Those places range from our own homes to the whole world.

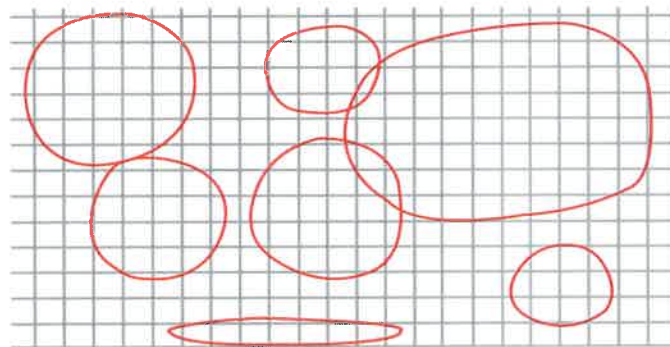
You will not find mental maps in a textbook. Instead, mental maps are images we have in our minds. These images include knowledge of features and spatial relationships in an area. They also include our perceptions and attitudes about that particular area. As such, mental maps of even the same places vary from person to person.

Each of us uses a variety of mental maps. You can probably think of many places about which you have a mental map. You likely have a mental map of the floor plan of your home. You probably also have a mental map of the neighborhood in which you live. You know where the homes of friends, certain streets, houses, schools, and places of business and worship are located. You can use your mental map to plan routes to each of those places. You can also use a mental map of routes you take when you travel outside your community.

**Developing the Skill** We can also use mental maps to organize how we think about our state, country, and world. For example, you have read that there are seven continents on Earth. Without reviewing a map of the globe, you might be able to sketch at least the locations of those continents on a map of the world. You might be able to do this even if you are not sure of the shape of each continent.

The sample sketch map on this page uses circles that show the general locations of the continents. Now close your eyes and visualize what you already know about these continents. As you think about the continents, consider the following questions:

- Can you place the name of each continent on your mental map?



- What do you know about the shapes and relative sizes of each continent?
- Which continents lie in the northern half of the globe?
- Which continents are located south of the equator?
- How are the continents connected to or separated from each other?
- What oceans lie between the continents?

After you have thought about the continents, sketch their shapes and label them and the oceans on your own map of the world. Then compare your sketch map to the world map in the atlas at the front of this textbook. How does your sketch map differ from the atlas map? How is it similar? How did your perceptions of the world guide the way you sketched your map?

### Practicing the Skill

1. Sketch the floor plan of your school from memory. Locate and label important places, including classrooms you use each day. Identify the fastest or easiest routes between your classrooms.
2. Sketch a map of your neighborhood from memory. On your map locate important places, landmarks, and the route you take to school.
3. Sketch a map of your state from memory. Include important cities, rivers, travel routes, and places you have visited or would like to see in the future.

## The von Thünen Model



- Central city
- Intensive farming and dairy
- Forest
- Increasingly extensive field crops
- Ranching, animal products

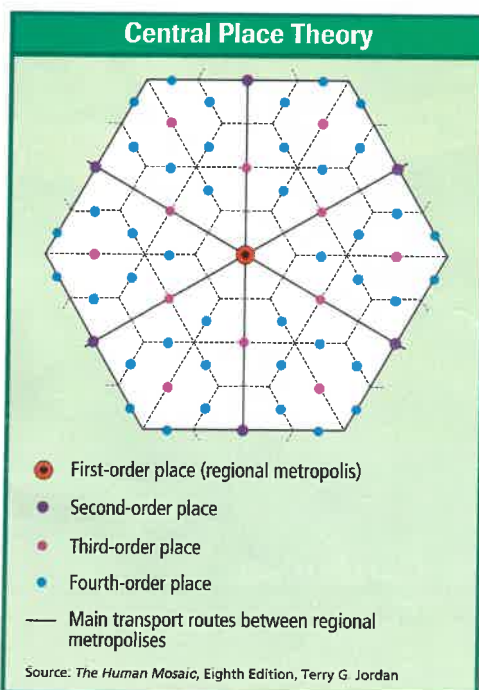
Source: *Geography: Realms, Regions, and Concepts*, Fifth Edition, De Blij and Muller

## WORKSHOP 2

### Using Geographic Models

When geographers present ideas, they sometimes find it helpful to use models. In this context, *model* does not mean a small replica of something, like a model airplane. Rather, the models geographers use are more like the plans for different types of airplanes. You might look at these plans to construct an actual airplane. On the other hand, you might just study the plans to better understand how airplanes work.

**Developing the Skill** This textbook includes a number of models. Two of them are shown on this page and were discussed in Chapter 6. One model represents an idea called central place theory. It shows the ideal distribution of urban places of different sizes and the main transport routes that link these places. The model does not show how urban places are really distributed. Instead, it represents what one geographer thought was the best arrangement of such places, with each place serving a special function.



The second model represents patterns of land use in Germany observed by a geographer in the 1800s. Each circular band represents a different kind of

land use. The distribution of land uses is related to land value and to distance from the central city. In short, this model is used to show which types of land use are most common nearest a city center and which are most common farther away.

The two models on this page have some common features. They both use color, although color may not be necessary if a model is not very complex. Both also have legends. The legends are similar to those you might find on a map. Each legend identifies symbols and colors that represent information in the model.

### Practicing the Skill

1. Create a model for the ideal floor plan of a school. Your model should show how you think different areas of an ideal school might be arranged. For example, where should the cafeteria, classrooms, gymnasium, main offices, parking areas, and restrooms be located in relation to each other? Include a title, legend, any necessary labels, and a descriptive caption for your model.
2. Work with a group to study the layout of major cities around the world. Then work together to create a model that could be used to plan future cities. Your group should consider issues such as where to locate commercial and industrial areas, parks and recreational areas, and residential areas. Also consider the transportation network that should connect your model city's various areas. Draw your model on a poster-board. Then present and explain it to your class.