

How does a country's geography influence its culture?

Region • In 1989, the Canadian Museum of Civilization opened in Hull, Quebec, on the banks of the Ottawa River. The museum celebrates the geographic and cultural diversity of Canada. Douglas Cardinal, an architect from Calgary, Alberta, and a descendant of the Canadian Blackfoot people, designed the two distinct buildings. He wanted them to reflect Canada's landforms.

The structures evoke the glaciers and rocky formations of the western Canadian Shield. The limestone from which the walls are made comes from the province of Manitoba. Totem poles carved from red cedar trees by First Nations people of British Columbia line the museum entrance.

What do you think?

- ♦ How are the varied landforms and resources of Canada represented in the museum?
- ♦ Describe some geographic features in the area where you live. Explain how they affect the traditions and activities of people in your community.

Region Hudson Bay, a huge body of water in northeast Canada, is home to ice floes nine months of the year. Nevertheless, the bay is open to shipping throughout the year.

BEFORE YOU READ

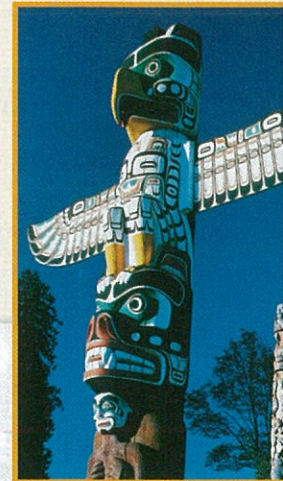
►► What Do You Know?

Before you read this chapter, consider what you know about Canada. Have you ever read that Canada has the world's longest coastline? Did you know that Canada is an independent democracy with a constitution, yet it pledges loyalty to the British monarch? Perhaps you know that 60 percent of the National Hockey League's players are Canadian? Recall what you have learned about Canada from personal experience, television, and other classes. Think about how Canada is similar to the United States and how it is different.

►► What Do You Want to Know?

Decide what you would like to know about Canada's history, government, economy, and culture. In your notebook, record what you hope to learn from this chapter.

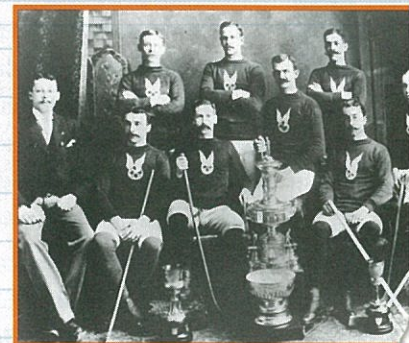
Culture • The art of totem pole carving almost disappeared in the mid-1800s. Museums began to preserve totem poles in the 1850s. ▼



READ AND TAKE NOTES

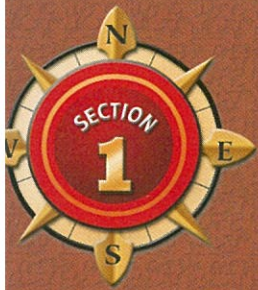
Reading Strategy: Analyzing Causes and Effects To help you understand how geographic, historical, and cultural factors have influenced Canada's development, pay attention to causes and effects as you read Chapter 5. Notice that several factors may cause the same effect. Use the chart below to make connections between statements about geography, history, and culture and statements describing Canada today.

- Copy the chart into your notebook.
- On the chart, read statements describing issues and conditions in Canada today (effects).
- As you read the chapter, identify the effects of the listed causes and note them on the chart.



Culture • The 1893 Montreal Amateur Athletic Association was the first hockey team to win the Stanley Cup. ▲

Causes		Effects
Early settlers were from France and Britain, two nations that had conflicts. French-speaking Canadians have kept their own language and culture separate from the rest of the nation. The people of First Nations and other culture groups want to preserve their traditions.	→	
Cold climate, geographic barriers, and poor soil exist in northern parts of Canada.	→	
The Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay are frozen for most of the year. Landforms such as the Rocky Mountains create transportation barriers.	→	



O Canada! Immigrant Roots

TERMS & NAMES

First Nation
multiculturalism
refugee

MAIN IDEA

Canada's population includes many groups of people from different lands who retain their cultural identities.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Knowing the history of the people of Canada helps in understanding Canada's policy of multiculturalism.

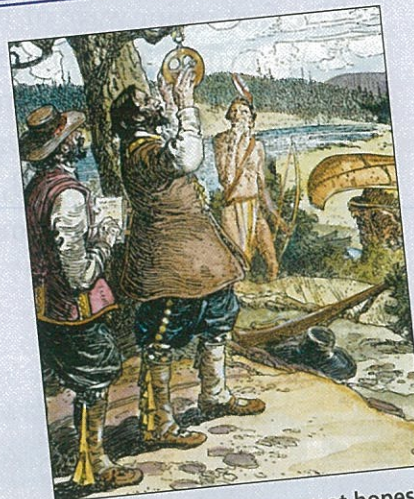
DATELINE

EXTRA

QUEBEC, NEW FRANCE, JUNE 1609

New colonists have just arrived to join the first settlers of Quebec. Only French explorer Samuel de Champlain and 8 of the 32 men he led here survived their first winter in the new colony. Champlain chose this location that the Algonquins call Quebec, or the Narrows, after much searching.

After arriving last July, he and his men built houses, planted grain, and worked to encourage fur trading and friendly relations with the native people. Champlain has spent years traveling around New France and mapping and recording information about the seacoast and rivers.



Place • Champlain has great hopes for the future of Quebec. ▲

Who Are the Canadians?

The people of Canada come from many countries—not just France. More than 50 ethnic groups make up the population. More than two-thirds of Canadians have European ancestry. About 40 percent have British roots and 27 percent share a French heritage. Other Canadians trace their families back to Germany, Italy, and Ukraine, as well as to nations in Africa and Asia. Less than 5 percent of all Canadians are people of the First Nations.

TAKING NOTES

Use your chart to take notes about Canada.

Causes	Effects
Early settlers were from enemy countries, France and Britain. French-speaking Canadians have...	

The First Nations

People have lived in North America for at least 12,000 years. At times in the past, the levels of the oceans were as much as 300 feet lower than they are today. Then the narrow water passage between Asia and North America—the Bering Strait—became dry land. Small bands of people crossed this land bridge into North America and settled throughout North America and South America.

The Canadians of the **First Nations** are descendants of those first settlers from Asia. In the Arctic north, Inuit and other native people make up more than half the population. Large numbers of First Nations people, including Cree, Micmac, Abenaki, and Ojibwa, live in southern Canada near the United States border.

BACKGROUND

The name *Canada* comes from *Kanata*, a First Nations Huron-Iroquois word that means “village.”

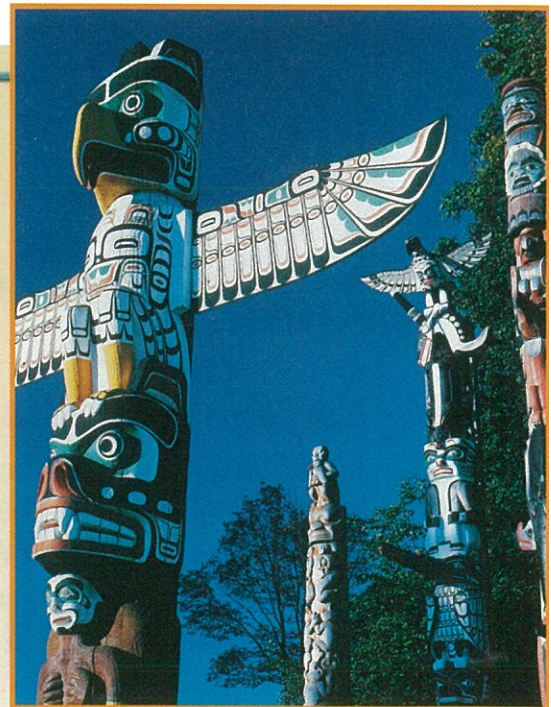
European Immigrants

The first major wave of European settlement began in the 1600s. Both Britain and France established colonies in what is now Canada. These two countries had a long history of conflict, and they continued their rivalry on the North American continent. Between 1754 and 1763, they fought the French and Indian War for control of North America.

Spotlight on CULTURE

Totem Poles—Carving History The Haida people in Canada’s Queen Charlotte Islands and the Kwakiutl in central British Columbia have been skilled totem carvers for centuries. Early craftspeople believed that red cedar was a gift from the Great Spirit. They used simple tools to carve beautiful, detailed totem poles from these trees.

Totem poles, such as these in Stanley Park, Vancouver, display brightly painted animal figures, or totems. These include eagles, whales, grizzly bears, wolves, ravens, frogs, and halibut. Totems are symbols that tell stories, celebrate important events, and preserve the history of native clans. Totem poles have also been used as grave markers and monuments.



THINKING CRITICALLY



1. Making Inferences

What do the totem poles tell you about the First Nations people’s relationship with nature?

2. Drawing Conclusions

What roles do totem poles play in native culture?

For more on totem poles, go to



France lost the war and surrendered most of its Canadian territory to Great Britain. However, many French settlers remained, and disputes continued between them and the fast-growing population of British settlers.

Canada and the United Kingdom

In 1791, the British government established itself in two areas in Canada. Upper Canada, now Ontario, had mostly British settlers. Lower Canada, now Quebec, remained largely French. Although hostilities continued between the two populations, in 1867 they were united as the Dominion of Canada, along with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Canada became a self-governing nation, although the British monarch remained its head of state.

In 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company sold land to Canada that later became the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. In 1871, British Columbia joined the Dominion, and Canada now reached to the Pacific Ocean. In 1931, with the enactment of the Statute of Westminster, Canada gained equal status with the United Kingdom and joined the Commonwealth of Nations. In 1982, the last legal connection between Canada and the British Parliament ended, although Canada remains a member of the Commonwealth.

Later Immigrants Most of Canada's early immigrants were English, Scottish, Irish, and French. After World War I, other Europeans arrived from countries such as Italy, Poland, and Ukraine. Most Italian immigrants settled in Toronto and Montreal. Most Ukrainians moved to the prairies of central Canada. After World War II, Germans and Dutch entered the country, settling primarily in Ontario and British Columbia. In the 1960s, new immigration laws allowed people to migrate from Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Pacific Islands.

Canadian Citizens and Citizenship

As Canadian citizens, those of English or French descent have retained their separate languages and identities. Other groups have also kept the traditions of their homelands after settling in Canada. To support these citizen groups, Canada has adopted an official policy of **multiculturalism**—an acceptance of many cultures instead of just one.

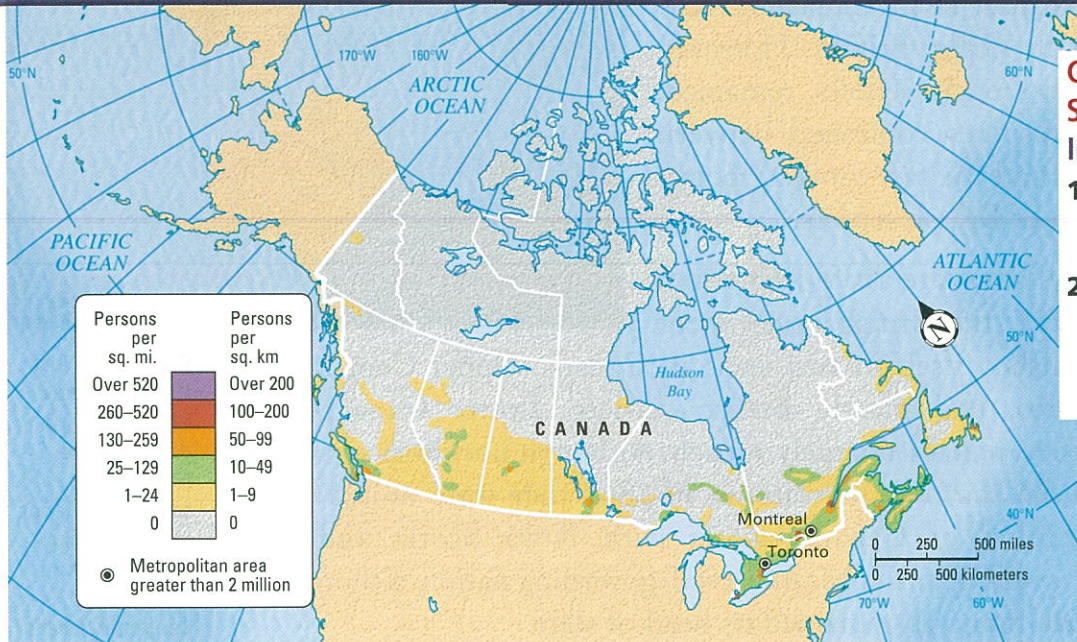


Culture • British General James Wolfe's troops defeated the French and captured Quebec in 1759 during the French and Indian War. Benjamin West's painting *The Death of General Wolfe* shows Wolfe's death at the end of the battle. ▲

Reading Social Studies

A. Drawing Inferences How might Canada's policy of multiculturalism lead to increased immigration?

Population Distribution of Canada, 2000



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting a Map

- Region** • In what part of Canada do most Canadians live?
- Place** • What two cities have a population of more than two million?

Canadian citizens have many of the same rights and responsibilities as U.S. citizens. They must obey Canada's laws. They have the option of voting and participating in the political system. They are guaranteed freedom of religion, speech, and assembly, as well as equal protection and treatment for all under Canadian law.

Where Do Most Canadians Live?

While Canada's land area is second only to Russia's, its population is a relatively small 31 million people. Canadians often live where they find a favorable combination of geographic features and economic opportunities. Three-fourths of the population live in the cities and towns of southern Canada. In this region, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence Seaway, numerous rivers, and an excellent railway system provide convenient transportation for people and goods. Some Canadians live on farms in the central prairies and in port cities along the coasts. The northern regions of Canada are rugged and very cold. Few people live in those remote areas.

Vancouver, Gateway to the Pacific Vancouver, British Columbia, is called Canada's "Gateway to the Pacific." As Canada's largest port, it trades heavily with Asian countries.

Thousands of Chinese from Hong Kong and many Japanese arrived in Canada at the end of the 20th century. Recent refugees have come from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. **Refugees** are people who flee a country because of war, disaster, or persecution.

Reading Social Studies

B. Analyzing Motives What geographic and economic features attract people to settle in some parts of Canada?



Toronto, City of Immigrants Toronto, Ontario's capital, is home to one-twelfth of Canada's population but contains one-fourth of its immigrants. More than 70,000 immigrants arrive each year from more than 100 countries in Asia, Europe, the West Indies, and North America. More than 40 percent of Toronto's population is foreign born, and 10 percent arrived after 1991. Toronto's location, with access to the Atlantic Ocean and the United States, has helped it become a center of industry and international trade.

Place • Toronto is on the shore of Lake Ontario, the easternmost Great Lake. Toronto's skyline is highlighted by the CN Tower. ▲

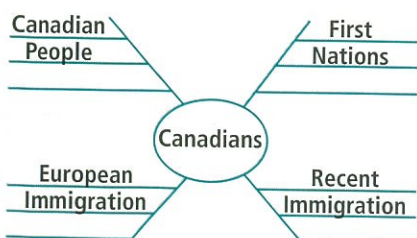
SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

1. Explain the significance of: (a) First Nation (b) multiculturalism (c) refugee

Using Graphics

2. Make a spider map like this one to record details about the people who settled in Canada.



Main Ideas

3. (a) How did the first people reach North America? Who are their descendants?
 (b) Describe the relationship between the British and Canada in the 1700s and the 1800s.
 (c) What are some of the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizens?

Critical Thinking

4. Synthesizing

How has the policy of multiculturalism benefited recent immigrants to Canada?

Think About

- ♦ the historic relations between the French and the English
- ♦ the many groups of immigrants and refugees in Canada

ACTIVITY -OPTION-

Choose one place in Canada where you might like to live. Look at the information in the Unit Atlas and in this section. Write and illustrate a **magazine article** about this location.



A Constitutional Monarchy

TERMS & NAMES

constitutional monarchy
Parliament
prime minister
Pierre Trudeau
separatist

MAIN IDEA

Canada is a democracy that protects the rights of individuals and of different cultures.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Canada's form of government has enabled the country to remain united despite conflicts among different groups of citizens.

DATELINE

NUNAVUT, CANADA, APRIL 1, 1999—The Inuit, the native people of Arctic Canada, have today been granted a separate territory in northern Canada. This historic day comes as a result of almost 25 years of negotiations with Canada's government. The Inuit argued that as a First Nations people, they have lived here for at least 4,000 years and have the right to govern their own land.

Today the Canadian government turned over 733,600 square miles of land that had been the eastern part of the Northwest Territories. Nunavut (NOO•nuh•voot)—which means “our land” in Inuktitut, the language of the Inuit—becomes the third territory of Canada. The capital is Iqaluit on Baffin Island.

Place • The Inuit build igloos out of blocks of snow to use as temporary winter homes. ▲

A Nation of Provinces and Territories

Other First Nations people also seek the self-government that the Inuit won. At this time, Canada remains a nation of ten provinces and three territories. The responsibilities of the central government include national defense, trade and banking, immigration, criminal law, and postal service. The provincial governments administer education, property rights, local government, hospitals, and provincial taxes. Territorial governments have fewer responsibilities but still enjoy limited self-government.

TAKING NOTE

Use your chart to take notes about Canada.

Causes	Effects
Early settlers were from enemy countries, France and Britain.	
French-speaking Canadians have...	

The First Nations of Canada, 2001



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting a Map

- Place** • In what part of Canada do most Inuits live?
- Place** • Name some First Nations peoples who live along Canada's southern border.

BACKGROUND

The prime minister and his cabinet are accountable to the members of the House of Commons. If they lose the support of the majority of members, they must resign, or ask the governor-general to dissolve Parliament and call an election.

Organization of Canada's Government

Canada is a **constitutional monarchy**. It has a constitution to explain the powers of the government and owes allegiance to a monarch, a king or a queen. The Canadian government consists of the legislative and the judicial branches. Executive duties are within the legislature.

Head of State The British monarch is Canada's head of state. Since the queen or king does not live in Canada, she or he selects a governor-general as a representative. The monarch and the governor-general have little genuine power in Canadian government. They represent the historical traditions of Canada.

Legislature Canada's legislature, called **Parliament**, has two bodies, the House of Commons and the Senate. Together they determine Canadian laws and policies. Citizens elect members of the House of Commons. The leader of the party with the most members becomes the head of government, or **prime minister**, who runs the executive branch within the legislature. Senators are chosen by the prime minister from each of the ten provinces and three territories.

Location • The Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, Canada's capital, house the legislature of the central government. ▼





Reading Social Studies

A. Comparing
What are some of the powers of the prime minister, and how do these differ from those of the U.S. president?

Comparing the Canadian and U.S. Governments

SKILLBUILDER: Reading a Chart

- Place** • Name three ways in which the government of Canada differs from that of the United States.
- Place** • How are the governments of Canada and the United States alike?

Aspects of Government	 Canada	 United States
Type	Constitutional Monarchy (limited power)	Constitutional Republic (limited power)
Head of State	Monarch	President
Head of Government	Prime Minister	President
Legislature	Parliament	Congress
System	Federal (central and provinces)	Federal (central and states)

Judiciary Canada has both federal and provincial courts. The highest court is the federal Supreme Court. It is made up of the chief justice of Canada and eight other judges.

Vocabulary

judiciary: the judicial branch of government, the court system

Biography



Pierre Elliott Trudeau (1919–2000) From 1968 to 1979 and from 1980 to 1984, Pierre Trudeau was Canada's prime minister. Born in Montreal, Quebec, of French and Scottish ancestry, he grew up speaking both French and English. Despite his French-Canadian background, Trudeau successfully opposed Quebec's attempts to separate from Canada. He considered keeping Quebec a part of Canada one of his great achievements.

In 1982, Trudeau also helped enact a new Canadian constitution. At right, British Queen Elizabeth II signs a proclamation in 1982, making the new Canadian Constitution law, while Trudeau, seated, looks on. He worked to establish diplomatic relations with China and achieved Canada's complete independence from the British Parliament.

Equality and Justice

Canada is a democracy. Its government is responsible for protecting people's rights.

Civil Rights Prime Minister **Pierre Trudeau** led an effort to add a Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution in 1982. The Charter is similar to the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights. Among other rights, the Charter guarantees freedom of speech and freedom of religion. It protects every citizen's right to vote and to be assisted by a lawyer if arrested. It says that Canadians are free to live and work anywhere in Canada. The Charter also says that people have equal rights regardless of their race, religion, gender, age, or national origin.

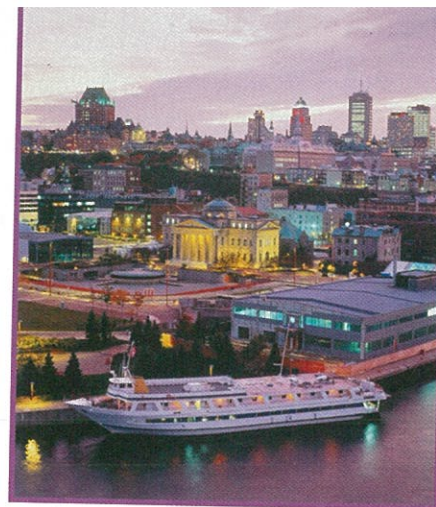


Reading Social Studies

B. Analyzing Motives Why did Prime Minister Trudeau want a special document stating the rights of all Canadians?

Many Cultures, Many Needs

Canada's people come from different cultures, and many wish to safeguard their special language and customs. Some French-speaking Canadians are **separatists**, or people who want the province of Quebec to become an independent country. In 1980 and in 1995, separatists asked for a vote on whether Quebec should become independent. Both times the issue was defeated, but the separatists promised to try again.



Place • Quebec City, overlooking the St. Lawrence River, is the capital of the province of Quebec and the center of French-Canadian culture. ▲

Quebec's Importance The federal government wants Quebec to remain part of Canada. Quebec is a major contributor to Canada's economy. Quebec is responsible for half of Canada's aerospace production, half of its information technology, and 38 percent of its high-tech industry. French culture is important in Canada's history and modern-day identity.

Laws Protecting Multiculturalism The Quebec provincial government has passed laws to preserve its citizens' French heritage. In an attempt to satisfy the separatists, Canada's federal government passed the Canadian Multicultural Act in 1988. This act guarantees the right of all Canadians to preserve their cultural heritage. Finding ways to maintain a unified country remains a critical issue in Canada today.

Reading Social Studies

C. Finding Causes

What led to the passage of the Multicultural Act of 1988?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

1. Explain the significance of: (a) constitutional monarchy (b) Parliament (c) prime minister
(d) Pierre Trudeau (e) separatist

Using Graphics

2. Make a diagram like the one shown below. Add details to show how the Canadian government is organized.

Canada's Government	
Head of state	
Legislature	
Judiciary	

Main Ideas

3. (a) What are some similarities and differences between Canadian and U.S. governments?
(b) Describe some of the rights guaranteed in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
(c) What is the purpose of the Multicultural Act?

Critical Thinking

4. Predict

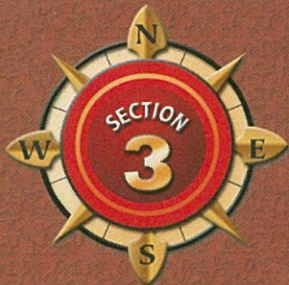
What might happen if Quebec became a separate country?

Think About

- ♦ Quebec's location
- ♦ Canada's multiculturalism
- ♦ economic impacts on Quebec and Canada

ACTIVITY -OPTION-

Conduct research and create a **travel poster** to attract tourists to French-speaking Canada. Highlight the culture of Quebec.



Canada's Economy

TERMS & NAMES

industry
export
import
transportation
corridor
transportation
barrier

MAIN IDEA

Canada has a strong economy built on natural resources, a variety of industries, and good transportation.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

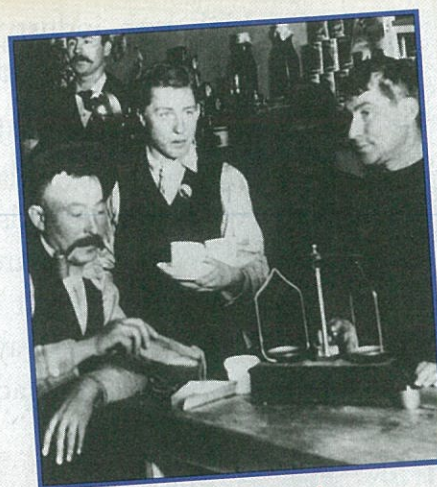
Canada is a leader in the global economy.

DATELINE

DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY, AUGUST 1898—

Gold! That's the cry on the street here in Dawson. Just two years ago, this was a small, unknown town of 5,000 people. Then gold was discovered nearby on a branch of the Klondike River. The Klondike Gold Rush was on. People came here from all over the world hoping to strike it rich.

Now Dawson has more than 30,000 people crowding its streets. Most live in tents. Every day, thousands head up the creeks looking for gold. Most of these people haven't found any yet and never will. However, a few lucky prospectors have already made their fortunes.



Human-Environment Interaction •
Prospectors use gold dust to pay for merchandise in a store in the Yukon Territory. ▲

Contributors to the Economy

Canada is rich in natural resources, including gold. Europeans were first drawn to Canada by the abundant fishing and fur trading. In the 1800s, gold and other minerals were discovered. Today, most Canadians work in the service and manufacturing industries. Canada's skilled labor force, natural resources, and international trade all contribute to the country's economy.

TAKING NOTES

Use your chart to take notes about Canada.

Causes	Effects
Early settlers were from enemy countries, France and Britain. French-speaking Canadians have...	

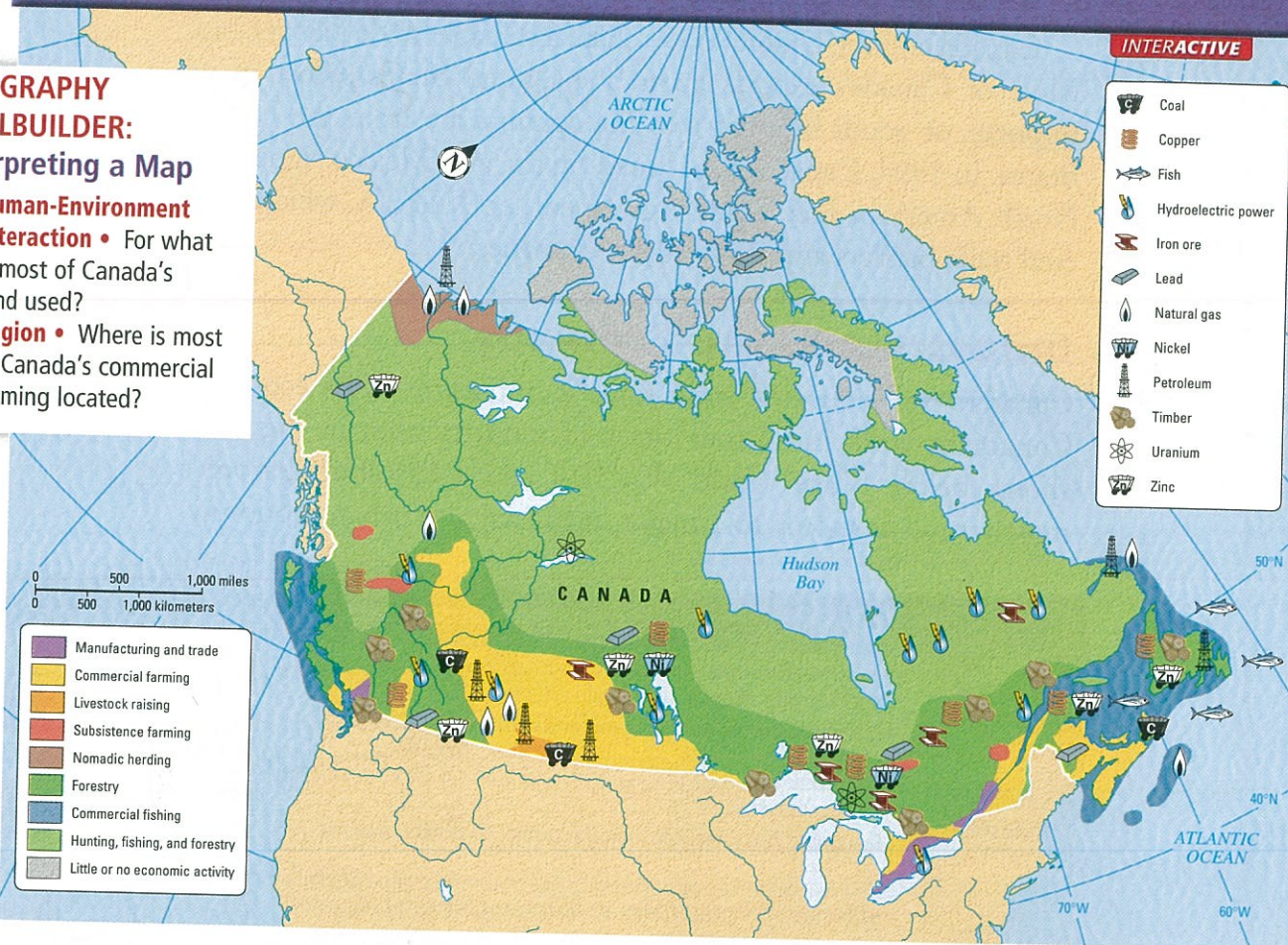
Land Use and Resources of Canada

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER:

Interpreting a Map

- Human-Environment Interaction** • For what is most of Canada's land used?
- Region** • Where is most of Canada's commercial farming located?

INTERACTIVE



Industry Based on Natural Resources A nation's resources are a source of wealth. The prairie provinces of central Canada have extensive grasslands and good soil, making this area an ideal place to raise beef cattle and grow wheat. On the rich farmlands along the St. Lawrence River, farmers harvest grains, vegetables, and fruit. People plant potatoes and raise dairy cattle on the east coast. The Grand Banks, located off the coast of Newfoundland, is one of the world's most abundant fisheries. The salmon caught off Canada's Pacific coast enrich that area's economy.

Much of Canada is covered in forests, making the timber industry important, especially in British Columbia. **Industry** refers to any area of economic activity. Mining in the northern territories yields iron ore, gold, silver, copper, and other metals.

Trade Canada's openness to trade has contributed to the growth of its economy. Today almost 80 percent of Canada's raw materials are shipped as exports. **Exports** are goods traded to other countries. Canada's main exports are wood and paper products, fuel, minerals, aluminum, wheat, and oil. These and manufactured goods are sold around the world.

BACKGROUND

The Grand Banks, first noted by explorer John Cabot in 1498, extends 350 miles north to south and 420 miles east to west.










Reading Social Studies

A. Recognizing Important Details
What are Canada's main exports?

Canada and the United States share a valuable trade partnership. Most of Canada's exports go to the United States. Most of its **imports**, or goods brought into the country, are from the United States. In 1994, Canada, the United States, and Mexico signed the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, which lowered trade barriers among the three countries.

Industry and the Economy

Canada's well-educated work force is important to its economy. Canadians work in all four types of industry seen in the chart shown below. Since World War II, Canada has shifted from a mostly rural economy to a major industrial and urban economy.

Types of Industry		
Primary Industries	Prepare and process raw materials, such as timber, wheat, and iron ore, so other companies or consumers can use them <i>Examples: farms; mining companies; logging companies</i>	 
Secondary Industries	Manufacturing—turn raw materials into products that consumers or other businesses can use <i>Examples: bakeries; car manufacturers; furniture makers</i>	 
Tertiary Industries	Service industries—do not make goods or consume goods; distributors—move goods from the manufacturer to another business or to consumers <i>Examples: wholesalers; transportation companies (truck, train, airplane, or ship); retailers of food, clothing, and other goods; health care; education; recreation; banking</i>	  
Quaternary Industries	Pass on information <i>Examples: communication companies, such as Internet service providers and cable companies; financial, research, and other companies that gather and pass on information</i>	 

Tertiary, or service, industries, such as health care, recreation, education, transportation, banking, and the government, occupy about two-thirds of Canada's work force. About 30 percent of Canadians work in secondary, or manufacturing, industries. One of Canada's main products is transportation equipment, including automobiles, trucks, subway cars, and airplanes. Food processing, especially meat and poultry processing, is an important industry in Canada as well. Canada also makes chemicals, medicines, machinery, metal products, steel, and paper.

Transportation

Transportation is a major Canadian industry. The ability to import and export goods and move them from place to place across Canada's vast land area affects many consumers and businesses.

Reading Social Studies

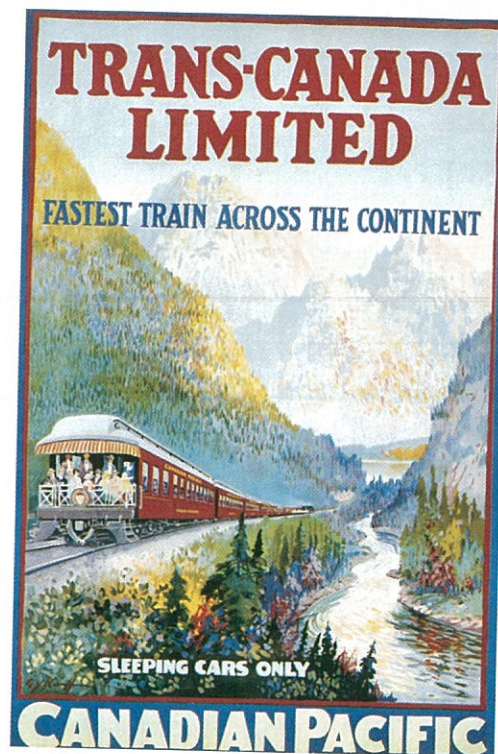
B. Analyzing Effects Why are transportation corridors important to the development of industry?

Vocabulary

transcontinental: spanning or crossing a continent

Canada's geography both helps and hinders transportation. Canada has natural **transportation corridors**, or paths that make transportation easier. Rivers and coastal waters, sometimes combined with human-made canals and locks, provide convenient travel routes. The St. Lawrence Seaway, for example, allows oceangoing ships to travel between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes. Another important route is Canada's transcontinental railway system, which crosses the continent from coast to coast.

Canada also has **transportation barriers**, or geographic features that prevent or slow down transportation. In much of the north, snow and ice block travel by land or water. The Rocky Mountains in the west are another major obstacle. Industry develops slowly in regions where transportation is difficult.



Region • The Canadian Pacific Railway Company completed a transcontinental line from Montreal to a Vancouver suburb in 1885. ▲

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

1. Explain the significance of:
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| (a) industry | (b) export | (c) import |
| (d) transportation corridor | (e) transportation barrier | |

Using Graphics

2. Make a chart like the one shown below to list goods that might be produced in each area.

Prairie Provinces	St. Lawrence River Valley	East Coast	British Columbia	Northern Territories

Main Ideas

3. (a) What important factors have helped build Canada's economy?
- (b) Give an example of a primary, a secondary, a tertiary, and a quaternary industry.
- (c) What are some transportation corridors and barriers in Canada?

Critical Thinking

4. Drawing Conclusions

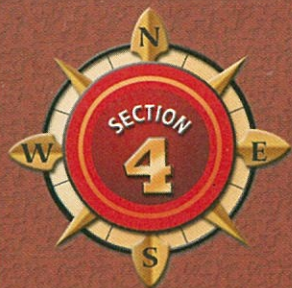
Why do you think Canada and the United States have become such good trade partners?

Think About

- ♦ geographic location
- ♦ their languages
- ♦ their governments

ACTIVITY -OPTION-

Imagine that you are prospecting for gold in Dawson during the Klondike Gold Rush. Write a newspaper article describing what you have brought with you, how you traveled there, and what the town is like.



A Multicultural Society

TERMS & NAMES
national identity
bilingual
Francophone

MAIN IDEA

Many immigrant groups have contributed to Canadian culture while preserving their own identities.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Canada's desire to safeguard its cultural diversity is one of its most serious challenges.

DATELINE

MONTREAL, CANADA, 1893—Score!

The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association team is the best hockey team in Canada, and it has a silver trophy cup to prove it. Canada's governor-general, Sir Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston, presented the award to "the championship hockey club of the Dominion of Canada."

Many Canadians love this sport. First played by the Micmac, a First Nations people in Nova Scotia, ice hockey has spread across Canada and south to the United States. Competition for Stanley's Cup will make the sport even more exciting.



Culture • The winning team poses with Lord Stanley's Cup, which was purchased for about \$50. ▲

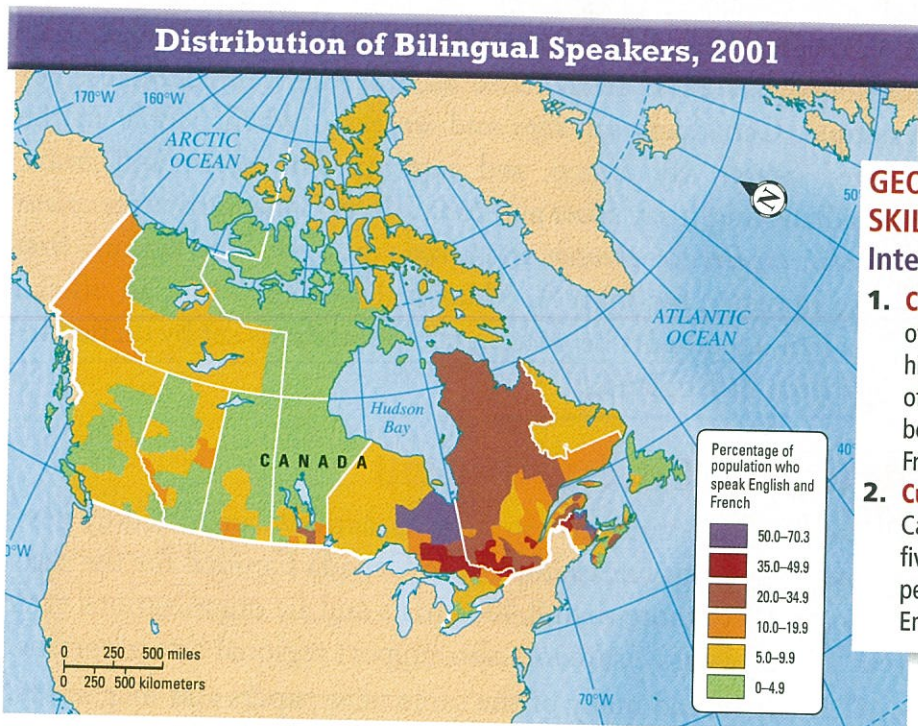
Canadian Identity

Hockey is one of many good things about living in Canada. From 1994 to 2000, the United Nations rated Canada the best of 175 countries in a survey that examines the health, education, and wealth of each country's citizens. Yet, Canadians still seek a **national identity**, or sense of belonging to a nation, to unite its many immigrant cultures.

TAKING NOTES

Use your chart to take notes about Canada.

Causes	Effects
Early settlers were from enemy countries, France and Britain. French-speaking Canadians have...	



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting a Map

1. **Culture** • What part of Canada has the highest percentage of people who speak both English and French?
2. **Culture** • Where in Canada do less than five percent of the people speak both English and French?

Languages Many Canadians are **bilingual**, which means they speak two languages. Look at this map to see where bilingual Canadians live. Canada has two official languages, English and French. Literature, official documents, road signs, newspapers, and television broadcasts are in both languages. The two languages are not exactly like those spoken in England, the United States, and France. **Francophones** are French-speaking people. Canadian French, based on the French of the 1800s, is pronounced differently from the French spoken in modern France.

Culture • Business signs on a street in Quebec City reflect the strong influence of French culture. ▶



Canadian English uses some words, pronunciations, and spellings that differ from those used in the United States. For example, Canadians say *taps* and *serviettes* when people in the United States say *faucets* and *napkins*. For *about* and *house*, Canadians might say *aboot* and *hoos*. Many Canadians write *colour* for *color*, *theatre* for *theater*, and *cheque* for *check*. The nation's first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, ordered that all official Canadian documents be written using standards set by dictionaries written in England.

Reading Social Studies

A. Synthesizing
Why does Canada have two official languages?

Arts and Entertainment

Canada has rich traditions in the arts, actively supported by government funding. For example, the Canada Council for the Arts gives money to more than 8,400 artists and art organizations each year. Provincial governments also support regional arts programs.

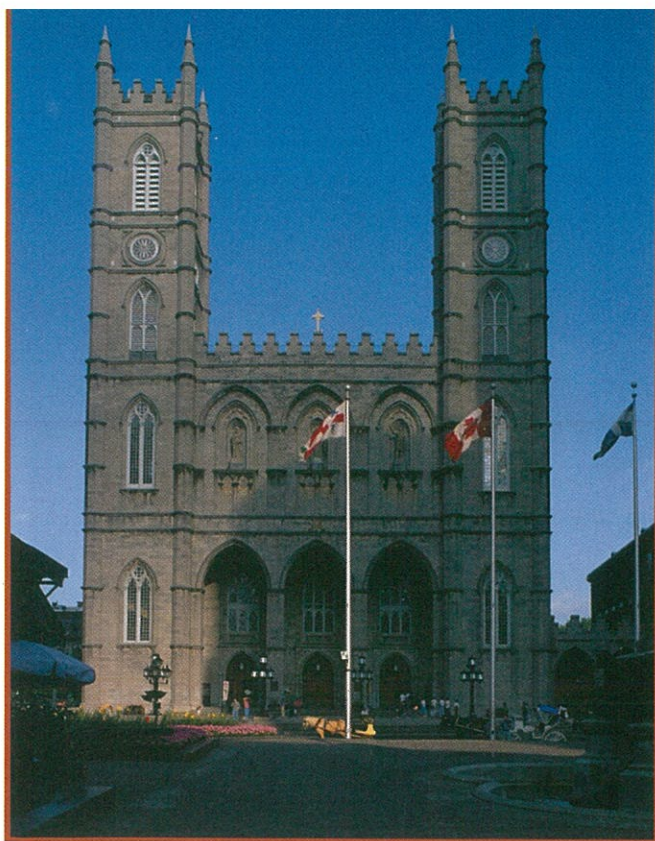
Canadians read many of the same newspapers and magazines, and watch many of the same television shows and movies as do people in the United States. Canadian musicians, such as Neil Young, Joni Mitchell, Buffy Sainte-Marie, Céline Dion, and Shania Twain, are popular in both countries. Comedian-actors Dan Aykroyd and Jim Carrey are also from Canada.

Vocabulary

provincial:
of, or relating to,
a province



Culture • The National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa is a visual arts museum that exhibits works by both Canadian and international artists. ◀



Culture • Notre-Dame was built in Montreal between 1824 and 1829. The architecture of the church—as well as the paintings, sculptures, and stained-glass windows inside—attracts many thousands of visitors each year. ◀

Religion

Christianity is widely practiced in Canada, but many other religions are followed as well, including Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism. Some religions are grounded in a spirituality based on respect for Earth and all forms of life. People of every cultural group are free to worship as they choose.

Culture Regions

BACKGROUND

Inuit culture has been greatly affected by contact with the modern world. However, some Inuit traditions have been preserved in their arts and crafts, dialects, and ways of living in Arctic Canada.

Most Canadian immigrants during the 1600s, 1700s, and 1800s were European. Recently, more people have arrived from Asia and South America. People who share the same language and background often settle in the same area. As a result, Canada has various culture regions, or areas where many people belonging to one cultural group live together.

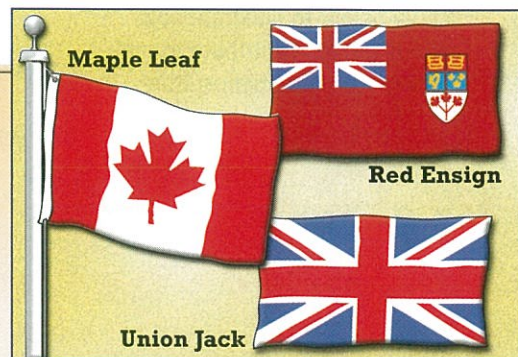
Culture regions exist in different parts of Canada. Quebec is home to many French-speaking Canadians. In Nunavut more than 50 percent of the people are Inuit. Almost 16 percent of the population of Vancouver are Chinese, mostly from Hong Kong.

Connections to History

Raising the Maple Leaf A country's flag is an important national symbol. After 1763, when the United Kingdom won the French and Indian War, the British Royal Union Flag, or Union Jack, became Canada's flag. Efforts to design a new flag for Canada began in 1925. The Red Ensign, which had the Union Jack in its upper left

corner and the Canadian coat of arms on its right side, was raised 20 years later.

In 1965, the Houses of Parliament adopted the Maple Leaf, which remains the flag of Canada today. The red background is a connection to the Red Ensign, and the maple leaf is Canada's national symbol.



Getting different culture regions to agree on national issues is sometimes difficult. The adoption of the Maple Leaf as Canada's flag in 1965 was one successful effort to unite all Canadians.

A VOICE FROM CANADA

The flag is the symbol of the nation's unity, for it, beyond any doubt, represents all the citizens of Canada without distinction of race, language, belief or opinion.

—Speaker of the Senate Maurice Bourget

Conflict and Cooperation Languages, customs, and lifestyles differ among the cultural groups of Canada. Sometimes these differences lead to conflict. For example, in the second half of the 20th century, some Canadians thought that the thousands of Chinese immigrants settling in the Vancouver area would change Canadian culture through their language and customs.

In 1975, the government began reviewing immigration policy. Chinese groups in Vancouver organized a Chinese-Canadian conference. They asked for continued support of multiculturalism and that immigration laws remain open for all people. The concerned groups solved the problem through human rights laws.

Reading Social Studies

B. Analyzing Causes How do cultural differences cause conflicts among people?

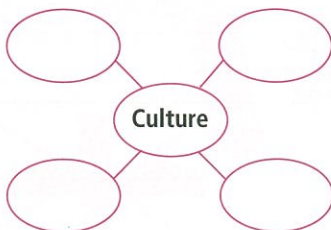
SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

1. Explain the significance of: (a) national identity (b) bilingual (c) Francophone

Using Graphics

2. Make a spider map like the one shown below to illustrate how various groups contribute to making a unique Canadian culture.



Main Ideas

3. (a) What are the two main languages spoken in Canada?
(b) How does Canada support its own arts and entertainment?
(c) What do people living in culture regions have in common?

Critical Thinking

4. Forming and Supporting Opinions

Do culture regions create more benefits or more disadvantages for Canada as a whole?

Think About

- ♦ existing and future conflicts
- ♦ how different groups contribute to Canadian culture

ACTIVITY -OPTION-

With a partner, choose a culture region of Canada. Create a mural or collage to show characteristics of the culture.

Identifying Cause and Effect

►► Defining the Skill

A cause is an event, a person, or an idea that brings about a result, or an effect. An effect is something that results from a cause. Understanding the relationship between cause and effect is key to understanding the world and its cultures.

►► Applying the Skill

The following paragraph describes where most Canadians live. Use the strategies listed below to help you identify why Canadians live there.

How to Identify a Cause-and-Effect Relationship

Strategy 1 Look for the cause of, or reason for, the cause-and-effect relationship. It might be suggested in the title and topic sentence. Ask yourself what happened and why it happened. Writers may indicate a cause-and-effect relationship by using words such as *thus*, *therefore*, *so*, and *as a result*. Use those words as clues.

Strategy 2 Look for the results of the event or action. Ask yourself what happened as a result of the action. You have found the effect.

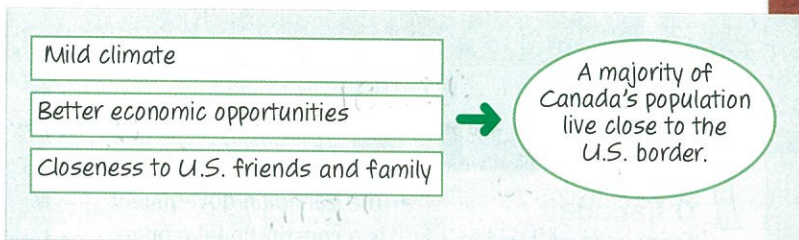
Strategy 3 Remember that several causes can combine to create one event. Also remember that one cause can have several effects. Ask yourself if anything else helped to bring about the event. Ask yourself if there are any other results.

1 WHERE CANADIANS LIVE

2 Most of Canada's people live within 100 miles of the United States border. This heavily populated area covers only about 10 percent of the country. 1 The mild climate in that part of the country makes living there more pleasant than living in the colder northern regions. 3 People can find jobs more easily in the large cities located near the border. 3 Many Americans who live in Canada can cross the border easily to visit family and friends.

Make a Diagram

Using a diagram can help you understand causes and effects. The diagram to the right shows what causes people in Canada to live close to the U.S. border and what effect is created.



►► Practicing the Skill

Turn to Chapter 5, "Canada Today," Section 3, "Canada's Economy," and make a diagram of the causes that have resulted in Canada's strong economy.

TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. multiculturalism | 2. refugee | 3. Parliament | 4. prime minister | 5. export |
| 6. import | 7. transportation corridor | 8. transportation barrier | 9. bilingual | 10. Francophone |

REVIEW QUESTIONS

O Canada! Immigrant Roots (pages 119–123)

- How did the United Kingdom gain control of Canada?
- What effects does the policy of multiculturalism have on Canada?

A Constitutional Monarchy (pages 124–127)

- How is Canada's federal government organized?
- How has Canada tried to satisfy the needs of its many culture groups?

Canada's Economy (pages 128–131)

- How does Canada's wealth of natural resources contribute to its economy?
- What are Canada's chief transportation corridors and barriers?

A Multicultural Society (pages 132–136)

- How have the native languages of England and France changed in Canada?
- What are some major culture groups of Canada?

CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Causes and Effects

- Using your completed chart from Reading Social Studies, p. 118, describe some factors that influence where people settle in Canada.

Drawing Conclusions

- Many people in Quebec wanted the province to separate from the rest of Canada. What in Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's background made him effective in keeping Quebec part of Canada?

Making Inferences

- How do you think the policy of multiculturalism affects the way Canadians of different cultures respond to one another?

Visual Summary



1 O Canada! Immigrant Roots

- The Canadian people have come from many countries.
- Canada is a very large country with a small population; most people settled in the southern part of the country.

2 A Constitutional Monarchy

- The Canadian government is a constitutional monarchy that is made up of two main branches: a legislative branch and a judicial branch.
- Canada has passed laws to protect the civil rights of its people and to support multiculturalism.



Canada's Economy

- Canada has many natural resources that contribute to its economy.
- Canada's most important trade partner is the United States.

A Multicultural Society

- Many cultural groups have helped to build the unique Canadian culture of today.

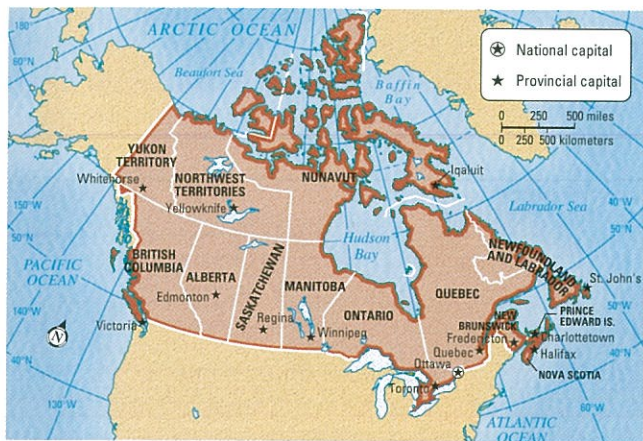


- The diverse cultures of the population create challenges in unifying Canada.

STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT

Use the map and your knowledge of world cultures and geography to answer questions 1 and 2.

Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33



1. In which province is Canada's capital city located?

- A. British Columbia
- B. Nova Scotia
- C. Ontario
- D. Quebec

2. Which province is located on the Pacific Coast?

- A. British Columbia
- B. Manitoba
- C. New Brunswick
- D. Newfoundland and Labrador

This excerpt is from an article about the hockey competition of the 2002 winter Olympics in Utah. Use the quotation and your knowledge of world cultures and geography to answer question 3.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Winning its first Olympic gold medal in 50 years in the sport it invented, Team Canada overwhelmed the United States, 5–2, with a crushing third period Sunday to complete the finest hockey tournament the world has ever seen. . . . There was a major difference that inspired Canada's killing-blow two-goal period: The Americans *wanted* to win but the Canadians *had* to win.

MICHAEL HUNT, *Wisconsin Journal Sentinel*

3. The passage supports which of the following observations?

- A. The Canadian team's success was due to the poor performance of the Americans.
- B. The Canadian team's national pride helped them overpower the U.S. team.
- C. The Canadian team was bound to win because Canada had invented hockey.
- D. The Canadian team's success was due to better physical training of its players.



ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY

Should the Canadian government provide support for the arts? Research this topic and write an editorial based on your findings.

- Using the Internet and the library, research government support for the arts, currently and in the past. You might also contact Canadian national museums and arts associations for information.
- Based on your research, decide whether government support is necessary, and if so, whether it should be increased or decreased. State your opinion and support it with facts from your research.

2. COOPERATIVE LEARNING

Work with a small group to prepare an interview for a public television broadcast on the topic of self-government for cultural groups. One member of your group can take the role of news moderator, and other members can each represent a different group. Together, brainstorm a list of cultural groups and prepare a set of interview questions. Individuals can do research to find out how the group views self-government.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

Doing Internet Research

Canada is a large country with diverse geographic regions. Choose one region, such as the Yukon Territory or the Maritime Provinces, and research what it is like to live there. Prepare a presentation of your findings.

- Use the Internet or other resources in the library to learn about the geography of your chosen region.
- Other sources of information might be Canadian museums and tourist bureaus.
- Focus your research on topics such as the region's weather, types of plants that grow there, kinds of jobs residents have, how tourists would travel around the region, and what tourists might see and do.

For Internet links to support this activity, go to



UNIT 3

