CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY 1202





- Unit 1 Natural and Human Systems (SCO 1.0 and SCO 2.0)
- What happens when systems interact?
- In this unit students are challenged to reflect on the interdependence among natural systems and human systems.
- Systems thinking is critical in facilitating a more balanced and sustainable approach to living.





- Unit 2 Human Population Issues in Canadian Geography (SCO 3.0 and SCO 4.0)
- O How might trends in Canada's population influence its future?
- In this unit students will examine the concept of demography and develop an appreciation that Canada has a very diverse population with increasing concerns





- Unit 3 Economic Issues in Canadian Geography (SCO 5.0 and 6.0)
- O How does the economy influence life in Canada?
- This unit invites students to explore some of Canada's resources, to assess their economic significance, and to consider and respond to issues related to how we use these resources.





- Unit 4 Global Issues in Canadian Geography (SCO 7.0)
- O How is globalization changing Canada?
- In this unit students explore the implications that globalization poses for Canada's future. Students should consider that being a part of a global village brings forth both opportunities and challenges.



Oliaptel Quizzes/ Officiests 20/	Chapter	· Quizzes/	Unit Tests	20%
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Assignments

Mid Year Examination
20%





- Do you know what the term geography means?
- For many students, geo involves little more than:
 - Studying maps & globes
 - Colouring maps
 - Memorizing the names & locations of features & places
- Although these are important geo components, there is much more to his exciting & dynamic discipline

- Geography includes the study of:
 - Landforms (knowledge of these determines transportation routes, settlement, & industry. All have unique characteristics)
 - Vegetation (natural vegetation)
 - Climates (temperature & precipitation)





- Geography includes the study of:
 - Natural resources and Rocks & minerals
 - Natural & human-caused events such as erosion, floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic activity, & severe weather conditions
 - Interrelationships between physical environment & human activities





- Geography also includes a variety of skills necessary for geographers (& students) to do their work
 - Map, air photo, & satellite image interpretation
 - Scales, distances, & direction
 - Equipment such as stereoscopes, GPS receivers, meteorological equipment
 - Computer software such as GIS allow geographers to develop maps & manipulate / interpret data to make important decisions in planning & resource use

What is Geography? It's certainly much more than a subject in school.

Physical & Human Geography

Physical Geography

<u>Definition</u>: Field of geo that deals natural environment

Discussion: How does the physical environment affect human settlement & other activities?

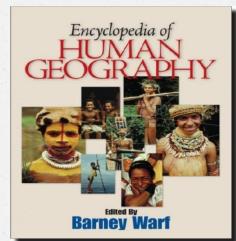
Using your Physical Geography handout, develop a concept map for this area of geo





Human Geography

 Definition: Field of geo that deals with human presence, activities, & impacts on the natural environment

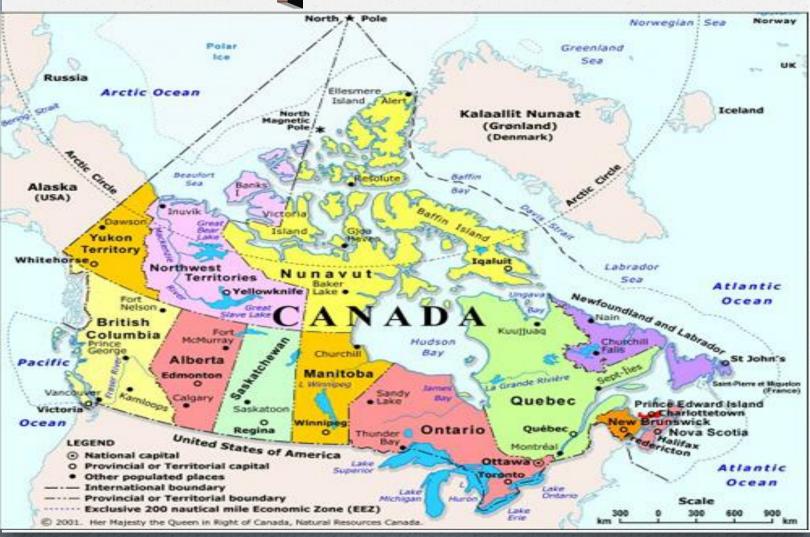


- How can human activities bring about changes in the physical environment?
- Use your Human Geo handout to develop a concept map for this area of geo





Wap of Canada





- Total area of Canada is 9 970 600 km².
- 2nd largest in the world. (refer to chart on pg. 12)
- O Distance between Halifax and Vancouver, same as Halifax to Paris.
- Distance North to South same as South boundary to Ecuador in South America.
- Geographic Centre: Is the centre point of the country measured from North to South and from East to West. (Coats Island, Hudson Bay!!!)



- 1. Russia: 17 075 000 km²
- 2. Canada: 9 970 600 km²
- 3. China: 9 597 000 km²
- 4. U.S.A.: 9 372 600 km²
- 5. Brazil: 8 511 000 km²
- 6. Australia: 7,686,855 km²
- 7. India: 3,287,590 km²

QUESTION????

List THREE positive effects of Canada's size and THREE negative effects of our size???



- More space to live.
- More agricultural land to grow crops.
- Diverse landscape.
- Large coastline with many fishing areas.
- Many natural resources.
- Great economic diversity.



- High cost of building and maintaining highways, phone lines, pipelines, etc.. over long distances.
- High cost of cross country transportation and travel.
- Large area to defend in the event of a war.
- Difficulty of communicating over long distances.