Name: Date:

LM 1.2

Physical Regions of Canada—Organizer

Read pages 18–23 of your textbook. Consider which of the five themes of geography is being described for each region, and categorize the information into the correct theme.

Physical Region of Canada	Five Themes of Geography				
	Place	Location	Region	Interaction	Movement
Canadian Shield	-Ancient volcanic mountain range -flat, many exposed rocks, lakes, wetlands	From Arctic Islands, south to the US border & east across Labrador	Central Canada Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba	Thin soils unstable for farming -mining & forestry	Difficult to build roads Bush planes to the North
Arctic	-Plains, lowlands, mountains -islands -oil & natural gas deposits -glaciers	Northern edge of Canada, 1000 km across Many northern islands	The north The arctic Nunavut	Mining oil, diamonds & natural gasses -low population	-Remote and harsh locations make travel difficult
St. Lawrence Lowlands	-Lakes drained creating bluffs and smaller lakes -fertile sandy soil left behind	Between Lakes Huron, Erie & Ontario Extends along banks of St. Lawrence River to Quebec City	Southern Ontario & Quebec	Fertile soils made it great for farms & orchards	St. Lawrence river and the great lakes provided easy transportation of good and materials out of Canada
Interior Plains	-large areas of mostly flat land, rolling hills and river valleys	Stretches from Canadian shield to the Cordillera mountains	Prairies -Manitoba -SaskAlberta	-Lots of farms and ranches -mining of natural gasses	Flat lands make travel very easy by foot
The Cordillera	- mountain ranges, valleys, glaciers -Forests	Located in BC and Yukon part of mountain chain that stretches from Alaska to Chile	West coast -B.CYukon	-Mining gold, copper & coal -forestry -fertile soil for orchards	Fraser river, vital transportation for the FN peoples and Europeans