

Canadian Social Studies

4-6



Canadian Capital City Match

Match the provinces and territories to the names of their capital cities.

Nunavut	Victoria
Ontario	Halifax
Quebec	Fredericton
Alberta	Toronto
Saskatchewan	Winnipeg
Northwest Territories	Edmonton
Nova Scotia	Whitehorse
Newfoundland and Labrador	Quebec City
New Brunswick	Regina
Prince Edward Island	St. John's
British Columbia	Iqaluit
Yukon	Yellowknife
Manitoba	Charlottetown

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Includes:

- Reading Activities
- Student Projects
- Quizzes
- Assessment Rubrics

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is an important document that is part of the Constitution Act, 1982. Canadians have the right to do certain things in everyday life without government intervention. Some of the rights and freedoms that Canadians are guaranteed include:

Right or Freedom	What It Means
The right to vote for their own government once they are of age	This means Canadians can vote into elected office any eligible candidate of their choice.
The right to run for elected office	This means Canadians can enter a race to become an elected official.
Freedom of speech	This means Canadians can freely state their opinions even if they don't agree with the government.
Freedom of religion	This means Canadians can belong to any religion they choose, or not belong to any religion.
Freedom of association	This means Canadians can belong to any group or organization they choose.
Freedom of movement	This means Canadians can travel throughout Canada without the government's permission.
The right to a fair trial if arrested or accused of a crime	This means Canadians can't be kept in jail without being proven guilty.
The right to be treated equally under the law	This means all people are treated the same, no matter who they are.

Brain Stretch:

1. Using information from the reading and your own ideas, explain which three rights are the most important for Canadians.
2. If Canadians did not have rights, what would Canada be like to live in? Explain your thinking.

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A Must-Have Resource!

How You Can Help Your Child at Home

Tips for Reading Comprehension

- Have your child read the article aloud to you, or take turns reading alternate sentences or paragraphs together.
- Talk with your child about what they have read, and brainstorm ways the information in the article relates to their life.
- Discuss the meanings of unfamiliar words that they read and hear.
- Help your child monitor his or her understanding of what they have read. Encourage your child to consistently ask themselves whether they understand what the article is about.
- To ensure understanding of the reading, have them retell what they have read.

Tips for Completing Activities

- Review instructions with your child to ensure they understand the questions.
- Encourage your child to go back to the article to support his or her answers. Then have your child highlight the important information from the reading passage to help them answer the question.
- Offer your child ample opportunities to share with you their answers and the thinking processes they used to arrive at those answers.

Black Line Masters and Graphic Organizers—Use the black line masters and graphic organizers in this book to present information, reinforce important concepts and extend opportunities for learning. The graphic organizers will help your child focus on important ideas, or make direct comparisons.

Vocabulary List—Use the black line master on page 88 to record new vocabulary of theme-related words. In addition, keep track of new and theme-related vocabulary on chart paper for reference during writing activities. Encourage your child to add theme related words. Classify the word list into the categories of nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

Rubrics and Checklists—Use the rubrics and checklists in this book to assess learning.

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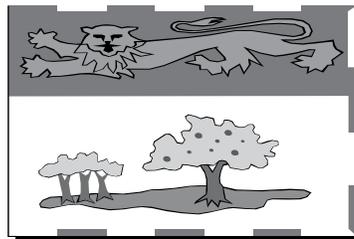
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All About Canada

Prince Edward Island

Maritime Province

www.princeedwardisland.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 (PEI) is the smallest province and the only island of the provinces and territories.

Explorer Jacques Cartier landed in PEI, home to the Mi'kmaq First Nation, in 1534. PEI 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.

PEI is 224 kilometres long, with many sandy beaches and sand dunes. The Gulf of St. Lawrence surrounds PEI on three sides. People travel to PEI by ferry boat or by crossing Confederation Bridge. Every year, thousands of tourists visit the Island to eat lobsters, tour *Anne of Green Gables'* house, and enjoy its beaches.

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

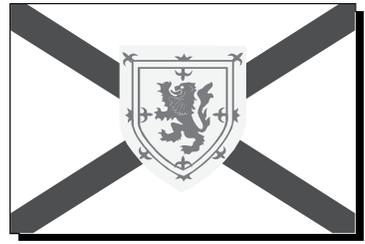
Brain Stretch:

- Lucy Maud Montgomery has made PEI world-famous. Research her name and write a short biography of her.

Nova Scotia

Maritime Province

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, which means New Scotland, 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 Canada's Atlantic coast and has an exhibit that contains the world's biggest collection of Bluenose objects. The Bluenose is Nova Scotia's famous schooner, and is pictured on the back of the Canadian dime. Visitors also go to the village of Peggy's Cove to see its famous lighthouse.

Nova Scotia's main industries are manufacturing, fishing, mining, tourism, agriculture, and forestry. In addition, aquaculture, or fish farming, is a fast-growing industry. Nova Scotia's fish farms breed 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.

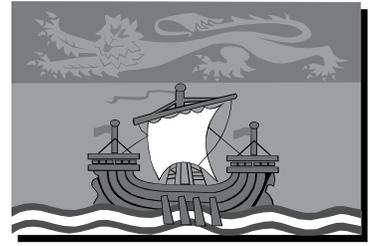
Brain Stretch:

- 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.

New Brunswick

Maritime Province

www.gov.nb.ca



Capital City: Fredericton

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

Provincial Flower: Purple Violet

Famous Canadian: Alex Colville (1920-2013) was a famous realist painter.

New Brunswick was one of the original four provinces to join Confederation on July 1, 1867. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain and the French settled in what is now called Acadia. This east coast area is still predominantly French-speaking. New Brunswick was named after the royal family of King George III, of 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 are pulp and paper manufacturing, fishing, mining, and forestry. Some people also work at bilingual call centres. These are where Canadians call to reach 1-800 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:

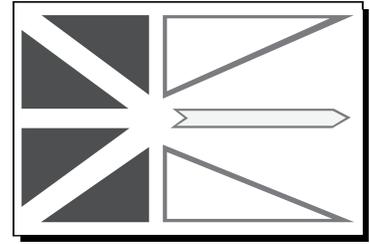
- Design a travel poster advertising the many places to visit in New Brunswick.

Visit www.travel.org/newbruns.html for additional information.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Maritime Province

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 (1935-) is a famous painter and printmaker.

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 its mainland. 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 in the Grand Banks. The Vikings were the earliest explorers to Canada, arriving in Newfoundland around 1000 AD. Later, explorers and fishermen travelled 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, allowing people to see humpback whales and other species. Icebergs can be seen most often in the spring and early summer. Other tourist attractions include the many lighthouses in Newfoundland and Labrador, as well as Fogo Island and the East Coast Trail.

Hydroelectricity, iron ore mining, pulp and paper manufacturing, and fishing are important industries in Newfoundland.

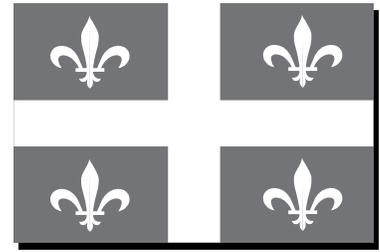
Brain Stretch:

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

Quebec

Central Province

www.gouv.qc.ca/EN/Pages/Accueil.aspx



Capital City: Quebec City

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

Provincial Flower: Blue Flag

Famous Canadian: Pierre Elliott Trudeau (1919-2000) was twice Prime Minister of Canada, in 1968-1979 and 1980-1984.

Quebec 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 Quebec speak French.

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

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

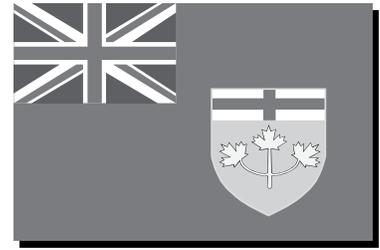
Brain Stretch:

- A Québécois inventor named Joseph-Armand Bombardier invented the snowmobile in the mid 20th century. Research what other inventions and industries are linked with his name.

Ontario

Central Province

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" or "beautiful water."

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's 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, automobile making, and forestry. Some people work at federal government offices in Ottawa. Ontario's Niagara Fruit Belt is known for growing 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 that you are about to interview her for the first time. Write five to ten questions that you would like to ask her.

Saskatchewan

Prairie Province

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 manmade boundaries.

Early settlers from Europe were encouraged to come to Saskatchewan to farm with the offer of free farmland. Many Métis and other First Nations, as well as 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 Heritage Centre.

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

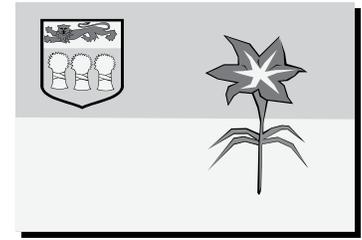
Brain Stretch:

- In the 1900s agents travelled 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.

British Columbia

Western Province

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) was a famous artist from Victoria.

British Columbia joined Confederation on July 20, 1871. It is the most western province and is located on the Pacific Coast. British Columbia has a mainland and many small islands. These islands include Vancouver Island and the Haida Gwaii, formerly known as the Queen Charlotte Islands. “Haida Gwaii” means “Islands of the People.” 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 such as Stanley Park in Vancouver, Whistler and Blackcomb mountains, Gwaii Haanas 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 apples, plums, and cherries. British Columbia is also known as a centre for computer software development. 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.

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