**STUDY GUIDE**

**CANADA UNIT TEST**

**Geography**

* Locate: Atlantic Ocean, Canadian Shield, Great Lakes, Hudson Bay, Pacific Ocean, Rocky Mountains, and St. Lawrence River 🡪(pg. 118 in your text book is a great study source)
* Canada is made up of three territories and ten provinces.
* A province is a regional political division in Canada.
* The Rocky Mountains are part of the cordillera in Canada. A cordillera is a group of mountain ranges that run side by side.
* The St. Lawrence Seaway was built to link the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. The St. Lawrence Seaway was built by United States and Canada in built in 1959 to open the Great Lakes to ocean shipping.
* The St. Lawrence River was sailed by Jacques Cartier when he claimed this land for France.
* The soil of the Canadian Shield is poor, but rich in large, valuable mineral deposits (resources). This also helps the Canadian economy.
* Much of the land in the Arctic Islands is made up of tundra.
* Southeastern Canada, the country’s most heavily populated area, has a humid continental climate. This type of climate as long, cold winters, and short, warm summers.
* The majority ethnic group in Quebec is French.
* A major shipping center in the Maritime Provinces is Halifax.
* Acid rain kills fish in lakes, kills forests, and allows stone statues to lose their features.
* The main chemicals in acid rain are sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen oxides. These chemicals come from coal-burning power plants and cars.
* Clear-cutting is harmful to the environment because wildlife loses large areas of habitat.
* The Canadian government is trying to plant seeds and seedlings to protect their forests.
* The United States and Canada work together to clean up the Great Lakes because the two countries share the water in the lakes.

**History**

* New France was ruled by France for almost 230 years and is located around the St. Lawrence River.
* The two official languages of Canada are English and French, because the country was colonized by France and England (Great Britain).
* The British North American Act of 1867 put together the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec, and the new constitution titled the country the Dominion of Canada. The country was allowed to have its own parliament and prime minister. It was not allowed to make treaties with other countries and had to be part of the United Kingdom’s military. This caused a huge loss of life for Canadian soldiers during WWI.
* Canada was granted their independence in 1931 by the British Parliament. There was no fighting between the two countries. The two countries still share the same monarch.
* Many people of Quebec want to keep their French language and culture.
* The most common religion in Quebec is Roman Catholic.
* The Canadian government protects the language and culture of Quebec by making french the official language of Quebec.
* Separatists are people who want Quebec to become an independent nation.

**Government**

* Canada has a constitutional monarchy, a parliamentary democracy, and a federal government.
* Canada’s national leader is called the prime minister.
* Canada’s head of state is the King/Queen of England. This allows for Canada to have a constitutional monarchy.
* A presidential democracy the president is the chief executive. In a parliamentary democracy the prime minister is the chief executive.
* Canada’s government provides health care for its citizens. It also has laws and a good court system that protect property rights.
* It is very easy to start a business in Canada. It only takes a few days.
* The role of a Canadian citizen in government is to vote for members of parliament.

**Economics**

* Canada has a mixed economy. A mixed economy is a mix between a pure command economy and a pure market economy. It is more toward a market economy on an economy continuum.
* NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) allows for $1 billion worth of trade per day between Canada and the United States. This agreement released tariffs on goods that were traded among these countries.
* In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing and mining have been replaced with fishing. These are one of the best fishing grounds in the world.
* The province of Ontario produces more than half of Canada’s manufactured goods.
* Farming and ranching are major economic activities in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.
* An entrepreneur is an individual who takes great risk and time to start a new business.
* Imports are goods purchased from other countries.
* Exports are goods sold to other countries.
* A tariff is a tax on imports
* A quota is a specific limit placed on the number of imports that may enter a country
* An embargo is a government order to stop trade.
* Currency is the money people use to make trade easier.
* Exchange rate is the price of one nation’s currency in terms of another nation’s currency.