



PRESENTATION



# GLENCOE WORLD GEOGRAPHY



NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC  
SOCIETY

Richard G. Boehm

## CHAPTER 6 The Cultural Geography of the United States and Canada



# The Cultural Geography of the United States and Canada

## Chapter Focus

Section 1 Population Patterns

Section 2 History and Government

Section 3 Cultures and Lifestyles

## Chapter Assessment

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# chapter

# 6

CHAPTER  
FOCUS

Street Fair in New York City, New York

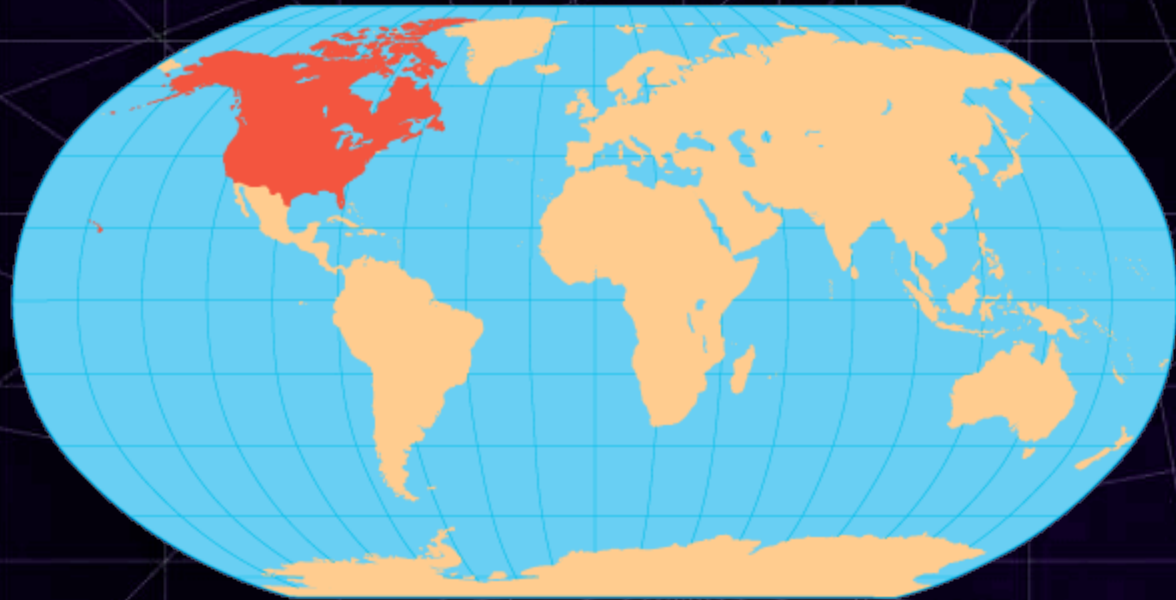






# Geographic Setting

Most Americans and Canadians trace their ancestral roots to other parts of the world. Some came voluntarily; others were forced to come either as enslaved labor or as exiles.





# Chapter Objectives

**Identify** the human characteristics of the United States and Canada. ↓

**Describe** the historical development of the United States and Canada. ↓

**Compare** the lifestyles of the United States and Canada.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Geographic Themes

## Section 1 Population Patterns **REGION**

Canada's population is concentrated in relatively small areas near the United States-Canadian border. Population in the United States tends to be concentrated along the coasts or in the Great Lakes region. ↓

## Section 2 History and Government **PLACE**

The United States and Canada share a British political heritage. ↓

## Section 3 Cultures and Lifestyles **MOVEMENT**

The United States and Canada have culturally diverse societies.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.







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# Population Patterns

**Read to Discover...** •the human characteristics of the United States and Canada. ↓

•how population is distributed across the United States and Canada. ↓

•how advances in transportation led to the development of large cities. ↓

**Key Terms** immigrant, Sunbelt, suburbs, metropolitan area, megalopolis





# Population Patterns

## Identify and Locate

New York City,  
Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Boston,  
Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., St. Louis, Los  
Angeles, Atlanta, Denver, San Francisco,  
Houston, Dallas, New Orleans, Toronto,  
Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver,  
Ottawa ↓

## Section Objectives

1. **Describe**  
the human characteristics of the United  
States and Canada. ↓
2. **Explain** population distribution in the United  
States and Canada. ↓
3. **Discuss** advances in transportation that led to  
the development of large cities.







# Introduction

The culture of the United States and Canada comes from the Europeans, Africans, and Asians who arrived after A.D. 1500. ↓

The mixing of different peoples and cultures has given the United States and Canada unique identities.

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PLACE

# Human Characteristics

Both Canada and the United States are home to various groups of native peoples. ↓

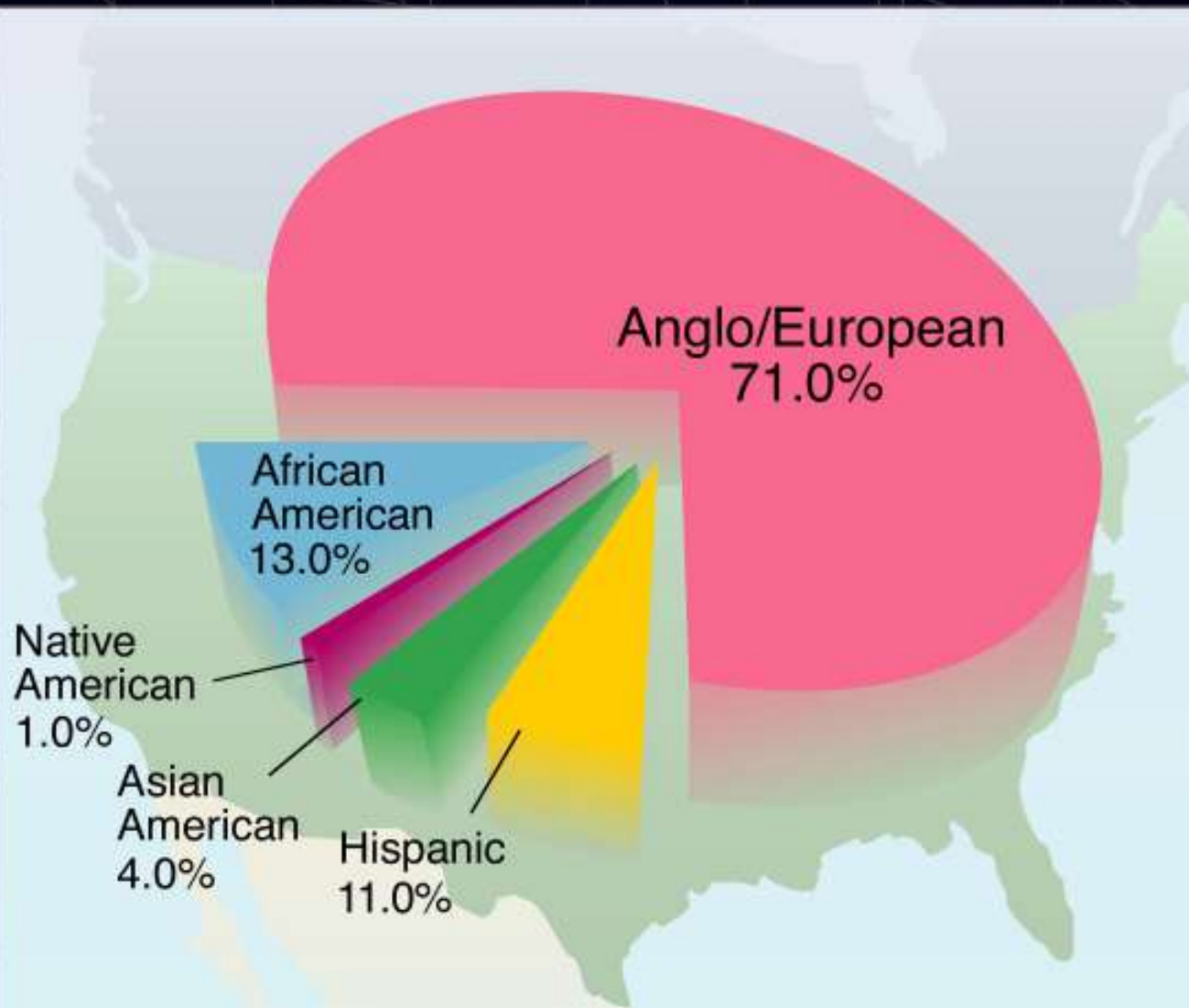
However, these countries are largely populated by many groups of **immigrants**—people who leave their home countries to settle permanently in others—and their descendants. ↓

These immigrants came from Europe and Asian, African, and Latin American countries.





# ETHNIC ORIGINS OF AMERICANS

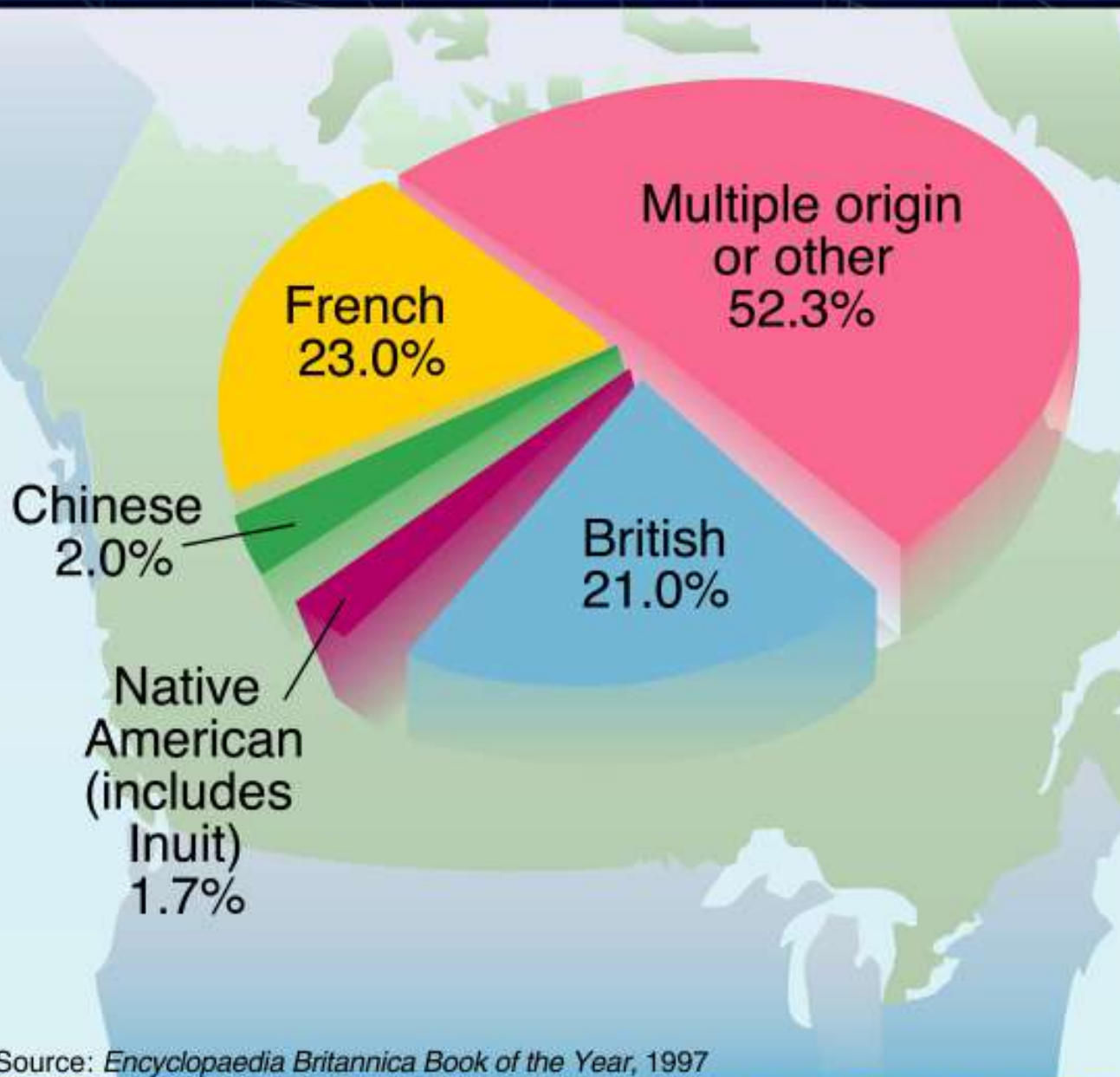


Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1997*





# ETHNIC ORIGINS OF CANADIANS



Source: *Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year*, 1997





MOVEMENT

# Population Distribution and Density

About 5 percent of the world's population—more than 300 million people—live in the United States and Canada. ↓

The United States population is growing slowly, with an average yearly population growth rate of about 0.6 percent. ↓

The Canadian population is increasing at a rate about 0.5 percent per year.





MOVEMENT

# Population Distribution and Density

(cont.)

The northeastern part of the United States is the most densely populated part of the country. ↓

A large part of the American population is concentrated in the Great Lakes region. ↓

Parts of the western coast of the United States are also heavily populated due to an abundance of natural resources, available land, and economic opportunities.





MOVEMENT

# Population Distribution and Density

(cont.)

Since the 1970s, the fastest-growing areas in the United States have been the South and the Southwest, because of industrial growth and an appealing climate. ↓

Because of its mild climate, the southern United States is often called the **Sunbelt**.



Some areas of the United States are sparsely populated, including Alaska, the Great Basin, and parts of the interior plains.





MOVEMENT

# Population Distribution and Density

Most Canadians live in the Great Lakes (cont.)  
region and along the St. Lawrence River.



These areas extend along the southern parts of Canada's two major industrial provinces: Quebec and Ontario. ↓

Pockets of population are also found in the southern sections of the Prairie Provinces and along the Pacific coast of British Columbia.





MOVEMENT

# Urbanization

Both the United States and Canada have large urban populations, with about three-fourths of the people living in or near cities and small towns. ↓

Many of the urban areas in the United States and Canada consist of a central city, nearby neighborhoods, and outlying communities called **suburbs**. ↓

A central city and its surrounding suburbs are often called a **metropolitan area**.





# Coastal Cities

There are more than 70 urban areas in the United States and Canada with populations of more than 500,000 people. ↓

The largest major cities along the northern Atlantic coast of the United States are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. ↓

These cities are so close to one another that their surrounding areas overlap to form a single urban area called a **megapolis**.





# Coastal Cities (cont.)

New York City, the culture region's largest city, is one of the world's leading centers for overseas trade. ↓

Large port cities in the southern part of the United States include Miami, New Orleans, and Houston. ↓

Major port cities on the Pacific Ocean are Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, and Vancouver. ↓

Vancouver in the Canadian province of British Columbia is an important shipping center for western Canada.





# Inland Cities

Many cities in the United States and Canada are located near inland waterways. ↓

In Canada, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec City, and Ottawa are near the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, or the Ottawa River. ↓

In the United States, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Cleveland are located on the Great Lakes. ↓

These cities grew partly because industries were able to use the Great Lakes for transportation.





# Inland Cities (cont.)

Pittsburgh's location on the Ohio River has been important for the shipment of goods related to western Pennsylvania's steel industry. ↓

St. Louis is situated near the confluence of the Missouri River and the Mississippi River, which made it a gateway to the West during the 1800s. ↓

Other major cities in the interior parts of the United States and Canada include Dallas, San Antonio, Atlanta, Memphis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton.





*Did you discover...?*



Where is North America's biggest megalopolis located?



America's biggest megalopolis is along the northern Atlantic coast from Boston to Washington, D.C.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.





## Did you discover...?



Compare population patterns of the United States and Canada.



About three-fourths of the people of the United States and Canada live in urban areas.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.







**Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.**





# History and Government

**Read to Discover...** •how the United States and Canada were settled and became separate nations. ↓

•how the United States and Canada expanded their territories and developed strong economies. ↓

**Key Terms** strait, cash crop, republic, industrialization, dry farming, Constitution, amendment, cabinet





# History and Government

**Identify and Locate** Florida, Louisiana Purchase, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Saskatchewan ↓

**Section Objectives** 1. **Describe** how the United States and Canada were settled and became separate nations. ↓

2. **Explain** how the United States and Canada expanded their territories and developed strong economies.





# Introduction

The first people to come to what is now the United States and Canada migrated from Asia. ↓

After A.D. 1500, most of the region's settlers came from Europe.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





MOVEMENT

# History

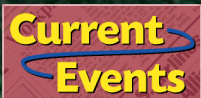
A **strait**—a narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water—separates the northwestern part of North America from the northeastern part of Asia. ↓

The Bering Strait connects the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. ↓

It is believed that 25,000 years ago, during the last Ice Age, a land bridge was exposed across the Bering Strait.







## MOVEMENT

# History (cont.)

Many archaeologists believe that people from Asia used this land bridge to migrate to the nearby lands of North America in search of better living conditions. ↓

These early people became known as Native Americans.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Early Americans

Because farming was impossible, the Inuit, who lived in the cold tundra lands of the Arctic, relied on animals such as the caribou for fur and food. ↓

The Native Americans of the Far North, who lived in the subarctic, also relied on the animals they hunted to help fill their needs for food and clothing. ↓

The Native Americans along the Pacific Coast lived where the climate was mild and the natural resources, such as fish and large trees, were abundant.





# Early Americans (cont.)

They used stone and copper woodworking tools to make elaborate houses, large canoes, and wooden traps. ↓

Native Americans who settled in the high desert regions of present-day Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah had fewer resources.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Early Americans (cont.)

Because thick sod made farming very difficult, most Great Plains Native Americans depended on the buffalo that roamed the plains for their food, clothing, shelter, and tools. ↓

Native Americans of the woodlands east of the Mississippi River lived in farming villages and hunted a variety of animals, including deer, turkeys, geese, and squirrels.





# European Colonization

European migration to the United States and Canada had begun by the late 1500s. ↓

Europeans were in search of farmable land, valuable minerals, and political and religious freedom. ↓

Most early European settlers came from Spain, France, and England. ↓

The settlers in the northern English colonies generally made their living by fishing, shipbuilding, trade, and manufacturing.





# European Colonization (cont.)

The English colonies just south of the northern colonies were agricultural. ↓

Farmers raised **cash crops**, or crops grown to be sold or traded. ↓

The English colonies farthest south produced surpluses for export on large-scale plantations using enslaved African labor. ↓

The French came to North America not to settle, but to make money in the fur trade and then return to France.





# European Colonization (cont.)

The French founded Quebec and settled along the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico and in New Orleans. ↓

The lands west of the Mississippi River were part of the vast Spanish Empire that included much of South America and all of Central America and Mexico. ↓

In 1565 Spain set up the first European settlement in present-day St. Augustine, Florida.





# European Colonization (cont.)

Most Spanish settlements were in the Southwest—Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. ↓

They were founded as barriers to block potential expansion by France and Great Britain. ↓

Spanish settlements served as... ↓

military outposts. ↓

missions, or religious settlements to convert Native Americans to Christianity.





# Two Nations

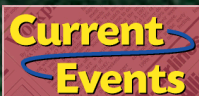
In 1763 France was forced to give up a great part of its North American empire to the British. ↓

Some Native Americans resented the destruction of their hunting grounds by British settlers and traders entering their lands. ↓

During the 1760s relations between the American colonies and Great Britain began to worsen, as the British government gradually extended its control through laws and taxes.







## Two Nations (cont.)

The colonists had developed a sense of unity and independence and deeply resented British interference. ↓

Some colonists favored the creation of a **republic**, a form of government in which people elect their own officials. ↓

Beginning in 1775, 13 of the British colonies fought the War for Independence, and a new republic—the United States of America—was formed.





## Two Nations (cont.)

American colonists who remained loyal to the British monarch moved north to Canada. ↓

Known as United Empire Loyalists, they settled mainly in the present-day Canadian provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. ↓

Upper Canada—inhabited by these Loyalists—and Lower Canada—inhabited by French Canadians—became united in 1841, and self-government was approved by Great Britain in 1849.





## Two Nations (cont.)

In 1867 the Dominion of Canada was established, and the four provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united. ↓

Between 1869 and 1873, Canada established the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. ↓

Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Newfoundland were added in the 1900s.





# Industry and Expansion

The growth of industry changed the development of the United States and Canada. ↓

The waterfalls in the northeastern United States were harnessed to produce power to run factories. ↓

**Industrialization**—the setting up of manufacturing that uses machinery—spread, as steam became the dominant source of power in the 1800s.





# Industry and Expansion (cont.)

The large coal supplies in Ohio and Pennsylvania made steam power cheap and manufacturing very profitable. ↓

Soon the Midwest became a leading center of industry and business, and the many rivers in the Midwest were used to transport goods from factories to port cities. ↓

The labor of enslaved Africans became more important than ever before, as cotton became the South's major cash crop.





# Industry and Expansion (cont.)

In 1803 the United States and France made an agreement called the Louisiana Purchase. This agreement ... ↓

gave the United States nearly all the land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. ↓

gave the United States control of the Mississippi River and access to the port of New Orleans.



nearly doubled the land size of the United States. ↓

gave the United States fertile farmland. ↓

provided access to the Far West.





## Industry and Expansion (cont.)

In the 1840s the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty... ↓

gave the United States all of the present-day states of California, Utah, and Nevada. ↓

gave the United States parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico. ↓

established the southern border of Texas at the Rio Grande. ↓

Both the United States and Great Britain claimed the Oregon Country and divided the territory.





# Industry and Expansion (cont.)

During the late 1800s, settlement of the Great Plains was encouraged by both the United States and Canada to ease the crowding in eastern cities and produce more food. ↓

In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from Russia.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Technology and Growth

To ease water shortages, settlers on the dry Great Plains used a special farming method called **dry farming**, a way of saving water in the soil by plowing land so that it holds rainwater. ↓

Advances in farm machinery, such as steel plows, steam tractors, and planting and harvesting machines, made it possible to farm large areas of land faster and easier.





# Technology and Growth (cont.)

The completion of transcontinental railroads in the United States and Canada made it possible to transport goods from the East to the West. ↓

By the early 1900s, the Industrial Revolution greatly changed the lives of many people in the United States and Canada. ↓

More people lived in cities rather than in rural areas. ↓

Assembly lines cut the time and cost needed to build an automobile.





# Technology and Growth (cont.)

Because more people could afford automobiles, more roads had to be built. ↓

In the 1900s industries grew dramatically during the two world wars. ↓

Canadian and American resources supplied military equipment needed for their armed forces and for their allies. ↓

Because both countries were separated from the war zones by oceans, their resources were vital to their European and Asian allies.





# United States Government

In 1787 a group of United States leaders drafted a plan of government for their country, called the **Constitution**. ↓

Changes in the Constitution, called **amendments**, have been made to meet the changing needs of the people. ↓

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, called the Bill of Rights, guarantee the basic rights of citizens. ↓

The Constitution created a national government and gave it certain powers, while reserving other powers for the states.





# United States Government (cont.)

The government of the United States is a representative democracy in which people elect those who govern them. ↓

The national government of the United States has three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. ↓

The executive branch includes the President, the Vice President, and the executive departments. ↓

The heads of these departments are members of the President's **cabinet**, a group of special advisers.





# United States Government (cont.)

The legislative branch consists of Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. ↓

The judicial branch of the United States government is made up of the Supreme Court and other courts throughout the country.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Canada's Government

The British North America Act of 1867 set up a strong national government in Canada and gave the individual Canadian provinces only minor powers. ↓

The Constitution Act of 1982 gave Canada the right to make constitutional changes without British approval. ↓

The executive part of the Canadian government includes the governor-general, the prime minister, and the cabinet.





# Canada's Government (cont.)

The British monarch is still the official head of state of Canada and appoints a governor-general to perform certain ceremonial duties. ↓

Canada's prime minister is the actual working head of the government. ↓

The national legislature of Canada is called the Parliament and is made up of the Senate and the House of Commons. ↓

The Supreme Court of Canada, which is the highest court in the country, has nine judges.





# THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA



United States

## Executive

President

Vice-President

Cabinet

Departments  
and Agencies

## Legislative

Congress

House of  
Representatives

Senate

## Judicial

Supreme Court

Federal Courts

State and  
Local Courts

## Executive

British Monarch

Governor-General

Prime Minister

Cabinet

Departments  
and Agencies

## Legislative

Parliament

House of  
Commons

Senate

## Judicial

Supreme Court

Federal Courts

Provincial  
Courts



Canada





# States, Provinces, and Territories

The United States is made up of 50 states and several territories. ↓

These territories include... ↓

the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. ↓

the Virgin Islands of the United States in the Caribbean Sea. ↓

American Samoa. ↓

Guam. ↓

several other Pacific islands and island groups.





# States, Provinces, and Territories

(cont.)

Canada is made up of 10 provinces and 2 territories, including the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. ↓

A third territory—Nunavut—with a largely Inuit population, is being carved out of part of the Northwest Territories.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





*Did you discover...?*



Where is the Bering Strait?



The Bering Strait is between the Arctic and the Pacific oceans.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.





## Did you discover...?



How are the governments of Canada and the United States similar? How are they different?



Both are democracies. The British monarch is the official head of state in Canada, whereas the United States has an elected president.







**Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.**





# Cultures and Lifestyles

**Read to Discover...** •how the cultures of these countries developed. ↓

•how the lifestyles of the United States and Canada compare with each other. ↓

**Key Terms** multicultural, bilingual, abstract, jazz, mobile, literacy rate





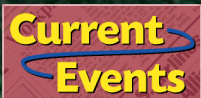
# Cultures and Lifestyles

**Identify and Locate** New Orleans,  
Quebec, New Mexico ↓

- Section Objectives**
1. **Relate** how the cultures of these countries developed. ↓
  2. **Point** out how the lifestyles of the United States and Canada compare with each other.







# Introduction

The cultures, lifestyles, religions, languages, and arts of the United States and Canada reflect various aspects of the Native Americans and the later immigrants who settled in the region.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.







## REGION

# A Region's Cultures

Because of their diversity, the United States and Canada are considered **multicultural** societies—societies having more than one culture. ↓

The cultures offer a bounty of beliefs and traditions that help define the region of the United States and Canada.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Religious Freedom

Many of the people who migrated to the United States and Canada did so to worship freely. ↓

As early as 1774 a law recognizing French Canadian religious rights was passed by the British Parliament. ↓

After the United States became an independent country, religious freedom was guaranteed by the Constitution. ↓

Most members of an organized religion in the United States and Canada today are Christians.





# Religious Freedom (cont.)

In the United States more than one-half of all religious people are Protestants, while another one-fifth are Roman Catholics. ↓

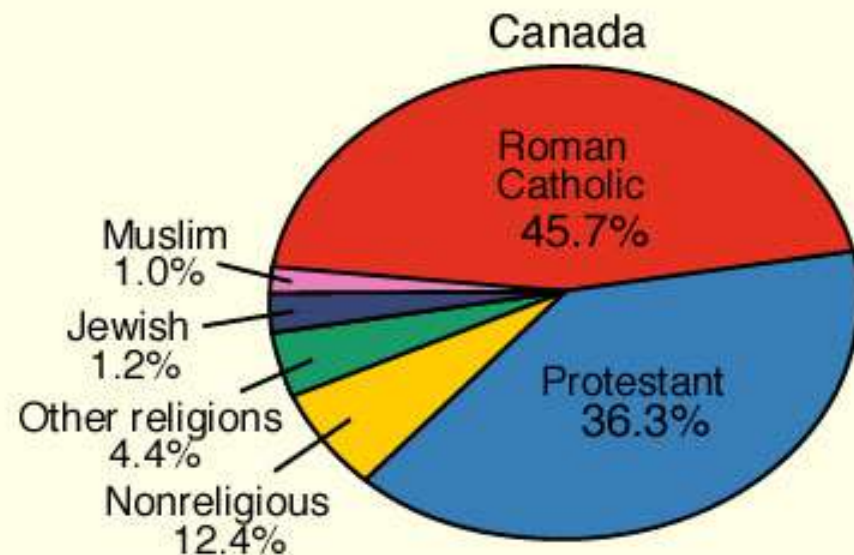
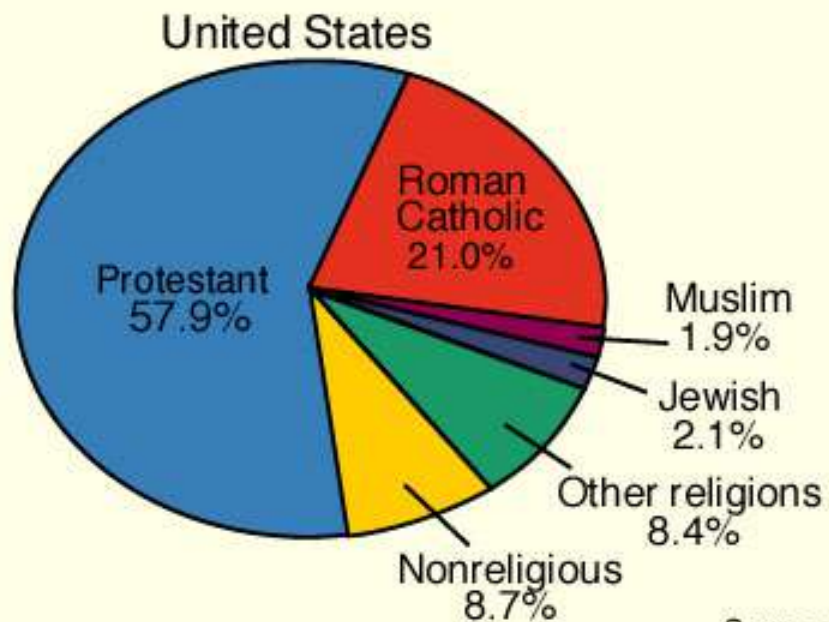
In Canada, Roman Catholics make up almost one-half of all religious people. ↓

Judaism, Islam, and Buddhism are among other religions in the United States and Canada.





# THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: RELIGIONS



Source: *Britannica World Data*, 1998





# Languages

Language in the United States and Canada reflects the identities of early settlers. ↓

People from Great Britain brought English to the United States as the primary language. ↓

In some southwestern parts of the United States that were first colonized by Spain, many people speak Spanish. ↓

In southern Louisiana, which was first colonized by France, many people speak French.





# Languages (cont.)

Many recent Spanish-speaking immigrants to the United States have come from Latin America. ↓

These immigrants generally have settled in the Southwest, in Florida, and in major cities such as New York and Chicago. ↓

In many of these places, information in public places often is printed in English and Spanish.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Languages (cont.)

In New Mexico, which is officially a **bilingual** state, any communications with the state or local governments may be in Spanish or English. ↓

*Bilingual* means “having two languages.”



Canada is a bilingual nation, with English and French.





# The Arts

Early people used objects from their environment to make artwork. ↓

Native Americans in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys made detailed shell and stone carvings. ↓

Native Americans in the Southwest used clay to make pottery and wove baskets, sandals, and mats from native plants. ↓

In the early 1900s, a group of American artists, known as the Ashcan school, painted scenes that reflected the reality of city life.





# The Arts (cont.)

Later in the 1900s, American and Canadian artists began to use the new European **abstract** style of art, which shows attitudes and emotions. ↓

Architecture in colonial times in the United States and Canada was greatly influenced by European styles, but later the region developed its own approach to architecture. ↓

The skyscraper, which can house many people or businesses over a small land area, was developed in the United States.





# The Arts (cont.)

Literature in the United States and Canada at first dealt mainly with history and religion and reflected European themes. ↓

Later, writers such as James Fenimore Cooper, Thomas Chandler Haliburton, and Edgar Allan Poe wrote about life in North America. ↓

Since the late 1800s some American and Canadian authors, such as Mark Twain, Margaret Laurence, and Willa Cather, have written about different regions of the country.





# The Arts (cont.)

African American writers, such as Richard Wright, and Jewish writers, such as Isaac Bashevis Singer, have explored the experiences of their people. ↓

Native Americans developed their own music, while Europeans brought European folk and religious music to the region. ↓

At the beginning of the 20th century, a distinctive form known as **jazz** developed, which blends African rhythms with the harmony of European music.





# The Arts (cont.)

In the 1950s another unique form of music—rock 'n' roll—became an instant success.

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MOVEMENT

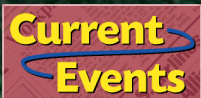
# Lifestyles

Throughout the United States and Canada, various lifestyles can be found.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.







# A Mobile Society

Being **mobile**, or moving from place to place, has always been a characteristic of lifestyles in the United States and Canada. ↓

People generally move to increase business opportunities, to get better housing, or get a better education.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Standard of Living

The United States and Canada are among the richest countries in the world.



With an agricultural surplus, foods are relatively inexpensive and available. ↓

Housing varies to suit needs, whether it be high-rise apartments, multifamily row houses, or ranch-style suburban houses.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Health Care

People in both the United States and Canada can expect to live long, generally healthy lives. ↓

Both governments support public clinics and programs for health improvement. ↓

Canada spends more money ensuring the health of its citizens than does the United States. ↓

The United States government offers public insurance—Medicare and Medicaid—for older and disabled citizens but has no national health insurance plan.







# Education

The United States and Canada have both public and private schools, colleges, universities, and a requirement of a minimum number of years to be spent in school. ↓

The **literacy rate**—the percentage of people in a given area who can read and write—is 97 percent in the United States and 96 percent in Canada.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Sports and Recreation

Citizens of both nations have plenty of leisure time to play and watch sports. ↓

In the United States, baseball, football, and basketball are very popular. ↓

In Canada, ice hockey and other winter sports, such as skiing, snowshoeing, and ice skating, are popular. ↓

The United States and Canada offer a grand series of national parks, including Yellowstone National Park in the United States and Wood Buffalo Park in Canada.





# Celebrations

The United States and Canada share several holidays, including some religious holidays. ↓

Other celebrations pay tribute to certain people or patriotic holidays, such as Independence Day in the United States and Canada Day in Canada.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





## Did you discover...?



What Canadian provinces lie west of Ontario?



Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia lie west of Ontario.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.





## Did you discover...?



Why did early art in the United States and Canada reflect a European influence?



Because so many of the early settlers were European, they brought their painting styles with them.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.







**Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.**





# Section 1 Summary

Most immigrants to the United States and Canada were of European descent, with Great Britain supplying the greatest number. ↓

Other ethnic groups include French, African American, Hispanic, and those of Asian ancestry.



Climate limits the population of Canada's northern two-thirds, and most people live along Canada's border with the United States. ↓

Most of the people of the region live in urban areas.





## Section 2 Summary

Scientists believe that the first humans to settle in the region crossed a land bridge between Asia and North America. ↓

Colonists fought the War of Independence to free themselves from Great Britain. ↓

The British North America Act of 1867 made Canada a self-governing nation with ties to Great Britain.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





## Section 3 Summary

Freedom of religion has always been valued in the region. ↓

The United States has a largely English-speaking population, although many Americans speak Spanish and other languages. Canada recognizes both English and French as its official languages. ↓

Citizens of both countries enjoy a variety of cultures and a high standard of living.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





# Chapter Assessment



Those who leave their homes to settle in another country are called immigrants.



The Sunbelt includes southern and southwestern states with temperate climates.



Middle Colonies produced cash crops for sale.





# Chapter Assessment



A narrow body of water called a strait often separates two larger seas.



The first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution are known as the Bill of Rights.



The heads of executive departments in the United States government are members of the President's cabinet.





# Chapter Assessment



A republic is a form of government in which citizens elect their own officials.



Because Canada has two official languages, it is considered bilingual.



In abstract art, the artist tries to show his or her own emotions and attitudes.





# Chapter Assessment



Mobile means moving from place to place.



A musical blend of African rhythms and European harmony is called jazz.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.





# Chapter Assessment



What are the population densities for the United States and Canada?



The average population density of the United States is about 76 people per square mile. Canada averages only 9 people per square mile.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.





# Chapter Assessment



What were the first four provinces to join the Dominion of Canada?



New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec were the first four provinces in the Dominion of Canada.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.





# Chapter Assessment



What are Medicare and Medicaid?



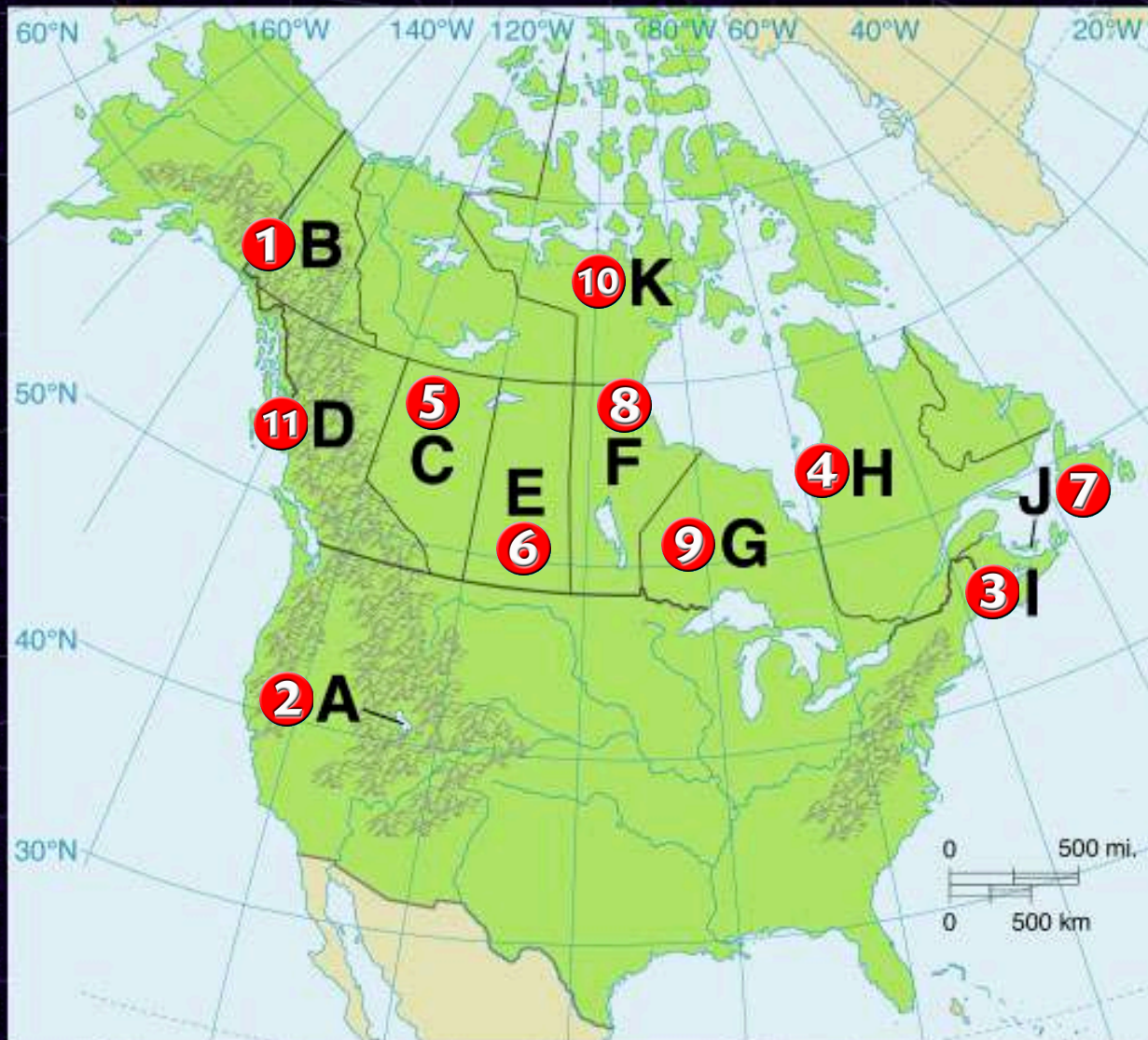
They are health insurance for disabled, poor, and older United States citizens.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.





# LOCATING PLACES



Match the letters on the map with the places and physical features of the United States and Canada.

- 1. Yukon Territory
- 2. Great Salt Lake
- 3. Nova Scotia
- 4. Quebec
- 5. Alberta
- 6. Saskatchewan
- 7. Prince Edward Island
- 8. Manitoba
- 9. Ontario
- 10. Nunavut
- 11. British Columbia

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.







## Chapter Bonus Question



What effect do you think physical regions have on the way of life of people in the United States and Canada?



Landscapes and climates influence housing, clothing, economic activities, and recreation. These factors may also influence human characteristics, such as friendliness or formality.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.







# END OF CHAPTER ASSESSMENT

**Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.**









# SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS



## Study and Writing Skills Outlining

After listening to the introduction, take a few moments to read “Reviewing the Skill” on page 124 in your textbook.





Directions: Fill in the missing information on the outline of  
Chapter 6, Section 1.

**General topic:** Cultural Geography of the United States and Canada

**Topic as a question:**

What is the cultural geography of the United States and Canada?

## **I. Population Patterns**

**A. Human Characteristics**

**1. Ethnic composition of the U.S.**

**a. Most are of European descent**

**b. Others—Hispanic, African, Asian, Native American**

**2. Ethnic composition of Canada**

**a. 96% European descent, mostly British and French**

**b. Others—Asian, Inuit, or Native American descent**



Directions: Fill in the missing information on the outline of  
Chapter 6, Section 1.

## B. Population Distribution and Density

### 1. Population Size

a. United States: 270 million, about 76 people/sq. mile

b. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Low Growth Rate Canada: 31 million, about 9 people/sq. mile

### 3. Population Spread

a. \_\_\_\_\_

United States most heavily populated in northeast,

b. Most Canadians live within 200 miles of the Great Lakes, southwest, and south U.S.

border



Directions: Fill in the missing information on the outline of  
Chapter 6, Section 1.

## C. Urbanization

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Coastal cities
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ Northeast
  - b. Southern port cities
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Coast
2. Inland cities
  - a. Near inland waterways
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Other major inland cities

## II. History and Government

## III. Culture and Lifestyles

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display  
the answers.







**Click the mouse button to return to the main presentation.**





# MIND JOGGER

Use the MindJogger videoquiz as a preview, review, or both.



**Disc 1**  
**Side B**  
**Chapter 6**

Click the **Videodisc** button to play the MindJogger video if you have a videodisc player attached to your computer.

If you experience difficulties, check the Troubleshooting section in the Help system.







## Explore online information about the topics introduced in this chapter.

Click on the **Connect** button to launch your browser and go to the *Presentation Plus!* Web site. At this site, you will find a complete list of Web sites correlated with the chapters in the *Glencoe World Geography* textbook. When you finish exploring, exit the browser program to return to this presentation. If you experience difficulty connecting to the Web site, manually launch your Web browser and go to <http://www.glencoe.com/geography/cyberlinks>





# Current Events

Explore online news resources to find out what is currently happening in the United States and around the world.

Click on the **Connect** button to launch your browser and go to the Glencoe Current Events Web site. At this site, you will find numerous links to different news agencies. When you finish exploring, exit the browser program to return to this presentation. If you experience difficulty connecting to the Web site, manually launch your Web browser and go to

<http://www.glencoe.com/sec/socialstudies/currentevents>





6

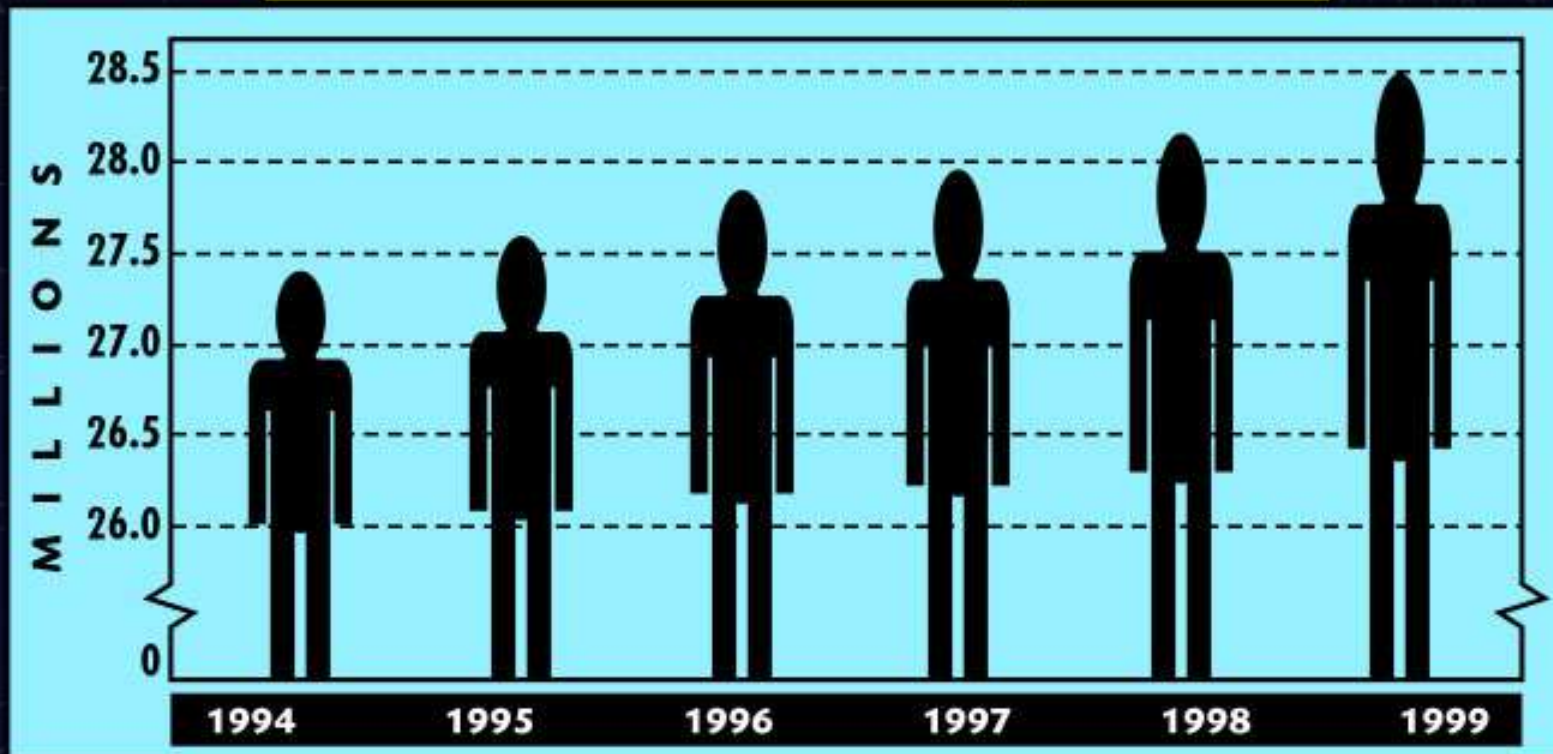
SECTION  
ONE

1 What was the population of Canada in 1994?

2 What is the projected population of Canada in 1999?

3 Describe the projected population growth of Canada.

### CANADA—POPULATION PROJECTIONS





6

SECTION  
ONE

ANSWERS

1 What was the population of Canada in 1994?

1 about 27.5 million

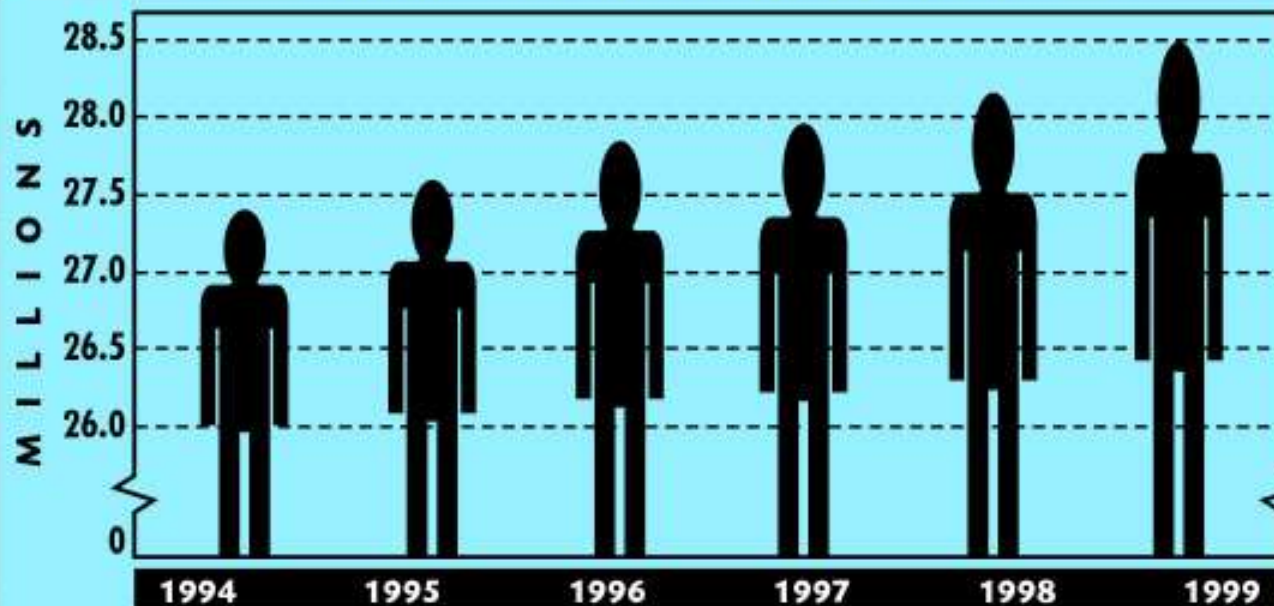
2 What is the projected population of Canada in 1999?

2 about 28.5 million

3 Describe the projected population growth of Canada.

3 small, steady increase

CANADA—POPULATION PROJECTIONS



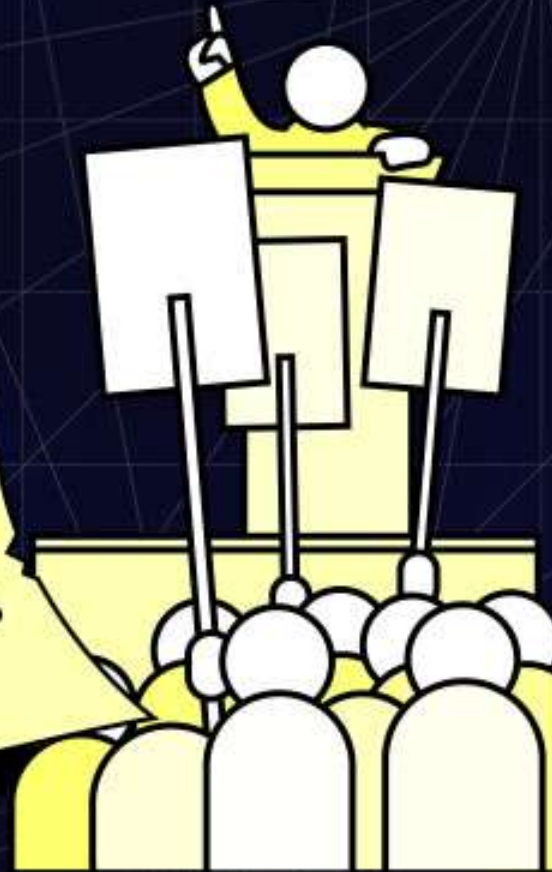


## 6

SECTION  
TWO

1 Do you think that this amendment to the United States Constitution allows someone to stand up in a crowded theater and falsely yell "fire"?

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."





6

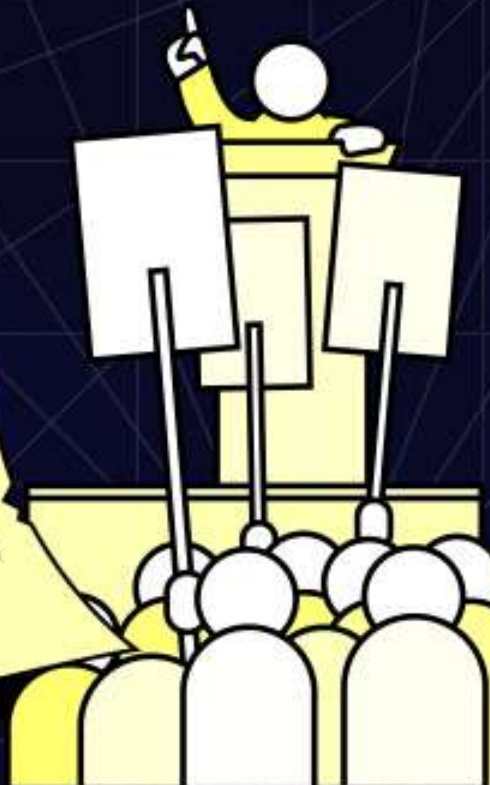
SECTION  
TWO

ANSWER

1 Do you think that this amendment to the United States Constitution allows someone to stand up in a crowded theater and falsely yell "fire"?

1 Answers will vary, but all should note that this would be an excessive interpretation of the 1st Amendment.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."





6

SECTION  
THREE1 Which team won the  
Norris Division?

2 Which team is from Canada?

## • National Hockey League, 1991-92 •

Campbell Conference  
Norris Division

	<i>W</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>GF</i>	<i>GA</i>	<i>PTS</i>
<b><i>Detroit</i></b>	43	25	12	320	256	98
<b><i>Chicago</i></b>	36	29	15	257	236	87
<b><i>St. Louis</i></b>	36	33	11	279	266	83
<b><i>Minnesota</i></b>	32	42	6	246	278	70
<b><i>Toronto</i></b>	30	43	7	234	294	67





6

SECTION  
THREE

ANSWERS

1 Which team won the  
Norris Division?

1 **Detroit**

2 Which team is from Canada?

2 **Toronto**

## • National Hockey League, 1991-92 •

### Campbell Conference Norris Division

	<i>W</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>GF</i>	<i>GA</i>	<i>PTS</i>
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<b><i>Toronto</i></b>	30	43	7	234	294	67





# EXTRA *Credit*

Create a travel brochure for a state of the United States or a province of Canada. Brochures should include pictures and descriptions of historical sites and other places of interest to visit.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answer.











**Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.**

