CANADA

Our big neighbor to the north.
“Geography made us neighbors, History made us friends, Economics made us partners, and Necessity made us allies.”

-JF Kennedy
Welcome to Canada, our big neighbor to the north! The second largest country in the world, Canada has a lot in common with the United States, including about a 3000-mile border.
Where in the World is Canada?

Located in the northern and western hemisphere.
Part of the North American Continent.
Bound by three oceans; Atlantic Ocean on the east. Pacific Ocean on the west. Arctic Ocean on the north. North of the United States.
Ten provinces and three Territories

- Ten provinces
  - British Columbia
  - Alberta
  - Saskatchewan
  - Manitoba
  - Ontario
  - Quebec
  - New Brunswick
  - Nova Scotia
  - Newfoundland and Labrador
- Three Territories
  - Yukon
  - Northwest Territories
  - Nunavut

- Capital: Ottawa
CANADA-People and Culture
People and Culture
(Predominant)

Two official languages:
- English 59%
- French 23%

Major religion: Christianity.
Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant 23%

Ethnic Origin:
- British origin 28%
- French origin 23%

Literacy Rate (age 15 and over can read and write) 99%

Overall, Canada is a very diverse nation. Canada has the world’s second highest foreign born citizens.
The first people of Canada

The Inuit (seen here) are one of 600 indigenous group that make up Canada’s First Nations People. The indigenous population make up about 5% of the entire population of Canada.
Location, Climate, and Natural Resources

Canada’s location and climate have affected trade and where people live.
LOCATION

• Canada’s proximity to the U.S. affects Canada’s trade and economy.
• Canada’s location near major bodies of water makes it ideal for international trade.
• Canada’s climate varies from temperate (mild) in the south, subarctic and arctic in the north.
• The predominant climate in Canada is the subarctic climate.
• Harsh permafrost (frozen soil) in northern Canada hinders development.
NATURAL RESOURCES

Arable land: 5%

Major producer of wheat.
NATURAL RESOURCES

ENERGY!

Canada is one of the world’s largest producers of oil, gas, and electric power.
Timber!

A large part of Canada is covered by forest land.

Canada is a major producer of timber.
NATURAL RESOURCES

The Canadian Shield

Rich in mineral resources, diamonds, and timber.

Canadian Shield's extensive natural resources makes the region important to Canada’s economy, through its lumber industry and widespread mining operations.
NATURAL RESOURCES
THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER - CANADA’S TRADE CORRIDOR

Major source of Canada’s fishing and trade. Huge producer of hydro electric power.
NATURAL RESOURCES

HUDSON BAY

Another arm of the Atlantic Ocean.
Grain from Alberta and Saskatchewan is shipped from Hudson Bay out to the Atlantic.
Only navigable from July to October.
Economy
Canada is a wealthy, high-tech industrial country, with one of the top ten GDPs.

Canada invests heavily in Capital resources, and Human Capital.

It resembles the US in its market-oriented economic system, and high standard of living.

Canada has a very high literacy rate of 99%
Canada - Economy

The service industry accounts for 71% of Canada’s GDP.

Manufacturing is second at 27%.
Who does Canada **export** most of its products to?
Economy

• The United States is Canada’s largest trading partner.
• Canada is a member of NAFTA-North American Free Trade Agreement.
• NAFTA is a free trade agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
Economy

Canada’s economic freedom score is 79.9, making its economy the 6th freest in 2012.

Canada continues to be the freest economy in the North America region

For more information-CANADA
Where do most people live in Canada?
90% of Canadians live within one hundred miles of the US-Canadian border.
Environmental Concerns

- Acid rain and pollution of the Great Lakes.

- Extraction and use of natural resources on the Canadian Shield, and timber resources.
Canada’s Government
Can you describe Canada’s government?

Diagram:
- Prime Minister
- Senate
- House of Commons
- Citizens
- Central Government
- Direction of power
- Provinces

Select/Elect

Elect

= Direction of power

= Provinces
Government

- Constitutional Monarchy
- Member of the British Commonwealth
- Parliamentary form of democracy.
- Prime Minister (Stephen Harper) is the Head of the Government.
- Queen Elizabeth II is the Head of State
  
  *(The Governor General of Canada carries the duties of the Queen.)*

- Federal system of government.
- Bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Commons (more powerful).
- Suffrage: 18 years of age
To summarize...

Canada is a parliamentary democracy, with a Constitutional Monarchy, and a federal system of government.
REVIEW!

OH NOES!!
1) Why is the southern part of Canada the region where most Canadians live?

A. It is closest to the United States.
B. It has the most favorable climate.
C. Most of the ports are in southern Canada.
D. Mountains cover most of northern Canada.
2) Which condition makes it easy for Canada to trade with the United States?

A. The countries share a border over 5,000 miles long.
B. Canada has easy access to seven major ports on four oceans.
C. The countries have abundant natural resources and a long growing season.
D. Canada has many natural resources and goods that are not available in the United States.
3) There are many natural resources in the Canadian Shield. In the future, these resources may become threatened because:

A. too many minerals are being extracted.
B. fossil fuels contribute to global warming.
C. there is an international agreement to reduce smog.
D. the polar ice caps are melting and affecting climates.
4) Which statement is true about Canada’s federal government?

A. The provinces are controlled by the Queen of England.
B. The central government in Ottawa shares power with the provinces.
C. Power is concentrated in the central government in Ottawa.
D. Canada’s ten provinces are independent of the central government in Ottawa, and do not share any power.
5) What do the economic systems of the United Kingdom, Canada, and the U.S. have in common?

A. All are examples of pure market economies
B. All are examples of mixed economies that are mostly market economies with some elements of command economies
C. All are examples of mixed economies that are mostly command economies with some elements of market economies.
D. All are examples of pure command economies
6) In order to increase trade between Canada, United States, and Mexico, NAFTA has eliminated this trade barrier on imports.

A. Quotas
B. Tariffs
C. Embargos
D. Free trade