

Chapter 10

Canada

Chapter Preview

People

Justin Trudeau, Quebecois, prime minister, premier

Places

Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Hudson Bay, Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec City, Canadian Shield, Rocky Mountains, Mount Robson, Nunavut, Quebec, Ottawa

Terms

natural resources, humid continental climate, growing season, acid rain, phosphorus, algal bloom, slag, clear-cutting, indigenous, dominion, separatists, bilingual, constitutional monarchy, parliamentary democracy, federal government, financial sector, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), tariff, specialization, quota, embargo, trade surplus, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), literacy, entrepreneur, bilateral, Permanent Joint Board on Defense, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)

Top: The CN Tower rises high above the skyline of Toronto on Lake Ontario. This 1,815-foot communications and observation tower is the tallest free-standing structure in the western hemisphere.

What do you think of when you hear the word “Canada”? Many people think of maple syrup, hockey, Mounties (the Royal Canadian Mounted Police), igloos, or the Eskimo (Inuit). The term “Great White North” might come to mind. Actors such as Seth Rogen, Ryan Gosling, William Shatner, and Ryan Reynolds are Canadian. Musicians like Avril Lavigne, Justin Bieber, Michael Bublé, and Drake are Canadian, too. Athletes such as hockey’s Wayne Gretzky, basketball’s Steve Nash, golfer Mike Weir, and Olympic sprinter Andre De Grasse are Canadians with a worldwide reputation.

All of these are icons of our neighbor to the north, but Canada is much more. It is the world’s second-largest country in area, capping off the North American continent. However, it ranks 38th when countries are listed by population. In fact, its entire population is about the same as the combined populations of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Due to the sometimes bitterly cold climate in the north, the vast majority of Canadians live along their southern border—the warmest region.

In the 21st century, Canada is a world economic leader and is rich in **natural resources** (things that come from Earth or nature that are useful to humans). Its expansive plains are known to contain large deposits of oil. The vast forests provide timber to support many industries. Its citizens are well educated and enjoy a high standard of living.

The Canadian economy is dependent on trade, and the United States is a strong trading partner. In fact, nearly 80 percent of Canada’s exports go to the United States and Mexico. Canada is the largest importer of goods made in the United States. These strong trading ties are supported by a long-standing friendship and by agreements to support each other militarily in the event of attack by another country.



“*Canada was built around a very simple premise. A promise that you can work hard and succeed and build a future for yourselves and your kids, and that future for your kids would be better than the one you had.*”

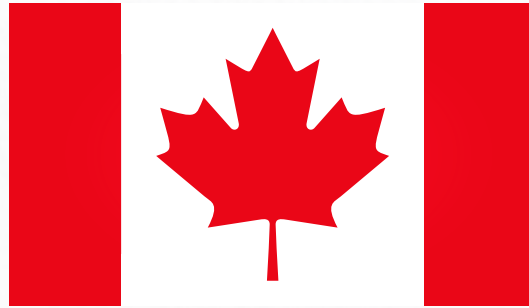
-Justin Trudeau,
prime minister of
Canada (2015-)

Right: Sea lions relax on the shore of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Background: Lake Moraine is in the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia.



PASSPORT



Official Name: Canada

Capital: Ottawa

Form of Government: federal parliamentary democracy (Parliament of Canada) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm

Head of Government: Prime Minister

Head of State: British Monarch represented by Governor-General

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

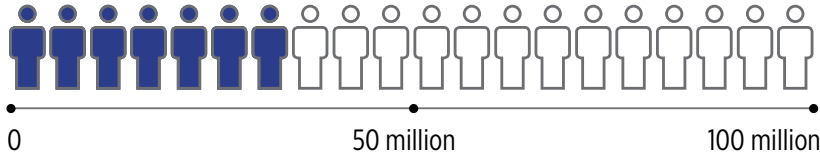
Currency: Canadian dollar (Code: CAD; Symbol \$)



Above Left: Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. **Above Right:** Justin Trudeau became Canada's prime minister in 2015. **Right:** Canadian banknotes.

CULTURE CONNECTION

POPULATION

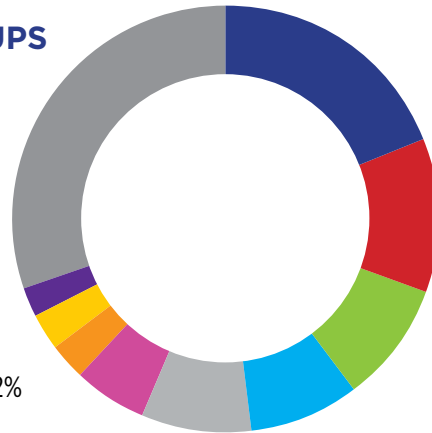


Canada
35,362,905 (est. 2016)
Population Rank 38

United States
324,386,000 (est. 2017)
Population Rank 3

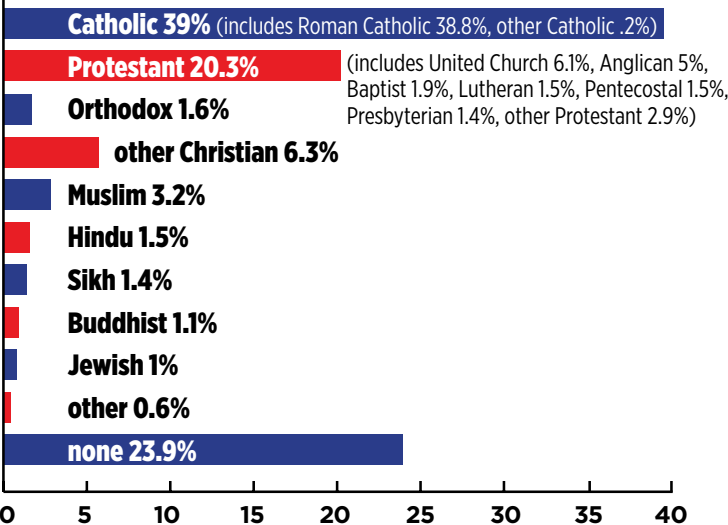
ETHNIC GROUPS

- Canadian 32.2%
- English 19.8%
- French 15.5%
- Scottish 14.4%
- Irish 13.8%
- German 9.8%
- Italian 4.5%
- Chinese 4.5%
- North American Indian 4.2%
- other 50.9%



Note: Percentages are more than 100 percent because respondents identify more than one ethnic origin.

RELIGION



FUN FACTS

Lacrosse originated in Canada and was originally played by indigenous tribesmen, dating back to roughly AD 1100. Traditional Canadian lacrosse teams of about 1,000 players would play on fields as long as 3 kilometers, or 1.86 miles.

Official Language:

English or French

Translations from English to French

- Hello** – Bonjour
- Goodbye** – Au revoir
- Good morning** – Bonjour
- Good afternoon** – Bonne après-midi
- Thank You** – Merci
- You're welcome** – De rien
- Yes** – Oui
- No** – Non



LIFE EXPECTANCY

Average 81.9 years
Male 79.2 years
Female 84.6 years



EDUCATION

Literacy 99%
Education Expenditures 5.3% of GDP
Rank 62

TIMELINE

OF CANADA HISTORY



Figure 10.1



1000

1000 Vikings began contact with Inuit in Nunavut

1600

1534 Jacques Cartier made the first of his three voyages to the New World and claimed Canada for France.

1608 Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec City

1700

1763 Canada became part of the Kingdom of Great Britain

1800

1867 British North America Act created self-governing Dominion of Canada

1873 Royal Canadian Mounted Police formed

1896 Yukon Gold Rush began

1900

1931 British Parliament granted independence to Canada

1965 Maple leaf flag adopted

1972 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement signed

1974 Women first joined Royal Canadian Mounted Police

1980 1st Quebec referendum on separation from Canada

"O Canada" officially adopted as national anthem

1982 Final links broken between British Parliament and Canadian government

1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed

1995 2nd Quebec referendum on separation from Canada

1999 Nunavut became an official territory

2000

2009 Dispute with United States over "Buy America" rule

2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement updated



Top Left: Statue of Samuel de Champlain, the "Father of New France," in Quebec City. **Top Right:** The Conference at Quebec in 1864 settled the basic agreement to unify the British North American Provinces into the Dominion of Canada. **Above:** L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland was the site of a Viking colony about the year 1000. **Background:** Klondikers carried supplies up the Chilkoot Pass in 1898 during the Yukon Gold Rush.



Map 10.1
Canada

Map Skill: Which provinces or territories border the United States?

Area: 3,855,102 square miles

Area Rank: 2

Natural Resources: iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, rare earth elements, molybdenum, potash, diamonds, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydropower

Environmental Issues: metal smelting, coal-burning utilities, and vehicle emissions impacting on agricultural and forest productivity; air pollution and resulting acid rain severely affecting lakes and damaging forests; ocean waters becoming contaminated due to agricultural, industrial, mining, and forestry activities





Section 1

The Geography of Canada

Setting a Purpose

As you read, look for

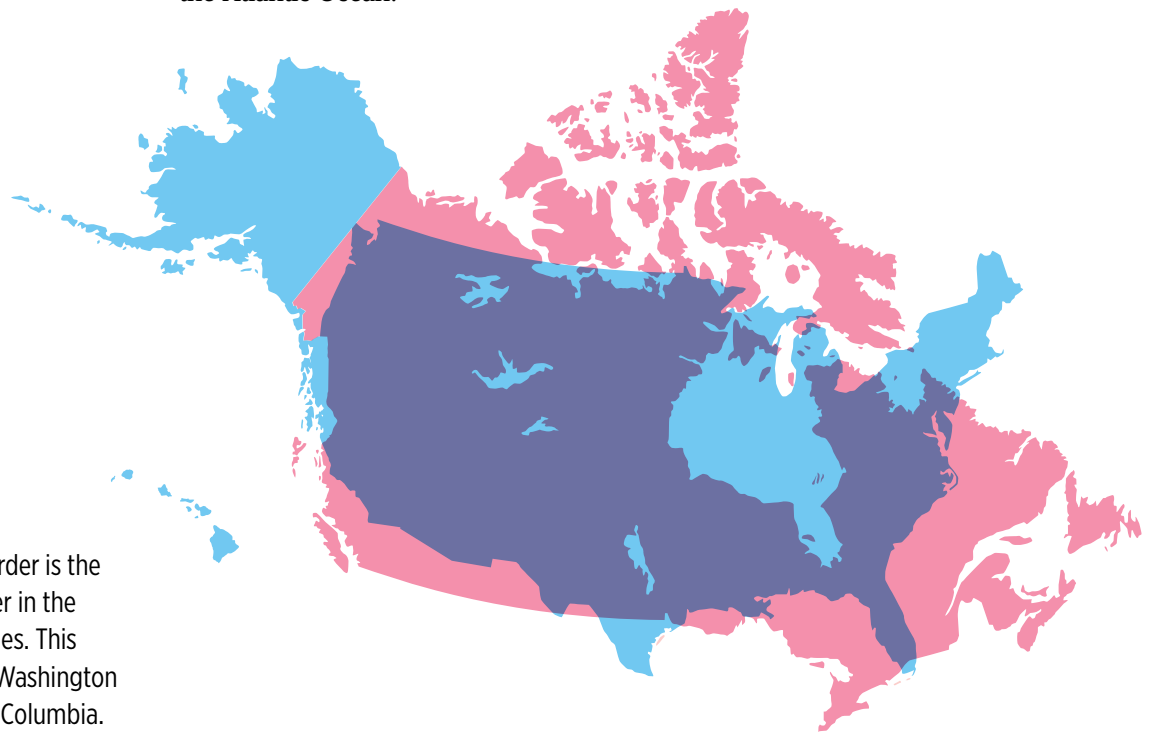
- ▶ how Canada's location, climate, and resources affect where people live;
- ▶ causes and effects of acid rain;
- ▶ how Canadians have worked to solve their pollution problems;
- ▶ terms: **humid continental climate, growing season, acid rain, phosphorus, algal bloom, slag, clear-cutting.**

DID YOU KNOW ?

The United States and Canada share the world's longest undefended international border.

Location and Size of Canada

Take a look at the map of the western hemisphere. Place your finger on Canada. With an area of 3,855,102 square miles, it is the largest country in the western hemisphere and the second largest in the world. Canada's southern border stretches across the northern United States. Canada is bordered by three oceans: the Atlantic on the east, the Arctic on the north, and the Pacific on the west. The United States borders Canada to the south and west, with the state of Alaska making up part of Canada's western border. Hudson Bay extends far into Canada and connects to the Atlantic Ocean.



Above: The US-Canada border is the longest international border in the world between two countries. This image is from the state of Washington and the province of British Columbia.

Canada's population was estimated by the World Bank in 2017 to be about 36 million people, which is small compared to its large land area. Mexico has about three times as many people as Canada, and the United States has about nine times as many people as Canada. An estimated 90 percent of Canadians live within 100 miles of the border with the United States. Most of these people live toward the east and central parts of the country. Most Canadians live in cities or towns. Only about 20 percent of the people live in rural areas.

As a result of its large size, Canada has developed many different ways to trade and transport goods and people. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River provide important trade routes into central Canada from the Atlantic Ocean. Excellent railroads and highways carry goods shipped to either coast. Nine major seaports help the country trade with other countries around the world. Canadians have access to more than a dozen international airports with flights that can connect passengers to destinations around the world.

Physical Features of Canada

Canada has many rivers. One of the most important is the St. Lawrence River. It begins at Lake Ontario, one of the Great Lakes, and runs along the border with the United States until it reaches the Gulf of St. Lawrence that leads to the Atlantic Ocean. Look on the map and find the eastern point of Lake Ontario. Follow the St. Lawrence River eastward and you will pass Montreal and Quebec City before reaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This river is important to Canada's history because it allowed explorers to travel far into North America by water. It is an important natural resource as a source of fresh water as well as a trade route.

Below: Large oil tankers such as this one transport millions of tons of crude oil and petroleum products along the St. Lawrence Seaway. **Bottom:** The White Pass & Yukon Route Railroad travels along the cliffs in Yukon Territory heading toward Skagway, Alaska.





Canada is home to many lakes. The Great Lakes form part of the border with the United States. Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario are split between the United States and Canada. Only Lake Michigan is entirely within the United States. These lakes form the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world and contain 21 percent of the world's fresh water. Sometimes the Great Lakes are referred to as inland seas because they are so large and have wind and current patterns like seas. The Great Lakes are important to both Canada and the United States because of the fresh water, transportation routes, and areas for recreation they provide for tens of millions of people.

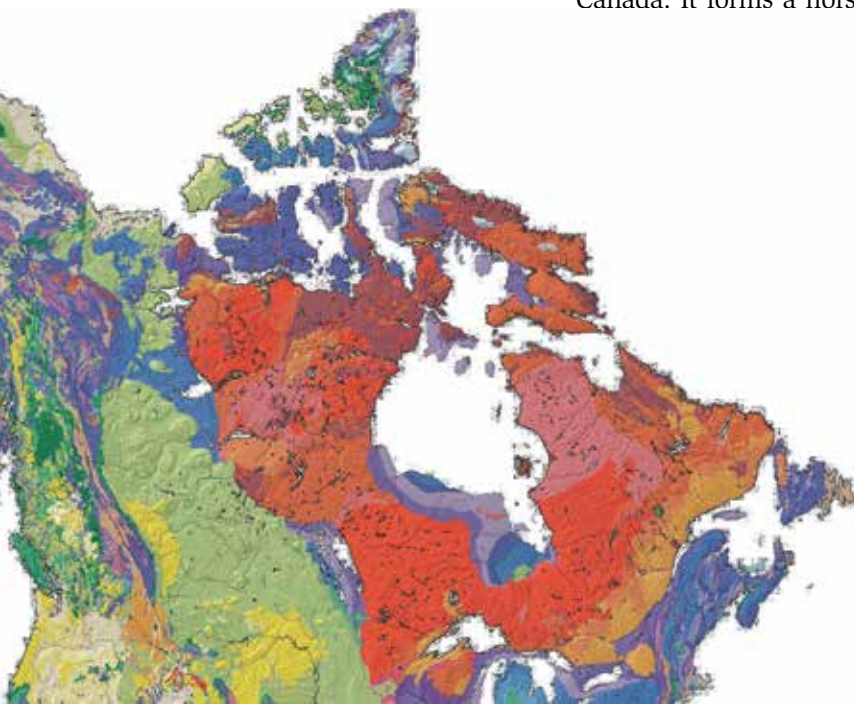
Look at the physical feature map and find an area called the Canadian Shield. The Canadian Shield covers a large part of eastern and central Canada. It forms a horseshoe shape around Hudson Bay. The area is known for its thin, rocky soil and rough, rolling landscape. This region also has many lakes and rivers and is rich in minerals.

In the west, the Rocky Mountains are an impressive feature. These mountains stretch over 3,000 miles, from British Columbia in Canada to New Mexico in the United States. Mount Robson is the tallest peak in the Canadian Rockies at nearly 13,000 feet. The Rockies are important to both the United States and Canada for their minerals as well as tourism. Many people travel to the Rockies from across the world to ski, snowboard, or hike.

Climate of Canada

The nickname “Great White North” was given to Canada for a reason. Much of the north is snow covered for much of the year. While Canada is not always covered in snow,

the climate of Canada greatly affects the people who live there. Although Canada is a large country, its climate keeps most of its people living in just a few areas. Most of the southeastern part of Canada has a **humid continental climate**, which means it has warm to hot summers and cold winters. There can be up to 60 inches of precipitation a year. In some parts of eastern Canada, snowfall can exceed 100 inches a year!



Top: The northern shore of Lake Superior at Pukaskwa National Park in the province of Ontario. **Bottom:** The Canadian Shield (pictured in shades of red) forms a horseshoe shape around Hudson Bay.

In the southern and central parts of Canada, the climate is moderate enough to allow a long **growing season** (the number of days between the last killing frost in the spring and the first killing frost in the fall). Canada's central plains are an important source of canola, wheat, and other grains. The area along the Pacific coast has a temperate climate. The ocean cools the region in summer and keeps it warmer in winter. This region can receive over 100 inches of rain a year. Most of this precipitation comes in winter.

Moving northward, Canada becomes much colder. Few Canadians live in the northern regions for this reason. The sub-Arctic and Arctic regions of Canada have long, cold winters and short, cool summers. It is possible to have temperatures below freezing even in the summer. Days can also be quite short in winter due to the northern latitudes. For instance, in December in Whitehorse, Yukon, sunrise does not happen until 10:11 a.m. with sunset around 3:45 p.m. On the other hand, summer days are quite long in the north with Whitehorse's June sunrise coming at around 4:30 a.m. and sunset occurring just before midnight.



DID YOU KNOW ?

The northernmost permanent human settlement in Canada is a military base called Alert in the territory of Nunavut. It is located only 508 miles from the North Pole.

Above: Wind turbines share space with canola fields in the province of Alberta. The long growing season is good for growing wheat and other grains.
Bottom: Spectacular Northern Lights, or Aurora Borealis, light up over frozen Lake Laberge in Yukon Territory.

special Feature

Nunavut

One of the most remote places in Canada is the territory of Nunavut. The region became an official territory in 1999. Nunavut is located in the vast northeastern section of Canada. It is mainly inhabited by Inuit and was formed to give the Inuit more governmental control of their lives. The name Nunavut means “our land” in Inuktitut, the language of the Inuit. Even though over 70 percent of the people in Nunavut speak Inuktitut, there are three other official languages: English, French, and Inuinnaqtun.

The environment and the climate in this region are very harsh. It can only be reached by boat or plane because there are no roads connecting the territory to the rest of Canada. The total land area is 808,190 square miles, which means it makes up almost one-fifth of all the land in Canada. It is actually the size of Western Europe; however, the population is much smaller than in more southern parts of Canada. About 33,330 people live in Nunavut. This is close to the number of people who live in the cities of Douglasville, Kennesaw, or Hinesville in the state of Georgia. With so much land and so few people, the population density is only about one person for every 25 square miles.



Above: The city of Iqaluit is the capital of the territory of Nunavut.



The history of Nunavut goes back for over 4,000 years. Archaeologists have discovered artifacts from the Vikings in the eastern islands of Nunavut. Evidence suggests that Vikings were in contact with the Inuit from around AD 1000 to AD 1450. Vikings were in North America

long before Christopher Columbus landed on the shores of the Caribbean. The Vikings were not the only group of Europeans who traveled to Nunavut in search of the Northwest Passage (the hoped-for all-water route through the North American continent). Europeans also came to trade and hunt whales.

During the Cold War (from the late 1940s to the early 1990s), the area became important for Canada's national security because it was so close to the Soviet Union. The Canadian government forcibly removed some of the Inuit from their land during this time, which led to starvation. Since then, the Canadian government has apologized and tried to repay the people affected by this decision.

Today, the people of Nunavut follow many of the traditions of their ancestors. Over 84 percent of the people who live there are Inuit, and the remaining population is of European descent. Their culture is still based on collectiveness and mutual reliance. Even though they follow many of their ancestors' traditions, the people of Nunavut are also exploring their mineral wealth. The Canadian federal government is helping the people develop better infrastructure, such as roads, so they can take advantage of their natural resources. There is also a population boom in this area of Canada. Over one-third of the people are under the age of 15. What would you find to be most challenging about living in Nunavut?

Above: A view of Iqaluit from Joamie Hill. **Background:** An inukshuk is a stack of stones representing a human figure used by Inuit people as a landmark or commemorative sign. This one on Baffin Island, Nunavut, is estimated to be at least 1,000 years old.

Natural Resources of Canada

Canada is rich in natural resources. Some of the most important mineral resources are iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, diamonds, and silver. The large numbers of rivers and lakes are excellent sources of fish, fresh water, and hydroelectric power. Fertile soil allows farmers to grow crops for the people of Canada with enough left to export to other countries. The forests are a major natural resource along with abundant wildlife. Coal, oil, and natural gas are in large supply as well. Canadians have enough of these energy resources to supply their own needs and export the rest to other countries.


Because many of the natural resources of Canada are found in remote areas, Canadians are spread across their country. Small communities are found across Canada where mining and farming are important. Workers are needed to fish in rivers and at sea. Goods from these types of businesses are shipped by rail or highway to the larger cities for trade with other parts of Canada and the world.

Environmental Issues in Canada

The country's vast number of renewable and nonrenewable natural resources allows Canada to have many industries that promote a strong economy and a high standard of living. However, the abundance has also led to environmental issues. Canadians must find ways to carefully manage both types of resources and keep their industries alive without destroying the environment.

Acid Rain

Factories, coal-burning power plants, and automobiles produce many pollutants. Depending on what a factory makes, it can put many different pollutants into the air. Sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen oxides are especially dangerous. When these pollutants are put into the air, they mix with water molecules and create **acid rain** (clouds or rain droplets that are acidic).



Bottom: Coal mines such as this one in the province of Alberta are important to Canada's economy.

Acid rain causes many problems in the environment. People cannot determine when acid rain is falling. The rain droplets will not burn people's skin or create holes in umbrellas. The effects of it are seen in rivers and lakes and on stone structures. This level of acidity can kill plants, damage or kill trees, and pollute lakes and rivers enough to kill fish. In some cities, acid rain has dissolved the stone used in statues. The statues of people, for instance, lose their crisp facial features and begin to look smoothed and worn down.

Canada has passed laws to limit air pollution. The government has worked with companies to build factories that do not pollute the air. Laws have been passed requiring automobiles to produce less pollution, and the government encourages Canadians to walk, ride bikes, or take the bus instead of driving their cars. However, Canada cannot solve this problem alone. In parts of southern Canada, 50 to 75 percent of the pollution that causes acid rain comes from the United States. Wind patterns tend to move the pollution from the United States north into Canada.

Pollution of the Great Lakes

Industries and people in Canada depend upon water from the Great Lakes. People drink the water, but they also use it to create goods in their factories. Because the Great Lakes are shared between the United States and Canada, it is important for the two countries to work together to keep the lakes' environment clean.

In the 1970s, the Great Lakes were becoming well known for their water pollution. In some places, fish were unsafe to eat. In other waterways, no fish could live at all. Factories around the Great Lakes had been using the lakes as their inexpensive dumping ground. In 1972, the governments of Canada and the United States signed their first agreement to begin reduction of phosphorus pollution. **Phosphorus** is a chemical that is used in fertilizer, pesticides, toothpaste, detergents, and explosives. It is bad for lakes because, in large quantities, it can cause a rapid increase in algae called an **algal bloom**. One negative result from an algal bloom is the eventual death of plant and animal life in the area of the bloom.



Top Left: This sign from 1991 warned of the danger of acid rain in Canada.

Top Right: The use of mass transit like this in Calgary, Alberta, helps to reduce automobile traffic and pollution in cities. **Middle Right:** Coal-fired power plants such as this one in the province of Nova Scotia can be a source of pollutants that cause acid rain. **Left:** The St. Croix River in 1973 was polluted with chemicals, creating a poisonous foam. Agreements between the United States and Canada helped initiate a cleanup of the river.

Below: Aerial view of an open-pit mine in the town of Asbestos, Quebec.



Canada and the United States signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in 1972 and updated it in 2012. The goal of the agreement was to restore the lakes' environment and prevent further damage. The countries are working to make sure chemicals that could poison animals and people are not put into the lakes. The countries are also working to reduce the amount of human waste dumped into the lakes.

Natural Resources on the Canadian Shield

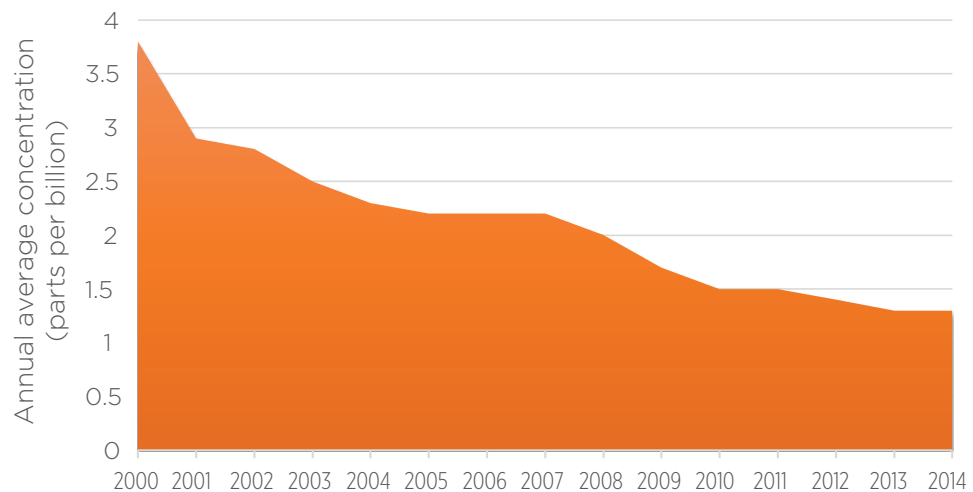
The Canadian Shield is a large area of uplands that surrounds Hudson Bay and covers most of the eastern half of Canada. Beneath the thin and rocky soil are some of Canada's most valuable resources. The mines in this region produce gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, iron ore, uranium, and nickel. In fact, the most valuable minerals available in Canada are in the Canadian Shield.

About 1.5 million people earn their living in Canada's mining industry—many of them in the Canadian Shield. Mining can be messy work. The land around mines can be damaged and the environment ruined. Blasting and digging with heavy machinery are common activities in mining areas. **Slag**, or leftover rock from the smelting (refining) process, is often dumped in any convenient place without regard to the habitats of nearby plants, animals, or people.

Mining processes can spew sulfur dioxide into the air, producing acid rain and killing nearby vegetation and lake animals. Chemicals from the mines that are dumped into rivers and streams can poison the water and kill animal and plant life. The Canadian Shield's minerals are also near the most populated areas of Canada. Pollution related to mining can have an impact on the large metropolitan areas to the south. The government has made new rules about mining. Some of the new rules reduce the amount of pollution allowed in waterways. Canada's government hopes to keep its fish alive and safe to eat without shutting down important mining industries.

Figure 10.2

**Air Quality Canada:
Sulfur Dioxide**





The Timber Industry in Canada

Forests cover almost half the land in Canada. Canadians have made this natural resource important to the economy. Loggers cut the trees and then send them to mills. These mills use the timber to make a variety of products including lumber, plywood, and wood pulp for making many kinds of paper. Forests also serve an important role in the environment. Animals and plants depend on the forests to live, and forests also provide oxygen to the atmosphere and filter out pollutants in the air.

Canadians are concerned that logging will destroy the forests and the benefits they bring. A major concern for many Canadians is **clear-cutting**. Most timber companies cut all the trees in a given area, leaving large treeless gaps in the forest. Results of clear-cutting include reduced water quality, erosion, and loss of wildlife habitat. Heavy machinery can leave the forest floor compacted. This makes it hard for new growth to start. Some environmental groups want companies to leave small trees and seedlings. They also want to see smaller groups of trees removed instead of hundreds of acres of trees at a time.

The government and industry are working together to try to manage the use of forests. Hundreds of millions of seeds and seedlings are planted each year. Billions of dollars are spent managing and protecting the forests. Over \$100 million is spent each year by the logging industry to protect wildlife and their habitats.



Reviewing the Section

1. How does Canada's population distribution show that climate and resources affect where people live?
2. How does acid rain affect people and wildlife in and around the Great Lakes region?
3. What has the Canadian government done to solve some of the problems created by pollution?
4. Deeper Thinking: Compare the location of deposits of natural resources to the major cities in Canada. How do these locations impact trade?

Top: Timber is exported from Canada to many countries such as the United States. The timber industry represents over 1.25 percent of the Canadian economy, contributing nearly \$20 billion to the country's GDP. **Top and Above:** Trees cut for timber can be floated as rafts to riverside mills. After being processed, the lumber can be transported by truck or train.

Section 2

A Brief History of Canada



As you read, look for

- ▶ how Canada became independent from the United Kingdom;
- ▶ reasons some people in Quebec want independence from Canada;
- ▶ what it means for Quebec to be bilingual;
- ▶ terms: **indigenous**, **dominion**, **separatists**, **bilingual**.

How Canada Became an Independent Nation

For thousands of years, the land that became Canada was inhabited by **indigenous** (native) peoples. Europeans called these people Indians because they wrongly determined that their first explorers were landing in India in Southwest Asia. Later, the Europeans came to understand they had made contact with people on a continent they were unaware of, which was populated with diverse people. All of these Native American groups had adapted to their environment to survive and build unique cultures, often with their own unique language. Some were primarily fishermen, others were hunters and gatherers. Some groups had developed methods of growing crops to meet their food needs and had cultures based on farming.



Right: The “Father of New France,” Samuel de Champlain (center), stands between battling Algonquin and Iroquois tribes in this image from his 1609 voyage.



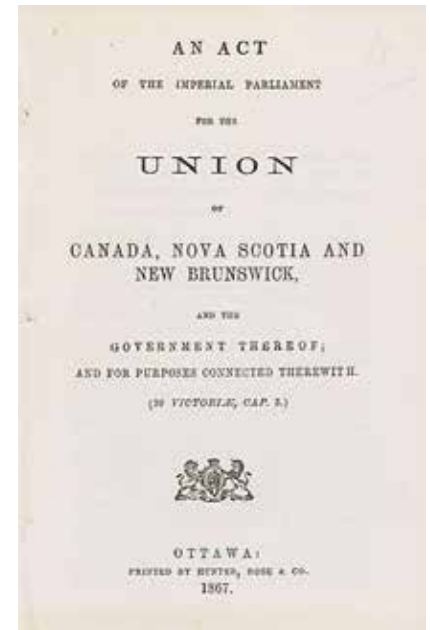
The arrival of Europeans changed the way of life for the indigenous peoples. In the typical pattern, explorers came first, followed by traders, missionaries, colonists, and soldiers. Diseases for which the natives had no immunity brought destruction to many indigenous communities. Superior weapons and greater numbers also gave an advantage to the Europeans who moved into the Americas. After being explored and colonized by the French, Canada became part of the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1763 as a result of France's defeat in the French and Indian War.

By the mid-1860s, people in Canada wanted to be united and be able to rule their country themselves in a manner similar to the United States.

They asked the British Parliament to create a constitution allowing for increased self-government. Some Canadians worried that the United States might invade parts of Canada to gain new lands. The British North America Act of 1867 put together the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec, and the new constitution gave the country the name of the Dominion of Canada. A **dominion** is a self-governing nation of the Commonwealth of Nations other than the United Kingdom that acknowledges the British monarch as chief of state. The country was allowed to have its own parliament and prime minister. It was not allowed to make treaties with other countries, and it had to be a part of the military of the United Kingdom. The monarch would be the same for Canada and the United Kingdom.

This system worked well for many years. However, many Canadian soldiers were called to fight for the United Kingdom in World War I, and the loss of life was very high. Canadians decided they wanted more control in foreign affairs. After the war was over, Canadians began to work toward full independence. In 1931, the British Parliament granted independence to Canada. It was not until 1982 that the final links were broken between the

British Parliament and the Canadian government. The two countries still share the same monarch, however.



Top: This painting, *The Fathers of Confederation*, shows the signing of documents to create the Dominion of Canada. **Top Right:** The British North America Act of 1867 united different British colonies into the Dominion of Canada. **Left:** Canada's National War Memorial in Ottawa honors the nearly 61,000 Canadians who died in World War I. **Above:** In 2017, Canadians celebrated the 150th birthday of Canada.



special Feature

Canada's Indigenous People

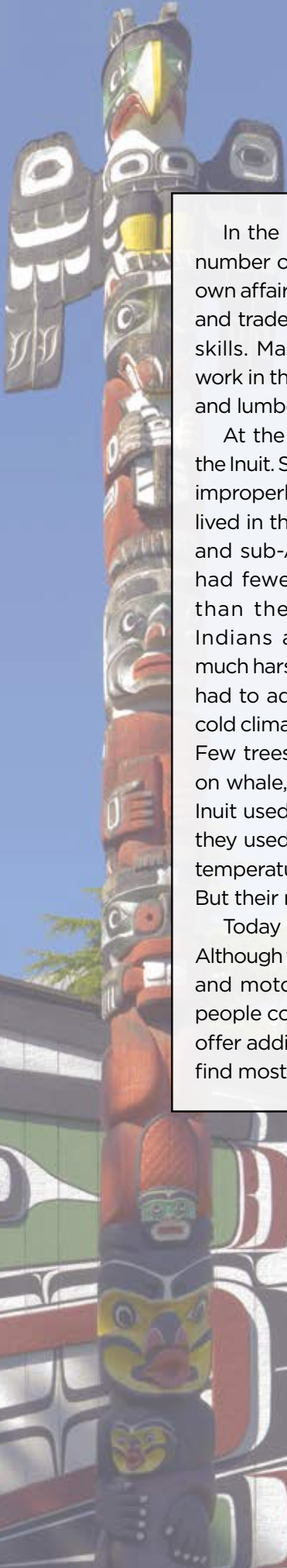
Canada's indigenous people developed cultures that were quite different. Many of the differences were due to the location of the people and the natural resources available to them. One can see these differences by examining the Northwest Coast Indians and the Inuit.



The Northwest Coast Indians had several distinct tribal groups. Among them, perhaps the best known are the Tlingit, the Haida, and the Kwakiutl. These indigenous people inhabited a narrow strip of land along the Pacific Coast of Canada and the nearby islands. Their environment was heavily influenced by the ocean. The region can have over 100 inches of rain per year and is marked by mountain peaks, ridges, channels, and *fjords* (narrow inlets of the sea between steep slopes). Forests covered the land and provided many of the resources used by the people. The ocean itself provided additional resources such as fish and seals.

The abundant natural resources of the area meant that the people did not have to spend as much time trying to meet their physical needs (food, clothing, and shelter). Instead, they could allow time to build large, beautiful winter houses and their distinctive and famous totem poles. Another unique tradition of these people was the potlatch, a large ceremonial feast in which the host gave gifts to guests as a show of power and wealth.

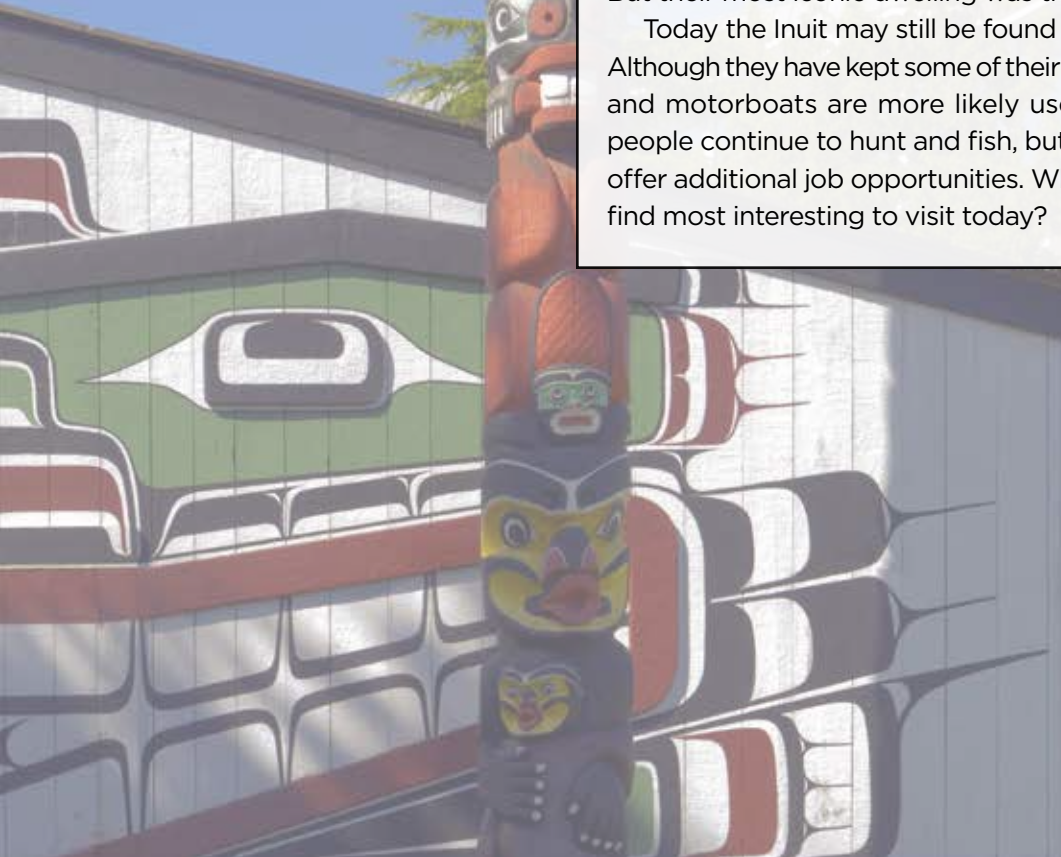
Above: A totem pole guards the entrance to a longhouse at 'Ksan Historical Village in British Columbia.



In the modern world, the Northwest Coast tribes have won a number of legal battles to preserve their culture and handle their own affairs. Their unique style of woodworking is valued by tourists and traders, so some people are able to earn a living using these skills. Many others, however, work in the commercial fishing and lumber industries.

At the other extreme were the Inuit. Sometimes referred to improperly as Eskimo, the Inuit lived in the far northern Arctic and sub-Arctic regions. They had fewer natural resources than the Northwest Coast Indians and experienced a much harsher climate. The Inuit had to adapt to an extremely cold climate where the land was covered by snow much of the year. Few trees or plants were able to survive, so the Inuit depended on whale, fish, seal, and walrus meat. To fish over large areas, the Inuit used kayaks and canoes covered with animal skins. On land, they used sleds pulled by teams of dogs. In warmer summertime temperatures, tents made from animal skins protected the people. But their most iconic dwelling was the snow-block igloo.

Today the Inuit may still be found living in the north of Canada. Although they have kept some of their traditional ways, snowmobiles and motorboats are more likely used for transportation. Some people continue to hunt and fish, but mining and work in oil fields offer additional job opportunities. Which of the groups would you find most interesting to visit today?



Above: A traditional Northwest Coast tribal house and totem pole in British Columbia. **Background:** This “big house” built in 1953 honors the Kawkwaka’wakw people of Canada’s Northwest Coast tribes.

“

Canada will be a strong country when Canadians of all provinces feel at home in all parts of the country, and when they feel that all Canada belongs to them.

- Pierre Trudeau, prime minister of Canada (1968-1979, 1980-1984)

DID YOU KNOW?

July 1 is Canada Day, which is similar to the July 4 Independence Day in the United States. In Quebec, however, July 1 is known as “moving day,” when most leases (rental agreements for housing) expire and people spend the day moving, not celebrating Canada.



Quebec’s Independence Movement

Even though the French lost Canada in 1763, the legacy of the French is still alive in the province of Quebec. According to 2011 Canadian census data, about 20 percent of Canadians speak French as their first language, but 81 percent of the people in Quebec speak French as their first language. Only about 8 percent of the Quebecois (people from Quebec) speak English.

The people of Quebec and the rest of Canada share a history of cooperation and success. Most Canadians want to keep the French-speaking citizens and the province of Quebec as a part of Canada. Some people in Quebec, however, want Quebec to be an independent country. These people are called **separatists**. They believe that Quebec cannot keep its French language and culture in a country where most people have English as a first language. The people have voted on the issue. Both times, they decided to remain a part of Canada. The government of Canada has passed several laws to help Quebec’s citizens preserve their language and culture. First, they made Canada officially **bilingual**. That means that both the English and the French languages are used for government and business in Canada. Second, Canadian law guarantees the right to preserve one’s cultural heritage.

Quebec has also been officially labeled as having a “distinct society” in Canada. In Quebec, French is the only official language. English may be used in advertising, but it must be placed after the French words, and it must be in a smaller size. Some in Quebec are happy with these changes. Others are not satisfied. They still believe that Quebec should be independent.

Reviewing the Section

1. Explain the effect of World War I on Canada’s independence.
2. Why do some people of Quebec want to be separate from the rest of Canada?
3. What would be some advantages and disadvantages of Quebec becoming independent?



Top: Chateau Frontenac in Old Quebec City. **Above:** The flag of the Canadian province of Quebec.

Section 3

Language and Religion in Canada



As you read, look for

- ▶ the effect of colonization on the language and religion of Canada;
- ▶ main religions in Canada;
- ▶ main languages in Canada.

The Europeans who settled Canada came mainly from Great Britain and France. The English and the French explored and established settlements across North America. They brought their languages and religions with them. Conquered indigenous people were pushed aside, destroyed, or isolated.

In time, all of Canada came to be ruled by Britain. There were many French-speakers, however, in the province of Quebec. Religion was different in Quebec, too. The French-speaking people of Quebec were mostly Roman Catholic. Most of the rest of Canada was non-Catholic Christian. At some times in history, these two Christian groups did not get along well. The differences in language and religion between the Quebecois and other Canadians became a cultural barrier that at times has threatened to break the country apart.



Above: Official sign in Canada written in English and French. **Bottom:** Petit Champlain Street, in Old Quebec City, looks similar to streets in the towns of France.



Top: St. Paul's Anglican Church in Nova Scotia was built by the Church of England in 1750. **Above:** Basilica-Cathedral Notre-Dame de Québec in Quebec City is a Roman Catholic Church. The first church on this site was built in 1647.



The British rule of Canada lasted into the twentieth century. During those years, settlers moved across the continent. The English-speakers of Canada stretched from coast to coast. In 2011, the Canadian census reported that about 60 percent of Canadians speak English as their first language. English is one of the official languages of government and business in the country. All government documents are written in English and French. The 2011 Census found that more than 93 percent of Canadians spoke English or French at home, which indicates that these two dominant languages will be passed along to the children in the next generation. Only about 17 percent of Canadians are bilingual English/French-speakers.

Today, about 80 percent of people in Quebec are Catholic. In Canada as a whole, the number is about 40 percent. Although other religions are practiced, the main religions are those that were brought by European colonists.

Reviewing the Section

1. What are the two main first languages of Canada?
2. Why is a Canadian's first language closely associated with that person's religious group?
3. What are the two main religious groups of Canada?

Section 4

The Government of Canada



As you read, look for

- ▶ the type of government found in Canada;
- ▶ the role of Canadian citizens in choosing their leaders;
- ▶ the position of the monarch as head of state;
- ▶ the process for choosing a prime minister in Canada;
- ▶ terms: **constitutional monarchy, parliamentary democracy, federal government.**

Type of Government

The government of Canada is a **constitutional monarchy**. The monarch (king or queen) of the United Kingdom is the head of state and traditional symbolic leader of the country. As in the United Kingdom, the king or queen has little real power in Canada. The constitution of Canada sets up the organization of the government, explains the rights of Canadian citizens, and limits the monarch's power. Canada has a **parliamentary democracy** in which citizens elect members of parliament, called MPs, who in turn elect the prime minister who leads as head of government.

"I am a Canadian, free to speak without fear, free to worship in my own way, free to stand for what I think right, free to oppose what I believe wrong, or free to choose those who shall govern my country. This heritage of freedom I pledge to uphold for myself and all mankind."

- John G. Diefenbaker, 13th prime minister of Canada (1957-1963) (From the Canadian Bill of Rights, July 1, 1960)



Background: The Parliament Buildings of Canada on Parliament Hill in the capital city of Ottawa, Ontario.

The Canadian prime minister is in charge of the military, enforces laws, and keeps the country running day to day. The prime minister also leads the parliament. MPs are elected to serve for a specific number of years, but the parliament can be dissolved and elections held again if the prime minister feels the government is not working well. If MPs believe the prime minister is not making good decisions, they can vote to have new elections.

Canada also has a **federal government**, where power is divided between the central government and the ten provinces. Provinces in Canada are similar to states in the United States. Canada's provinces can write their own laws and elect their own leaders. Parliaments in the provinces are organized in a way similar to the parliament of Canada. Instead of choosing a prime minister, provincial parliaments choose a premier to lead the province.



Citizen Freedoms

Citizens of Canada have many freedoms, and they also have the right to vote on certain issues and for the men and women who will be their government leaders. Citizens age 18 years or older may choose to vote. There are several political parties. The main ones are the Bloc Quebecois, Conservative Party of Canada, Green Party, Liberal Party, and New Democratic Party. National, provincial, and local elections are held on a regular basis, and smooth transition between leaders helps to ensure that the country operates in an organized and effective manner. Citizens are able to speak freely to support or oppose their leaders in government and the decisions they make.

Canada has a level of personal freedom that is among the highest in the world. Citizens have the freedom to travel and trade. Personal property rights are protected by laws and enforced by an excellent court system.

Reviewing the Section

1. How is Canada's head of government chosen?
2. What is the role of the citizen in choosing Canada's government leaders?
3. What makes Canada's government a federal government?
4. Copy the chart below. Place a check mark in the correct column describing the duty of the head of state and prime minister.

Duty:	HEAD OF STATE	PRIME MINISTER
Head of Military		
Symbolic Leader		
Enforces Laws		

5. **Deeper Thinking:** Explain the process in which the prime minister of Canada is elected. What is the citizen's role?

Top: The Senate Chamber of Parliament. **Above:** The House of Commons Chamber of Parliament. Both chambers are located in the "Centre Block" of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

special Feature

Background: Royal Canadian Mounted Police perform their Musical Ride in Ontario. **Below:** This Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer was photographed on horseback in 1935.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

When you think of Canada, a picture of men dressed in red uniforms and wearing tall, broad-brimmed hats might pop into your mind. What you are envisioning are members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, often referred to as Mounties. In fact, they are the federal police force in Canada, as well as the provincial police (except for Ontario and Quebec) and the only police in Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The RCMP were created in 1873 and were originally called the North West Mounted Rifles. However, the United States was worried about an armed group of men patrolling its northern border, so the name was changed to the North West Mounted Police.

The first base of the North West Mounted Police was Fort McLeod in the province of Alberta. At this time, the Mounties had to patrol over 300,000 square miles of wilderness with just 300 men. Their first major task was to drive out American traders who were causing problems with the indigenous groups. After the traders were pushed back across the border to the United States, the next major task that faced the Mounties was the Yukon Gold Rush at the end of the 19th century. The Mounties helped many of the ill-prepared gold miners survive the harsh climate.

The role of the North West Mounted Police changed a lot during the 20th century. In 1904, the word "Royal" was added to their title. After World War I, the Mounties became a federal force, and their headquarters moved to Ottawa, the capital of Canada. During the 1930s, the Mounties added marine and air divisions, along with a dog unit and the first crime detection lab. Women were allowed to join the force in 1974. Today, there are over 28,000 Mounties in Canada.

To be a Mountie, one must endure six months of special training that focuses on areas like basic criminal law, driving, shooting, fitness, and police tactics. Mounties no longer have to be horsemen, although there are many who still ride horses as part of their patrols.

Those interested in seeing the Mounties in action on horseback should catch a performance of the Musical Ride. This show began in the 1870s as a way to preserve the history and traditions of the Mounties. At Musical Ride presentations, 32 riders on horses perform choreographed drills and formations to music. Between the months of May and October, the Musical Ride tours through 50 different Canadian cities and towns. What group in the United States is similar to the Mounties?



Section 5

The Economy of Canada


 Setting a Purpose

As you read, look for

- ▶ the type of economy in Canada;
- ▶ the standard of living in Canada;
- ▶ the importance of Canada and the United States having a good economic relationship;
- ▶ terms: **financial sector, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), tariff, specialization, quota, embargo, trade surplus, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), literacy, entrepreneur.**

The Economic System

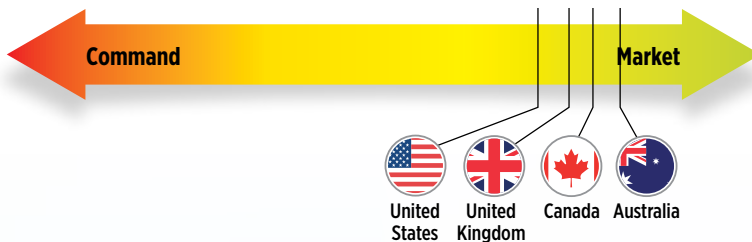
Canada has a market economy that is one of the strongest and freest in the world. Canada has a stable political climate, strong property rights, and a competitive **financial sector** (businesses like banks, insurance companies, and real estate). The government continues to negotiate free trade agreements. The 13 provinces and territories have a great deal of independence from the national government.

When decisions are made about what goods to produce using Canadian resources, how to produce them, and for whom to produce them, the outcome is determined in the marketplace. Producers and consumers find agreement about the production of goods and services. When producers have the needed resources and can produce the

goods and services at a cost consumers are able and willing to pay, both producers and consumers in Canada are better off.

Figure 10.3

Economic Systems with British Ties



Bottom: Toronto is one of the world's largest financial centers with headquarters for banks, investment firms, and insurance companies.



Left: Steel manufactured in Canada can be easily traded to businesses in the United States and Mexico. **Below:** Offshore drilling is one source that supplies Canada's large oil industry.

The North American Free Trade Agreement

In 1994, the governments of Canada, the United States, and Mexico signed the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**. This agreement took away all tariffs on goods traded among the three countries. Leaders said that, by taking away the **tariffs** (taxes on imported goods), trade among the countries would increase. It also allowed member countries to concentrate, or specialize, in producing goods for which they had abundant resources. This is referred to as **specialization**. The countries were free to manufacture products or materials for which they had the natural resources without importing anything new. They then traded with other countries for the specialties of those nations. For example, Mexico has abundant supplies of nickel, which Canada needs for manufacturing products. Canada has a large surplus of grain. Mexico and Canada can then trade for the items they need without any barriers. Government leaders believed that a large free-trade zone would lead to an increase in the standard of living for all people in the three countries.

NAFTA did other things in addition to creating the world's largest free-trade zone. It created special rules for protecting artists from having their work copied illegally. Rules were added to make sure people in the three countries could trade fairly with each other and follow similar laws. There would be no tariffs, **quotas** (limits on goods to be traded), or **embargos** (stopping trade altogether) to hinder trade among these three countries. Many people feared NAFTA. In the United States, many believed companies would move their factories to Mexico because labor costs were lower there. This would mean a loss of jobs for Canadian and American workers. The treaty was controversial in the United States for that reason into the 21st century.



Trade

Canada's location in the world helps it to be a leader in world trade. Being uniquely located on the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific Oceans gives Canada wonderful opportunities to trade with both Europe and Asia. When sea-lanes are not frozen, travel across the Arctic Ocean is possible. Using its nine major ports and numerous smaller ones, Canada can ship goods into and out of the country easily without having to travel through other countries.

Canada's rivers help traders as well. The St. Lawrence River served as a highway for early European explorers, allowing them to travel from the Atlantic Ocean deep into the interior of Canada. Today, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway network allows goods to be shipped between the central part of Canada and the Atlantic Ocean. Another major benefit for Canada is its location directly north of the United States. The two countries share over 3,000 miles of border. Trade across this long border is relatively easy, and Canadian businesses depend on this easy trade of their goods and services to make their businesses successful. About 80 percent of Canada's exports are sent to the United States.

Canada's natural resources are key to its ability to trade with other nations. Canada sells oil and natural gas, fish, agricultural products, and timber to other countries. Electricity is made at hydroelectric power plants along Canada's rivers. Extra energy not needed by Canadians is sold to the United States. On very hot summer days, for example, power companies in the northeastern United States may not be able to generate enough electricity to meet demands for power-hungry air conditioning. In that event, one source of additional electricity would be nearby Canadian power. Transmission lines connecting the two countries allow for quick diversion of power to the United States from Canada when needed.

DID YOU KNOW?

Canadian-owned companies employ more than 14,000 workers in Georgia.



Bottom: Cargo ships such as this one can use the Welland Canal to transport goods from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, thus avoiding Niagara Falls.

Canada is the United States' largest foreign supplier of energy, including oil, gas, and electric power, and a top source of the United States' uranium imports. Given its abundant natural resources, highly skilled labor force, and modern infrastructure, plants, machinery, and other capital tools, Canada experienced significant economic growth from 1993 through 2007. The country has a trade surplus with the United States. A **trade surplus** exists when a nation exports more than it imports. This means that Canada exports more to the United States than it imports from the United States.

The country's petroleum industry is rapidly expanding because Alberta's oil sands significantly boosted Canada's proven oil reserves. Canada now ranks third in the world in proven oil reserves behind Saudi Arabia and Venezuela and is the world's fifth-largest oil producer.

Currency Exchange

In Canada, the currency is the Canadian dollar. It is abbreviated with the dollar sign (\$).

Because of the image of a loon (a bird) on the \$1 coin, Canadians sometimes refer to it as the *loonie*. In French, the term is *huard*.

Canadian dollars are used to pay workers as well as to buy and sell goods and services. For example, when businesses in Canada sell timber to Georgia's Home Depot Corporation, they want to be paid in Canadian dollars. They need their local currency so workers can buy food at the grocery store and pay their families' bills. In order for the sale to happen, the owners of Home Depot must exchange their US dollars for Canadian dollars. Banks will exchange currencies for a fee. If Home Depot needed to purchase CA\$3 million in lumber, the fee, or cost to purchase the Canadian dollars, could be nearly US\$200,000. A traveler exchanging US\$300 in Canada for Canadian dollars might pay a bank fee of US\$16-\$24, depending on where the exchange took place.



Because the \$1 coin is called a *loonie*, Canadians call their \$2 coin a *toonie*.



In 2012, Canada stopped making pennies and removed them from circulation. Canada also changed what its bills are made of from paper to plastic, making them waterproof. The only problem is that they can melt in very hot temperatures and do not fold very well!



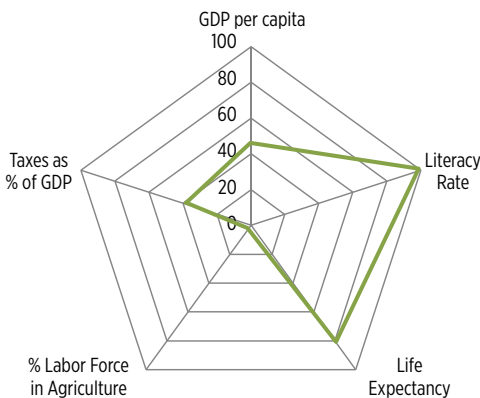
Above: Canadian coins. **Bottom:** Canadian banknotes.



In *Other* Words

The Latin term *per capita* means “per head” or “per person.”

Figure 10.4
Canada Spider Graph



Top: A high standard of living means many Canadians can live in comfortable homes such as these in suburban Vancouver.

Gross Domestic Product and Economic Growth

The **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** of a country is the total value of all the final goods and services produced in that country in one year. The standard of living is calculated by dividing the GDP by the number of people in the country to determine the GDP per capita. Canadians have a relatively high standard of living compared to people in other countries. This is because of the many valuable natural resources Canadians can export to other countries. Canada also has a relatively small population. Canada’s GDP per capita continues to grow as the country makes investments in education and new technology.

How the Literacy Rate Affects the Standard of Living

Literacy is the ability to read and write. It means one can use language to read, write, listen, and follow directions. The literacy rate is the percentage of a population’s adults that can read and write. Canada has a very high literacy rate. About 99 percent of adult Canadians are considered literate, according to census surveys.

Having a high literacy rate is important to the success of the people in a country. When parents are illiterate (not able to read or write), their children are likely to also be illiterate. When adults cannot read or write, they often must take lower-paying jobs. Countries with high literacy rates are generally wealthier because their citizens often get better-paying jobs and can afford to buy more and better goods. They can afford better housing, clothing, and food for their families.

The standard of living measures how well off people in a country are. When thinking about the standard of living, think about what it costs a family to live. Housing, food, health care, educational opportunities, and income can all be a part of the standard of living.

The high literacy rate and standard of living contribute to the high life expectancy in Canada of over 81 years. This compares to life expectancy in the United States of less than 79 years.

Entrepreneurship

Canada is a world leader in entrepreneurs, people who have creative innovative ideas about goods and services. **Entrepreneurs** bring together natural, human, and capital resources to produce goods or services. Canada offers many opportunities for success in business. There are abundant raw materials, a highly educated workforce, and wealth that can be used to obtain the capital tools needed to start a business.

The laws in Canada are favorable for business. It is easy for entrepreneurs to start a business, and there are few restrictive rules. Entrepreneurs are good for Canada because they create jobs. When they earn a profit, they pay taxes so the government can provide public services.

Reviewing the Section

1. What were the expected benefits of NAFTA?
2. What factors would encourage an entrepreneur to start a business in Canada?
3. Deeper Thinking: Why is it important that Canada and the United States have a good working relationship? What do they accomplish together?

Below: An American entrepreneur was successful in bringing his business to Canada, and many Canadians do business in the United States. **Bottom:** In 2013, a Royal Canadian Air Force jet was painted to celebrate the 50th anniversary of NORAD at the Bagotville Air Show in the province of Quebec.



Below: NORAD Command Center, Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado.

Section 6

US-Canada Relations



Setting a Purpose

As you read, look for

- ▶ how an open border affects trade between the United States and Canada;
- ▶ why Canada provides the United States with energy;
- ▶ how Canada and the United States solve their differences;
- ▶ ways Canada and the United States work together militarily and economically;
- ▶ **terms: bilateral, Permanent Joint Board on Defense, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).**

A Close Relationship

The United States and Canada share the world's longest undefended border, and their **bilateral** (two-sided) relationship is one of the closest and most extensive in the world. This is reflected in the high volume of bilateral trade. More than \$2 billion worth of goods and services are traded daily between these two countries. About 300,000 people cross the border for work. From national security and law enforcement to environmental protection and free trade, the two countries work closely together on multiple levels.

The United States' defense arrangements with Canada are more extensive than with any other country. The **Permanent Joint Board**

on Defense is one example of military cooperation between the two countries. The United States and Canada also share **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** mutual security commitments. US and Canadian military forces cooperate on continental defense within the framework of the binational **North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)**. These agreements help to defend both countries because other nations understand that, if Canada is attacked, the United States will assist in its defense. The opposite is also true. If another country should attack the United States, the Canadians are available to assist in our country's defense.



Bilateral Economic Relations

The United States and Canada share the world's largest trading relationship that supports millions of jobs in each country. Canada is the single-largest foreign supplier of energy to the United States. Canada and the United States also operate an integrated electricity grid. This means the electricity generated in Canada can be quickly connected to the power grid of the United States when necessary. Georgia has two nuclear power plants to meet the needs of its people. Nuclear fuel for these plants comes in the form of uranium that can be purchased from Canadian mines.

Canada and the United States have one of the world's largest investment relationships. The United States is Canada's largest foreign investor, and Canada is the third-largest foreign investor in the United States. The United States' investments are primarily in Canada's mining and smelting industries, petroleum, chemicals, the manufacture of machinery and transportation equipment, and finance. Canadian investment in the United States is concentrated in finance and insurance, manufacturing, banking, information and retail trade, and other services.

Disagreements between countries about trading issues can be settled by working with groups such as the World Trade Organization (WTO). An example of a disagreement between the countries occurred in 2009. The United States was in an economic recession, and many people lost their jobs. In an effort to help the economy, the United States started a "Buy America" rule. This rule said that, when the government was building a new project such a bridge, the steel used in the project should be from a US company. This idea was a barrier to free trade, and Canadian steel companies began to protest. Their government warned the United States that, if it did not change the rule, Canada would be forced to retaliate. Canadian provinces threatened to add tariffs to goods manufactured in the United States. This would make the goods more expensive and discourage trade. Businesses in the United States began to worry they would not be able to trade with Canada. Eventually, Canadian goods were exempted from the "Buy America" rule.



Georgia's largest export market is Canada.

Reviewing the Section

1. How does an open border affect trade from Canada to the United States?
2. Why does Canada provide the United States with energy?
3. Why did Canadian steel companies and some US companies have a problem with the "Buy America" rule?

Above: Plant Vogtle is a 2-unit nuclear power plant located in Burke County, near Waynesboro, Georgia. Nuclear fuel for this plant comes from Canadian mines.

Chapter Review

Chapter Summary

Section 1: The Geography of Canada

- Canada's many rivers allowed early explorers to travel the country quickly and broadly.
- Most of Canada's population lives close to the United States border where the climate is milder than in the harsh, cold north.
- Many natural resources, such as nickel and zinc, are found in Canada especially in the area referred to as the Canadian Shield.
- Canadians are concerned about the environment, and they attempt to fix problems including water pollution of the Great Lakes, air pollution from mining, and deforestation.

Section 2: A Brief History of Canada

- There were various indigenous peoples in what is now Canada, as there were in all of North America, when the Europeans arrived.
- In 1867, Canada became a dominion of the United Kingdom. It peacefully won independence in 1931 but still acknowledges the British monarch.
- The culture of early French settlements in Canada is still seen today in the province of Quebec.

Section 3: Language and Religion in Canada

- Most Canadians are English native-speakers and non-Catholic Christians.
- In the province of Quebec, most citizens are Catholics who speak French as their first language.
- Although Canada has both French and English as official languages, only about 17 percent of Canadians are bilingual.

Section 4: The Government of Canada

- Canada is a parliamentary democracy with the monarch of the United Kingdom as head of state.
- In Canada, there are numerous political parties that give citizens more opportunity to find a party that closely represents their civic views.

Section 5: The Economy of Canada

- In 1994, NAFTA made it easier for Canada to import essential metals from Mexico and create a trade surplus with the United States.
- In Canada, the currency is called the Canadian dollar.
- Canada has a high GDP per capita. This ensures quality education for citizens, making the country a world leader in producing entrepreneurs.

Section 6: US-Canada Relations

- Canada and the United States are strong security and military allies.
- Millions of jobs on both sides of the border rely on continued trade between the countries. In the past, Canada has been exempted from embargoes set by the United States.

Activities for Learning

Reviewing People, Places, and Things



Use each of the following vocabulary terms in a sentence that does not define the term.

slag
 algal bloom
 clear-cutting
 bilingual
 indigenous
 parliamentary democracy
 literacy
 trade surplus
 bilateral
 Canadian Shield

Understanding the Facts



1. How does Canada efficiently transport raw materials and goods across the large country?
2. What are two causes of acid rain in Canada?
3. How has the St. Lawrence River contributed to Canada's economic growth?
4. How does the province of Quebec differ from the rest of Canada?
5. What is the difference between a dominion and an independent country?
6. NAFTA is an acronym for what important trade agreement?
7. Name two important goods the United States imports from Canada.
8. Give two examples that illustrate Canada's high standard of living.

Developing Critical Thinking



1. Based on what you learned in Chapter 3, explain how NAFTA helps Canada, the United States, and Mexico. Be sure to include the concepts of scarcity, specialization, and the factors of production.
2. Quebec's culture varies greatly from the rest of Canada. This has encouraged a separatist movement. Why do you think cultural differences inspire some people to separate? Do you think the separatist movement is a smart or an unwise idea?

Writing across the Curriculum



Write a short report on how Canada's abundance of natural resources, beneficial trade agreements, and high standard of living combine to ensure Canada remains one of the world's wealthiest countries.

Applying Your Skills



Create a timeline of Canada up to its independence in 1931. Be sure to include at least four important events.

Exploring Technology



Use Google Maps to better understand the geography of Canada. Be sure to look at the political map and satellite images. Use the interactive features of the maps including street view to locate and view the following: (a) St. Lawrence River, (b) Hudson Bay, (c) Great Lakes, (d) Canadian Shield, and (e) Quebec.