

Canadian Geography and Mapping Skills

Encouraging Topic Interest

Keep a class collection of maps showing population, climate, topography, etc., to help students develop an understanding and appreciation of different types of maps. The Government of Canada website (<http://gc.ca/aboutcanada-ausujetcanada/maps-cartes/maps-cartes-eng.html>) and tourism bureaus are great sources of free maps. Encourage students to add to the class collection by bringing in a variety of maps for roads, tourist attractions, neighbourhoods, parks, amusement parks, floor plans, etc. Also have atlases and other resources handy for further study.

Vocabulary List

Record new and theme-related vocabulary on chart paper for students' reference during activities. Classify the word list into categories such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, or physical features.

Blackline Masters and Graphic Organizers

Use the blackline masters and graphic organizers to present information, reinforce important concepts, and to extend opportunities for learning. The graphic organizers will help students focus on important ideas, or make direct comparisons.

Outline Maps

Use the maps found in this teacher resource to teach the names and locations of physical regions, provinces, territories, cities, physical features, and other points of interest. Encourage students to use the maps from this book and their own information reports to create an atlas of Canada.

Learning Logs

Keeping a learning log is an effective way for students to organize thoughts and ideas about concepts presented. Student learning logs also provide insight on what follow-up activities are needed to review and to clarify concepts learned.

Learning logs can include the following types of entries:

- Teacher prompts
- Students' personal reflections
- Questions that arise
- Connections discovered
- Labelled diagrams and pictures
- Definitions for new vocabulary

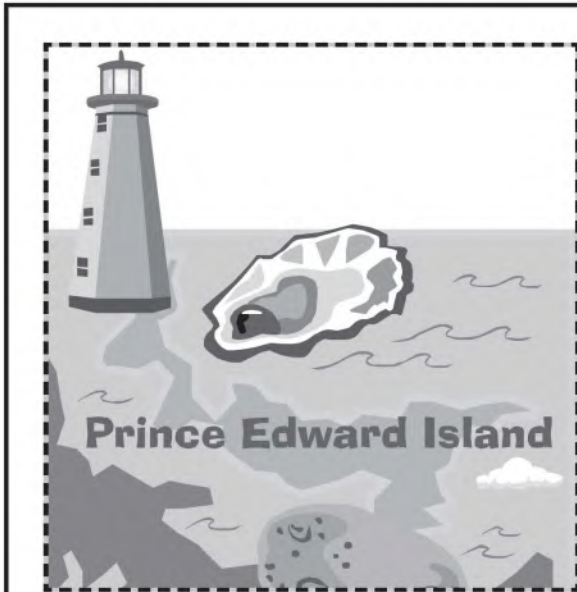
Rubrics and Checklists

Use the rubrics and checklists in this book to assess students' learning.

Contents

The Seven Continents	2	Outline Maps	48
Canadian Geography	3	Graphic Organizers	74
Canada's Physical Regions	5	Rubric	77
Provinces and Territories	15	Certificates	79
Urban and Rural Communities	30	Useful Websites	80
Mapping Skills	38		

Atlantic Province: Prince Edward Island



Nickname: Garden of the Gulf

Land Area: 5660 square km

Physical Region: Appalachian Region

Capital City: Charlottetown

Main Communities: Charlottetown
and Summerside

Provincial Flower: Lady's Slipper

Provincial Bird: Blue Jay

www.gov.pe.ca

Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) joined confederation on July 1, 1873, and was named after the father of Queen Victoria of Britain. P.E.I. is known as the birthplace of Canadian Confederation. Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues met in Charlottetown to develop the ideas that would lead to the union of Canada's early provinces into one country.

Location

Found on the east coast of Canada, Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) is the smallest and only island of the provinces and territories. It is also an Atlantic province. To the west is the province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is in the south. The Gulf of St. Lawrence surrounds P.E.I. on three sides.

Landscape

P.E.I. is 224 km long with many sandy beaches, sandy marshes, and sand dunes. The Gulf of St. Lawrence surrounds P.E.I. on three sides. There is no place in the province that is more than 16 km from the sea. Many small islands are located off P.E.I.'s shores.

Industries

The main industries in P.E.I. include agriculture, tourism, fisheries, and light manufacturing. The red soil of the island is made of red sandstone and produces one of P.E.I.'s major exports: potatoes. Some people in P.E.I. work as Irish moss harvesters. Irish moss is algae. Its extract is used in many products such as ice cream, beer, and cosmetics. P.E.I. is also known for lobsters, scallops, mussels, oysters, and potatoes.

Natural Resources

• fertile soil • Irish moss • fish, lobster, and shellfish • woodlots

Urban & Rural Communities

A community is a place where people live, work, and share the same interests. When people live in a village, reserve, or hamlet, it is called a rural community. When people live in a town, city, or suburb, it is called an urban community. Some communities, such as the town of Fox Creek, Alberta, are small. Some communities, such as the city of Toronto, Ontario, are very large.

Rural Communities



Rural communities are usually small and have less traffic than towns or cities. People usually live spread out from each other and there is lots of open space. Some people in rural communities work in jobs related to farming, forestry, mining, or fishing.

Urban Communities



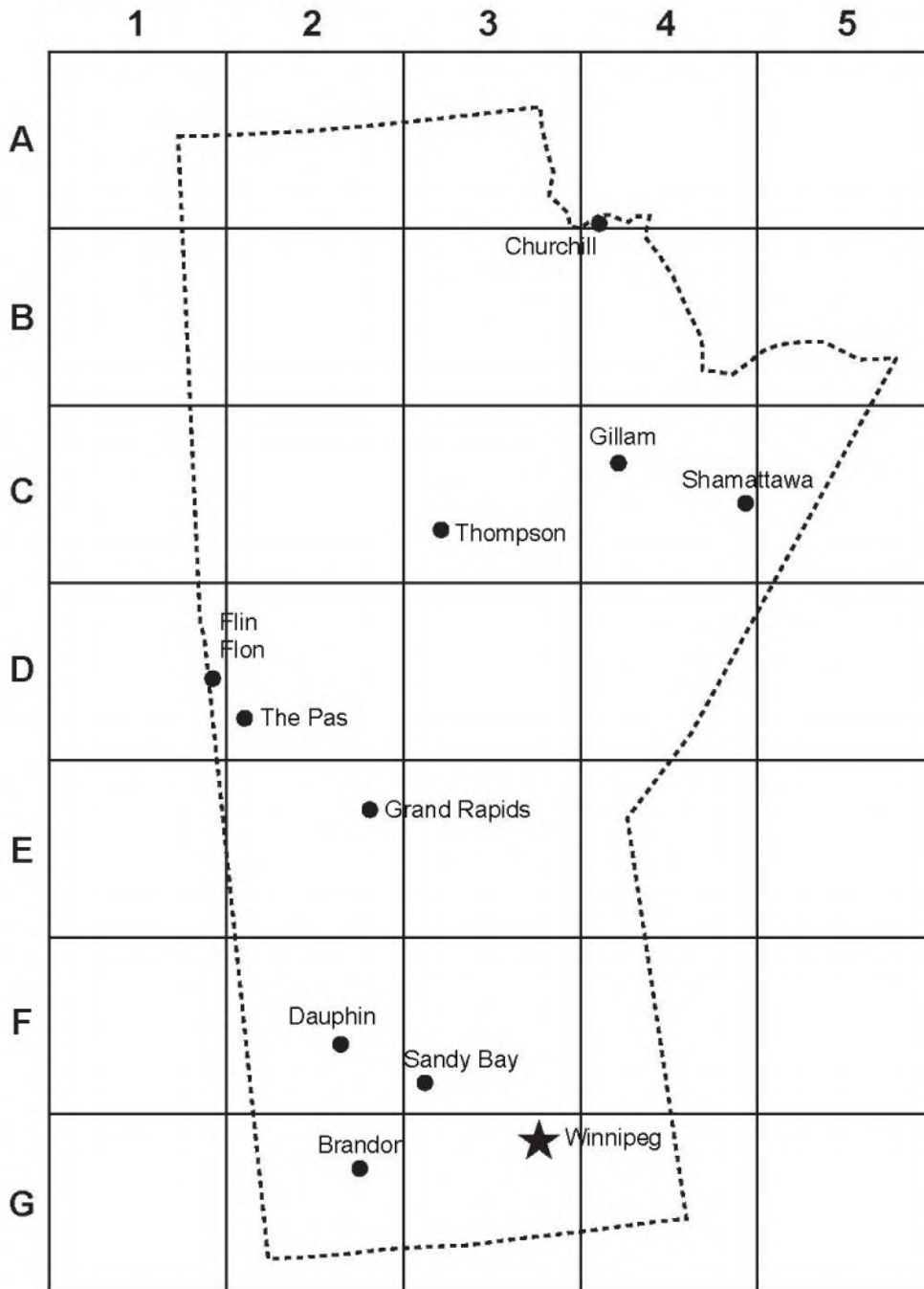
Urban communities usually have lots of people, buildings, stores, and traffic. People usually live very close to each other in houses, duplexes, or apartment buildings.

Brain Stretch

1. Using information from the reading and your own ideas, explain the type of community you live in.

A Map Grid

Manitoba



Map Legend

- City
- ★ Capital City

Brain Stretch

1. On a separate piece of paper, list the cities and tell their location on the map grid.