Chapter 3

Canada's People

Please note, page #'s may be wrong. I'm using the older edition text for my notes☺

Introduction

- You need to remember all the physical features we studied in the last chapter. This is not a course where you can study it and forget it!
- Keep in mind, these features are what usually cause people to settle in a region/area.

- We live in the second largest country in the world. However, our population is very small.
- We are spread out over many different regions. This has had a major impact on Canada. We will study more on regionalism as we continue.

Population Distribution

- Look at Figure 3.1 in your text. It shows a number of different patters of population distribution.

- **Population Distribution** : describes where people have chosen to live in a particular country/place.

A little work for you:

- Using your book, please define **Archipelago Effect** as it relates to Canada.

- What reasons do you think would cause the great distances between settled areas?

  ◦ This may help: Stan Rogers a great Canadian singer wrote "…a land so wide and savage…" in his song the Northwest Passage.

Population Density

- **Population density** is defined as the average number of people occupying an area of land.

$$\text{Population density} = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{total land area}}$$
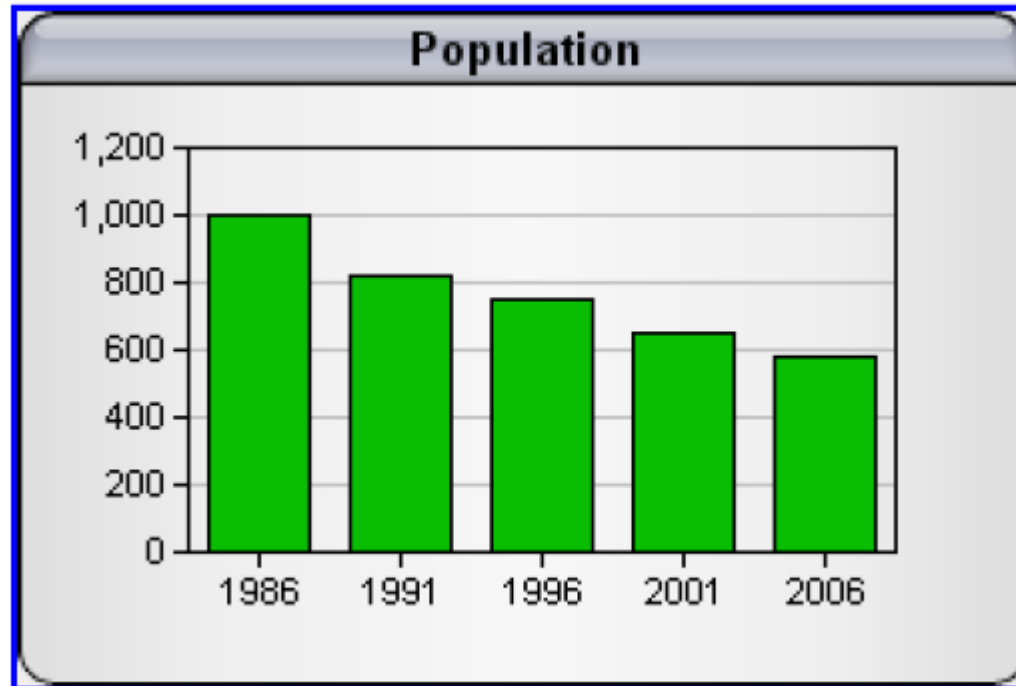
Time for some math!

- The population of Newfoundland & Labrador in 2010 was 509,739.
- The total land area is 373,872 km²
- Lets calculate:
  - 509, 739 divided by 373,872 km² = 1.36/ km²
- What this means is that if everybody in Newfoundland were evenly spread out, you would find 1.36 people in an area of 1km by 1km.
- Statistics copied from
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Canadian_provinces_and_territories_by_population

- Read the section in your text on Population Density?
  1. Identify the main pockets or islands of population in Canada.
  2. Explain why using population density can be misleading?

Site and/or Situation

- Every community will have been settled originally for **site factors** but a community's survival will grow based on **situation factors**.
- **Site Factors:** features of the physical landscape, such as fertile soil, abundant trees, lots of fish, etc…
- **Situation Factors:** relationship to other places (economic, trade, markets, transportation), and/or political.

- Lets consider a Newfoundland example.
  - Hampden, NL

Population

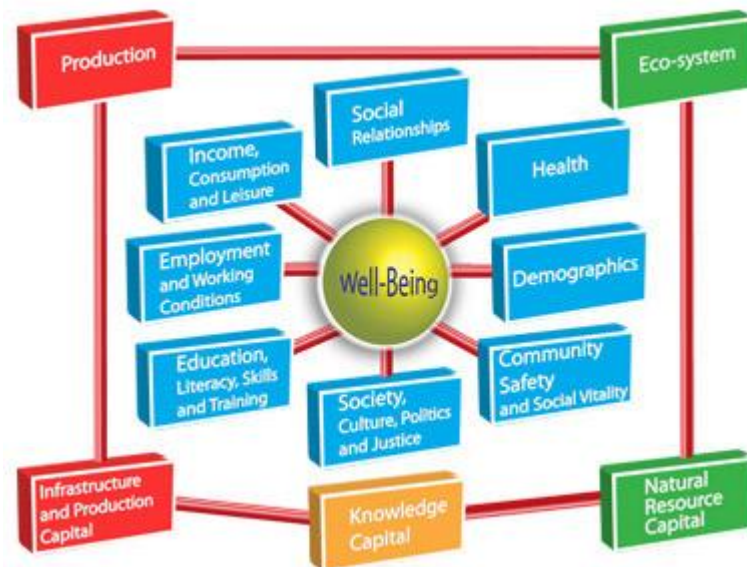| Year	Population
1986	1,000
1991	820
1996	750
2001	650
2006	585

- In 1986 the population was 1000 by 2006 it had declined to 585.

- Hampden was originally founded as a logging community at the base of Whitebay.

- As logging declined so to did the population.

- Initially it had the resources for a site, but the situation has changed due to the decline in the pulp & paper industry.

- You can check the statistics for population, education, social wellness, etc… for every community/region in Newfoundland and Labrador at
www.communityaccounts.ca
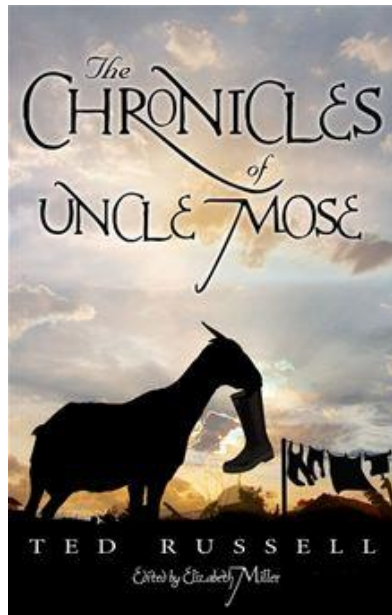
Read and complete:

- Read the section on Settlement Patterns. When finished, complete Apply and Extend questions 1&3.
- Define all the bold terms in the seciton.

Growth and Decline of Settlements

- Read section in text. Make your own notes on the topic. Remember to define all the bold terms.
- When finished I will handout an extension activity.

Extension Activity

- Read: Muldoon's Cove pages 81-84 copied from The Chronicles of Uncle Mose

- Answer these questions: How do you feel after reading this story? Why do you feel this way?

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZuDVseydlWI

Canada: A Regional Perspective

- Although there is great differences in a region, we can classify them by using 4 categories:

1. Location
2. Physical and Cultural Characteristics
3. Political Perspective
4. Hierarchy

1. Location

- All the communities share a common name for the geographic location. In Canada we have 5 major regions.
  1. Atlantic Canada
  2. Central Canada
  3. The Prairies
  4. British Columbia/West Coast
  5. The North

2. Physical and Cultural Characteristics

- Each region will have clearly defined physical and cultural characteristics. If you notice Figure 3.11 in your text, the majority of Central Canada is the Canadian Shield.

3.Political Perspective

- Geographic and political boundaries are not the same. For example the Appalachian region (mountains on east coast) extends all the way down the eastern seaboard into the southern states, however, Canada and the United States are two clearly different countries.

4.Hierarchy

- Regions contain smaller regions within them. This is called the **hierarchy**. Many people use these to further divide regions. Think of Newfoundland.
  - Western
  - Eastern
  - Central
  - Northern

Please note

- You are expected to know chart 3.12 on Canada's Political Regions.

Regional Identities

- Read the section on regional identities in your text.

- Does the visuals on the next slide accurately depict Canadian regional identities. Why or why not?