



# **All ABOUT CANADA**

## **NOVA SCOTIA**

### **Maritime Province**

[www.gov.ns.ca](http://www.gov.ns.ca)

**Capital City:** Halifax

**Main Communities:** Halifax, Dartmouth, Lunenburg, and Sydney

**Provincial Flower:** Mayflower

**Famous Canadian:** Alexander Graham Bell (1847- 1922) was a scientist who invented the telephone.

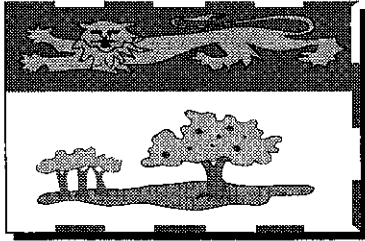
Nova Scotia was one of the original four provinces to join confederation on July 1, 1867. Nova Scotia means New Scotland, and was first settled by people from Scotland. Nova Scotia has two parts: the mainland and Cape Breton Island. It also has numerous small islands and a rocky coastline.

Cape Breton Island is famous for the Cabot trail. Lunenburg is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and on its waterfront is the Fisheries Museum of the Atlantic. This Museum celebrates the fishing heritage of the Atlantic Coast of Canada and has an exhibit that contains the world's biggest collection of Bluenose objects. The Bluenose is Nova Scotia's famous schooner pictured on the back of the Canadian dime. Visitors also go to the village of Peggy's Cove to see its famous lighthouse.

Some of the main industries in Nova Scotia include manufacturing, fishing, mining, tourism, agriculture, and forestry. In addition, aquaculture or "fish farming" is a fast growing industry. Some types of "fish farms" include Atlantic salmon, blue mussels, American and European oysters and rainbow trout. In Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley and in the northern part of the province there are many different types of farms.

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- Imagine that you are a lighthouse keeper at Peggy's Cove. What would your daily life be like? Use resources and your own imagination to write a journal entry about your daily routines.
- Research and write a report on the famous Bluenose.



# **ALL ABOUT CANADA**

## **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

### **Maritime Province**

[www.gov.pe.ca](http://www.gov.pe.ca)

**Capital City:** Charlottetown

**Main Communities:** Charlottetown and Summerside

**Provincial Flower:** Lady's Slipper

**Famous Canadian:** Lucy Maud Montgomery (1874-1942) was the famous writer who wrote *Anne of Green Gables*.

Prince Edward Island joined confederation on July 1, 1873 and was named after the father of Queen Victoria of Britain. Found on the east coast of Canada, Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) is the smallest and only island of the provinces and territories.

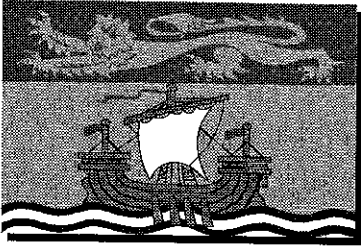
P.E.I. and the Micmac people were discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534. P.E.I. is also the birthplace of Canadian Confederation. Sir John A. MacDonald and his colleagues met in Charlottetown to develop the ideas that would lead to the union of Canada's early provinces into one country.

P.E.I. is 224 kilometres long with many sandy beaches and sand dunes. The Gulf of St. Lawrence surrounds P.E.I. on three sides. People travel to P.E.I. by ferry boat or by crossing Confederation Bridge. Every year, thousands of tourists visit the island to eat fresh lobster, visit Anne of Green Gables' house and to visit its beaches.

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

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- Lucy Maud Montgomery has made P.E.I. world famous. Research her name and write a short biography about her life.



# **ALL ABOUT CANADA**

## **NEW BRUNSWICK**

### **Maritime Province**

[www.gov.nb.ca](http://www.gov.nb.ca)

**Capital City:** Fredericton

**Main Communities:** Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton, and Bathurst

**Provincial Flower:** Purple Violet

**Famous Canadian:** Alex Colville (1920- ) is a famous realist painter known for painting wildlife.

New Brunswick was one of the original four provinces to join confederation on July 1, 1867. Originally, Samuel de Champlain and the French settled in what is now called Acadia in 1608. This east coast area is still predominantly French speaking. New Brunswick was named after the royal family of King George III, the house of Brunswick.

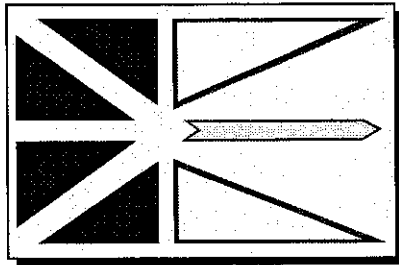
The Rocks Provincial Park on the Bay of Fundy is a popular tourist destination in New Brunswick. The Bay of Fundy has impressive tides that rise and fall up to 12 metres in a short time. At Hopewell Rocks large “flower pots” can be seen. These “flower pots” are where the ocean has carved unique shapes from the seabed. New Brunswick is also home to Confederation Bridge and Magnetic Hill.

Main industries in New Brunswick include manufacturing, fishing, mining, forestry service and pulp and paper. Some people also work at bilingual call centres. This is where Canadians call to reach 800 phone numbers for information. Grand Manan is a well-known fishing port in New Brunswick. New Brunswick is also known for growing potatoes and fruit, such as apples, blueberries, strawberries, and cranberries.

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- Design a travel poster advertising the many places to visit in New Brunswick.

Visit [www.Travel.org/newbruns.html](http://www.Travel.org/newbruns.html) for additional information.



**ALL ABOUT CANADA**  
**NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR**  
**Maritime Province**

[www.gov.nf.ca](http://www.gov.nf.ca)

**Capital City:** St. John's

**Main Communities:** St John's, Corner Brook and Gander

**Provincial Flower:** Pitcher Plant

**Famous Canadian:** Christopher Pratt is a famous artist.

Newfoundland and Labrador is the most eastern Atlantic province in Canada. It was the last province to join confederation on March 31, 1949. Newfoundland is an island with Labrador attached to the mainland. The island of Newfoundland has a long rugged coastline and is known as the "Rock". To get to the island, people must fly in on an airplane, or take a ferry.

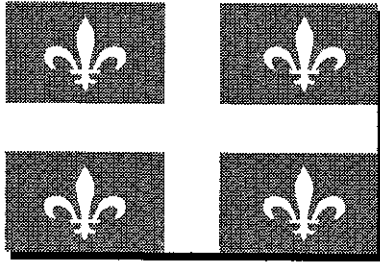
Newfoundland is famous for its cod fishing and is home to the Grand Banks. The Grand Banks are shallow waters to the east and south of Newfoundland. Some of the richest fishing grounds in the world are found in the Grand Banks. The Vikings were the earliest explorers to Canada, arriving in Newfoundland around 1000 A.D. Later explorers and fishermen traveled across the Atlantic to fish.

Tourists visit Newfoundland for its historical sites, natural landscape, and culture. Whale watching boat tours in coastal waters are very popular and allow people to see humpback whales and other species. Icebergs can be seen most often in the spring and the early summer. Other tourist attractions include the many lighthouses in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Fogo Island and the East Coast Trail.

Hydro-electricity, mining iron ore, manufacturing pulp and paper and fishing are important industries in Newfoundland.

**Brain Stretch:**

- Research the Grand Banks and write a report about its importance to Newfoundland and Labrador.



## **ALL ABOUT CANADA**

### **QUÉBEC**

#### **Central Province**

[www.gov.qc.ca](http://www.gov.qc.ca)

**Capital City:** Québec City

**Main Communities:** Québec City, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hull, and Trois-Rivières

**Provincial Flower:** White Lilly

**Famous Canadian:** Pierre Elliot Trudeau (1919-2000) was a famous Prime Minister of Canada.

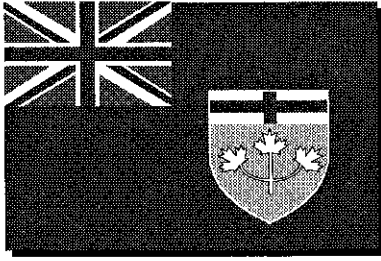
Québec is the largest province in Canada and was one of the original four provinces to join confederation on July 1, 1867. The province takes its name from the Algonquin people's word for "the place where the river narrows". In 1534, the explorer Jacques Cartier claimed the land for France and it became a French settlement called New France. Most people in Québec speak French.

Tourists to Québec visit the Citadel in Québec City, the Olympic Park in Montreal, and Québec's many national historical parks. Many tourists also visit Québec City during the famous winter carnival. Montreal is also a popular destination, as it is one of Canada's biggest cities.

Québec is the largest producer of maple syrup in the world. Québec also has more dairy farms than any other Canadian province. Cheeses made in Québec are favourites world wide and have won many awards. Other industries in Québec include manufacturing, agriculture, electricity production, mining, pulp and paper, meat processing, and petroleum refining. Québec is also known for making paper, boxes, tissue, and newsprint.

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- A Québécois inventor named Mr. Bombardier invented the snowmobile in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Research what other inventions and industries are linked with his name.



# **ALL ABOUT CANADA**

## **ONTARIO**

### **Central Province**

[www.gov.on.ca](http://www.gov.on.ca)

- **Capital City:** Toronto, the most populous city in the country
- **Main Communities:** Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Oshawa, Sudbury, Kingston, Timmins and Thunder Bay
- **Provincial Flower:** Trillium
- **Famous Canadian:** Sir John A. Macdonald (1815-1891) was Canada's first Prime Minister.

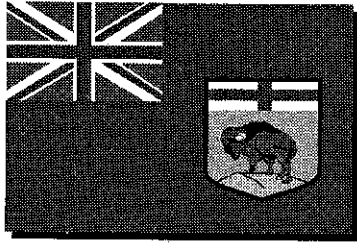
Ontario is the second largest province and was one of the original four provinces to join confederation on July 1, 1867. The name Ontario comes from an Iroquoian word meaning "beautiful lake".

Many tourists visit Ontario to see the CN Tower, Niagara Falls, Kingston's Fort Henry, Moose Factory Island near Moosonee and Algonquin Park. Tourists can also enjoy hiking, rafting, and camping in Ontario provincial parks. Canada's capital city is Ottawa, Ontario, where many people go to visit the parliament buildings. During the winter in Ottawa, people can skate on the world's longest skating rink, the Rideau Canal.

The main industries in Ontario include manufacturing, finance, construction, tourism, agriculture, mining, automotive and forestry. Some people work at federal government offices in Ottawa. Ontario's Niagara fruit belt is known for growing fruit like grapes, peaches and apples.

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- Dr. Roberta Bondar, Canada's first female astronaut, was born in Ontario. She went into space in 1992. Pretend that you are a broadcaster and you are about to interview her for the first time. Write five to ten questions that you would like to ask her.



# **ALL ABOUT CANADA**

## **MANITOBA**

### **Prairie Province**

[www.gov.mb.ca](http://www.gov.mb.ca)

- **Capital City:** Winnipeg
- **Main Communities:** Winnipeg, Brandon, Thompson, and Portage la Prairie
- **Provincial Flower:** Prairie Crocus
- **Famous Canadian:** Louis Riel (1844-1885) led the Métis community. He was often called the “Father of Manitoba”.

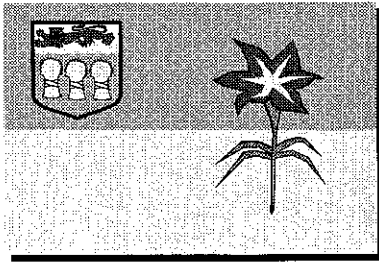
Manitoba joined confederation on July 15, 1870. Its name is a Cree word meaning the “place where the spirit speaks”. The Hudson’s Bay Company established a trading post in Manitoba in 1670 and many French and British settlers lived in the province early on in Canada’s history. The railway brought many settlers to the province to farm its fertile land. Manitoba is home to many Métis, Aboriginals, and many other people from around the world. Many people in Manitoba speak English and French.

Churchill, Manitoba, a deep-sea port in Hudson Bay, is the best place in the world to see polar bears that migrate there from the arctic in the winter time. The Royal Winnipeg ballet is also found in this province. This famous dance company tours across Canada. Tourists, who come to Manitoba, may like to visit places like Clearwater Provincial Forestry Nursery, or Garry National Historic Park.

Main industries in Manitoba include manufacturing, agriculture, meat processing, and mining. The Royal Canadian Mint is in Winnipeg, and is where Canadian coins are made.

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- Polar bears are amazing creatures. They have adapted to their environment in order to survive. Use your own knowledge and information from other sources to write a report about the polar bears of Churchill, Manitoba. Is it a place you would like to visit?



# **ALL ABOUT CANADA**

## **SASKATCHEWAN**

### **Prairie Province**

[www.gov.sk.ca](http://www.gov.sk.ca)

- **Capital City:** Regina
- **Main Communities:** Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert, and Moose Jaw.
- **Provincial Flower:** Prairie Lily
- **Famous Canadian:** Jeanne Sauvé (1922-1993) was a journalist. She was the first female Speaker of the House of Commons and the first woman to become governor general of Canada.

Saskatchewan joined confederation on July 1, 1905 and is one of Canada's Prairie Provinces. Saskatchewan is the only province in Canada to have completely man-made borders.

Early settlers from Europe were encouraged to come to Saskatchewan to farm with the offer of free farmland. Many Métis, Aboriginal peoples, and other people from around the world call Saskatchewan home.

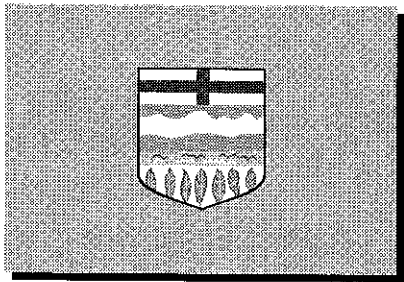
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan has the largest jet pilot training base in Canada and is home to the Snowbirds. The Snowbirds are military pilots who do tricks with their jets in the air. Saskatchewan also has many national historical parks to visit and is home to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Centennial Museum and Chapel.

Saskatchewan's industries include ranching and agriculture, mining, meat processing, electricity production, petroleum refining and services. Saskatchewan is known for its farming and grows wheat for Canadians and other countries around the world. Saskatchewan is also the largest producer of potash and uranium in the world. Potash is used to help fertilize crops while uranium helps to produce electricity.

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- In the 1900s agents traveled to Europe to entice farmers to settle in Saskatchewan by offering free land. Create a poster advertising the free land and good life in Canada.





## **ALL ABOUT CANADA**

### **ALBERTA**

#### **Prairie Province**

[www.gov.ab.ca](http://www.gov.ab.ca)

- **Capital City:** Edmonton
- **Main Communities:** Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, and Medicine Hat
- **Provincial Flower:** Wild Rose
- **Famous Canadian:** Isapo-muxika (also called Crowfoot) (about 1830-1890) was the peacemaker between the Blackfoot and the rival Cree.

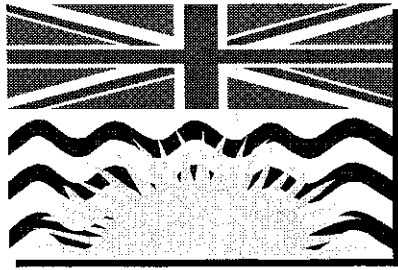
Alberta joined confederation on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1905. It was named after a British princess and is one of the Prairie Provinces. The Rocky Mountains are found in this province, but it is also made up of plains.

Calgary and Edmonton are popular tourist destinations. Tourists to Calgary can visit the Olympic Park, the Saddledome, the Glenbow Museum, the Calgary Tower, or attend the Calgary Stampede, a popular annual event. In Edmonton, there is the West Edmonton Mall. This is a huge mall filled with stores, numerous activities and attractions. Edmonton also has Canada's largest living history park, Fort Edmonton Park. Near Edmonton, a 9m tall Easter egg is erected to reflect its Ukrainian heritage. When Alberta visitors go through Banff, they can also visit the Columbia Icefield, Lake Louise and Jasper National Park.

The main industries in Alberta include mining, agriculture, beef ranching, manufacturing, finance, and construction. Alberta is known for growing crops like wheat, barley, and oats. Alberta is the main producer of oil, natural gas, and coal in Canada. Other people work in the technology and research industry. Some people also work as part of the tourism industry.

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- Alberta is known as Canada's energy province. Research and explain why Alberta has that nickname.



**ALL ABOUT CANADA**  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**Western Province**

[www.gov.bc.ca](http://www.gov.bc.ca)

- **Capital City:** Victoria, located on Vancouver Island
- **Main Communities:** Vancouver, Victoria, Prince George, Kamloops, Kelowna, Nanaimo and Penticton.
- **Provincial Flower:** Pacific Dogwood
- **Famous Canadian:** Emily Carr (1871-1945) is a famous artist from Victoria.

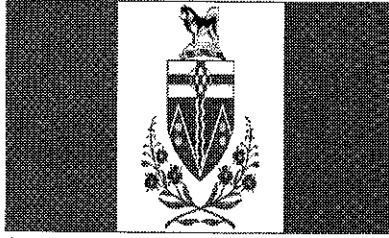
British Columbia joined Confederation on July 20, 1871. It is the most western province located on the Pacific Coast. British Columbia has a mainland and many small islands. These islands include Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands. British Columbia has three main landforms: mountains, plains, and plateaus. Half of the province is forested. British Columbia is home to some of the largest and oldest trees in the world.

British Columbia is a popular place for tourists. People visit places like Stanley Park in Vancouver, Whistler and Blackcomb Mountains, Gwaii Haana National Park Reserve, and Yoho National Park.

The industries in British Columbia include forestry, mining, tourism, agriculture, fishing, and manufacturing. British Columbia's Okanagan Valley is well known for growing fruit such as apples, plums, and cherries. British Columbia is also known for developing computer software. The city of Vancouver is often called, "Hollywood North" because many films and TV shows are filmed there.

**Brain Stretch:**

- British Columbia's ancient trees have been referred to as global treasures. Research these ancient trees and write a report to explain why this is so.



## **ALL ABOUT CANADA YUKON TERRITORY**

[www.gov.yk.ca](http://www.gov.yk.ca)

- **Capital City:** Whitehorse
- **Main Communities:** Whitehorse, Dawson City, Watson Lake and Old Crow (the only settlement in the Yukon that is north of the Arctic Circle)
- **Territorial Flower:** Fireweed
- **Famous Canadian:** Robert Service (1874-1958) is a famous poet. He wrote the famous book, *Songs of Sourdough*.

The Yukon is the smallest of Canada's three territories. On June 13, 1898, the Yukon joined confederation and became Canada's second territory. The name Yukon comes from a Native word meaning 'great river'.

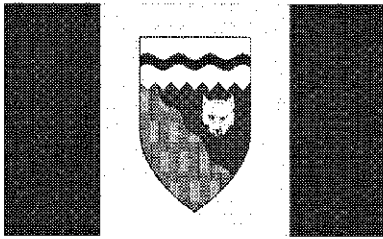
In 1896 many people travelled to the Yukon in search of gold. This was known as the Klondike Gold Rush. By the turn of the century, the gold rush was over and many people left the area.

The Yukon attracts visitors to explore its natural landscape, and to witness the Aurora Borealis. Mount Logan is the highest mountain in Canada and is found in Kluane National Park, within the St. Elias mountain ranges. The largest non-polar ice field in the world is also located in the St. Elias mountain ranges. The icefield is 700 metres found deep in the heart of the mountains.

Industries in the Yukon include forestry, construction, manufacturing, fur trapping, and tourism. The Yukon is recognized for the mining of natural resources including gold, silver, lead, oil, and zinc. Tourism is of key importance to the Yukon and provides many service jobs in hotels, stores, restaurants, outdoor tour companies and transportation.

### **Brain Stretch:**

- What qualities would a prospector during the time of the Klondike Gold Rush need to be successful? Use your imagination and other resources to fill in the details.



## **ALL ABOUT CANADA**

### **NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

[www.gov.nt.ca](http://www.gov.nt.ca)

- **Capital City:** Yellowknife
- **Main Communities:** Yellowknife, Hay River, Inuvik and Fort Smith
- **Territorial Flower:** Mountain Avens
- **Famous Canadian:** Georges Erasmus (1948- ) is a famous political leader.

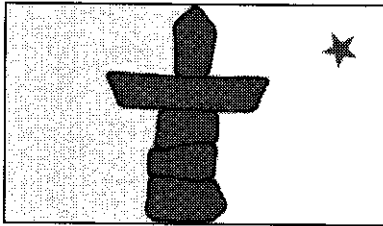
The Northwest Territories (N.W.T) is the second largest territory in Canada. It joined confederation on July 13, 1870 to become Canada's first territory. Most of the N.W.T is sub arctic country.

Industries in NWT include services, trapping, mining, forestry, tourism, oil and gas, as well as arts and crafts. The Beaufort Sea and the Mackenzie River delta are areas that are under exploration. Large oil fields lie below these areas and oil companies have been trying to develop the region since the 1970's.

NWT is home to the Mackenzie River, the longest river in Canada, as well as Great Bear Lake, one of the largest lakes in the world. Tourists, who travel to the Northwest Territories, may also be able to witness the Aurora Borealis also known as the Northern Lights. Tourists also like to visit Inukshuks (stone markers) and go to Nahanni National Park.

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- Diamond mining has become a very important industry in the Northwest Territories. Why are diamonds so valuable? Use your own knowledge and information from other sources to answer this question in detail.



## **ALL ABOUT CANADA**

### **NUNAVUT TERRITORY**

[www.gov.nu.ca](http://www.gov.nu.ca)

- **Capital City:** Iqaluit
- **Main Communities:** Iqaluit, Rankin Inlet, Arviat and Cambridge Bay
- **Territorial Flower:** Purple saxifrage
- **Famous Canadian:** Peter Pitseolak (1902-1973) was a famous photographer who took pictures of Inuit life.

Nunavut is the newest and largest territory in Canada. It joined confederation on April 1, 1999 and was formed out of the Northwest Territories. Nunavut has many islands, including Baffin and Ellesmere Islands. This area is one of the least populated areas in the world. Most residents in Nunavut are of Inuit descent.

Airplanes are the major source of travel in Nunavut and every community has an airstrip. Airplanes are used to transport people, food, machines or other materials to the areas of Nunavut.

Tourists to Nunavut can experience adventures such as floe edge tours, canoeing, sea kayaking, hiking, backpacking, wildlife, whale watching and other cultural experiences. The “aurora borealis” also known as the “northern lights” can be observed from Nunavut.

Much of the industry in Nunavut is tourism, hunting and trapping, mining, and fishing. Nunavut is also known for its artists who create fine arts and crafts. Arctic animals such as caribou, polar bears, whales and seals are an important part of the Inuit culture.

#### **Brain Stretch:**

- Inukshuks are Inuit stone towers. Use your own knowledge and other resources to find out more about their importance in Inuit culture and history. Write a brief report.