

BEFORE YOU READ

►► **What Do You Know?**

Before you read this chapter, consider what you know about Canada. Have you ever read that Canada has the world's longest coastline? Did you know that Canada is an independent democracy with a constitution, yet it pledges loyalty to the British monarch? Perhaps you know that 60 percent of the National Hockey League's players are Canadian? Recall what you have learned about Canada from personal experience, television, and other classes. Think about how Canada is similar to the United States and how it is different.

►► **What Do You Want to Know?**

Decide what you would like to know about Canada's history, government, economy, and culture. In your notebook, record what you hope to learn from this chapter.

READ AND TAKE NOTES

- Reading Strategy: Analyzing Causes and Effects** To help you understand how geographic, historical, and cultural factors have influenced Canada's development, pay attention to causes and effects as you read Chapter 5. Notice that several factors may cause the same effect. Use the chart below to make connections between statements about geography, history, and culture and statements describing Canada today.
- Copy the chart into your notebook.
 - On the chart, read statements describing issues and conditions in Canada today (effects).
 - As you read the chapter, identify the effects of the listed causes and note them on the chart.

Causes		Effects
Early settlers were from France and Britain, two nations that had conflicts.	→	
French-speaking Canadians have kept their own language and culture separate from the rest of the nation.	→	
The people of First Nations and other culture groups want to preserve their traditions.	→	
Cold climate, geographic barriers, and poor soil exist in northern parts of Canada.	→	
The Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay are frozen for most of the year.	→	
Landforms such as the Rocky Mountains create transportation barriers.	→	

Culture • The art of pole carving almost disappeared after 1800s. Museums preserve totem poles from the 1850s.



Culture • The 1893 Montreal Amateur Athletic Association was the first team to win the Stanley Cup.

O Canada! Immigrant Roots

TERMS & NAMES
First Nation
multiculturalism
refugee

MAIN IDEA

Canada's population includes many groups of people from different lands who retain their cultural identities.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Knowing the history of the people of Canada helps in understanding Canada's policy of multiculturalism.

DATELINE

EXTRA

QUEBEC, NEW FRANCE, JUNE 1609

New colonists have just arrived to join the first settlers of Quebec. Only French explorer Samuel de Champlain and 8 of the 32 men he led here survived their first winter in the new colony. Champlain chose this location that the Algonquins call Quebec, or the Narrows, after much searching.

After arriving last July, he and his men built houses, planted grain, and worked to encourage fur trading and friendly relations with the native people. Champlain has spent years traveling around New France and mapping and recording information about the seacoast and rivers.



Place • Champlain has great hopes for the future of Quebec.

Who Are the Canadians?

The people of Canada come from many countries—not just France. More than 50 ethnic groups make up the population. More than two-thirds of Canadians have European ancestry. About 40 percent have British roots and 27 percent share a French heritage. Other Canadians trace their families back to Germany, Italy, and Ukraine, as well as to nations in Africa and Asia. Less than 5 percent of all Canadians are people of the First Nations.

TAKING NOTES

Use your chart to take notes about Canada.

Causes	Effects
Early settlers were from enemy countries, France and Britain.	
French-speaking Canadians have	