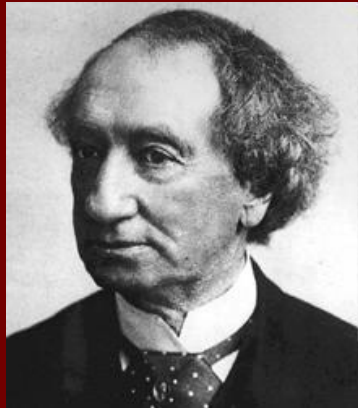




Formation of Canada

Canada became a country on July 1st, 1867. The first provinces were: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. The other provinces joined at later dates with the last province being Newfoundland and Labrador which joined in 1949.

The first Prime minister of Canada was Sir John A. Macdonald.



Provinces & Territories

Ten Provinces:

Newfoundland and Labrador
Prince Edward Island
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
British Columbia

Three Territories:

Yukon
Nunavut
Northwest Territories



Yukon

Whitehorse

Northwest Territories

Great Bear Lake

Great Slave Lake

Yellowknife

Nunavut

Iqaluit

British Columbia

Victoria

Alberta

Edmonton

Lake Athabasca

Saskatchewan

Regina

Manitoba

Winnipeg

Lake Winnipeg

Ontario

Lake Superior

Lake Huron

Lake Ontario

Lake Erie

Lake Michigan

Ottawa

Quebec

Quebec

Newfoundland and Labrador

St. John's

Fredericton

New Brunswick

Charlottetown

Prince Edward Island

Halifax

Nova Scotia

Important Facts

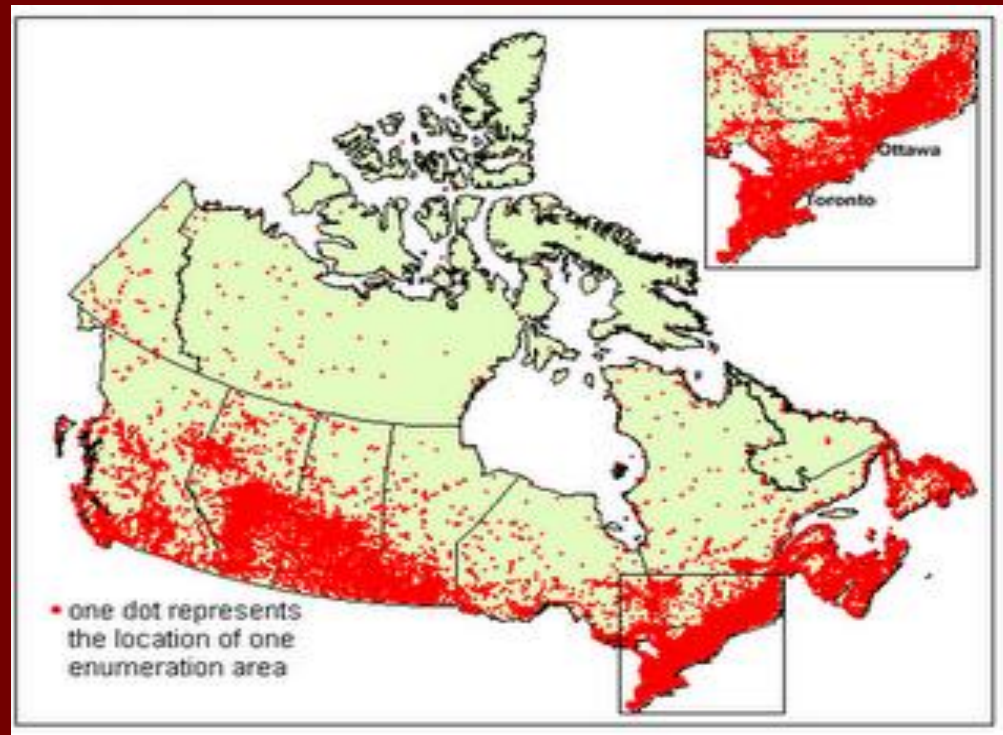
- The capital City of Canada is Ottawa (Ontario)



Important Facts

The population of Canada is approximately 33, 739, 900.

(Data source World Bank, World Development Indicators)



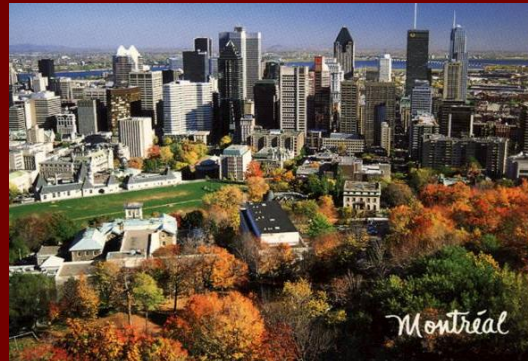
Important Facts

The largest cities in Canada are:

Toronto (approx. 5, 113, 149)

Montreal (approx. 3, 635, 571)

Vancouver (approx. 2, 116, 581)



Important Facts

Canada borders three oceans:

The Atlantic Ocean (in the East)

The Pacific Ocean (in the West)

The Arctic Ocean (in the North)

To the south is the United States. It is the worlds longest shared boarder between two countries. Its is also the worlds longest undefended boarder.

N North America



Arctic Ocean

GREENLAND

Baffin Bay

Bering Sea

Gulf of Alaska

Labrador Sea

Atlantic Ocean

Hudson Bay

CANADA

Pacific Ocean

UNITED STATES

BERMUDA

MEXICO

Gulf of Mexico

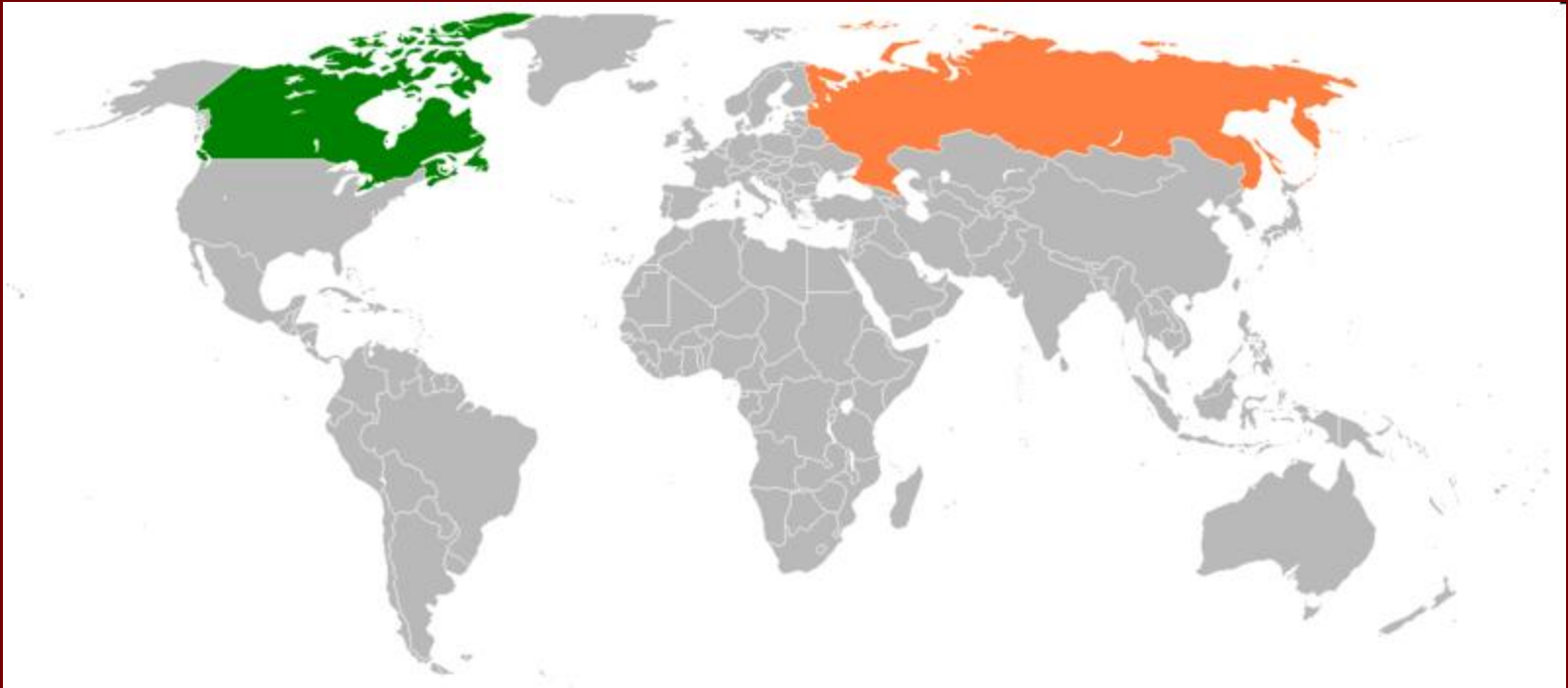
CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Sea

CENTRAL AMERICA

Important Facts

Canada is the second largest country in the world.



Important Facts

Canada's two official languages are English and French.
More than 9 million Canadians speak French.



Important Facts

Mount Logan in the Yukon Territory is Canada's tallest Mountain (5,959 meters.)



Important Facts

The Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories is the longest river in Canada, it is 4241 km long.



Important Facts

There are six different time zones running through Canada. From east to west they are: the Newfoundland Time Zone, Atlantic Time Zone, Eastern Time Zone, Central Time Zone, Mountain Time Zone, and the Pacific Time Zone.



National Anthem

"O CANADA" was first sung on June 24, 1880. But it was not proclaimed our national anthem until July 1, 1980 -- an entire century after it was first sung. The music was composed by Calixa Lavallée, a well-known composer; French lyrics to accompany the music were written by Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier. (the French was written before the English.)



The Great Lakes

Four of the Five great lakes are partially located in Canada. They are: Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Lake Michigan is located in the United States.

The great lakes and their connecting channels form the largest fresh water surface system on earth.

The Great Lakes can be seen from the moon 😊

The Great Lakes

The Great Lakes are used for a variety of purposes, such as recreation, wildlife habitat, drinking water and irrigation. However, the connecting channels, along with a complex system of locks and canals, makes the Great Lakes fully navigable for freighters coming from the Atlantic Ocean. A freighter can enter the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence System from the Atlantic Ocean and travel all of the way to Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Great Lakes Basin



System of Government

Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy with a federal system of parliamentary government.



Head of State



In Reality

- Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of Canada and Head of State. The Governor General is the representative of the Queen in Canada.
- The responsibilities of the governor general have evolved over time, along with the evolution of Canada as a sovereign and independent nation. In 1947, letters patent signed by King George VI redefine the powers of the governor general. These letters patent “authorize and empower Our Governor General, with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada or any members thereof or individually, as the case requires, to exercise all powers and authorities lawfully belonging to Us in respect of Canada”. Since then, the governor general has daily and fully exercised the duties of the Head of State, not only in Canada, but also abroad. As per the letters patent, the governor general is also the commander-in-chief of Canada.

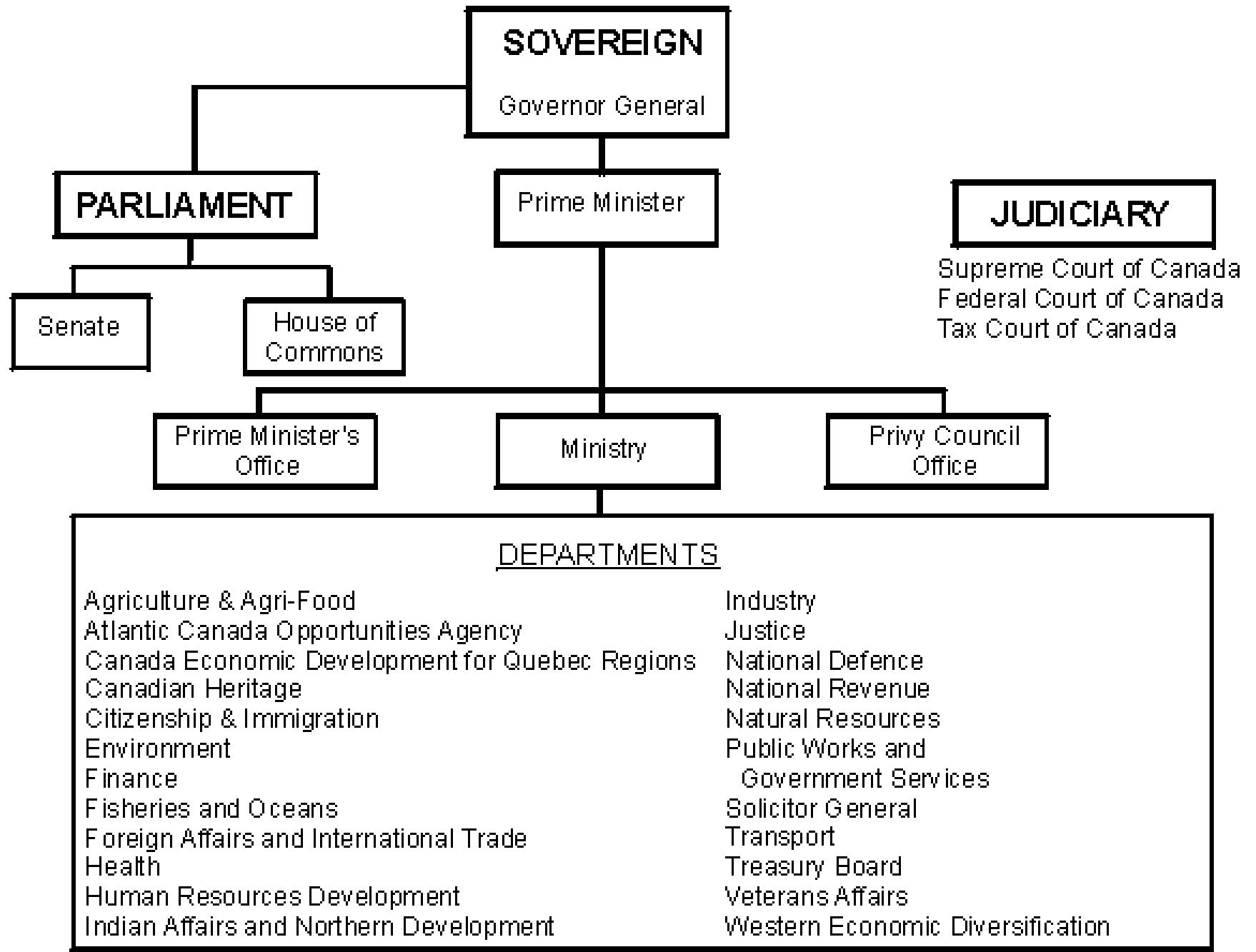
Governor General David Johnston



Prime Minister Stephen Harper



The Structure of the Federal Government



Explanation

Canada's parliament consists of two houses, an Upper House called the Senate and a Lower House called the House of Commons and of course the Governor General (who is representing the Queen.)



Explanation

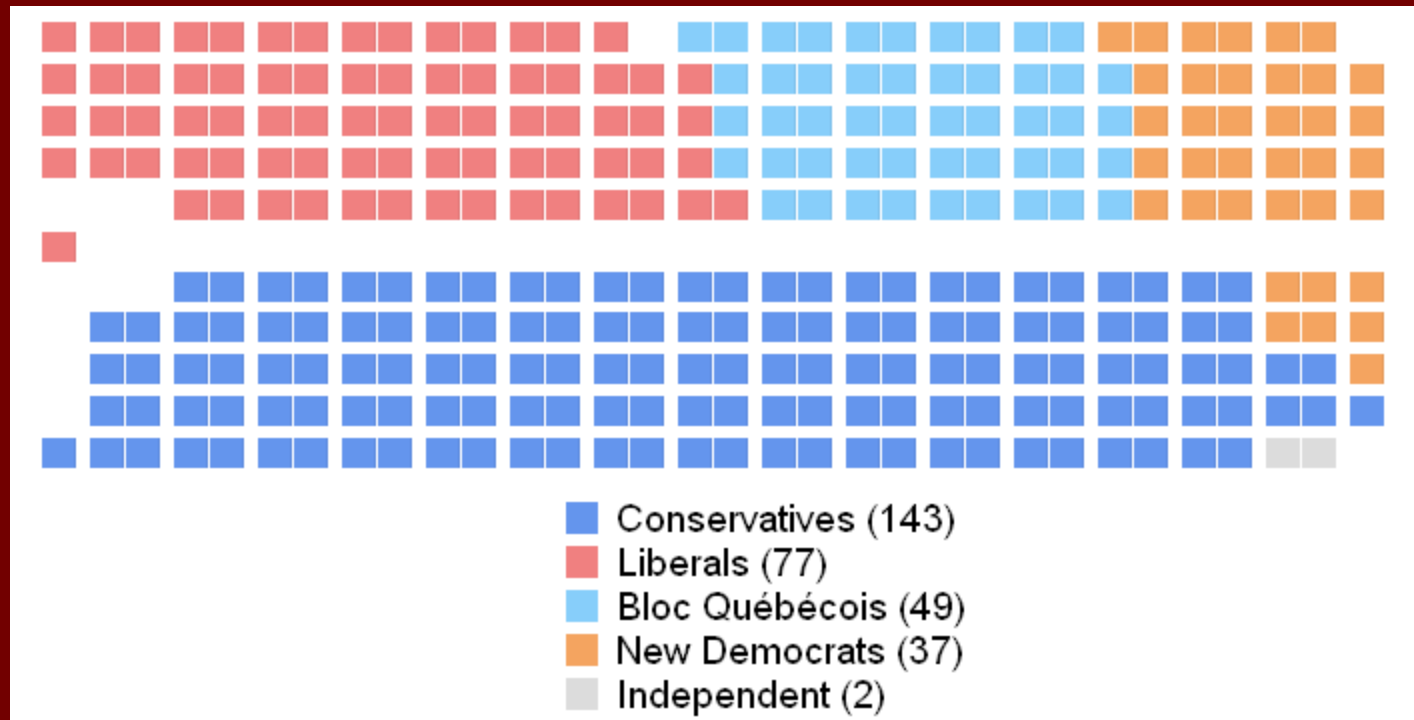
The Senate has 105 members who are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The House of Commons has 308 democratically elected members called Members of Parliament (MP's)



Explanation

The Prime Minister is the Leader of the political party which that receives the most votes (or has the most members in the House of Commons.)



Political Parties

Canada has a multi-party system. The main political parties are:

The Conservatives

The Liberals

The Bloq Quebecois

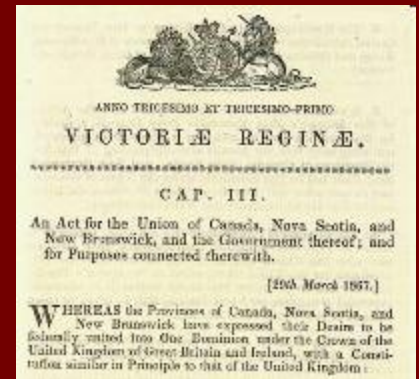
The New Democrates



The Constitution

The Canadian government operates according to the constitution.

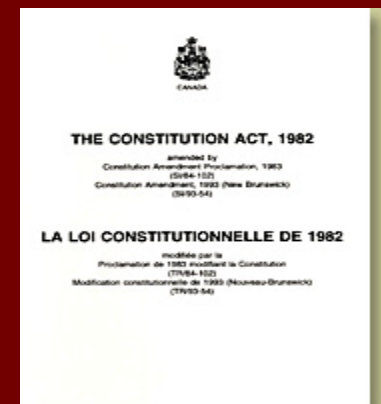
The first Canadian constitution was called the British North American Act 1867. It was created by the British Parliament for the Dominion of Canada.



Constitution Act, 1982

The constitution Act of 1982 was endorsed by all the provinces except Quebec.

The most notable points of this constitution are an Amending Formula (which allows the Canadian government to make amendments to the constitution without the approval of the British parliament.) And The Charter of Rights and Freedoms which is a constitutional guarantee of collective and individual rights.



Famous Landmarks and places in Canada

The CN Tower



West Edmonton Mall

Largest Mall in the world.



Banff National Park

Alberta



Niagara Falls

Ontario



Bay of Fundy

Between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

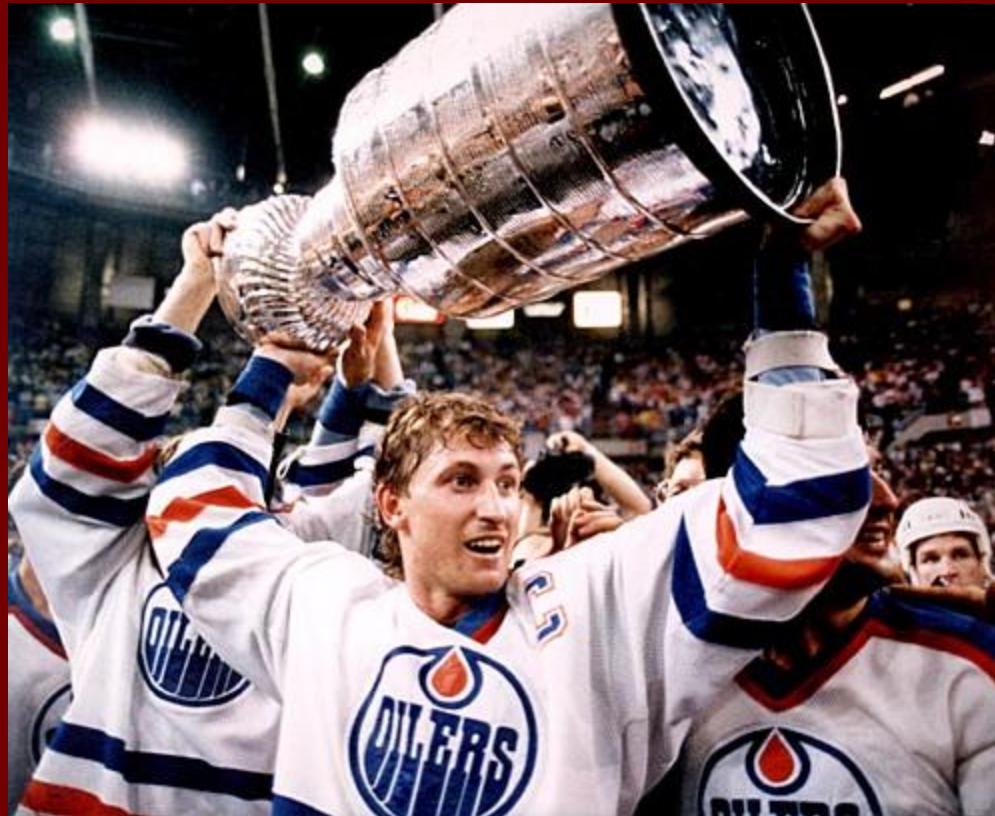


National Sport



Famous Canadians

Wayne Gretzky



Famous Canadians

Terry Fox



Famous Canadians

Neil Young



Famous Canadians

Avril Lavigne



Famous Canadians

Alanis Morissette



Canadian Inventions

1. Insulin
2. Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell was a Canadian Immigrant.)
3. Five Pin Bowling
4. The zipper
5. Electric Wheelchair
6. Hockey
7. Basketball
8. Imax
9. Walkie Talkies
10. Snowmobile

The End 😊



