



CANADA

SS6G5 The student will locate selected features of Canada.

a. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: the St. Lawrence River, Hudson Bay, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, the Great Lakes, Canadian Shield, and Rocky Mountains.



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SS6G6 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, distribution of natural resources,
and population distribution on Canada.

a. Describe how Canada's location, climate, and natural resources have affected where people live.

- ❖ Northern Canada is very cold!
- ❖ Not many people live far north.
- ❖ These subarctic and arctic regions have long, cold winters and short, cool summers.

SS6G6 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, distribution of natural resources,
and population distribution on Canada.

a. Describe how Canada's location, climate, and natural resources have affected where people live (b.) and how they affect trade.

❖ Most people live in the southern parts of Canada because the temperature is milder and shares a 3,000 mile border with the United States.

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❖ Canada is a world leader in trade:

- It is near 3 oceans (many ports).
- It borders the U.S.A.
- It has good climate for farming in the southern portions (good for trading).
- Great natural resources (such as oil, natural gas, fish, and timber)

SS6G7 The student will discuss environmental issues in Canada.

a. Explain the major environmental concerns of Canada regarding acid rain and pollution of the Great Lakes, the extraction and use of natural resources on the Canadian Shield, and timber resources.

POLLUTION OF THE GREAT LAKES

- ❖ The Great Lakes are used for fishing, drinking water, and in factory processes.
- ❖ Canada and the USA share the Great Lakes.
- ❖ The water became polluted because of factories using them as a dumping ground.



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MINING OF THE CANADIAN SHIELD:

- ❖ The soil in the Canadian Shield contains many valuable resources. Mines produce gold, silver, copper, and other valuable minerals.
- ❖ Mining damages the land from the blasting, digging, and heavy machinery.
- ❖ The air and water also gets polluted with chemicals from the mining processes.



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CLEAR CUTTING OF TIMBER

- ❖ Forests cover almost $\frac{1}{2}$ of the land in Canada.
- ❖ Many timber companies cut all the trees in a given area, leaving large gaps in the forest.
- ❖ This causes erosion, poor water quality, and loss of wildlife habitat.



SS6CG3 The student will explain the structure of the national government of Canada.

a. Describe the structure of the Canadian government as a constitutional monarchy, a parliamentary democracy, and a federation, distinguishing the role of the citizen in terms of voting and personal freedoms.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

- ❖ Canada has a constitutional monarchy because the Queen of the United Kingdom is the head of state and the traditional symbolic leader.
- ❖ They have a parliamentary democracy because the group that makes laws is called parliament and they vote on its members.
- ❖ Their government is also Federal because the power is divided between the central government and the 10 provinces (like states).

SS6E1 The student will analyze different economic systems.

c. Compare and contrast the basic types of economic systems found in Canada, Cuba, and Brazil.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN CANADA

- ❖ Canada is similar to the USA. They have a free, mixed economy (where buyers & sellers make most decisions).



SS6H4 The student will describe the impact of European contact on Canada.

a. Describe the influence of the French and the English on the language and religion of Canada.

LANGUAGE & RELIGION OF CANADA

- ❖ **The Europeans who came from Canada mainly came from Great Britain and France. Therefore, most people in Canada speak English. However, most in the province of Quebec speak French.**
- ❖ **The English speakers are mostly non-Catholic Christian while most from Quebec are Roman Catholic.**

SS6H5 The student will analyze important contemporary issues in Canada.

a. Describe Quebec's independence movement.

- ❖ France had control of Canada until 1763.
- ❖ In 1763, Great Britain got control of Canada.
- ❖ In 1867, Canada was its own country but was still controlled a lot by Great Britain.
- ❖ Finally, in 1931, Canada was granted independence from Great Britain. (They still share their monarch though.)

SS6H5 The student will analyze important contemporary issues in Canada.

a. Describe Quebec's independence movement.

- ❖ The majority of people in the province of Quebec have French ancestry.
- ❖ Some people in Quebec want to be an independent nation. These people are called separatists. They worry that their language and culture will change over time.
- ❖ The people have voted on this, but it has not been agreed upon with a majority of votes.