

Teacher Information Sheet

Canadian Shield

Northern Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba; Labrador; southern Nunavut and Northwest Territories

Largest region

Oldest rock formations

Contains Hudson Bay

Most affected by glaciers-exposed rock surfaces, sand and gravel ridges, peatlands

Hydroelectric power, mining, lumber, fur

Polar bear capital of Canada (Churchill, Manitoba)

Appalachian-Atlantic

Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island; also known as the Maritimes

Low mountains, rugged coasts

Fishing, lumber, agriculture, shipping

Potato capital of Canada

French deportation from Nova Scotia (Acadians)

First European settlement by Vikings (L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland)

Only bilingual province (New Brunswick)

Highest tidal changes in the world (Bay of Fundy)

Loyalist haven after American Revolution

Home to Micmac and Maliseet First Nations

Anne of Green Gables set here (Prince Edward Island)

Interior Plains

Alberta, Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba

Breadbasket of Canada (75% of Canada's farmland)

Agriculture, cattle, oil and natural gas (major supplier to United States)

In Canada's rainshadow (mountains block moisture)

Most extreme temperatures (hot summers, cold winters)

Flat with badlands and river valleys

Home to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Regina, Saskatchewan) and Calgary Stampede (rodeo)

Site of the 1988 Winter Olympics (Calgary)

Cree, Blackfoot, Assiniboine First Nations

Ukrainian, Russian, German immigration

Metis Nation (people of mixed First Nations and European ancestry)

Dinosaur excavations

Far North

Northern Northwest Territories and Nunavut, Arctic Islands

Least populous

Most geographically diverse-tundra, coastal plains, mountains, glaciers, permafrost

Inuit First Nations

Land of the Midnight Sun and Northern Lights (aurora borealis)
Area explored for Northwest Passage (water route between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans)
Limited economic activity-arts and crafts, fish and meat processing plants, construction; most people rely on government assistance

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands

Southern Ontario and Quebec

Smallest region

Most populated region

Flat with rolling hills, rivers, lakes

St. Lawrence River-Great Lakes form water route between Atlantic Ocean and the interior

Manufacturing, farming, financial services

French settlement and culture (Quebec); only French language only province

Niagara Falls found here

Algonquin, Ojibwa, Huron, Iroquois First Nations

Loyalist haven after American Revolution

Haven for escaped slaves from United States

Canada's Main Street (urban core region)

Historic home of the fur industry

Site of 1976 Summer Olympics (Montreal)

Cordillera

British Columbia, Yukon

Mountains and fjords

Most geologically active (on a plate boundary)-volcanoes, earthquakes

Farming, fishing, lumber

Warm and wet on coast, cold and dry in the interior

Northwest Coastal First Nations (totem poles)

Site of gold rushes

Asian immigration

Once claimed by Russia, United States, Spain, and Britain

Alaska Highway passes through here

Site of the 2010 Winter Olympics (Vancouver)

The Physical Regions of Canada

Name _____

Name of Region:

Location:

Geography:

Culture:

Economics:

Name of Region:

Location:

Geography:

Culture:

Economics:

Name of Region:

Location:

Geography:

Culture:

Economics:

Name of Region:

Location:

Geography:

Culture:

Economy:

Name of Region:

Location:

Geography:

Culture:

Economy:

Name of Region:

Location:

Geography:

Culture:

Economy:

Name _____

Which Region Is It? Recording Form

Name of Region	Reason
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Answer Key-Which Region Is It?

Name of Region	Reason
1. Cordillera	Answers will vary
2. Appalachian-Atlantic	Answers will vary
3. Far North	Answers will vary
4. Interior Plains	Answers will vary
5. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands	Answers will vary
6. Canadian Shield	Answers will vary
7. Canadian Shield or Far North	Answers will vary
8. Interior Plains	Answers will vary
9. Appalachian-Atlantic or Cordillera	Answers will vary
10. Cordillera	Answers will vary

Picture Canada Assessment Answer Key

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D

Name _____

Picture Canada Assessment

Directions: Circle the letter of the **best answer** to each of the following questions.

1. Which region was the most affected by glaciers?
 - a. Interior Plains
 - b. Canadian Shield
 - c. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands
 - d. Cordillera

2. Oil and gas deposits are found in:
 - a. Interior Plains
 - b. Appalachian-Atlantic
 - c. Far North
 - d. Cordillera

3. The most geologically active region is:
 - a. Far North
 - b. Appalachian-Atlantic
 - c. Interior Plains
 - d. Cordillera

4. Which region is Canada's potato capital?
 - a. Far North
 - b. Appalachian-Atlantic
 - c. Canadian Shield
 - d. Interior Plains

5. The region known for its French culture is:
 - a. Cordillera
 - b. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands
 - c. Far North
 - d. Interior Plains

6. In which region do the Inuit live?
 - a. Cordillera
 - b. Appalachian-Atlantic
 - c. Interior Plains
 - d. Far North

7. Grain elevators would most likely be found in which region?
 - a. Interior Plains
 - b. Appalachian-Atlantic
 - c. Canadian Shield
 - d. Far North

8. A hydroelectric power plant would most likely be found in which region?
 - a. Interior Plains
 - b. Appalachian-Atlantic
 - c. Canadian Shield
 - d. Far North

9. A fishing port in the Maritimes would most likely be found in which region?
 - a. Interior Plains
 - b. Appalachian-Atlantic
 - c. Canadian Shield
 - d. Far North

10. Polar bears would most likely be found in which region?
 - a. Interior Plains
 - b. Appalachian-Atlantic
 - c. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands
 - d. Canadian Shield