

## Subregions of Canada

All questions require at least  
**THREE** sentences on own paper.

### PLACES & TERMS

**Atlantic Provinces** four provinces—Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland—located in eastern Canada

**Ontario** one of Canada's Core Provinces

**Quebec** one of Canada's Core Provinces

**Prairie Provinces** provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

**British Columbia** Canada's westernmost province

**Nunavut** territory that is home to many of Canada's Inuit

### The Atlantic Provinces

*Why is this region's population so small?*

Canada is divided into ten provinces and three territories. Eastern Canada is the location of the four **Atlantic Provinces**—Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

The Atlantic Provinces are home to just eight percent of Canada's population. Most people live in the region's coastal cities. The small population is due largely to the provinces' rugged *terrain* and *severe* weather.

About 85 percent of the land in Nova Scotia cannot be farmed because of rocky hills and poor soil. In New Brunswick, forests cover 90 percent of the land. Newfoundland is visited by fierce storms.

New Brunswick's dense forests provide the province with its largest industry—logging. The Gulf of St. Lawrence and coastal waters supply plentiful seafood for export. Also, there is mining for zinc, copper, lead, and silver.

Logging and fishing are *mainstays* of the economy of Nova Scotia, too. This province has one of the largest fish-processing plants in North America. Shipbuilding and trade provide more employment and revenue.

Fishing was the principal industry in Newfoundland until the 20th century. Today, the province also has major mining and logging industries. Its hydroelectric-power resources are important, too. They are a part of a system that supplies power to Quebec and parts of the northeastern United States.

### 1. What are the primary industries of this region?

Answer in at least **THREE SENTENCES** on own paper.

## The Core Provinces—Quebec and Ontario

**Why** is this called Canada's heartland?

Canada's most dynamic region are Quebec and Ontario, Canada's Core Provinces.

Quebec and Ontario are often referred to as Canada's heartland. Three out of five Canadians live here. Most of the settlement in these inland provinces is found along the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. Each province is the core of one of Canada's two major cultures. A large number of Canada's English-speaking majority live in Ontario. For most French-speaking Canadians, Quebec is home.

Ontario and Quebec are at the center of Canada's political life. Ottawa, Ontario, is the capital of the federal government. Quebec has its own political importance as the heart of French Canadian life.

Ontario and Quebec also power Canada's economy. Together, they account for more than 35 percent of Canada's agricultural production, 45 percent of its mineral output, and 70 percent of its manufacturing.

Toronto, located on the shores of Lake Ontario, is not only the country's most populous city but also its banking and financial center. Montreal, located on the St. Lawrence River, is Canada's second largest city. It is also the heart of economic and political activity in Quebec province.

### 2. How do the cultures of these provinces differ?

Answer in at least THREE SENTENCES on own paper.

## The Prairie Provinces (page 168)

**How** diverse is this region?

The Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—lie to the west of Ontario and Quebec. They are part of the Great Plains of North America. The three provinces are the center of the nation's agricultural region. They are responsible for 50 percent of Canada's agricultural production. In addition, about 60 percent of Canada's mineral output comes from this region. Alberta itself has the nation's largest known deposits of coal and oil and produces 90 percent of Canada's natural gas.

The people of the Prairie Provinces are a diverse group. Manitoba has large numbers of Scots-Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, Ukrainians, and Poles. The population of Saskatchewan also includes immigrants from south and east Asia and is home to the métis. Alberta is perhaps the most diverse of all. In addition to European immigrants, this province also has significant numbers of people from India, Japan, Lebanon, and Vietnam.

### 3. How important is the region's mineral output?

Answer in at least THREE SENTENCES on own paper.

## The Pacific Province and the Territories (pages 168–169)

**When** was Nunavut created?

Canada's westernmost province is British Columbia. Nearly all of it lies within the Rocky Mountains. As a result, three-fourths of the province is 3,000 feet or more above sea level. Over half of the land is heavily forested. About one-third is frozen tundra, snowfields, and glaciers.

Most of the population lives in the southwest. This is where British Columbia's two largest cities, Victoria and Vancouver, are located. The economy is built on logging, mining, and the production of hydroelectric power. Vancouver is Canada's largest port and has a successful shipping trade.

Canada's three territories—Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut—make up 41 percent of the country's land area. Yet, they do not have large enough populations to be provinces.

The Yukon Territory is largely unspoiled wilderness. The Northwest Territories is directly east and extends into the Arctic. Nunavut was carved out of the eastern half of the Northwest Territories in 1999. It is home to many of Canada's Inuit.

### 4. Why is British Columbia so far above sea level?