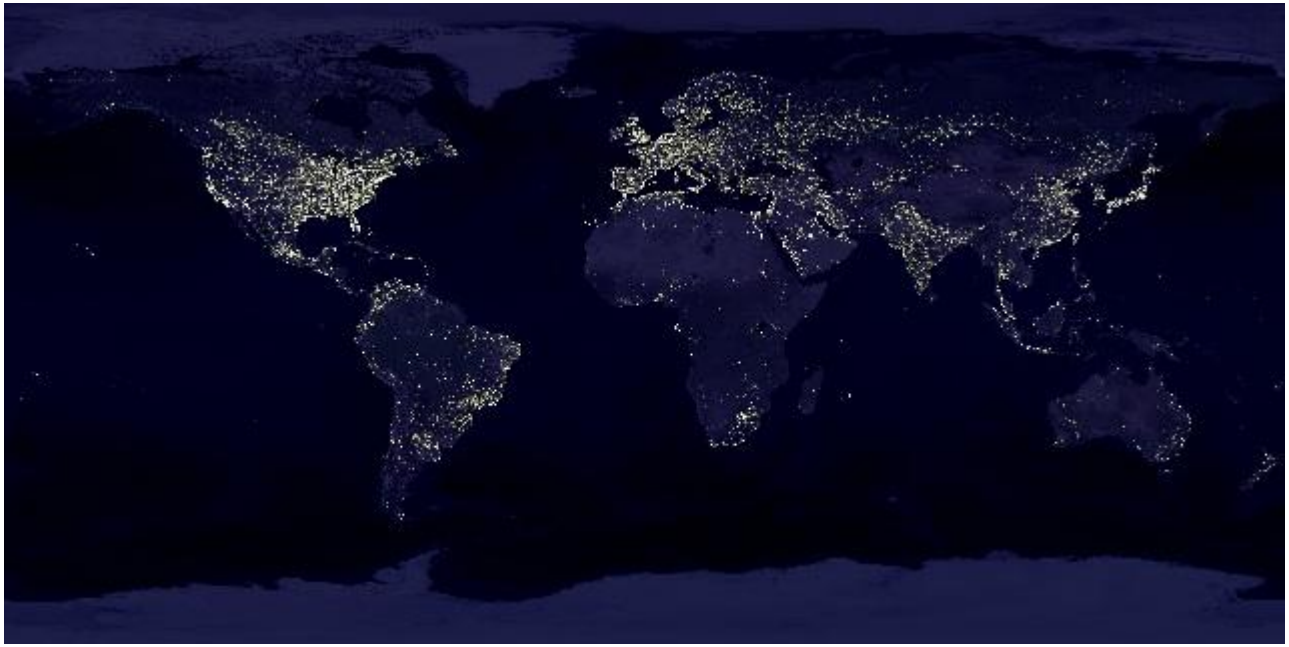
Chapter 3
Canada's People

Remember those “things” from Chapter 2?

- The landforms that we discussed in chapter 2 will be brought up in this chapter
- Landforms greatly influence the population of an area
- How?

Population Distribution

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



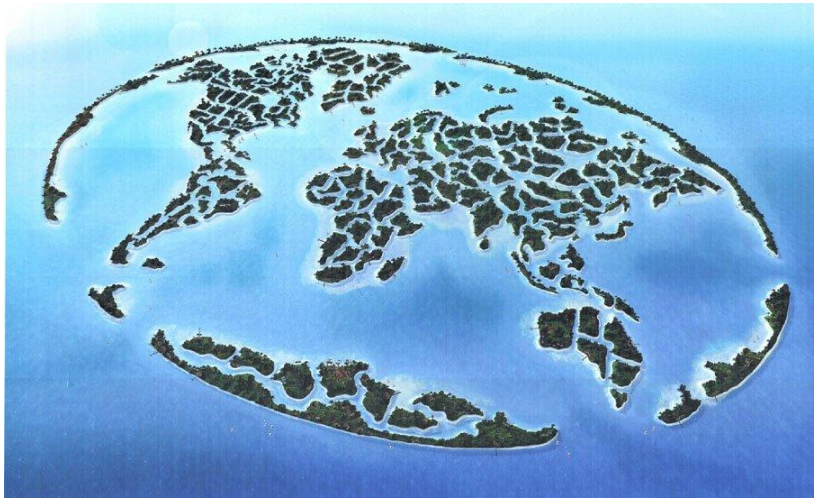
Big and small?

- How is it that Canada is the second largest country in the world, but our population is around 34.5 million? (China is the largest country, with a population of over 1.3 billion)
- This is because Canada is **sparsely populated** (which means that most of the land does not have any one living there)
- Look at the map on page 43 in your book. This is Canada in 1901. How would you describe the distribution?

- Now look at the map on page 44. This was Canada's distribution in 2006.
- How has the population distribution changed?

Canada as Islands...

- Some geographers refer to Canada as having an **archipelago effect**. What does that mean?
- Looking at the two maps (Figure 3.2 and 3.3) how does the “archipelago effect” make sense?

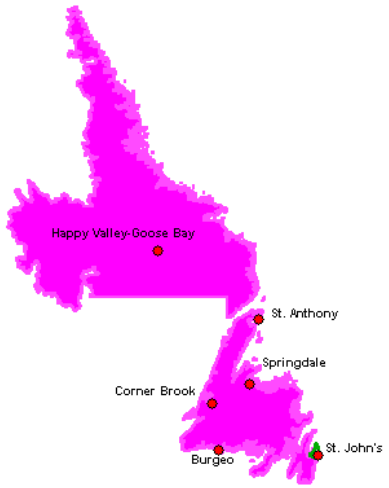


Population Density

- What does **population density** mean?
- Here's how you calculate it:

$$\text{Population density} = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{total land area}}$$

- Let's try it!



Newfoundland and Labrador's Population Density

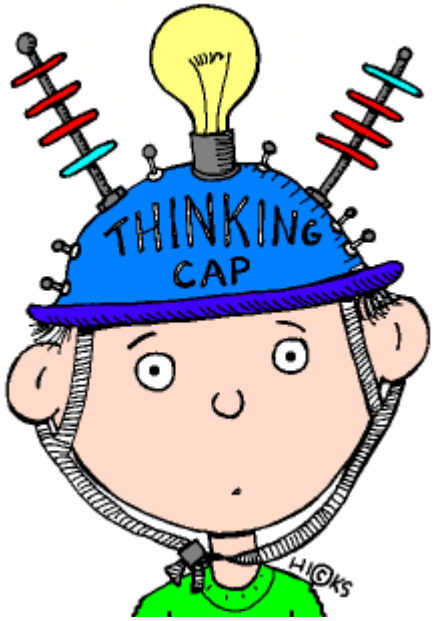
- The current population of NL is 510,578.
- The total land area is 405,720 km^2
- Lets calculate:
  - 510,578 divided by 405,720 = 1.26/ km^2
- What this means is that if everybody in Newfoundland were evenly spread out, you would find 1.26 people in an area of 1km by 1km

- Statistics copied from http://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/ and http://www.gov.nf.ca/aboutnl/area.htm

Problem

- Explain how the tool of population density can be misleading

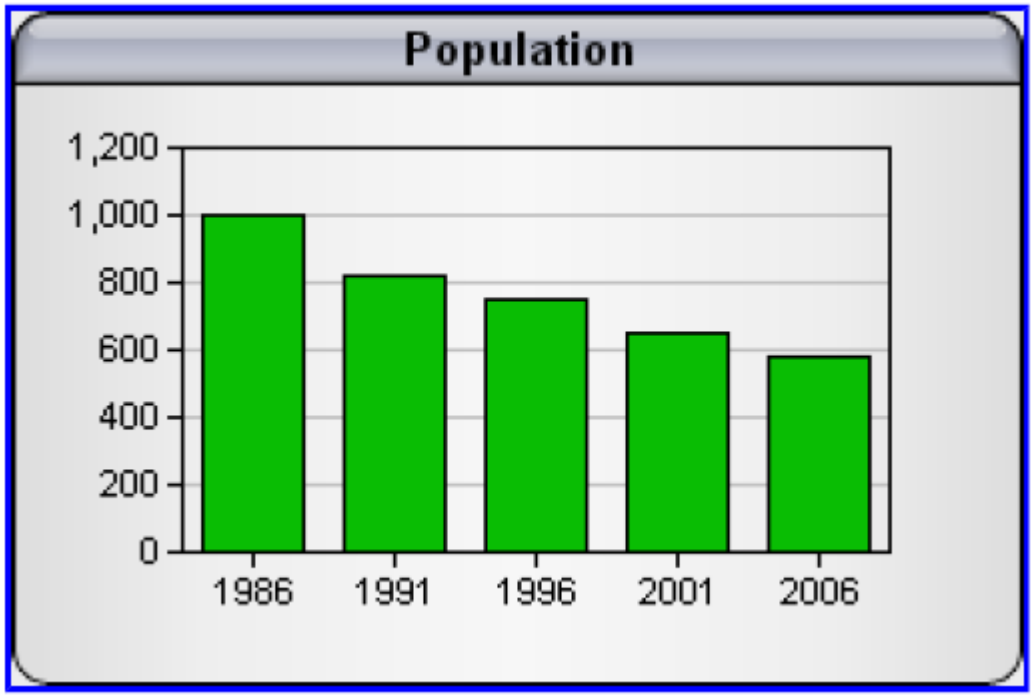
  (Review and Reflect, Question 2, page 45)



Site and Situation Factors

- 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.
- **Site and situation factors are not the same as push and pull factors (however site and situation factors can influence push and pull factors)**

- Lets consider a Newfoundland example.
  - Hampden, NL

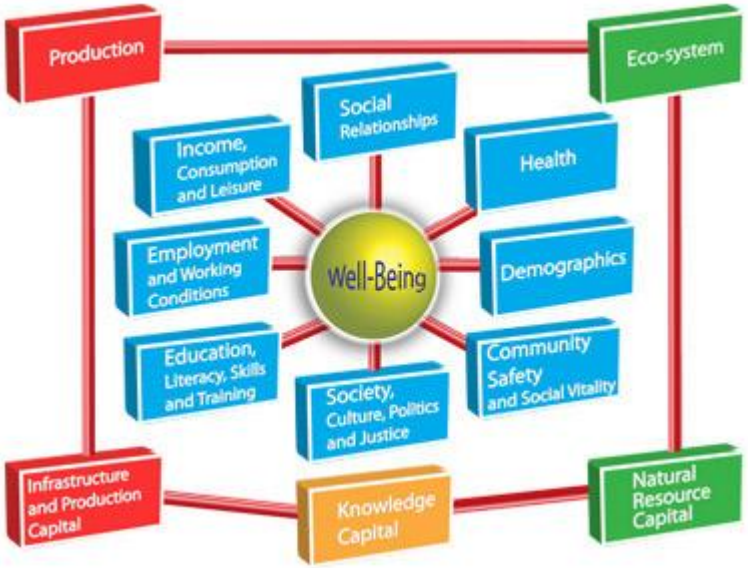


- In 1986 the population was 1000 by 2006 it had declined to 585.

- 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

Community Accounts
Sharing Data
Providing information
Developing knowledge



For homework...

- Go to the website on the previous slide
- Choose a community
- Find a photo of the population trend
- Explain, using site and situation factors, why you think the population increased/declined over the years shown on the graph

To read on your own...

- Read the section entitled “Settlement Patterns”.
- Pay particular attention to the information pertaining to the **First Nations** and the Europeans (their will be a journal entry question about this).

Growth and Decline of Settlements

- Settlements grow and decline depending on site and situation factors
- The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands (remember from Chapter 2) was the largest agricultural area in Canada in the 1800s
- Atlantic and Western Canada fostered fishing and lumbering industries
- Because of the resources in each region, settlements began to develop/grow

Growth and Decline of Settlements (con't)

- The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands began to grow because settlers provided services to the farmers (markets to sell their products)
- The site factors were conducive to growth of the agriculture region (means of transportation, fertile land)

Some terms before we continue...

- An **industrial revolution** occurs when there is a shift from an agriculture based economy to a manufacturing based one
- A **rural area** is one located outside a city or town. They are often agriculture-based communities
- An **urban area** is a town or city with a population of at least 1,000
- **Rural to urban drift** is when people from rural areas move to the larger cities

Growth and Decline of Settlements (con't)

- Around the late 1800s, Canada underwent an industrial revolution
- Site factors allowed for this change. Some examples?
- Between 1951 and 2001, the population in urban areas increased almost 20%
- Urbanization is when a rural area develops into an urban area. How does this occur?

Megacities: a mega issue!

- A megacity is a massive urban area that is so large that city life becomes difficult to sustain
- The mega issue: these areas face serious problems such as
  - Poverty
  - Poor water and air quality
  - Traffic congestion
  - Inadequate services
  - Deteriorating infrastructure

Regions of Canada

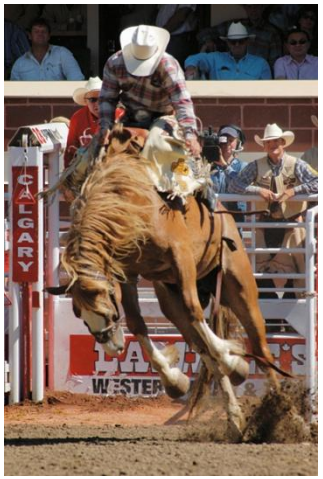
- There are various ways to identify regions. As we seen in chapter 2, one way to divide Canada is based on landform regions
- Characteristics of a region can be divided into four categories
  - Location
  - Physical and Cultural
  - Political Perspective
  - Hierarchy
- Figure 3.12 on page 54 of your text provides a good summary and examples of each of the four characteristics
- Let's look at each of these more closely

Location

- Within each region, all the communities share a geographic location. This location is generally identified by the name given to the region.
- The five Canadian regions are:
  - Atlantic Canada
  - Central Canada
  - The Prairies
  - British Columbia/West Coast
  - The North

Physical and Cultural Characteristics

- Each region has a clearly defined physical and cultural makeup that sets it apart from other regions.
- Good examples of the physical characteristics are the landforms from Chapter 2

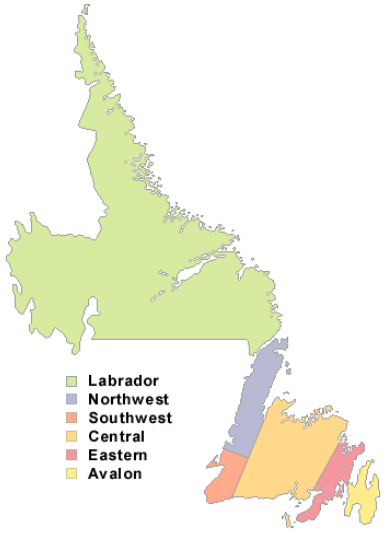


Political Perspective

- It is important to remember that political boundaries and geographic boundaries are not the same
- For example, southern Ontario has the same kind of physical geography and economy as the Midwest region in the US. The political perspective does not carry across the Canada-US border

Hierarchy

- A hierarchy is a way of dividing each region into smaller pieces
- If we look at Newfoundland, how is it divided?
- There are 4 hierarchies of Newfoundland:
  - West Coast
  - Central
  - East Coast/Avalon
  - Northern



The Core and The Periphery

- In order for Canada to continue to grow, relationships between each of the five regions must be maintained
- What is the core? What is the periphery?
- The concept of core and periphery is how geographers understand the relationship between the various regions

Regional Identities

- What is regional identity?
- How are these identities maintained?
- Can these identities be negative? If yes, how? If no, why not?