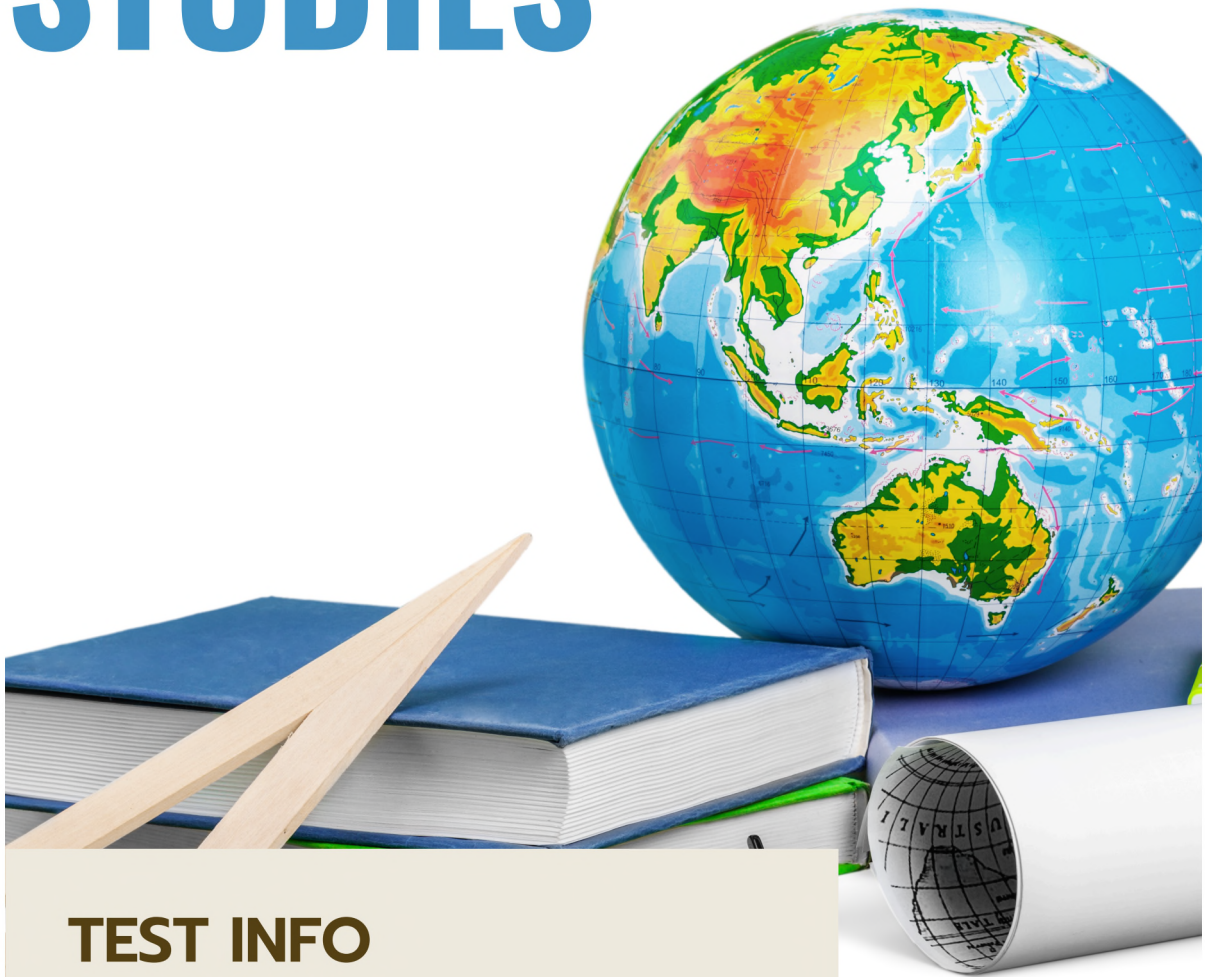


CAEC SOCIAL STUDIES



TEST INFO

40 Questions

90 Minutes

**ALEX DAVEY-MUISE
YARMOUTH COUNTY
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MADE WITH CANVA

Citizenship and Government



The Executive Branch

Canada's government is divided into three main branches. Each branch has a unique role and all three work together to run the country smoothly.

The Legislative Branch

Key Components:

- **Parliament:** The main body responsible for making laws. It has two parts:
- **The House of Commons:** Elected members (MPs) represent different areas of Canada and debate new laws.
- **The Senate:** Appointed members review and suggest changes to laws proposed by the House of Commons.

The Judicial Branch

Role: The Judicial Branch interprets and applies the law. It ensures laws are fair and constitutional.

Key Components:

- The Supreme Court: The highest court in Canada. It makes final decisions on important legal issues.
- Federal Courts: Handle cases related to federal laws.
- Provincial and Territorial Courts: Deal with cases related to provincial and territorial laws.



Understanding Canada's Government

- Executive
- Legislative
- Judicial

4

How the Branches Work Together

- Checks and Balances: Each branch has powers that can check the other branches to ensure no one branch becomes too powerful.
- Legislation: The Executive proposes laws, the Legislative debates and passes them, and the Judicial ensures they are fair and constitutional.

5

Did you know?

- The Governor General: Traditionally, the Governor General's official residence is Rideau Hall in Ottawa.
- The Prime Minister's Office: Located at 80 Wellington Street in Ottawa, known as "24 Sussex Drive."
- Senate Seats: Senators are appointed until they are 75 years old, providing experience and continuity.

Q

Questions

1. Who represents the king/queen in Canada?
2. What are the two parts of the Canadian Parliament?
3. Which court is the highest in Canada?



Understanding the Legislative Branch of Canada

The Legislative Branch is one of the three branches of government in Canada. Its main job is to make, change, and review laws. It is often called "Parliament."



1

The Two Parts of Parliament

- The House of Commons

What It Is: The elected part of Parliament.

Members: Known as Members of Parliament (MPs).

How They Get There: MPs are elected by Canadian citizens in their local areas, called ridings, during federal elections.

Main Job: Propose and debate new laws, discuss national issues, and represent their constituents (the people who voted for them).

- The Senate

What It Is: The appointed part of Parliament.

Members: Known as Senators.

How They Get There: Senators are appointed by the Prime Minister.

Main Job: Review and suggest changes to laws proposed by the House of Commons. They also provide additional expertise and represent different regions of Canada.

2

Key Roles and Responsibilities

- Prime Minister: The leader of the party with the most MPs in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister sets government priorities and leads the Cabinet.
- Speaker of the House of Commons: An MP chosen to lead debates and ensure everyone follows the rules in the House of Commons.
- Leader of the Opposition: The leader of the second-largest party in the House of Commons. They challenge and critique the government's decisions.

Q

1. What does the abbreviation MP stand for?
2. Who is your local MP?
3. Where do MPs debate?

How are laws made in Canada?

1

Step 1: Proposal of a New Law

A new law, called a “bill,” can be proposed by an MP (Member of Parliament) in the House of Commons or a Senator in the Senate.

Example:

An MP might propose a bill to improve environmental protection.

2

Step 2: First Reading

The bill is introduced and its title is read out. There is no debate at this stage; it’s just about presenting the bill to the House of Commons or the Senate.

3

Step 3: Second Reading

The bill is debated by MPs or Senators. They discuss its main ideas and whether it should proceed.

4

Step 4: Committee Stage

The bill is sent to a committee of MPs or Senators who examine it in detail. They might hold meetings, hear expert opinions, and suggest changes (amendments).

5

Step 5: Report Stage

The committee reports back to the House of Commons or the Senate with any changes they’ve made to the bill. Further changes can be proposed and discussed.

6

Step 6: Third Reading

The final version of the bill is debated. MPs or Senators discuss its overall merits and decide whether to pass it.

7

Step 7: The Senate

The final version of the bill moves to the other house, where it goes through similar stages: First Reading, Second Reading, Committee Stage, Report Stage, and Third Reading.

8

Step 8: Royal Assent

Once both the House of Commons and the Senate agree on the bill, it is sent to the Governor General. The Governor General represents the King or Queen and gives formal approval.



1. What is the main purpose of the Canadian government?

- A) To manage international trade only
- B) To enforce laws and administer services to citizens
- C) To create entertainment for the public
- D) To control all private businesses

Answers

q.5
q.4
q.3
p.2
q.1

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the three branches of the Canadian government?

- A) Legislative
- B) Executive
- C) Judicial
- D) Administrative

3. Who appoints Senators in Canada?

- A) The House of Commons
- B) The Prime Minister
- C) The Supreme Court
- D) The Lieutenant Governor

4. Who is the head of state in Canada?

- A) The Prime Minister
- B) The Governor General
- C) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- D) The Premier of Ontario

5. What is the role of the Senate in the Canadian legislative process?

- A) To initiate bills
- B) To review, amend, and suggest changes to bills passed by the House of Commons
- C) To enforce federal laws
- D) To manage provincial affairs

Part 2: True or False

If a bill is approved by the House of Commons, it automatically becomes law without needing Senate approval.

True

False

The Governor General's role in the legislative process is to provide Royal Assent, which is required for a bill to become law.

True

False

The Committee Stage allows members of Parliament to examine a bill in detail and suggest changes.

True

False

The Third Reading of a bill is where it is reviewed for the last time before being sent to the other house.

True

False

Part 3 : Put the steps of the legislative process into the correct order.

Second reading, report, committee, senate,
royal assent, first reading, third reading, proposal

Political Systems and Models of Governance in Canada

Canada's political system is like a big machine with lots of parts working together. There are different levels and types of governance that help run the country and its diverse communities. Here's a look at how it all fits together, including the unique systems used by First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples.

1

Federal Government

What It Is: The federal government is like the big boss of Canada. It makes decisions about things that affect everyone in the country, such as defense, immigration, and national laws.

How It Works: It has two main parts:

- **House of Commons:** This is where elected representatives (Members of Parliament or MPs) meet to discuss and vote on new laws. The party with the most MPs forms the government, and its leader becomes the Prime Minister.
- **Senate:** This group reviews and suggests changes to laws proposed by the House of Commons. Senators are not elected but appointed.

2

Provincial and Territorial Governments

What They Are: These are like smaller bosses in each province (e.g., Ontario) or territory (e.g., Yukon). They handle local issues like education and health care.

How They Work: Each has its own elected assembly or legislature, and the leader of the party with the most seats becomes the Premier.

3

First Nations Governance

Traditional Systems: Before European settlers arrived, First Nations had their own ways of making decisions, often led by respected leaders or councils.

Modern Systems: Today, governance can vary:

- **Indian Act:** This old law set up a system where First Nations were governed by rules set by the federal government. Many communities find this system too restrictive.
- **Self-Government Agreements:** Some First Nations have made deals with the government to manage their own affairs, using traditional and modern methods.



Political Systems and Models of Governance in Canada

Talking points:

-compare (find similarities) and contrast (find differences) between the governance models.

-why do you think different governance models exist?

4

Métis Governance

Historical Governance: Métis people, who are a mix of First Nations and European ancestry, had their own way of organizing and making decisions.

Modern Systems:

- **Métis National Council:** This is a national organization that represents Métis people's interests.
- **Regional Organizations:** Métis people are also organized into groups within provinces, like the Manitoba Métis Federation, to manage local issues and represent their communities.

5

Inuit Governance

Traditional Systems: Inuit people traditionally made decisions by discussing things as a group and respecting elders' wisdom.

Modern Systems:

- **Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK):** This is a national group that represents Inuit people across Canada.
- **Regional Governance:** Inuit have their own governance in different regions:
 - **Nunavut:** Created in 1999, Nunavut has its own government and is run by a consensus model, meaning decisions are made together, not by a single leader.
 - **Nunavik, Nunatsiavut, and Inuvialuit:** These regions also have their own systems of governance that reflect traditional practices and modern needs.



Democracy and Voting in Canada

1

Types of Elections

Federal Elections

- Purpose: To choose Members of Parliament (MPs) who will represent us in the House of Commons.
- How Often: Usually every four years.

Provincial and Territorial Elections

- Purpose: To elect Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) or Members of the Legislative Council (MLCs) who will handle local issues.
- How Often: Typically every four years, but it can vary.

Municipal Elections

- Purpose: To elect mayors and city councilors who manage local services and issues.
- How Often: Usually every four years.

Democracy is a system of government where the people have the power to make decisions about how their country is run. Canada is a democratic country, which means people elect their leaders and have a say in how the government operates.

2

Voter Eligibility

Eligibility:

- You must be 18 years old or older on election day.
- You must be a Canadian citizen.
- You must be registered to vote.

3

Voting in an Election

- Register: Ensure you are registered to vote. You can check and update your registration information on the Elections Canada website or at your local election office.
- Find Your Polling Station: Your polling station is where you go to vote. It is usually located in a public place like a school or community center.
- Vote in Person: Go to your polling station on election day, show your ID, and cast your vote.
- Vote by Mail: If you can't vote in person, you can apply to vote by mail.
- Your vote is completely confidential. You do not have to tell anyone who you voted for.



Federal Elections

A federal election in Canada is when we choose our leaders who will represent us in the federal government. These elections decide who will be Members of Parliament (MPs) in the House of Commons, where important decisions about the country are made.

1

Electoral Districts

The country is split into areas called ridings or electoral districts. Each riding elects one MP. In Canada, there are 308 electoral districts.

2

The “First Past the Post” System.

How It Works:

1. One Winner Per Riding: Each riding has one seat in the House of Commons. In each riding, voters choose one candidate.
2. Most Votes Wins: The candidate who gets the most votes in their riding wins the seat. They do not need to get more than half the votes, just more than any other candidate.
3. Forming the Government: The political party that wins the most seats (not necessarily the most votes overall) gets to form the government. The leader of this party becomes the Prime Minister.

3

Issues with “First Past the Post”

- it is possible for a party to win the election based on “first past the post” when another party has more total votes (popular vote)

For example: Imagine a country with 100 ridings.

- Party A wins 55 ridings with 30% of the total votes in each riding. They get 55 seats.
- Party B wins 45 ridings with 50% of the total votes in each riding. They get 45 seats but have more total votes across the country.

In this case:

- Party A wins more seats and forms the government.
- Party B gets more total votes but fewer seats.



The Right to Vote in Canada

The right to vote in Canada has changed and expanded over time. It's an important part of our democracy that allows citizens to have a say in how our country is run. Here's a look at how the right to vote has evolved in Canada.

Talking points:

- Do you think 18 is the right age to start voting? Why?
- What does the timeline tell you about Canada's history?



- Q1. Can permanent residents, refugees, or temporary workers vote in Canada?
- Q2. Can Canadians who are incarcerated (in prison or jail) vote in Canada?

1. What is the primary voting system used in Canadian federal elections?

- a) Proportional Representation
- b) Single Transferable Vote
- c) First Past the Post
- d) Mixed Member Proportional

Answers

c '01

q '6

a '8

7 '7

a '9

5 'b

4 'b

3 'c

2 'c

1 'c

2. What is the minimum age required to vote in Canadian federal elections?

- a) 16
- b) 17
- c) 18
- d) 21

3. How often are federal elections held in Canada?

- a) Every 2 years
- b) Every 3 years
- c) Every 4 years
- d) Every 5 years

4. What is a "riding" in the context of Canadian elections?

- a) A type of election system
- b) An electoral district where voters elect an MP
- c) A government office
- d) A party leader's title

5. Who becomes the Prime Minister of Canada?

- a) The leader of the party with the most votes nationwide
- b) The leader of the party with the most seats in the House of Commons
- c) The candidate with the most votes in their riding
- d) The candidate with the highest number of total votes

6. What does "First Past the Post" mean in Canadian elections?

- a) The candidate with the most votes in their riding wins
- b) The candidate with the most overall votes wins
- c) The candidate with the highest percentage of votes wins
- d) The candidate with the lowest number of votes wins

CAEC Social Studies

7. In which year were women first granted the right to vote in federal elections in Canada?

- a) 1905
- b) 1918
- c) 1920
- d) 1935

8. Which of the following groups gained the right to vote in federal elections in 1960?

- a) Indigenous peoples
- b) People under 21
- c) Immigrants
- d) Residents of the territories

9. What is the role of a Member of Parliament (MP)?

- a) To manage local businesses
- b) To represent their riding in the House of Commons
- c) To oversee provincial policies
- d) To lead the military

10. What is advance voting?

- a) Voting on the official election day
- b) Voting through mail only
- c) Voting before the official election day
- d) Voting online

Research Time: Who's Who in Government?

Federal

Head of State:

Governor General:

Prime Minister:

Leader of the Opposition:

MP for your riding:

Municipal

Your municipality:

Mayor/ Reeve:

Councillor:

Provincial

Lieutenant Governor:

Premier:

MLA:

Federal, Provincial, or Municipal?

In Canada, government responsibilities and structures are divided into three main levels: local, provincial/territorial, and federal.

Each level has its own roles and responsibilities and can collect taxes.

Some responsibilities are shared between levels.

Federal



national
defense



currency &
taxes



citizenship



foreign
policy



criminal
justice



international
trade

Provincial/ Territorial



education



health
care



highways



property
rights



natural
resources



policing
(Ontario/
Quebec)

Municipal



recycling
programs



public
transportation



utilities



snow
removal



firefighting



emergency
services

Federal, Provincial, or Municipal?

1. What is the highest level of government in Canada?
 - A) Municipal
 - B) Provincial
 - C) Federal
 - D) Territorial

2. Which level of government is primarily responsible for education in Canada?
 - A) Federal
 - B) Provincial
 - C) Municipal
 - D) All of the above

3. Which government level is responsible for local infrastructure, such as roads and public transit?
 - A) Federal
 - B) Provincial
 - C) Municipal
 - D) None of the above

4. Who is responsible for national defense in Canada?
 - A) Municipal Government
 - B) Provincial Government
 - C) Federal Government
 - D) Local Authorities

5. Which level of government handles health care?
 - A) Municipal
 - B) Provincial
 - C) Federal
 - D) Both A and B

6. What is one responsibility of municipal governments?

- A) Immigration
- B) Police services
- C) Foreign affairs
- D) Currency regulation

p. 10

p. 9

p. 8

p. 7

p. 6

p. 5

p. 4

p. 3

p. 2

p. 1

7. Which level of government is responsible for environmental protection laws?

- A) Municipal
- B) Provincial
- C) Federal
- D) Both B and C

8. Who manages natural resources such as forests and water in Canada?

- A) Municipal Government
- B) Provincial Government
- C) Federal Government
- D) All levels of government

9. Which level of government can levy taxes to fund their operations?

- A) Municipal
- B) Provincial
- C) Federal
- D) All of the above

10. What is the role of the federal government in immigration policy?

- A) Set local zoning laws
- B) Manage and regulate immigration programs
- C) Control school curriculums
- D) Oversee public parks

Individual and Collective Rights in Canada

1

Individual Rights

In Canada, rights can be viewed through various lenses, each highlighting different aspects of individual and collective rights. Understanding these rights is important for appreciating how they protect citizens and groups within the country.

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms:

Part of the Constitution Act of 1982, this Charter outlines fundamental rights and freedoms including:

- **Freedom of Expression:** The right to express one's opinions and ideas without government interference.
- **Freedom of Assembly:** The right to gather peacefully for demonstrations or protests.
- **Freedom of Religion:** The right to practice any religion or none at all.
- **Freedom of Association:** The right to join groups, such as unions or political parties.
- **Right to Vote:** Citizens have the right to vote in federal, provincial, and local elections.
- **Right to Run for Office:** Citizens can run for elected positions in government.
- **Citizens have the right to move freely** within Canada and to enter or leave the country.
- **Right to Life, Liberty, and Security:** Protects individuals from arbitrary arrest and detention.
- **Rights upon Arrest:** Individuals have the right to be informed of the reasons for their arrest and to seek legal counsel.
- **Right to a Fair Trial:** Ensures that individuals are tried fairly and publicly by an impartial tribunal.
- **The Charter guarantees equal treatment under the law without discrimination** based on race, gender, age, disability, or other characteristics.
- Recognizes the **right to use English and French** in federal government institutions, ensuring that both languages are treated equally.
- Provides the **right for minority language groups to have access to education** in their language.



- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. Which right protects a person from being arrested without knowing why? | 5. c |
| A) Freedom of Association | 4. d |
| B) Freedom of Expression | 3. b |
| C) Rights upon Arrest | 2. a |
| D) Freedom of Assembly | 1. c |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Tom wants to join a workers' union. Which right protects his right to do so? | |
| A) Freedom of Association | |
| B) Freedom of Expression | |
| C) Rights upon Arrest | |
| D) Freedom of Assembly | |
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. Mira disagrees with a decision the government has made and writes about it in her blog. Which right protects her from being punished for criticizing the government ? | |
| A) Freedom of Association | |
| B) Freedom of Expression | |
| C) Rights upon Arrest | |
| D) Freedom of Assembly | |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Students at a college want to hold a peaceful protest. What right protects their right to do so? | |
| A) Freedom of Association | |
| B) Freedom of Expression | |
| C) Rights Upon Arrest | |
| D) Freedom of Assembly | |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Petra is a wheelchair user. What right protects her from being treated differently than a non-wheelchair user? | |
| A) Freedom of Religion | |
| B) Right to Run for Office | |
| C) Equal treatment under the law without discrimination | |
| D) Right to a Fair Trial | |

Individual and Collective Rights in Canada

2

Collective Rights

Understanding individual and group rights in Canada through laws, human rights, treaties, and land claims helps us see the variety and complexity of rights in our society. It highlights the need to protect personal freedoms and group rights to create a fair and inclusive Canada for everyone.

Collective rights are the rights held by groups rather than individuals. These rights recognize the unique identities and cultures of specific groups, particularly Indigenous peoples.

Key Areas of Focus:

- **Indigenous Rights**: Indigenous peoples in Canada have collective rights recognized under various laws and treaties.

Examples:

- **Treaties**: Agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown that often outline rights to land, resources, and self-governance. For example, the Numbered Treaties in Western Canada recognize land rights and hunting and fishing rights.
- **Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982**: Recognizes and affirms the rights of Indigenous peoples, including their right to self-determination and land title.

- **Language Rights**: Recognized under the Official Languages Act, this protects the rights of English and French-speaking Canadians to access government services in both languages.

- **Land Claims and Title**

Land claims are how Indigenous groups claim their rights to land based on their historical use and presence.

Example: The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement was one of the first modern land claims in Canada, giving Cree and Inuit communities rights to land and resources in Northern Quebec.

Significance: Recognizing land claims is crucial for reconciliation and acknowledging the historical injustices faced by Indigenous peoples.



Exploring Citizenship, Leadership, and Activism

1

Individual Level

What It Means: Individual citizenship refers to what each person does to be a good citizen.

Understanding how citizenship, leadership, and activism show up in different places helps us see how people and groups can make a difference. Let's look at these ideas in our local communities, across the country, and around the world.

- Local: In your community, you might volunteer at a local charity or help clean up a park. This shows that you care about your neighborhood.
- National: Voting in elections is a way to express your citizenship. By voting, you help choose leaders and influence laws in your country.
- Global: You can support global causes, like signing petitions for human rights or climate action. This shows you care about issues beyond your own country.

2

Collective Level

What It Means: Collective citizenship is when groups of people come together to make a difference.

- Local: Community groups, like a neighborhood watch or a school club, work together to solve local issues, like safety or events.
- National: Indigenous groups in Canada may come together to protect their rights and land. They work as a collective to influence national policies.
- Global: Movements like the Global Climate Strike bring people from many countries together to demand action on climate change.



Exploring Citizenship, Leadership, and Activism

3

Leadership

What It Means: Leadership is about guiding and inspiring others to take action.

Citizenship, leadership, and activism can be shown in many ways, whether locally, nationally, or globally. By understanding these concepts, we can learn how to be active participants in our communities and make a positive impact on the world around us.

- Local: A local youth leader might organize events to encourage other students to volunteer and help their community.
- National: Political leaders, like the Prime Minister, guide the country and make important decisions that affect everyone.
- Global: Global leaders, like Malala Yousafzai, inspire people worldwide to fight for education and equality.

4

Activism

What It Means: Activism is the act of taking action to bring about change.

- Local: You might organize a petition at work to improve recycling processes.
- National: Groups may protest to raise awareness about important issues, like climate change or social justice.
- Global: Global campaigns, like Earth Day, encourage people around the world to take action for the environment.

Are you a volunteer?

Are there any causes that you support?



Identities in Canada

1

Your Canada

What do you think of
when some one ask you
to define Canada or
Canadian people?

How do you think the
world views Canada?

Cultural Diversity

- Canada is a melting pot of cultures. People from all over the world live here, contributing their traditions, languages, and foods.

Indigenous Peoples

- Indigenous communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit, are an essential part of Canada's identity. Their histories, languages, and cultures enrich the nation.

Bilingualism

- Canada has two official languages: English and French. This bilingual nature is a key aspect of Canadian identity.

Natural Beauty

- Canada is known for its stunning landscapes, from mountains to lakes. The love for nature is part of what it means to be Canadian.

Values of Inclusivity and Kindness

- Canadians are often seen as friendly and welcoming. Values like respect, peace, and kindness are central to Canadian identity.

Sports and Activities

- Sports like hockey and lacrosse are important to Canadian culture. They bring people together and create a sense of community.

Of the examples listed above, which are important parts of your identity in Canada?



Economics and Economic Systems



Economics Systems

An economic system is the way a country organizes its resources and goods to meet the needs and wants of its people. Different countries have different economic systems based on their values, history, and goals.

1

Traditional Economy

People rely on customs and traditions to make decisions about what to produce, how to produce it, and who gets the goods.

- Example: Many Indigenous communities use a traditional economy based on hunting, fishing, and gathering.

2

Market Economy

Decisions about production and pricing are driven by the choices of consumers and businesses. Supply and demand play a key role.

- Example: The United States has a market economy where people buy and sell goods freely.

3

Command Economy

The government makes all economic decisions. It controls what is produced, how much is produced, and the prices of goods.

- Example: North Korea has a command economy where the government decides everything about the economy.

4

Mixed Economy

Combines elements of market and command economies. Both the government and private businesses play a role in economic decisions.

- Example: Canada has a mixed economy, where the government regulates industries but businesses are privately owned.



Economic Systems



Quiz - select the correct answer

1. In a traditional economy, how do people decide what to produce?

- a) Based on new technologies
- b) By following customs and traditions
- c) By asking the government

2. Which country is an example of a market economy?

- a) North Korea
- b) Canada
- c) The United States

3. In a command economy, who makes the economic decisions?

- a) The people
- b) The government
- c) Private businesses

4. Which economic system allows for the most consumer choices?

- a) Traditional economy
- b) Command economy
- c) Market economy

Answers

5. What is one advantage of a traditional economy?

- a) Lots of consumer choices
- b) Strong community ties and sustainable practices
- c) High levels of technology

5. b
4. c
3. b
2. c
1. b

What kind of economy do you think reflects your viewpoints best?

Some people want lower taxes with fewer services, while others would prefer higher taxes with more public services. What is your preference?

Economics: Canada's Mixed Economy

1

Mixed Economy

Canada's mixed economy combines private businesses with government support, making it unique compared to other systems like capitalism, socialism, and communism. This mix helps provide services to everyone while still allowing people to start their own businesses.

Canada has a mixed economy, which means it combines elements of both private businesses and government involvement. Here's what that looks like:

- **Private Ownership:** Most businesses are owned by individuals or groups, allowing them to sell goods and services to make a profit.
- **Government Role:** The government helps regulate businesses to ensure they are fair and safe for consumers. It also provides important services like healthcare and education.
- **Social Programs:** Canada has programs that help people in need, such as unemployment benefits and public healthcare.

2

Key Features

- **Market Economy:** Prices for goods and services are determined by what people want to buy (demand) and what is available (supply).
- **Trade:** Canada trades with other countries to import goods it doesn't produce and export its own products, such as natural resources.
- **Regulations:** The government makes rules to protect consumers and the environment, ensuring businesses operate fairly.



Canada's Economic System



Quiz - select the correct answer

1. What is a mixed economy?

- a) An economy that combines private businesses and government involvement
- b) An economy where everyone gets the same amount of money
- c) An economy with only government-owned businesses

2. In Canada's mixed economy, who usually owns most of the businesses?

- a) The government
- b) Private individuals and companies
- c) Only large corporations

3. What role does the government play in a mixed economy like Canada's?

- a) It controls everything and makes all decisions
- b) It regulates businesses and provides services like healthcare
- c) It does not interfere in any way

4. Which of the following is an example of a service provided by the government in Canada?

- a) Grocery stores
- b) Clothing stores
- c) Public education

Answers

5. Why is trade important in a mixed economy?

- a) It helps businesses make more money
- b) It allows countries to buy and sell goods they need
- c) It makes the economy weaker

6. How does a mixed economy support social programs?

- a) By using taxes from individuals and companies to fund services for the community
- b) By allowing only government businesses to operate
- c) By reducing the number of businesses

5. a
4. c
3. b
2. b
1. a

Comparing Economic Systems

Economic activities refer to the ways in which goods and services are produced, distributed, and consumed. There are three main types of economic activities: current (or modern) economies, traditional economies, and subsistence economies.

1

Modern

Key Features:

- **Market-Driven:** Prices are determined by what people want to buy and sell.
- **Variety of Industries:** Includes technology, services, manufacturing, and more.
- **Consumer Choices:** People have many options for what to buy.
- **Global Trade:** Countries buy and sell goods from each other all over the world.
- **Use of Technology:** Technology is used to make products more efficiently..

2

Traditional

Key Features:

- **Based on Customs:** Decisions are influenced by cultural practices.
- **Simple Tools:** People use basic tools and methods, often in farming or crafting.
- **Community Focused:** Goods are often made for local use and trade.
- **Self-Sufficient:** Families or communities produce what they need to survive.

3

Subsistence

Key Features:

- **Survival Focus:** The main goal is to provide enough food, clothing, and shelter for the family.
- **Minimal Surplus:** Very little extra is produced for sale or trade.
- **Local Resources:** People use local materials and methods to survive.
- **Cultural Practices:** Often involves specific farming or crafting techniques passed down through generations.



Understanding Supply and Demand

Understanding supply and demand is essential because it helps explain how prices are set in the market and why they can change.

1

What is Supply?

Supply refers to how much of a product or service is available for people to buy.

It's about what producers (like farmers, manufacturers, and businesses) are willing to create and sell.

- When prices are high, producers are usually willing to supply more because they can earn more money.
- When prices are low, producers might supply less because it's not as profitable.

2

What is Demand?

Demand is about how much of a product or service people want to buy. It reflects consumers' desire and willingness to pay for a good or service at various prices.

- When prices are low, more people are likely to buy the product, so demand increases.
- When prices are high, fewer people want to buy the product, so demand decreases.

3

How Do Supply and Demand Work Together?

- High Demand + Low Supply: When many people want a product, but there isn't enough available, prices tend to go up.
- Low Demand + High Supply: When there are many products available, but not many people want them, prices tend to go down.

The Equilibrium Point

The equilibrium point is where the amount of supply matches the amount of demand. At this point, the price is stable because producers can sell all their products, and consumers can buy what they want at that price.



Supply and Demand



Quiz - select the correct answer

Answers

1. If the price of a product goes up, what usually happens to the demand?

- a) demand decreases
- b) demand stays the same
- c) demand increases

q.9
p.5
4.b
3.c
2.c
1.a

2. When demand for a product is high and supply is low, what typically happens to the price?

- a) The price goes down
- b) The price stays the same
- c) The price goes up

3. If a new toy becomes very popular, what will happen to its supply?

- a) It will decrease
- b) It will stay the same
- c) It will likely increase

4. When there is a lot of a product available but not many people want it, what happens to the price?

- a) The price usually goes up
- b) The price usually goes down
- c) The price remains unchanged

5. If a store has a big sale and lowers prices, what happens to demand?

- a) Demand usually goes down
- b) Demand usually goes up
- c) Demand stays the same

6. Which of the following best describes the relationship between supply and demand?

- a) They have no effect on each other
- b) They work together to determine prices in the market
- c) Supply always controls demand

How much does the price of an item influence whether you will buy it? Are you more likely to buy an item that is discounted?

Economic Growth, Decline, Stability, and Interdependence



Economic Growth

Economic growth happens when a country produces more goods and services over time.

This might be because of:
Investment in Businesses
Inventing New Technology
Expanding Trade
Improving Education



Economic Decline

Economic decline occurs when the economy shrinks, meaning less production and fewer jobs.

This might be because of:
High Levels of Unemployment
Low Consumer Confidence (people saving money instead of spending)
Natural Disasters



Economic Stability

Stability means the economy is steady and does not experience large ups and downs.

This might be because of:
Good Government Policies
Diverse Economy
Political Stability



Economic Instability

Instability happens when economy has unpredictable changes, like rapid increases/decreases in prices.

This might be because of:
Political Conflict
High Inflation
Global Events



Sustainability

Sustainability means using resources in a way that meets current needs without harming future generations.

This includes:
Environmental Protection
Renewable Energy
Community Awareness



Interdependence

Interdependence means that countries rely on each other for goods, services, and resources.

This includes:
Global Trade
Supply Chains
Economic Agreements

Supply and Demand



Quiz - Are the statements True or False?

1. Economic growth occurs when a country produces more goods and services over time.
True **False**
2. High unemployment usually leads to economic growth.
True **False**
3. A stable economy experiences large fluctuations in prices and production.
True **False**
4. Interdependence means that countries rely on each other for goods and services.
True **False**
5. Natural disasters can contribute to economic stability.
True **False**
6. When consumers feel confident about the economy, they are likely to spend more money.
True **False**
7. Sustainability means using resources in a way that does not harm future generations.
True **False**
8. A diverse economy is less vulnerable to sudden changes in one industry.
True **False**
9. Economic decline can happen when many people lose their jobs.
True **False**
10. Countries that engage in global trade do not rely on each other for resources.
True **False**

Answers

10. F
9. T
8. T
7. T
6. T
5. T
4. T
3. F
2. F
1. T

Economics and Decision-making

Economic factors play a vital role in decision-making across various levels. By understanding these factors, individuals and leaders can make informed choices that promote growth, stability, and well-being in their communities and beyond.



1 Personal Level



Individuals make decisions about budgeting, saving, and spending based on their income and expenses. For instance, a person may decide to save for a vacation by cutting back on daily expenses.

2 Local Level



Community leaders make choices about funding for schools, parks, and public services. If a town sees a rise in population, leaders might decide to build new schools to accommodate more students.

3 Regional Level



Regions may assess the availability of resources and job opportunities to create development plans. A region rich in natural resources might focus on industries like mining or agriculture to boost the economy.

4 National Level



Governments develop budgets and policies based on economic indicators. For example, if unemployment is rising, a government might invest in job training programs to help people find work.

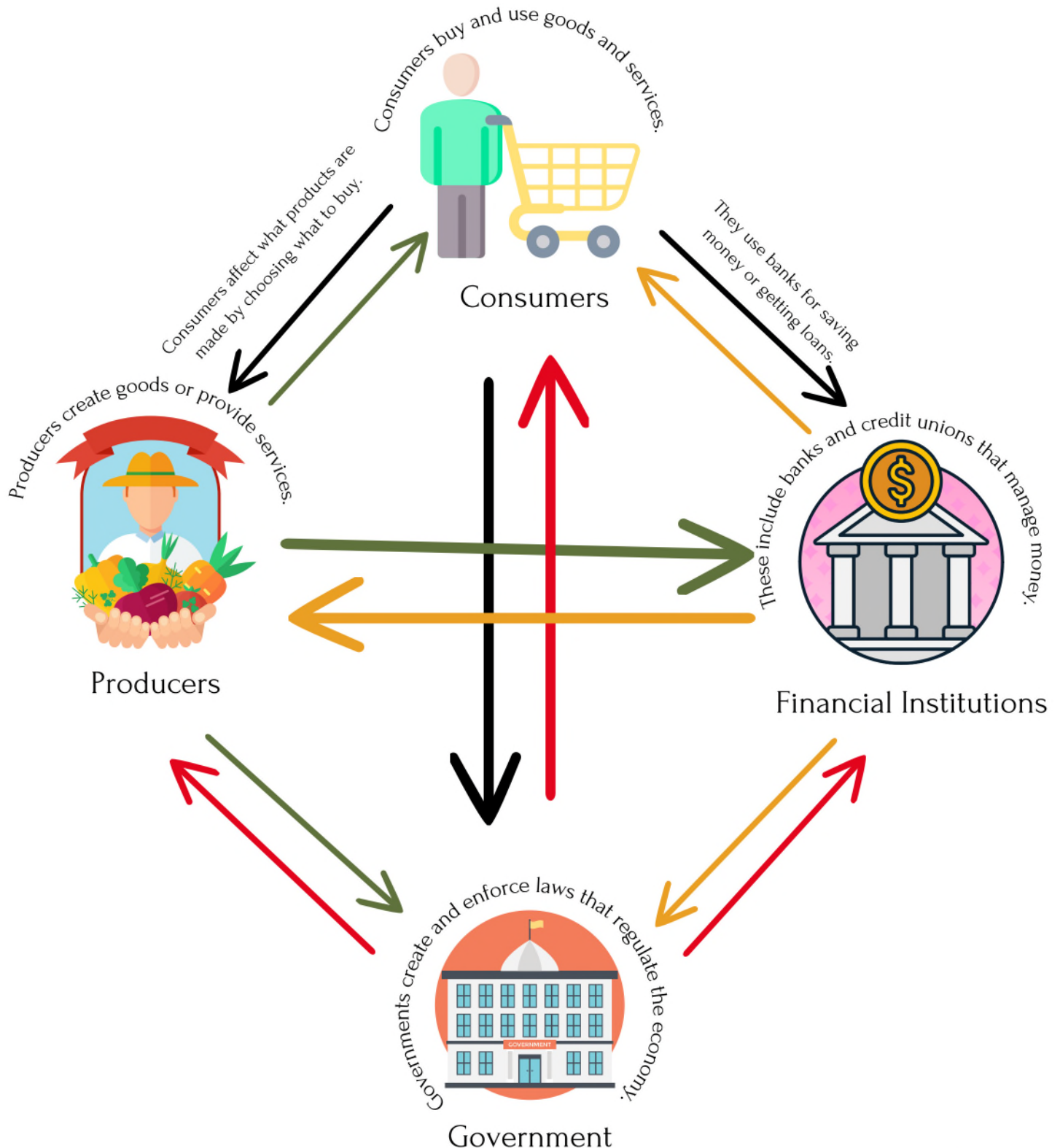
5 International Level



Countries negotiate trade agreements and aid based on economic needs and relationships. A country might lower tariffs on imports to encourage trade with a partner nation.

Roles in the Economic Markets

How do producers, consumers, financial institutions, and government interact? Try to label the diagram to demonstrate the relationships.



Understanding Economic Disparity and Quality of Life

Economic disparity means differences in wealth and living standards among people. Some individuals or communities have more money and resources than others, which affects their quality of life.

Some key factors that drive inequality are:



Income Inequality

People with higher incomes can afford better housing, food, and services, while those with lower incomes may struggle to meet basic needs.



Education

Higher levels of education generally lead to better job opportunities and higher income. Regions with lower educational attainment often face higher rates of poverty.



Employment Opportunities

Areas with few job opportunities may struggle economically, leading to higher unemployment rates and reduced quality of life for residents.



Healthcare Access

Poor access to healthcare can lead to health disparities, which affect quality of life and economic productivity.



Geographic Location

Urban areas typically have more job opportunities, better services, and infrastructure compared to rural areas, contributing to economic disparity.



Government Policies

Inclusive policies can help reduce disparity by providing support for education, healthcare, and housing, while restrictive policies can widen the gap.

Write a few sentences below.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

Historical and Contemporary Canada



Critical Thought in History

When we study history, it's easy to think of it as a straightforward collection of facts and dates. However, history is much more complex, shaped by the perspectives and experiences of those who lived through events. Thinking critically about historical accounts helps us uncover these layers and gain a deeper understanding of the past.

Understanding the Author's Perspective

- Every historical account is influenced by its author. Imagine reading a story about a significant event, like a war or a social movement. The author's background—where they come from, their beliefs, and their experiences—affects how they interpret events. For instance, a soldier writing about a battle will have a different viewpoint than a civilian who experienced the aftermath. Recognizing this helps us see that there isn't just one "truth" in history; instead, there are multiple perspectives.

Context Matters

- Consider the time when a historical account was written. Context is crucial. For example, an account written during a conflict may reflect the emotions and propaganda of that time, which could differ significantly from a more recent analysis. Understanding the social, political, and economic factors at play, helps us appreciate why events unfolded as they did.

Looking for Different Voices

- History often highlights certain voices while leaving others in the shadows. As we read, we should ask ourselves: Whose stories are being told? Whose voices are missing? For example, many historical accounts about colonization focus on the colonizers' perspectives, often neglecting the experiences of Indigenous peoples. Female perspectives are often overlooked and cultures that rely on spoken rather than written histories are often not included. By seeking out these missing narratives, we enrich our understanding and can challenge dominant historical narratives.

Identifying Bias

- Every account comes with some level of bias. When we read about events, it's important to think critically about the language used. Is the author emotionally charged, or do they remain neutral? Are they portraying a group in a positive or negative light? Recognizing these biases allows us to better evaluate the reliability of the information.

Connecting to the Present

- History isn't just about the past; it informs our present. As we analyze historical accounts, we can reflect on the lessons they offer. How do past injustices relate to current issues? Understanding these connections can inspire us to think critically about the world today and encourage us to advocate for positive change.

Indigenous Canadians

1

Indigenous Peoples

Before European settlers arrived, Canada was home to diverse Indigenous peoples who had rich cultures, languages, and ways of life. Understanding this time helps us appreciate the history and contributions of Indigenous communities.

- Indigenous peoples in Canada include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis.
- Each group has its own unique culture, traditions, and languages.



<https://www.canadahistoryproject.ca/1500/>

- There were hundreds of different Indigenous groups, each with its own customs.
- Cultures varied greatly depending on the region, such as the Plains, Woodlands, and Coastal areas.
- Indigenous peoples have a deep spiritual connection to the land and environment.
- They believe in living in harmony with nature and respect all living things.
- Indigenous groups traded goods with each other, such as tools, furs, and food.
- Trade networks connected different regions and cultures across the land.
- Art, music, and storytelling are important parts of Indigenous culture.



First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Culture

Recognizing and considering the diverse cultures, traditions, worldviews, and histories of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit is essential for understanding Canada's rich heritage.

1

First Nations

First Nations encompass over 600 distinct groups, each with its own unique cultures, languages, traditions, and histories. This diversity is reflected in their art, music, clothing, and ceremonies.

Indigenous knowledge space



2

Inuit

The Inuit primarily inhabit the Arctic regions of Canada, including Nunavut, parts of the Northwest Territories, northern Quebec (Nunavik), and Labrador (Nunatsiavut). Their territories span vast, remote areas characterized by tundra, ice, and coastal regions.

[Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami](#)



3

Métis

The Métis emerged in the 18th century as a distinct group, primarily from the intermarriage between Indigenous women (mainly from the Cree, Ojibwe, and Saulteaux nations) and European fur traders, particularly French and Scottish men.

Métis gathering website



4

Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) in 2015 highlighted that education plays a vital role in understanding the injustices faced by Indigenous Canadians. **Take the time to follow the links and learn more about the rich and varied cultures of Indigenous Canadians.**

To use a QR code- scan with your phone camera and follow the link. Full web addresses on page 83.



Truth and Reconciliation

Truth and reconciliation in Canada refers to the ongoing process of addressing the historical injustices faced by Indigenous peoples due to colonization and the impact of government policies, particularly the residential school system.

1

What are Residential Schools?

Residential schools in Canada were institutions aimed at assimilating Indigenous children into Euro-Canadian culture. They operated from the late 19th century until the late 20th century and had a devastating impact on Indigenous communities.

The Canadian government created residential schools to forcibly remove Indigenous children from their families and cultures, believing this would "civilize" them.

Children in these schools faced harsh conditions, strict discipline, and were forbidden to speak their languages or practice their cultures. Many experienced abuse, leading to trauma that affected them and their families for generations.

2

Calls to Action

In 2008, the Canadian government established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as part of the settlement agreement for the residential school survivors. The TRC's mandate was to document the experiences of survivors, gather testimonies, and promote awareness of the impact of residential schools. Between 2008 and 2015, the TRC held hearings across Canada, collecting thousands of stories and creating a comprehensive report.

The report included 94 Calls to Action, urging various sectors of society—government, education, health, and more—to take concrete steps towards reconciliation. These recommendations focus on healing, justice, education, and recognition of Indigenous rights.

Follow the link to learn more about the 94 Calls to Action and learn how you can support the goals of the TRC.



European Settlement

European settlement in Canada was a complex process that shaped the country's history and relationships between settlers and Indigenous peoples. This process of colonization still impacts Canadians today.

1

Early Explorers

1000 AD: The first Europeans to explore Canada were the Vikings but they did not establish permanent settlements.

1497: John Cabot, an Italian explorer sailing for England, reached the coast of Newfoundland. This sparked interest in North America.

2

French Settlement

1605: Port Royal was one of the first permanent European settlements in Canada, established by the French.

1608: Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec City. French settlers, known as Canadiens or Québécois, focused on fur trading, farming, and building relationships with Indigenous peoples.

3

British Settlement

1583: The first major British settlement was established in Newfoundland by Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

1670: Exclusive trading rights are granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. The company set up trading posts across Canada, expanding British influence in North America.

4

British and French War in North America

1759- Battle of the Plains of Abraham

The British defeated the French marking an end to France's empire in America.

1774- The Quebec Act

The act allowed French Canadians to maintain their language, religion, and laws, fostering a degree of cultural preservation under British rule.



French Settlement

1

New France

The arrival of French settlers in Canada began in the early 17th century and marked the establishment of New France. These settlers were driven by various motivations, including economic opportunities, religious freedom, and the desire for new beginnings.

The first major French settlement was founded by Samuel de Champlain in 1608 at Quebec City. This location was chosen for its strategic position along the St. Lawrence River, making it ideal for trade and transportation.

Settlers focused on agriculture, fishing, and the fur trade, adapting to the local environment. They built homes and farms, forming tight-knit communities that relied on cooperation and shared resources. The French settlers' way of life included a strong emphasis on family and community.

While some French settlers formed alliances with Indigenous nations, recognizing their deep understanding of the land, these relationships were not without issues. The French aimed to benefit economically from the fur trade, which sometimes exploited Indigenous communities. Although there were instances of cooperation, the French settlers, like other European colonizers, disrupted Indigenous ways of life and contributed to the broader patterns of colonization.

The settlers faced various challenges, including harsh winters and conflicts with other colonial powers. Tensions with British settlers grew over time, leading to significant events that altered the region's landscape, especially during the Seven Years' War.

Today, the legacy of French settlers is still evident in Canada, particularly in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia where French culture and language thrive. Their contributions to agriculture, community life, and cultural identity remain important aspects of Canada's diverse heritage.



Le Grand Dérangement (The Great Displacement)

Acadians are French-speaking settlers who established communities in what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

1

What Was It?

Le Grand Dérangement refers to the forced removal of Acadians from their homes in the Maritime provinces of Canada, primarily between 1755 and 1764.

Acadians were French-speaking settlers who established communities in what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

2

Key Events

British Takeover (1710): The British captured Acadia from the French, and the Acadians continued to live there, promising loyalty to the British Crown.

Rising Tensions (1755): As the British and French were in conflict, British authorities worried that Acadians might side with the French.

The Deportation (1755): Starting in 1755, the British began to forcibly deport Acadians. Families were separated, homes were destroyed, and many Acadians were sent to other British colonies, such as Louisiana and the Thirteen Colonies.

3

Consequences

- **Population Displacement:** Thousands of Acadians were removed from their lands, and many faced harsh conditions during their displacement.
- **Cultural Impact:** The deportation led to a significant loss of Acadian culture and community. Some Acadians managed to return, while others settled in new regions, including Louisiana, where they became known as Cajuns.
- **Legacy:** The Acadian community eventually re-established itself in Canada, which remains home to a large Acadian population today.
- Acadian culture and heritage are commemorated each year on August 15, National Acadian Day.



British Settlement

1

The British in Canada

Early British exploration, led by figures like John Cabot, set the stage for future settlement. However, these explorers often ignored the Indigenous populations living in the area.

The first major English settlement in Newfoundland began in the early 1600s, marking a shift in the region. In the 1620s and 1630s, settlers expanded into Nova Scotia, motivated by fishing and farming. While they aimed to build new lives, their arrival often led to conflicts with Indigenous communities. Many settlers saw the land as a resource to exploit, overlooking the deep connections Indigenous peoples had to their land. This disregard resulted in the displacement of Indigenous communities and disruption of their way of life.

As English-speaking communities grew, they brought their customs and language, which began to dominate the area. This cultural shift marginalized Indigenous languages and traditions, making it harder for them to survive.

The arrival of Loyalists after the American Revolution increased the number of English settlers. This further strengthened English-speaking dominance, often at the expense of Indigenous peoples. The impact of colonization has been significant, affecting land use, governance, and social structures.

Today, the influence of English settlers can still be seen in Canadian life, including laws and education. However, it's important to recognize that this history is not just about progress. The actions of these settlers have led to ongoing challenges for Indigenous communities, including issues related to land rights and cultural preservation.

In summary, the history of English settlers in Canada is one of ambition and disruption. It reminds us to think critically about the past and understand how it affects Indigenous communities today. Acknowledging this history is essential for building a more inclusive future.



United Empire Loyalists

The American Revolutionary War was a conflict between the 13 American colonies and Great Britain. The colonies wanted independence from British rule due to being taxed without their consent.

1

Who Were the Loyalists?

The United Empire Loyalists were American colonists who remained loyal to the British Crown during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). Many Loyalists believed that British rule was better for their rights and freedoms. Some were merchants and landowners who feared losing their businesses and properties. Loyalists worried about the instability and violence that might follow independence.

2

Migration to Canada

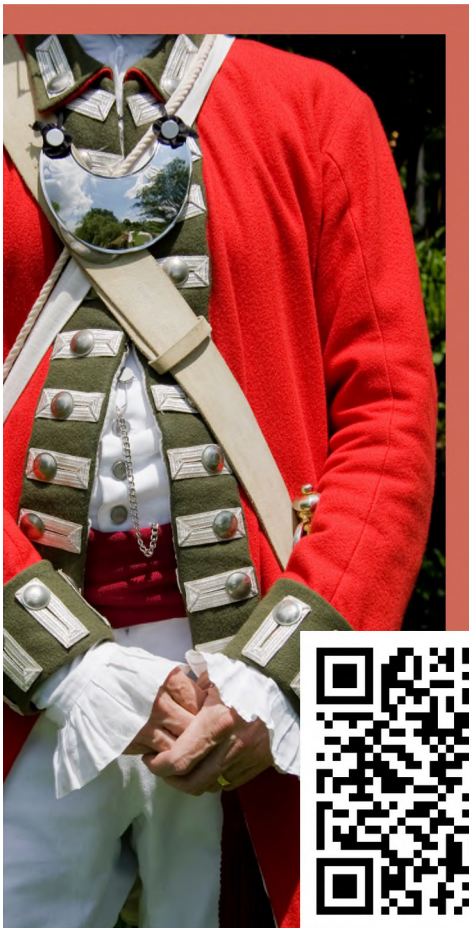
After the war, thousands of Loyalists fled to Canada for safety and a new beginning. They settled in various regions, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario. The arrival of Loyalists significantly increased the population in British North America. They brought British customs, traditions, and the Anglican Church, influencing Canadian culture.

3

Black Loyalists in Canada

The Black Loyalists were enslaved and free Black people who supported the British during the American Revolutionary War. They fought for the British in exchange for promises of freedom and land. After the war, around 3,500 Black Loyalists migrated to Canada, primarily settling in Nova Scotia, particularly in places like Birchtown and Shelburne. Although they were promised land, many found the land was not fertile or was difficult to farm.

Black Loyalists faced racial discrimination and social challenges. Black Loyalists played a crucial role in the history of Canada. Their migration helped establish the foundation for future generations of Black Canadians, however, not without ongoing challenges. Follow the QR code to learn about Africville in Halifax, NS.



The Constitutional Act of 1791

The Constitutional Act of 1791 was an important law that helped shape Canada. It divided Quebec into two provinces, allowed people to elect representatives, and promoted settlement and some religious freedom.

1

What is the Constitutional Act of 1791?

The Constitutional Act of 1791 was a law made by the British government to change how Canada was governed. It created separate provinces and allowed some people to have a say in their government.

2

Key Points:

Dividing Quebec:

Before 1791, Quebec was one big province. The act split it into two:

- Upper Canada (now Ontario) – mostly English-speaking people.
- Lower Canada (now Quebec) – mostly French-speaking people.

New Governments:

- Each province got its own legislative assembly to make laws and a governor who had the power to approve or reject laws made by the assembly.

Elections and Representation:

- People could vote for their representatives in the legislative assembly.

Encouraging Settlement:

- The act encouraged people to settle and farm in Upper Canada.

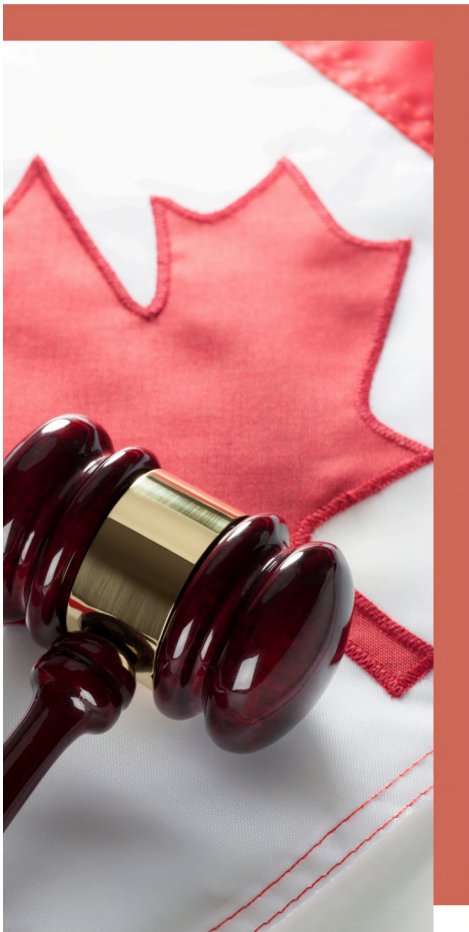
Religious Freedom:

- The act allowed different religious groups to practice their faith. However, it was especially friendly towards the Anglican Church.

Q

How do you think the Constitutional Act impacted indigenous communities?

Do you think that ALL members of society were equally represented in the new governments?



The War of 1812

The War of 1812 was a conflict fought between the United States and Great Britain, along with their allies. It lasted from 1812 to 1815 and was mainly about issues related to trade, expansion, and national pride.

1

What was the War of 1812?

The War of 1812 was a significant conflict between the United States and Great Britain that was driven by trade issues, impressment, and territorial expansion. The war ended without a clear winner, but it helped shape the future of both nations.

2

Key Causes

1. Trade Restrictions: The British were blocking American ships from trading with France, which upset many American merchants.
2. Impressment: The British were forcing American sailors to serve in their navy, which angered the U.S. government.
3. Expansion: Many Americans wanted to expand their territory into British North America (Canada).
4. Support for Indigenous North Americans: The British supported Indigenous American tribes who resisted American expansion into their lands.

3

Outcomes

- Treaty of Ghent: The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814.
- National Pride: The war boosted American nationalism and pride, as many Americans felt they had successfully defended their country.
- Impact on Canada: The war helped to solidify a sense of Canadian identity and unity among the people living in British North America.
- Despite being fought from 1812 to 1815, many battles continued even after the treaty was signed due to slow communication.
- The war had devastating effects on Indigenous American tribes, particularly those who had allied with the British. The loss led to further encroachments on their lands.



Confederation

Confederation refers to the process that united Canada into a single nation on July 1, 1867. This marked the creation of the Dominion of Canada, initially made up of four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

1

Key Figures

Prominent leaders such as John A. Macdonald and George-Étienne Cartier played crucial roles in advocating for a united Canada. They believed that a federation would provide a stronger government to address common issues.

2

The Charlottetown Conference

In 1864, leaders from various provinces met at the Charlottetown Conference to discuss the idea of uniting. The discussions were positive, leading to plans for a federal system.

The outcome was the British North America Act (now called the Constitution Act, 1867), which established the framework for the new country. It created a federal government with specific powers while allowing provinces to manage local matters.

3

Expansion

After Confederation, Canada expanded to include other provinces and territories, such as British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and Manitoba. This growth added cultural diversity and resources to the nation.

Confederation is a crucial moment in Canadian history. It laid the groundwork for Canada's governance and identity, promoting the principles of federalism and cooperation among provinces.



Canadian Railway

Building the Transcontinental Railway, often referred to as the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), was a monumental project in Canadian history.

1

Purpose

The railway was built to connect the eastern provinces of Canada with the western provinces, facilitating trade, transportation, and the movement of people. It was deemed crucial for unifying the country and encouraging settlement in the West and was a key factor in persuading British Columbia to join Confederation in 1871.

2

Impact on Marginalized Groups

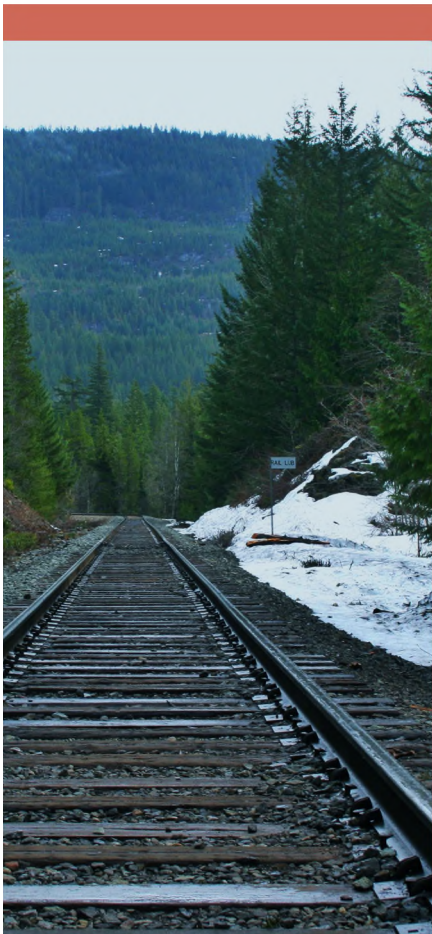
Indigenous Peoples

- **Land Displacement:** Indigenous communities lost their lands as the railway was built, disrupting their traditional ways of life.
- **Broken Treaties:** Agreements made with Indigenous peoples were often ignored, leading to distrust of the government.
- **Cultural Disruption:** The arrival of settlers through the railway weakened Indigenous cultures and languages.
- **Economic Changes:** Traditional hunting and gathering were replaced by settler economies, impacting Indigenous livelihoods.

Chinese Laborers

- **Labor Contribution:** Many Chinese workers were hired to build the railway, especially in difficult areas like the Rocky Mountains.
- **Exploitation:** They faced low pay, dangerous working conditions, and discrimination.
- **Head Tax:** After the railway was finished, the Canadian government imposed a tax on Chinese immigrants to prevent them from bringing their families to Canada, reflecting systemic racism.

Q In 2006, the government apologized for the discriminatory “head tax” policy. Do you think it is important to apologize for past actions? Why?



First World War

1

What Caused the First World War

The First World War, also known as World War I, lasted from 1914 to 1918. It involved many countries around the world and was one of the deadliest conflicts in history.

The First World War, also known as World War I, was a major conflict that took place from 1914 to 1918. It started when Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated in June 1914. This event set off a chain reaction, as countries had made agreements to support each other in times of war.

Many nations formed two main groups: the Allies, which included countries like Britain, France, and later the United States, and the Central Powers, made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and others. As tensions rose, countries began declaring war on one another, and soon, the world was engulfed in conflict.

2

Canada in WWI

In 1914, Canada was part of the British Empire, which meant that when Britain declared war on Germany, Canada was automatically involved. Thousands of men and women began to enlist in the military.

At first, many Canadians thought the war would be short and that they would return home as heroes in just a few months, but it became clear that this was a much bigger conflict than anyone had expected. By the end of the war, over 620,000 Canadians had served, and about 61,000 of them would lose their lives.

Canadian soldiers fought bravely in several major battles including The Battle of Vimy Ridge in 1917. This battle was significant because it was the first time all four Canadian divisions fought together as one. The war finally came to an end on November 11, 1918, when an armistice was signed. In 1919, when the Treaty of Versailles was signed, Canada was allowed to sign it as a separate nation, which was a significant step toward independence from Britain.



Second World War

1

Canada in WWII

World War II was a major conflict that lasted from 1939 to 1945 and involved many countries around the world. It began on September 1, 1939, when Germany, led by Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland. This invasion prompted Britain and France to declare war on Germany, marking the start of the war in Europe.

When the Second World War began in 1939, Canada quickly decided to join the fight against the Axis powers. On September 10, Canada declared war, sending over a million Canadians to serve.

Key Contributions:

- **Air Force:** Canadian pilots fought bravely in the Battle of Britain, helping to protect England from German attacks.
- **D-Day:** On June 6, 1944, Canadian troops landed at Juno Beach in Normandy. They faced tough resistance but succeeded, helping to turn the tide of the war.

Home Front:

- With many men at war, women stepped into jobs in factories and farms, playing a vital role in supporting the war effort. This helped change views about women's roles in society.
- The economy grew as factories produced weapons, vehicles, and supplies. Canadians participated in rationing to support soldiers.

Indigenous Contributions:

- Many Indigenous Canadians enlisted and served, despite facing discrimination. Their bravery added to Canada's diverse wartime efforts.

After the War:

- The war ended in 1945, with around 45,000 Canadians losing their lives. Their sacrifices led to increased calls for civil rights and a more inclusive society.
- Canada emerged from the war with a stronger international presence, helping to form the United Nations.

Japanese Internment in Canada

- During World War II, following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the Canadian government forcibly relocated and interned approximately 22,000 Japanese Canadians. Scan the QR to learn more.



Remembrance Day

1

What is Remembrance Day?

Remembrance Day, observed on November 11 each year, is a day to honor and remember the sacrifices of those who served in the Canadian Armed Forces during wartime.

The day was first observed in 1919 to commemorate the end of World War I, specifically at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, when the armistice was signed in 1918. It has since evolved to honor all Canadian veterans.

Symbols:

- **Poppy:** The red poppy is the most recognized symbol of Remembrance Day, inspired by the poem "In Flanders Fields" by Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae. Wearing a poppy signifies remembrance and respect for those who lost their lives in service.
- **Moment of Silence:** At 11 a.m. on November 11, Canadians observe a moment of silence to reflect on the sacrifices made by veterans.

Ceremonies:

Across the country, ceremonies are held at war memorials, cenotaphs, and military sites. Major events take place in cities like Ottawa, where the National War Memorial is located. The Governor General and other dignitaries participate in laying wreaths and giving speeches.

Significance:

Remembrance Day serves as a reminder of the cost of freedom and the importance of peace. It encourages Canadians to reflect on the sacrifices made for their country and to honor the legacy of those who served. Through ceremonies and acts of remembrance, Canadians express gratitude and commitment to supporting veterans and active military members, ensuring their sacrifices are never forgotten.

Do you think Remembrance Day is important?

What does this day mean to you?



The Quiet Revolution

1

The Quiet Revolution was a significant period of social, political, and cultural change in Quebec during the 1960s, marked by a desire for modernization and increased autonomy from the federal government.

What was the Quiet Revolution?

The Quiet Revolution started in 1960 when Jean Lesage and the Liberal Party won the provincial election, promising change. Their slogan, "It's time for a change," resonated with many Quebecers who wanted progress. The government quickly took control of key industries, like hydroelectric power, by creating Hydro-Québec. This move gave Quebec more economic power and independence.

In education and healthcare, the government secularized services that had been run by the Church. This meant that schools and hospitals became more modern and accessible, empowering a new generation.

Culturally, the Quiet Revolution sparked a revival of Quebecois identity. Artists, writers, and musicians began to celebrate their French heritage, leading to a vibrant cultural scene.

As pride in their identity grew, many Quebecers began to see themselves as part of a distinct nation. This newfound nationalism led to the formation of the Parti Québécois in 1968, a political party that aimed for Quebec's independence.

Although the Quiet Revolution was mostly peaceful, it did create some tensions between Quebec and the federal government. The desire for greater autonomy led to ongoing discussions about Quebec's role in Canada. While support for independence has fluctuated over the years, the separatist movement is still present in Quebec politics. The Parti Québécois continues to advocate for sovereignty, but recent elections have shown a decline in support for outright independence. Many Quebecers now focus on negotiating greater autonomy within Canada rather than pursuing full separation.



Canada Today

1

Modern Canada is characterized by its diversity, multiculturalism, and a commitment to social justice. Since the late 20th century, the country has evolved significantly in various aspects, shaping its identity on the world stage.

How is Canada viewed today?

- In the 21st century, Canada is known for its diversity and welcoming nature. Its identity is shaped by many cultures.
- A key part of modern Canada is the need to make amends with Indigenous peoples. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has started important conversations about healing and justice, focusing on recognizing and respecting Indigenous cultures and rights, although we need to acknowledge that so much work is still to be done.
- Politically, Canada has a lively multi-party system. Major parties discuss important topics like climate change, healthcare, and economic fairness. The universal healthcare system aims to provide medical services to everyone, though it faces challenges like long wait times and differences in care across regions.
- Canada's economy is varied, with a mix of natural resources and growing industries like technology. Trade agreements, such as CUSMA, show Canada's role in international business.
- Canadians are becoming more aware of the need to protect the environment and are pushing for sustainable practices and climate goals. On the world stage, Canada is recognized for its peacekeeping efforts and support for human rights, including gender equality and the rights of refugees.
- Overall, modern Canada is a nation committed to creating a more inclusive and sustainable future while honoring its rich cultural heritage.

How do you view modern Canada? What do you feel Canada does well? What improvements should be made?



Geography and Environment



Canadian Geography



1

Label the Provinces and Territories

British Columbia
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
Ontario
Quebec

New Brunswick
Prince Edward Island
Newfoundland and Labrador
Nova Scotia
Yukon
Northwest Territories
Nunavut



Scan the QR code to try the
Canada: Provinces and Territories Game
What was your best time?

Canada's Regions



1

Atlantic Provinces

Newfoundland & Labrador
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick

Known for...

fishing, farming, forestry and mining.
They have cool winters and warm humid summers.



2

Central Canada

Ontario
Quebec

being the most densely populated area with large amounts of industry and manufacturing.
They have cold winters and hot humid summers.



3

Prairie Provinces

Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba

being rich in energy resources and fertile farmland.
They have dry, cold winters and hot summers.



4

West Coast

British Columbia

mountainous areas and having Canada's largest and busiest port.
BC has a temperate climate.



5

North

Yukon
Northwest Territories
Nunavut

being a vast arctic area with mining and hunting industries and low population numbers.
They have long cold winters and short cool summers.

Canada's Regions Quiz



Answers

5. F
4. T
3. T
2. F
1. F
True or False
5. D
4. C
3. B
2. C
1. B

1. Which region of Canada is known for its vast grassland and agriculture?

- A) Atlantic Canada
- B) Prairie Provinces
- C) Northern Canada
- D) Central Canada

2. What is the primary characteristic of Atlantic Canada?

- A) Mountainous terrain
- B) Large forests
- C) Coastal landscapes and fishing
- D) Desert areas

3. Which region includes the provinces of Nunavut and Yukon?

- A) Prairie Region
- B) Northern Canada
- C) Western Canada
- D) Eastern Canada

4. What region is known for its multicultural cities, including Toronto and Montreal?

- A) Northern Canada
- B) Atlantic Canada
- C) Central Canada
- D) Western Canada

5. Which territory is located in Northern Canada?

- A) Nova Scotia
- B) Manitoba
- C) Nunavut
- D) Ontario

True or False

1. True or False: The Atlantic Canada region is primarily known for its natural resources, including oil and gas.
2. True or False: Atlantic Canada consists of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba.
3. True or False: The Northern Canada region is characterized by its cold climate and Indigenous communities.
4. True or False: Central Canada includes the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.
5. True or False: Atlantic Canada is known for its mountains and high elevations.

British Columbia

Capital: Victoria, located on Vancouver Island.

Largest City: Vancouver, known for its diverse population and vibrant culture.

Population: Approximately 5.3 million people (as of 2021).

Indigenous Population:

- About 5% of the population identifies as Indigenous, representing over 200 distinct First Nations, as well as Métis and Inuit communities. Significant nations include the Coast Salish, Haida, Nuu-chah-nulth, and Secwepemc.

Main Industries:

- Forestry: Significant timber and lumber production.
- Technology: Growing tech sector, especially in Vancouver.
- Tourism: Outdoor activities and urban tourism.

Geography:

- Diverse landscapes including coastal rainforests, mountains, and valleys. Home to the Rocky Mountains and numerous national parks, including Pacific Rim National Park Reserve and Yoho National Park.

Culture:

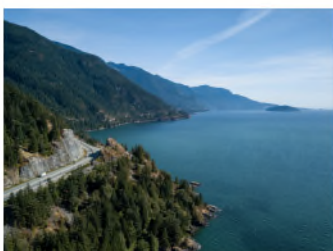
- Rich cultural diversity with significant Indigenous heritage. Festivals, arts, and music from various cultures are celebrated throughout the province.
- Known for outdoor recreational activities such as hiking, skiing, and kayaking.

Wildlife:

- Home to diverse wildlife, including bears, salmon, orcas, and eagles. The Great Bear Rainforest is one of the largest temperate rainforests in the world.

Fun Fact:

- British Columbia is known for its stunning natural beauty, including the famous Sea-to-Sky Highway, which offers breathtaking views of mountains and ocean.



Alberta

Capital: Edmonton, which is also known as the "Gateway to the North."

Largest City: Calgary, famous for the Calgary Stampede and its vibrant cultural scene.

Population: Approximately 4.4 million people (as of 2021).

Indigenous Population:

- Indigenous peoples, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit, make up about 6% of the population.
- Alberta is home to several significant Indigenous groups, such as the Blackfoot, Cree, and Dene.

Main Industries:

- Oil and Gas: Major contributor to the economy.
- Agriculture: Beef and crop farming.
- Forestry: Timber and pulp production.

Geography:

- Diverse landscapes including the Rocky Mountains in the west, prairies in the central region, and boreal forests in the north.

Culture:

- The Calgary Stampede, held every July, celebrates Alberta's cowboy culture and agricultural heritage.

Wildlife:

- Alberta is home to diverse wildlife, including species such as elk, moose, bears (grizzly and black), bighorn sheep, cougars, and wolves.

Fun Fact:

- Alberta is known for its stunning natural beauty, including the Icefields Parkway, which connects Jasper and Banff National Parks and is considered one of the most scenic drives in the world.



Saskatchewan

Capital: Regina, known for its vibrant arts scene and the historic Legislative Building.

Largest City: Saskatoon, often referred to as the "Paris of the Prairies" for its beautiful riverbank and cultural activities.

Population: Approximately 1.2 million people (as of 2021).

Indigenous Population:

- Indigenous peoples, including First Nations and Métis, make up about 16% of the population.
- Saskatchewan is home to several significant Indigenous groups, including the Cree, Saulteaux, Dene, and Lakota, each with distinct cultures and histories.



Main Industries:

- Agriculture: Wheat, canola, and pulse crops.
- Mining: Potash and uranium.
- Oil and Gas: Significant production, especially in the western part.

Geography:

- Characterized by vast prairies, rolling hills, and numerous lakes. Notable geographical features include the Cypress Hills and the Boreal Forest region.



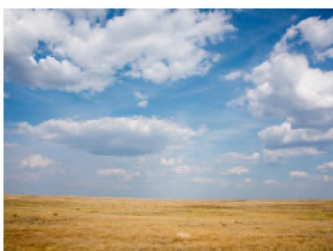
Culture:

- Events like the Saskatchewan Summer Games and the Regina Folk Festival highlight the province's vibrant cultural scene.



Wildlife:

- Home to diverse wildlife, including species such as bison, deer, elk, and various birds. The province's parks and grasslands provide habitats for many animals.



Fun Fact:

- Saskatchewan is known for its stunning landscapes, including the beautiful Prairie Sky, and is one of the best places in Canada to see the Northern Lights.

Manitoba

Capital: Winnipeg, known as the "Gateway to the West" and recognized for its cultural diversity and vibrant arts scene.

Largest City: Winnipeg, which is also the capital.

Population: Approximately 1.4 million people (as of 2021).

Indigenous Population:

- Indigenous peoples, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit, make up about 16% of the population.
- Manitoba is home to several significant Indigenous groups, including the Cree, Ojibwe, and Dakota.

Main Industries:

- Agriculture: Wheat, canola, and livestock.
- Manufacturing: Aerospace and food processing.
- Hydro Power: Significant energy sector with hydroelectric power.

Geography:

- Diverse landscapes including prairies, forests, and lakes. Notable geographical features include Lake Winnipeg, one of the largest freshwater lakes in Canada, and the Canadian Shield in the northern region.

Culture:

- Notable events include Folklorama, the largest and longest-running multicultural festival in Canada, and the Winnipeg Folk Festival.

Wildlife:

- Home to diverse wildlife, including species such as bison, moose, black bears, and various birds. The province's parks and natural areas provide habitats for many animals.

Fun Fact:

- Manitoba is known for its rich Indigenous heritage and is home to the largest urban Indigenous population in Canada, contributing to the province's cultural diversity.



Ontario

Capital: Toronto, which is also the largest city in Canada.

Largest City: Toronto, known for its diverse population and vibrant cultural scene.

Population: Approximately 14.5 million people (as of 2021), making it the most populous province in Canada.

Indigenous Population:

- Indigenous peoples, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit, make up about 2% of the population.
- Ontario is home to many Indigenous communities, with rich cultures and histories, including the Anishinaabe, Haudenosaunee, and Ojibwe.

Main Industries:

- Manufacturing: Automotive, aerospace, and technology.
- Finance: Major financial sector, especially in Toronto.
- Agriculture: Diverse crops and livestock.

Geography:

- Diverse landscapes including the Great Lakes, rolling hills, forests, and the Canadian Shield. The Niagara Falls, one of the world's most famous natural attractions, is located in Ontario.

Culture:

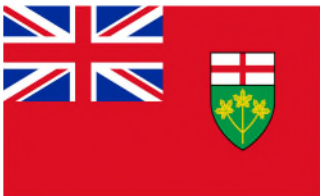
- Notable events include the Toronto International Film Festival (TIFF) and Caribana, celebrating Caribbean culture.

Wildlife:

- Ontario is home to diverse wildlife, including species such as deer, moose, black bears, and various bird species. The province's parks and natural areas provide habitats for many animals.

Fun Fact:

- Ontario is home to the longest highway in the world, Highway 401, which stretches across southern Ontario and is a vital transportation route.



Quebec

Capital: Quebec City, known for its historic architecture and rich cultural heritage.

Largest City: Montreal, which is also the largest city in Canada and a major cultural hub.

Population: Approximately 8.6 million people (as of 2021), making it the second-most populous province in Canada.

Indigenous Population:

- Indigenous peoples, including First Nations and Inuit, make up about 3% of the population. Major groups include the Cree, Mohawk, and Innu.

Main Industries

- Manufacturing: Aerospace, technology, and textiles.
- Hydro Power: Major electricity production through hydroelectric dams.
- Forestry: Pulp and paper and timber industries.

Language: The official language is French, and approximately 95% of the population speaks French as their first language.

Geography:

- Diverse landscapes including the St. Lawrence River, the Appalachian Mountains, vast forests, and numerous lakes. Quebec is home to several national parks, such as La Mauricie and Jacques-Cartier.

Culture:

- Quebec is known for its vibrant culture, combining French and North American influences. Festivals, music, and arts are important aspects of community life.
- Major events include the Quebec Winter Carnival, Festival d'été de Québec, and the Montreal International Jazz Festival.

Fun Fact:

- Quebec City is home to Old Quebec, a UNESCO World Heritage site known for its well-preserved historical architecture and cobblestone streets, reflecting the province's colonial history.



Newfoundland and Labrador

Capital: St. John's, located on the eastern tip of the island of Newfoundland, known for its colorful row houses and vibrant culture.

Largest City: St. John's, which is also the capital.

Population: Approximately 520,000 people (as of 2021), with the majority living on the island of Newfoundland.

Indigenous Population:

Indigenous peoples, including the Inuit, Innu, and Mi'kmaq, make up about 5% of the population.

Main Industries:

- Oil and Gas: Offshore oil production.
- Mining: Iron ore, nickel, and copper.
- Fishing: Traditionally a key industry, especially cod.

Geography:

- Newfoundland and Labrador features rugged coastlines, mountains, forests, and numerous islands. The province is known for its scenic beauty, including Gros Morne National Park and the fjords of Western Brook Pond.

History:

- Newfoundland and Labrador joined Canada as a province in 1949.

Culture:

- The province has a vibrant cultural scene, influenced by its Indigenous, Irish, English, and Scottish heritage.

Wildlife:

- Newfoundland and Labrador are home to diverse wildlife, including moose, caribou, puffins, and seals.

Fun Fact:

- The historic site of L'Anse aux Meadows on the northern tip of Newfoundland is recognized as the first known European settlement in North America, linked to the Viking explorer Leif Erikson.



Prince Edward Island

Capital: Charlottetown, known as the "Birthplace of Confederation" for its role in Canadian history.

Largest City: Charlottetown, which is also the capital.

Population: Approximately 160,000 people (as of 2021), making it the smallest province in Canada by population.

Indigenous Population:

- The Indigenous population includes the Mi'kmaq people, who have lived on the island for thousands of years and have a rich cultural heritage.

Main Industries:

- Agriculture: Potatoes and other crops.
- Fishing: Lobster and shellfish.
- Tourism: Beaches and cultural heritage.

Geography:

- Known for its rolling hills, red sand beaches, and fertile farmland. The island features numerous parks and natural areas, including Prince Edward Island National Park.

Culture:

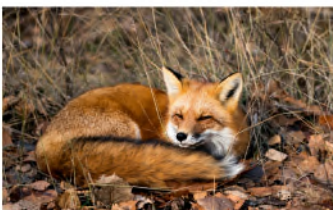
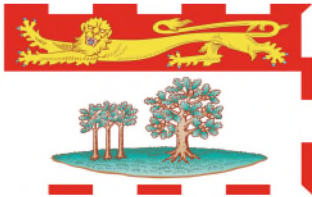
- Notable events include the Charlottetown Festival and the Cavendish Beach Music Festival.

Wildlife:

- The island is home to diverse wildlife, including species such as red foxes, white-tailed deer, and various bird species. The coastal areas are excellent for birdwatching, especially migratory species.

Fun Fact:

- Prince Edward Island is known for its stunning beaches and has been recognized for having some of the best beaches in Canada, such as Cavendish Beach and Brackley Beach.



New Brunswick

Capital: Fredericton, known for its historic buildings and vibrant arts community.



Largest City: Saint John, which is the oldest city in Canada and an important port.

Population: Approximately 780,000 people (as of 2021), making it one of the smaller provinces in terms of population.

Indigenous Population:

- The Indigenous population includes the Mi'kmaq and Wolastoqiyik (Maliseet) peoples.



Main Industries:

- Forestry: Pulp and paper industry.
- Fishing: Lobster and seafood processing.
- Mining: Potash and other minerals.

Language:

- New Brunswick is officially bilingual, with both English and French widely spoken.



Geography:

- Characterized by diverse landscapes, including forests, rivers, mountains, and coastal areas along the Bay of Fundy.

Culture:

- Major events include the Harvest Jazz & Blues Festival and the Shediac Lobster Festival.



Wildlife:

- The province is home to diverse wildlife, including moose, black bears, deer, and various bird species. The Bay of Fundy is also known for its marine life, including whales and seals.

Fun Fact:

- The Bay of Fundy, located between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is famous for its incredible tides, with differences in water levels reaching up to 16 meters (53 feet), making it a popular destination for tourists and researchers alike.



Nova Scotia



Capital: Halifax, known for its vibrant waterfront, rich history, and cultural attractions.

Largest City: Halifax, which is also the capital and the largest city in the province.

Population: Approximately 980,000 people (as of 2021), making it one of the smaller provinces in terms of population.

Indigenous Population:

- The Indigenous population includes the Mi'kmaq people.



Main Industries:

- Fishing: Lobster and seafood.
- Agriculture: Apples and blueberries.
- Tourism: Cultural and natural attractions.

Language:

- The primary language is English, with some French speakers, particularly in Acadian communities.



Geography:

- Characterized by rugged coastlines, beautiful beaches, rolling hills, and numerous bays.

Culture:

- Nova Scotia has a vibrant cultural scene, heavily influenced by its maritime heritage, Acadian culture, and Indigenous traditions. Music, dance, and festivals are integral to community life.
- Notable events include the Halifax International Busker Festival and the Celtic Colours International Festival.



Wildlife:

- The province is home to diverse wildlife, including species such as deer, moose, and various bird species like puffins and eagles. The coastal waters are rich in marine life, including whales and seals.



Fun Fact:

- Nova Scotia is home to the Cabot Trail, one of the most scenic drives in the world, offering breathtaking views of the Cape Breton Highlands and the Atlantic Ocean.

Yukon

Capital: Whitehorse, known for its vibrant arts scene, historic sites, and as the gateway to stunning wilderness areas.

Largest City: Whitehorse, which is also the capital and the largest city in the territory.

Population: Approximately 41,000 people (as of 2021), making it one of the least populated regions in Canada.

Indigenous Population:

The Indigenous population includes several groups, notably the Kwanlin Dün First Nation and the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council.

Main Industries:

- **Mining:** Gold, silver, and other minerals are key to the economy.
- **Tourism:** Outdoor recreation and historical attractions related to the Klondike Gold Rush.
- **Energy:** Focus on renewable resources, including hydroelectric power.

Language:

The primary language is English, with Inuktitut and other Indigenous languages spoken within communities.

Geography:

Characterized by rugged mountains, vast forests, and numerous rivers, including the Yukon River.

Culture:

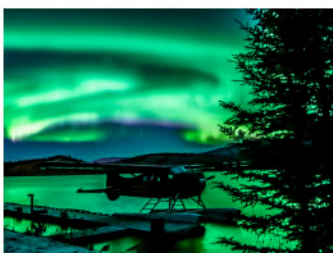
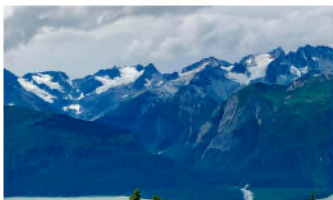
Yukon has a rich cultural heritage, deeply influenced by Indigenous traditions. Events like the Yukon Sourdough Rendezvous celebrate local culture, with music, dance, and arts playing significant roles in community life.

Wildlife:

The territory is home to diverse wildlife, including moose, caribou, bears, and various bird species. The region's national parks are also known for their rich biodiversity.

Fun Fact:

Yukon is famous for the Northern Lights, with optimal viewing opportunities due to its clear, dark skies, making it a prime destination for aurora borealis enthusiasts.



Northwest Territories



Capital: Yellowknife, known for its vibrant arts community, historic significance, and as a hub for exploring the northern wilderness.

Largest City: Yellowknife, which is both the capital and the largest city in the territory.

Population: Approximately 45,000 people (as of 2021).

Indigenous Population:

The Indigenous population includes several groups, including the Dene, Métis, and Inuvialuit.



Main Industries:

- **Mining:** Diamonds, gold, and other minerals are significant contributors to the economy.
- **Tourism:** Attracts visitors for its natural beauty, including the Northern Lights and national parks.
- **Oil and Gas:** Exploration and production play a role in the economy, particularly in the Beaufort Sea region.



Language:

The primary language is English, with Indigenous languages like Dene and Inuinnaqtun spoken in various communities.

Geography:

Characterized by vast wilderness, tundra, and numerous lakes and rivers, including Great Slave Lake, one of the largest lakes in North America.



Culture:

Northwest Territories has a rich cultural scene influenced by Indigenous traditions. Events such as the Folk on the Rocks music festival celebrate local talent and culture.

Wildlife:

The territory is home to diverse wildlife, including caribou, bears, and migratory birds.

Fun Fact:

The Northwest Territories is famous for its incredible displays of the aurora borealis, attracting photographers and visitors from around the world to witness this breathtaking natural phenomenon.



Nunavut



Capital: Iqaluit, known for its unique Arctic culture, vibrant arts scene, and as the administrative center of the territory.

Largest City: Iqaluit, which is both the capital and the largest community in Nunavut.

Population: Approximately 39,000 people (as of 2021), making it the least populated territory in Canada.

Indigenous Population:
The Indigenous population primarily consists of Inuit.



Main Industries:

- **Mining:** Gold, iron ore, and diamonds are key economic drivers.
- **Hunting and Fishing:** Traditional practices continue to play an important role in the economy and food security.
- **Public Sector:** Government and service-related jobs

Language:

The primary languages are Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun, with English and French also spoken in various regions.



Geography:

Characterized by vast Arctic landscapes, including tundra, mountains, and numerous islands, Nunavut encompasses most of Canada's Arctic Archipelago.



Culture:

Nunavut boasts a vibrant cultural scene influenced by Inuit traditions, including storytelling, drum dancing, and throat singing. Community events like the Nunavut Arts Festival celebrate local talent and heritage.

Wildlife:

The territory is home to diverse wildlife, including polar bears, caribou, seals, and various migratory birds. Its pristine Arctic environments provide critical habitats for many species.



Fun Fact:

Nunavut is the largest and northernmost territory in Canada, comprising approximately one-fifth of the country's total land area, yet it is home to only about 0.1% of the Canadian population.

Canada's Major Industries

An industry sector is a group of businesses and organizations that produce similar goods or services. These sectors form the backbone of Canada's economy, each contributing to jobs, innovation, and growth. Here are some examples.

Agriculture

- What it includes: Farming, livestock, dairy, horticulture, and aquaculture.
- Key products: Wheat, canola, beef, poultry, seafood.
- Why it matters: Feeds Canadians and exports globally; vital to rural communities.

Mining

- What it includes: Extraction of minerals, metals, and fossil fuels.
- Key resources: Gold, nickel, copper, potash, uranium.
- Why it matters: Canada is a top global producer; supports high-paying jobs and exports.

Financial Services

- What it includes: Banking, insurance, investment firms, credit unions.
- Key players: RBC, TD, Scotiabank, Manulife.
- Why it matters: Keeps money flowing; supports businesses and personal finance.

Manufacturing

- What it includes: Production of goods like cars, food, electronics, and machinery.
- Key regions: Ontario and Quebec are manufacturing hubs.
- Why it matters: Drives exports and innovation; employs skilled workers.

Energy

- What it includes: Oil, natural gas, hydroelectricity, wind, and solar.
- Key provinces: Alberta (oil & gas), Quebec (hydro), Ontario (nuclear).
- Why it matters: Powers homes and industries; major export sector.

Tourism & Hospitality

- What it includes: Hotels, restaurants, travel services, attractions.
- Popular destinations: Banff, Niagara Falls, PEI, Halifax.
- Why it matters: Supports local economies and cultural exchange.

Technology

- What it includes: Software, AI, cybersecurity, telecommunications.
- Key cities: Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Waterloo.
- Why it matters: Fast-growing sector; drives digital transformation.

Provinces & Territories Quiz

Answers

1. Which province is the only one that is primarily French-speaking?

- A) Ontario
- B) Quebec
- C) New Brunswick
- D) British Columbia

5. T
4. T
3. F
2. T
1. T

2. Which province is known for its vast forests and is the leading producer of softwood lumber in Canada?

- A) Alberta
- B) Newfoundland and Labrador
- C) British Columbia
- D) Saskatchewan

True or False
5. B
4. A
3. B
2. C
1. B

3. Which province is home to the capital city of Canada, Ottawa?

- A) Quebec
- B) Ontario
- C) Manitoba
- D) Nova Scotia

4. Which province is known for its oil sands and is a major player in the oil and gas industry?

- A) Alberta
- B) Saskatchewan
- C) New Brunswick
- D) Prince Edward Island

5. Which of the following is true about Nunavut?

- A) It has the largest population of the territories.
- B) It encompasses most of Canada's Arctic Archipelago.
- C) Its capital is Yellowknife.
- D) It is not a good location to see the Northern Lights.

True or False

1. True or False: The province of Nova Scotia is known for its beautiful coastlines and seafood.
2. True or False: Manitoba is known as the "Gateway to the West."
3. True or False: British Columbia is located in the eastern part of Canada.
4. True or False: Saskatchewan is famous for its agriculture, particularly wheat farming.
5. True or False: The capital of Alberta is Edmonton.

The Great Lakes

Follow the link to practice naming the Great Lakes



Lake Superior



Lake Huron



Lake Michigan



Lake Ontario



Lake Erie



The Great Lakes are five big freshwater lakes in North America: Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. They are the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world and are important for:

- Water supply: They provide drinking water to millions.
- Transportation: They are used for shipping goods.
- Recreation: People enjoy fishing, boating, and swimming.

Quick Facts:

- Lake Superior: The biggest and deepest.
- Lake Michigan: The only one completely in the U.S.
- Lake Huron: Has many islands.
- Lake Erie: The shallowest and warmest.
- Lake Ontario: The smallest and connects to the ocean.

Mneumonics can help you remember the order or the lakes. One example is..

Super Man Helps Every One



Make your own funny phrase to help you remember the lakes.

Multicultural Canada

1

Immigration in Canada

Canada's immigration history is characterized by several significant waves, each influenced by different global events, economic conditions, and social changes. These waves have shaped the country's diverse cultural landscape.

1. Early Settlement (1600s-1700s)

The first waves of immigration began with European explorers and settlers in the 17th century, including the French and English.

2. The United Empire Loyalists (1780s)

They settled primarily in Ontario and the Maritime provinces, bringing with them their customs, languages, and a strong sense of loyalty to Britain.

3. The Great Migration (1815-1850)

This period saw a significant influx of immigrants from the British Isles, particularly Scotland and Ireland. Many fled economic hardship, political unrest, and famine. The Irish Potato Famine in the 1840s led to a massive surge of Irish immigrants.

4. Late 19th Century Immigration (1867-1914)

With Canada's Confederation in 1867, the country sought to populate and develop the West. Immigrants from Europe, particularly Germans, Ukrainians, and Scandinavians, arrived in large numbers. This wave contributed to the agricultural and economic growth of the Prairie provinces.

5. Post-World War II Immigration (1945-1960s)

After World War II, Canada experienced another wave of immigration as people sought refuge from war-torn Europe. This period saw an increase in immigrants from Italy, Greece, Poland, and other countries.

6. Multiculturalism and Globalization (1970s-Present)

The 1970s marked a significant change in Canada's immigration policy, embracing multiculturalism. Waves of immigrants from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East began to arrive, contributing to Canada's rich cultural mosaic.



Connections to Place

1

What is place?

A "place" is more than just a location on a map; it is a complex interplay of physical, cultural, and emotional factors that shape how people perceive and relate to their environment.

"Place" refers to a specific location that holds meaning or significance to individuals or communities. It encompasses both the physical characteristics of an area and the emotional, cultural, and social connections people have to it.

Physical Characteristics

This includes the geography, climate, and natural features of an area, such as mountains, rivers, buildings, and landmarks.

Human Elements

Places are shaped by human activities, including architecture, infrastructure, and cultural practices. The way people interact with and modify their environment contributes to the identity of a place.

Social and Cultural Significance

Places carry stories and memories for individuals and communities. They can be tied to cultural traditions, historical events, and shared experiences, making them meaningful beyond their physical attributes.

Sense of Place

This concept describes the feelings and attachments people develop towards a particular place. A strong sense of place can foster community belonging and identity.

Changing Nature of Place

Places can evolve over time due to social, economic, and environmental changes. New developments, migrations, and cultural shifts can alter the character and meaning of a place.



Connections to Place Activity

1

Choose a place you know well (it could be your hometown, a favorite vacation spot, etc.) and describe its physical characteristics.

Understanding "place" in geography goes beyond just location; it includes physical, cultural, and emotional elements. Reflect on how these aspects influence your identity and connection to the world around you.

Name of the Place:

Physical Features:

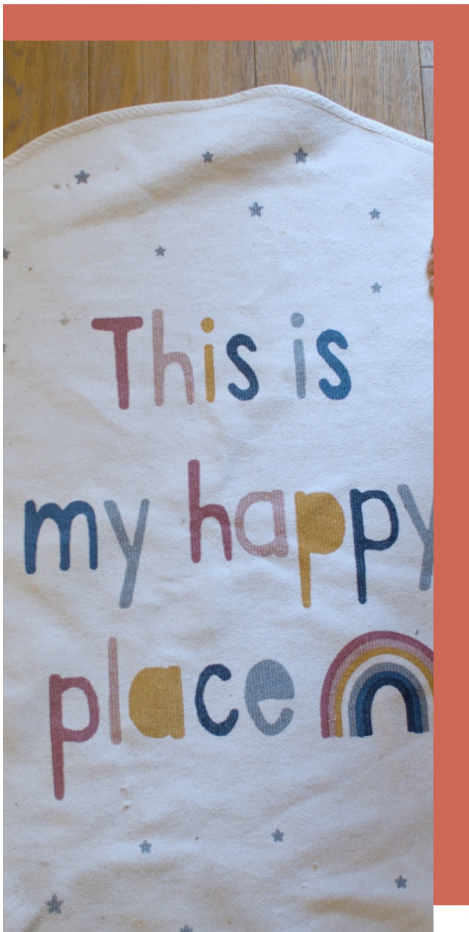
- What is the landscape like? (mountains, rivers, plains, etc.)
- What is the climate like? (hot, cold, rainy, etc.)

Cultural Characteristics:

- What languages are spoken?
- What traditions or festivals are celebrated?
- What types of food are popular?

Emotional Connections:

- How does this place make you feel? (happy, safe, excited, etc.)
- What memories do you associate with this place?



Sustainability and Stewardship

Sustainability and stewardship are interconnected concepts that focus on responsible management of resources to ensure the well-being of the environment, society, and economy for present and future generations.

1

What is Sustainability?

What It Means

Sustainability is about meeting our needs today without hurting the ability of future generations to meet theirs. It looks for a balance between the environment, society, and the economy.

Key Ideas

1. Protecting the Environment: Using resources in a way that keeps ecosystems healthy.
2. Fairness for Everyone: Making sure all people have access to resources and a good quality of life.
3. Economic Health: Supporting practices that are good for the economy without using up resources.

Examples

- Using renewable energy like solar and wind power.
- Farming methods that protect soil and reduce chemicals.
- Building designs that save energy.

2

What is Stewardship?

What It Means

Stewardship is about being responsible for taking care of resources, whether natural or community-related. It's about protecting what we have and improving it.

Key Ideas

1. Responsibility: Understanding our duty to care for resources.
2. Community Participation: Involving local people in decisions about resources.
3. Thinking Long-Term: Considering how our actions today affect the future.

Examples

- Protecting wildlife habitats.
- Organizing community clean-up days or starting gardens.
- Using sustainable practices in fishing and forestry.



Sustainability and Stewardship Quiz

1.What does "sustainability" mean?

- A) Using resources without any restrictions
- B) Meeting the needs of the present without compromising future generations
- C) Ignoring environmental issues
- D) Focusing only on economic growth

2. Which of the following is an example of environmental stewardship?

- A) Polluting rivers for industrial use
- B) Planting trees and preserving natural habitats
- C) Overfishing in oceans
- D) Expanding urban areas without planning

3.What is one goal of Canada's environmental policies?

- A) Increase fossil fuel production
- B) Protect biodiversity and wildlife
- C) Encourage waste generation
- D) Limit access to public parks

4.Which Canadian organization focuses on environmental protection and sustainable development?

- A) Parks Canada
- B) Canadian Heritage
- C) Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)
- D) Canada Post

5.What is the purpose of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act?

- A) To regulate transportation in Canada
- B) To ensure the safety of food production
- C) To prevent pollution and protect the environment
- D) To promote tourism

Answers

5. C
4. A
3. B
2. B
1. B

What's next?

This workbook is a very brief overview of some of the knowledge that will help you challenge the CAEC Social Studies test. Social studies is a **vast** area of study, and we encourage you to be curious and find out more about all of the topics covered here... and more!

The CAEC Social Studies test tasks you with responding to different types of sources, such as opinions, photographs, cartoons, illustrations, maps, diagrams, graphs, tables, graphic narratives, infographics, timelines, and excerpts from speeches, newspaper articles, government documents, etc.

Now would be a good time to review the **New Readers Press: Visual Literacy (Blue book) Title: Maps, Photographs, Editorial Cartoons** if it is available.

All links and QR codes were active, free, and accessible when the workbook was made.

QR CODE WEB ADDRESSES

Indigenous Knowledge Space

<https://www.nccie.ca/knowledge-space/>

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami

<https://www.itk.ca/>

Metis Gathering

<https://metisgathering.ca/>

Calls to Action

<https://www.reconciliationeducation.ca/what-are-truth-and-reconciliation-commission-94-calls-to-action>

Japanese Internment

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/japanese-internment-banished-and-beyond-tears-feature>

Provinces game

<https://www.geoguessr.com/vgp/3006>

Great Lakes game

<https://www.geoguessr.com/vgp/3367>