



Knowledge Organiser: Y6 Canada: A Great Place to Visit?

Timeline of key events

- Canada was 'discovered' in the year 1534, by **Jacques Cartier** (or Quartier), a mariner belonging to the small French seaport St. Malo.
- 1610 Canada's biggest bay, Hudson Bay, was 'discovered'
- Since the 16th century, both French and English kings have ruled over the country.
- 1867 Canada gained independence from Britain in.

Key information

- **Population:** 36.9 million people (2018)
- **Capital:** Ottawa 1.3 million inhabitants (2018)
- **Name:** Canada
- **Government:** Democracy
- **Official Languages:** English, French
- **Religion:** mainly Christians (Roman Catholics and Protestants)
- **Currency:** 1 Canadian Dollar (CAD)=100 Canadian cents
- **National Symbols:** Maple leaf, beaver
- **Toronto is the biggest city in Canada.**
- The **British monarch is the head of state of Canada** and represented by a governor-general, who has very limited powers. Canadian laws are made by the elected federal government, which includes a parliament and a prime minister, Justin Trudeau.
- **1 July is Canada Day**, when Canadians celebrate their country becoming an independent state in 1867.
- The first European to reach Canada was the Viking Leif Eriksson, who landed on the northern tip of Newfoundland about 1000 AD.
- Canada has the **longest shared border in the world**, 8,893km (5,526 miles) with the United States of America, as well as a maritime boundary with the Danish territory of Greenland, and a short maritime border with French overseas islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
- **Canada is a sparsely populated country despite its size:** although it spans more than half the Northern Hemisphere only 0.5% of the world's population (just over 35 million people) live there, most near the US border.
- There are **between 2 million and 3 million lakes in Canada** which is more lakes than the rest of the world have put together
- Canada's Hudson Bay is the largest bay in the world, with a surface area of 1,230,000 square kilometres
- Canada is home to one of the natural wonders of the world, the most famous Niagara Falls waterfall (which actually consists of three waterfalls in total). Niagara Falls is the most visited waterfall in the world.
- Native Canadians, called First Nations people, have lived in Canada for thousands of years, as have the Inuit people.
- About 1.2 million Aboriginal people live across Canada, speaking more than 50 languages.
- Many Canadians today are descended from settlers who came to Canada from Britain and France from the 16th century.
- Quebec is the only province of Canada that is mainly French speaking and almost half the population of Quebec are bilingual (speak both French and English as their native language).
- Canadian lakes and rivers contain about 20 percent of all fresh water on Earth!
- For three months of the year, in the Yukon above the Arctic Circle the sun shines non-stop. In the winter people there live in complete darkness for three months.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifty per cent of all the polar bears in the world live in Nunavut in northern Canada. • Canada produces a lot of wood! Around 37% of the country is covered by forests 	
Key Places	
Ottawa	Capital city
Hudson Bay	the largest bay in the world
Niagara Falls	the most visited waterfall in the world.
Rocky Mountains	the chief mountain system in North America, extending from central New Mexico to N Alaska. Highest peak, Mount McKinley, 20,300 feet (6187 meters).
Key Figures	
Justin Trudeau	prime minister
Queen Elizabeth 2nd	British monarch is the head of state of Canada
Sir Henry Hudson	English explorers and colonists named Hudson Bay after the man who explored the bay beginning August 2, 1610 on his ship Discovery
Jacques Cartier (or Quartier),	Canada was discovered in the year 1534, by a mariner belonging to the small French seaport St. Malo.
Leaf Eriksson	The first European to reach Canada was the Viking Leaf Eriksson
Key Skills	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps to identify the location of Canada including provinces and cities. • Identify on a map of North America the equator, tropics and the Arctic Circle to make predictions about climate noticing climate variation. • Identify/locate human and physical features of Canada including mountain ranges, lakes, rivers and man-made infrastructure. • Use digital mapping and aerial photographs to learn about population and population density. • Understand GIS (geographical information systems) by creating layered maps. • Use online maps and atlases to accurately label roads, lakes, rivers, towns and cities. • Climate/weather – predict climate; identify climate zones; research the temperatures of particular cities and compare this to the UK; understand high/low temperatures at different times of year; consider human adaptations that are made to live in different climates • Land-use – Look at the industry, population, agriculture etc of a particular area • Points of the compass, six figure grid references • Make comparisons between Canadian tourism and tourism in the UK. 	
Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand environmental impact on human life and lifestyle – looking at population density; land use and the location of mountain ranges and bodies of water consider how this has impacted where and how Canadians live. • Make comparisons between Canadian tourism and tourism in the UK. 	
Key questions	
<p>What countries does Canada border?</p> <p>What is the population of Canada? Is Canada densely or sparsely populated?</p> <p>What do you consider to be the main attractions of visiting Canada?</p> <p>In which part of Canada would you need to speak French?</p> <p>Why is Queen Elizabeth II an important figure to Canadians?</p> <p>How has tourism impacted Canada?</p> <p>How does climate impact lifestyle?</p>	
Key Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
Climate	the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period
tropic of cancer/Capricorn	The Tropic of Cancer, or Northern tropic is one of the five major circles of latitude that mark maps of the Earth

	The Tropic of Capricorn is the circle of latitude that contains the subsolar point on December solstice. It is thus the southernmost latitude where the Sun can be directed overhead. Its northern equivalent is the Tropic of Cancer
equator	The imaginary great circle around the earth's surface, equidistant from the poles and perpendicular to the earth's axis of rotation. It divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
province	A province is almost always an administrative division within a country or state. The term derives from the ancient Roman provincia
provincial	of or concerning a province of a country or empire
territory	an area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state
population	all the inhabitants of a particular place
density	the degree of compactness of a substance
physical feature	Physical features in geography include bodies of water and landforms , for example, oceans, mountains, lakes, rivers, plateaus, plains, streams, hills, bays, gulfs, volcanoes, canyons, valleys
human feature	features, that are created by humans e.g roads, bridges, dams, reservoirs, factories, houses, buildings
GIS (Geographical Information System),	A geographic information system (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present spatial or geographic data.
Primary	of chief importance; principal
Secondary	coming after, less important than
Tertiary	third in order or level
Quaternary Sectors	fourth in order or rank; belonging to the fourth order
Mountain ranges	A mountain range or hill range is a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground
regions	an area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.
location	a particular place or position
altitude	the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level
tourism	Tourism is travel for pleasure or business; also the theory and practice of touring
leisure	time when one is not working or occupied; free time / use of free time for enjoyment
expedition	a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration, research
impact	a marked effect or influence
positives	a desirable or constructive quality or attribute
negatives	not desirable
climate	the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period
temperature	the degree or intensity of heat present
maximum	the greatest amount, extent, or intensity possible, permitted, or recorded
minimum	the least or smallest amount or quantity possible, attainable, or required
average	a number expressing the central or typical value in a set of data, in particular the mode, median, or (most commonly) the mean, which is calculated by dividing the sum of the values in the set by their number.
contour lines	a line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level
maps	a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc..
atlases	a book of maps or charts.
index	(in a book or set of books) an alphabetical list of names, subjects, etc. with reference to the pages on which they are mentioned.

contents	The individual items or topics that are dealt with in a publication or document: a table of contents
research	the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions
presentation	a speech or talk in which a new product, idea, or piece of work is shown and explained to an audience.
Rockies	another name for the Rocky Mountains. the chief mountain system in North America, extending from central New Mexico to N Alaska. Highest peak, Mount McKinley, 20,300 feet (6187 meters).