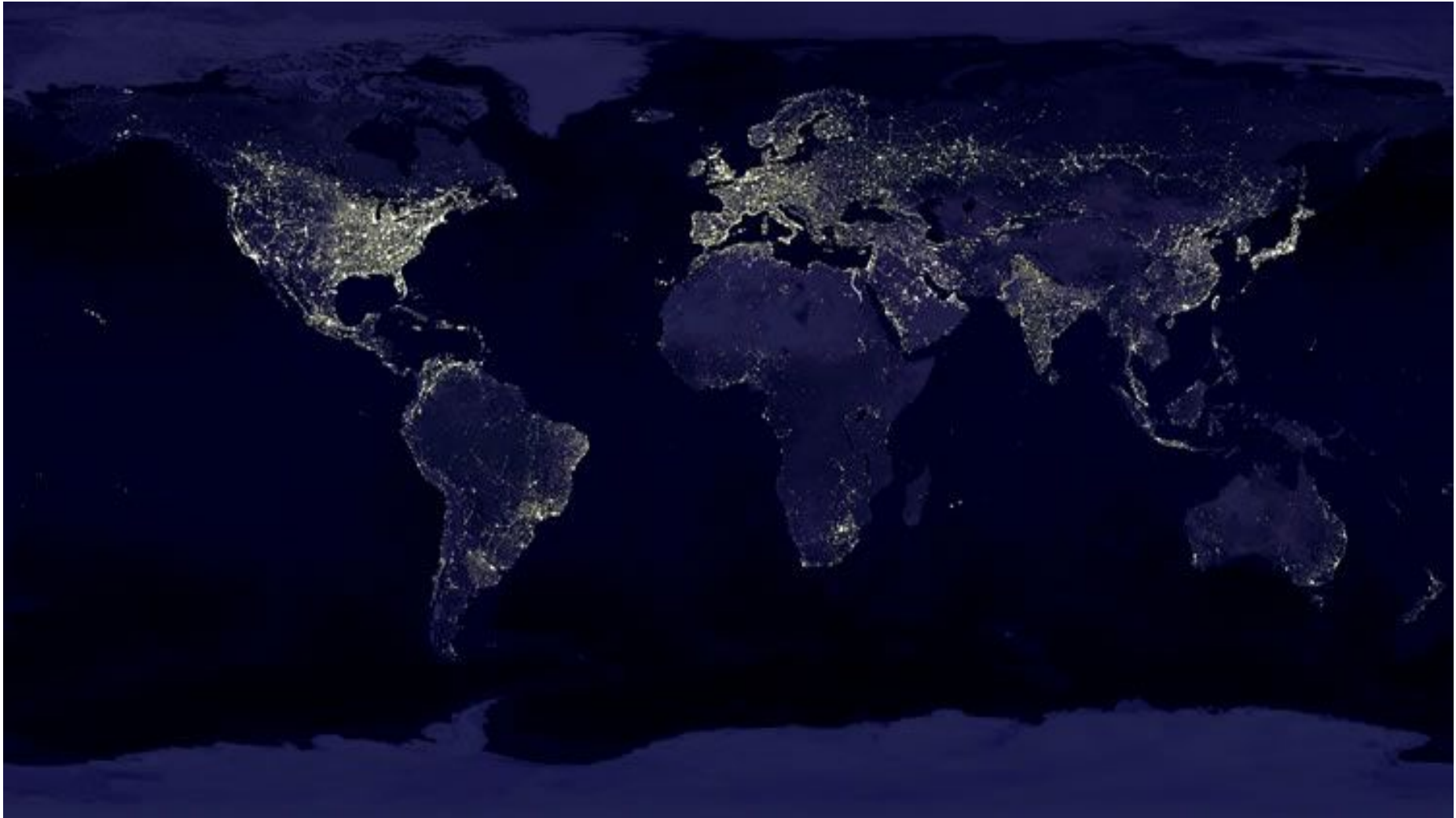


# Canada's People

## Chapter 3





- **Canada is one of the world's largest countries, but its population is relatively small.**
- Many geographic factors have influenced where Canadians chose to live in the past and where they choose to live in today and in the future.
- This chapter will explore Canadian settlement growth and decline.
- Canada is a land of regions; many of these regions are defined by their landforms such as the Appalachian Mountains or the Western Cordillera.

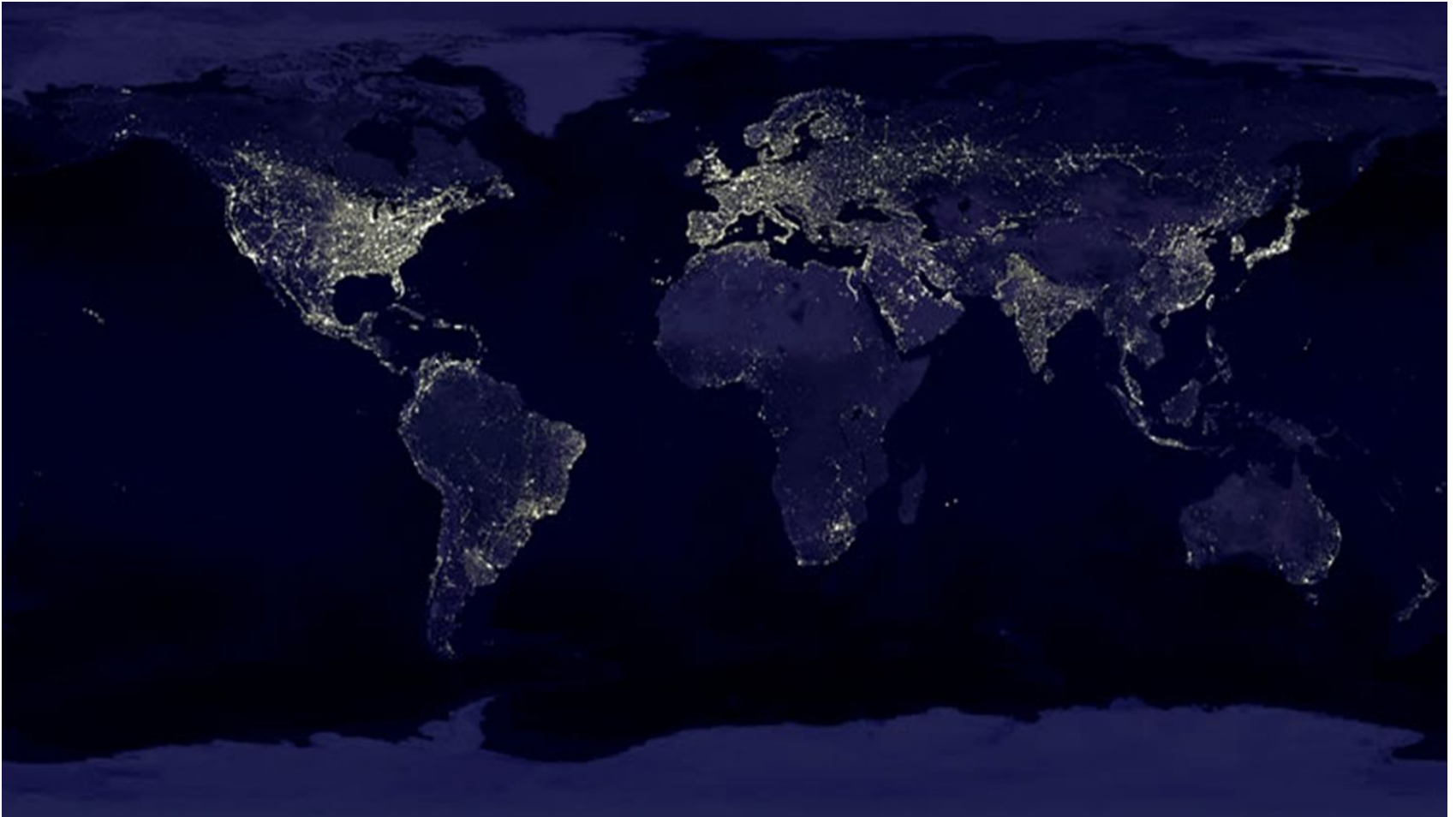
# Canada's Human Landscape

View of Halifax  
From Dartmouth  
Nova Scotia

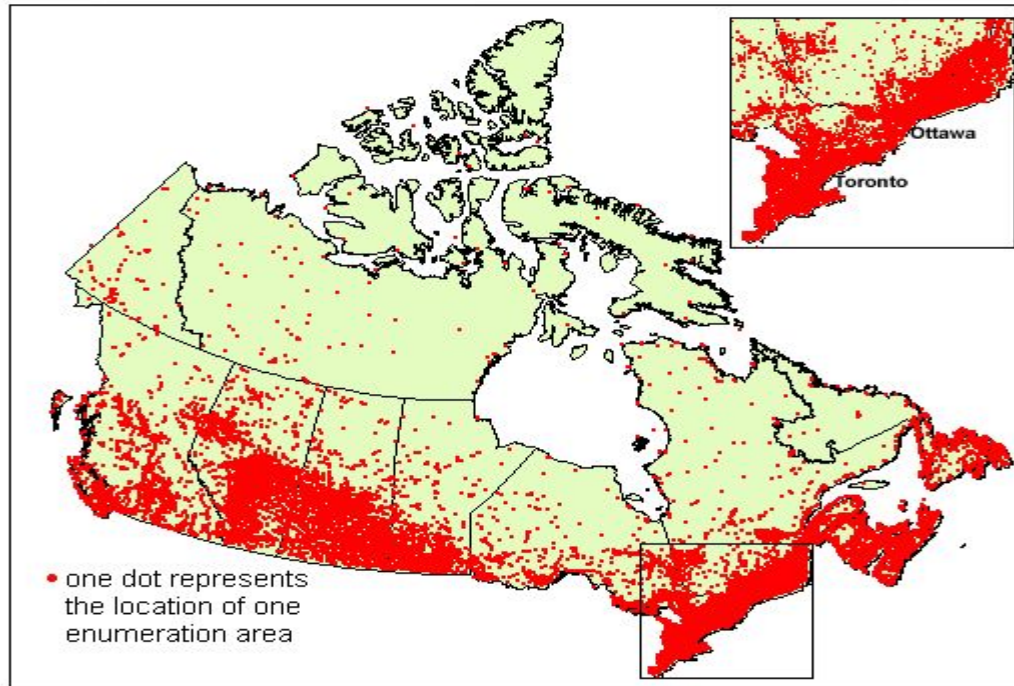


- Geographers study the population of regions in a number of ways.
- We will explore where people are living in Canada and why.

# Population Distribution



# Population Distribution



- **Population distribution describes where people have chosen to live in a particular country or region.**
- **They may want to live near an ocean, in an agricultural area, a region with high industry or in a more secluded rural or forested area.**





Montreal, Quebec



Toronto, Ontario

- Geographers study the population of regions in a number of ways.
- We will look into where people are living in Canada and why.
- Again, looking at Canada's landforms from east to west (7200km), **people congregate to these areas rich in natural resources.**
- **Most of Canada's population is in the south**, bordering the United States, near the coasts, lakes, and in cities. Why do you think this is?

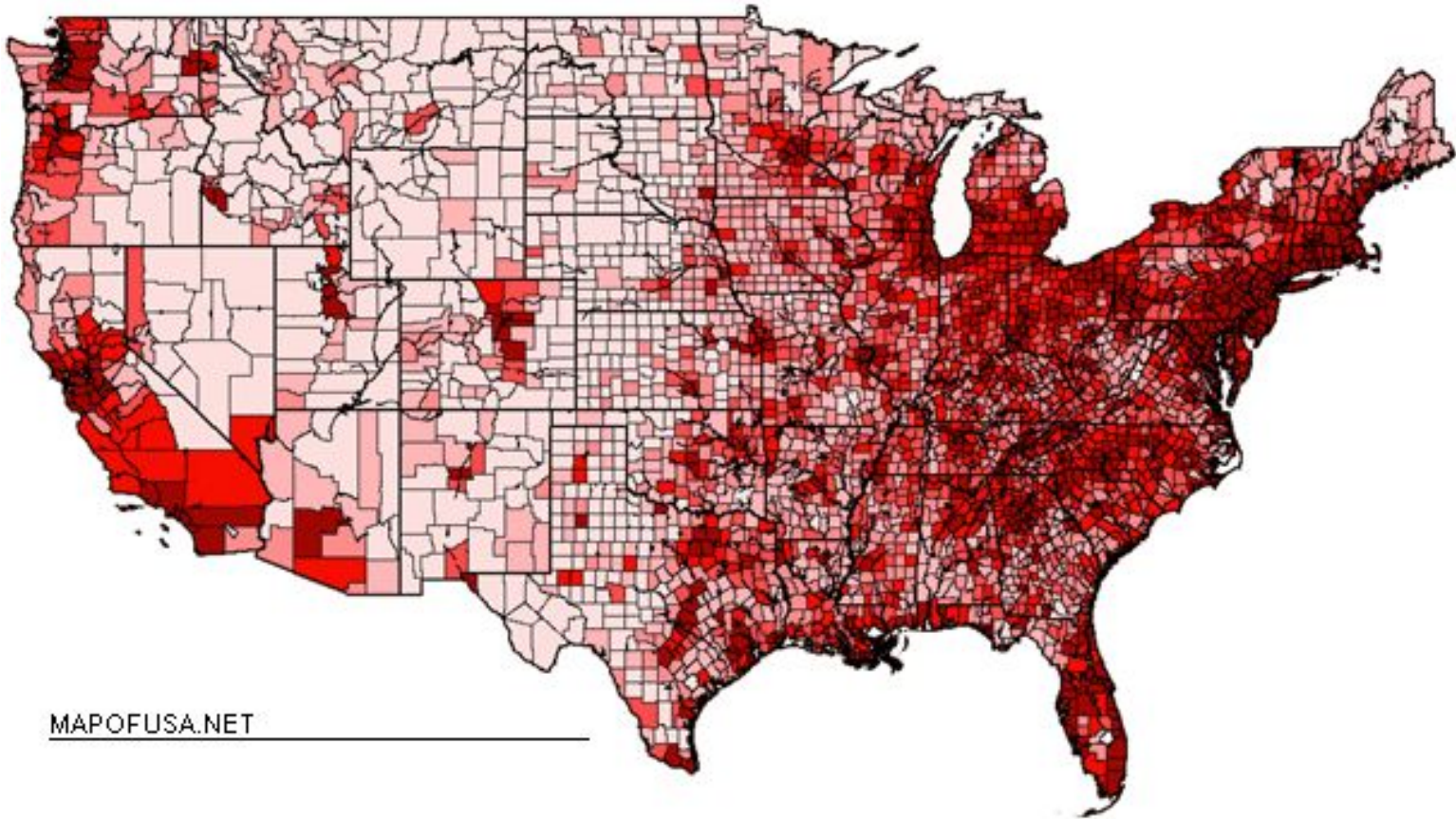
# Here are some reasons for varying population distribution

- **Access to cities**
- **Access to industries for employment** (i.e. factories in Ontario or farms or the oil fields in Alberta)
- Access to the ocean, perhaps for fishing, trading, or recreational purposes
- Certain regions may attract people (pull factors) with their **natural resources** such as forestry or mining
- **Affordable living**
- Families

Does Everyone Understand Population  
Distribution?



# Population Density





Shanghai China  
Population. 23 million  
Density 3,100p/km<sup>2</sup>

- **Population density is a tool used by Geographers to analyze how closely together people live** in a particular country or area. Population density is defined as the average number of people occupying an area.



# Halifax

Population - 390 000

Density - 71 people / km<sup>2</sup>







# New York City

Population - 8,175,000 million

Density - 27 000 people / km<sup>2</sup>



# South Korea





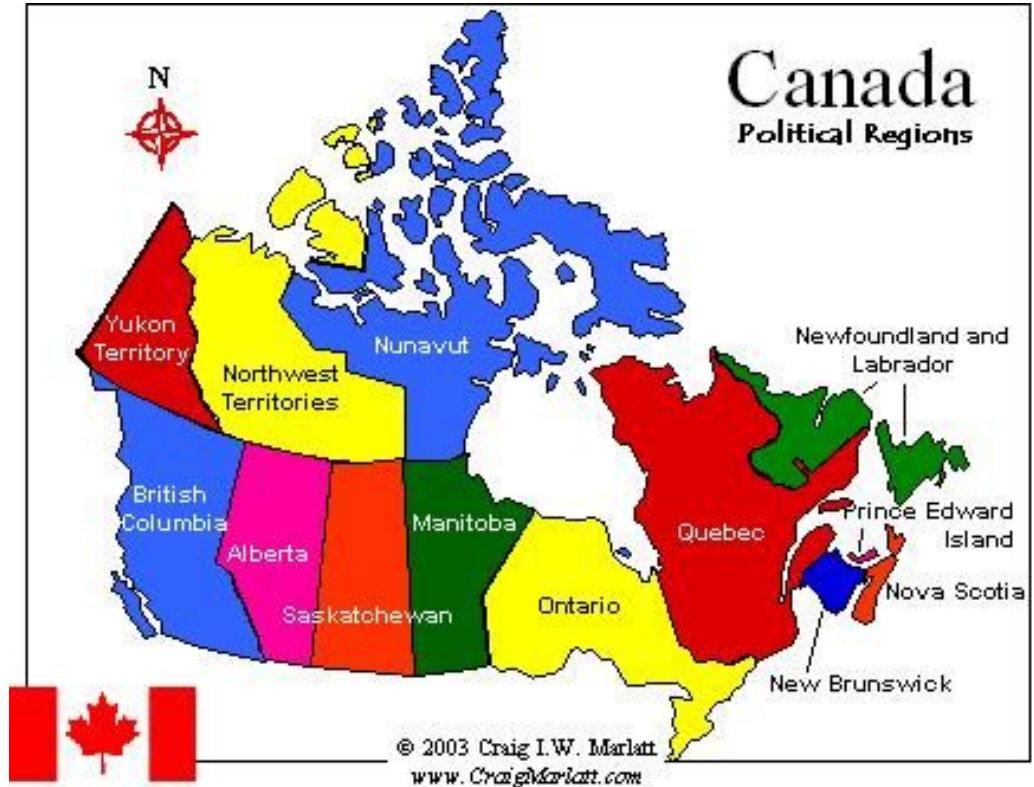


# South Korea

Population - 49 million

Density - 807 people / km<sup>2</sup>





- **Canada's population density, based on a population of 33 million, is approximately 3.1 people per square kilometre.**





- Some may think that Canada's population is small, however, **much of Canada is uninhabited** or populated by very few people; such as the the Arctic lowlands, Innuitian Mountains and rural regions- where much of the land is used for agriculture.



# Calgary

Population-1 million

Density-1,300 people / km<sup>2</sup>





# Site and Situation Factors



Antigonish, Nova Scotia  
Some people may choose to live  
In a town small like Antigonish or  
Middle Musquodoboit for certain  
factors...

Can you think of any?

- **When Geographers are studying the growth and decline of settlements they consider two factors:**
- **Site and Situation.**



# Site Factors



Nova Scotia, Canada



Brazil, a region where rainforests are disappearing

- **Site factors are the features of the physical landscape** (topography), such as fertile soil, abundant trees, plentiful fish, or the presence of minerals. These features are called a region's natural resources.
- **These site factors can attract people to a particular area.** What might be some site factors to consider when choosing where to live?

# Situation Factors

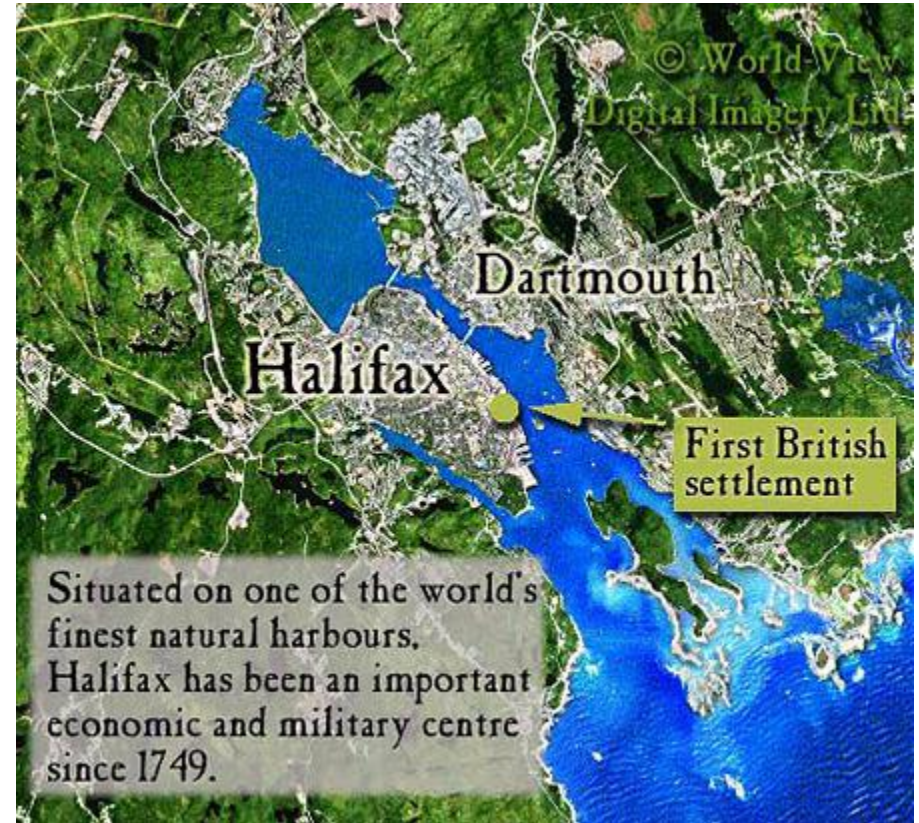


Halifax, Nova Scotia

The Halifax Harbour  
Georges Island

- **Situation factors involves a site's relationship to other places.** Sometimes the relationship is economic, related to trade, markets, transportation, or political.





## Examples of situation factors:

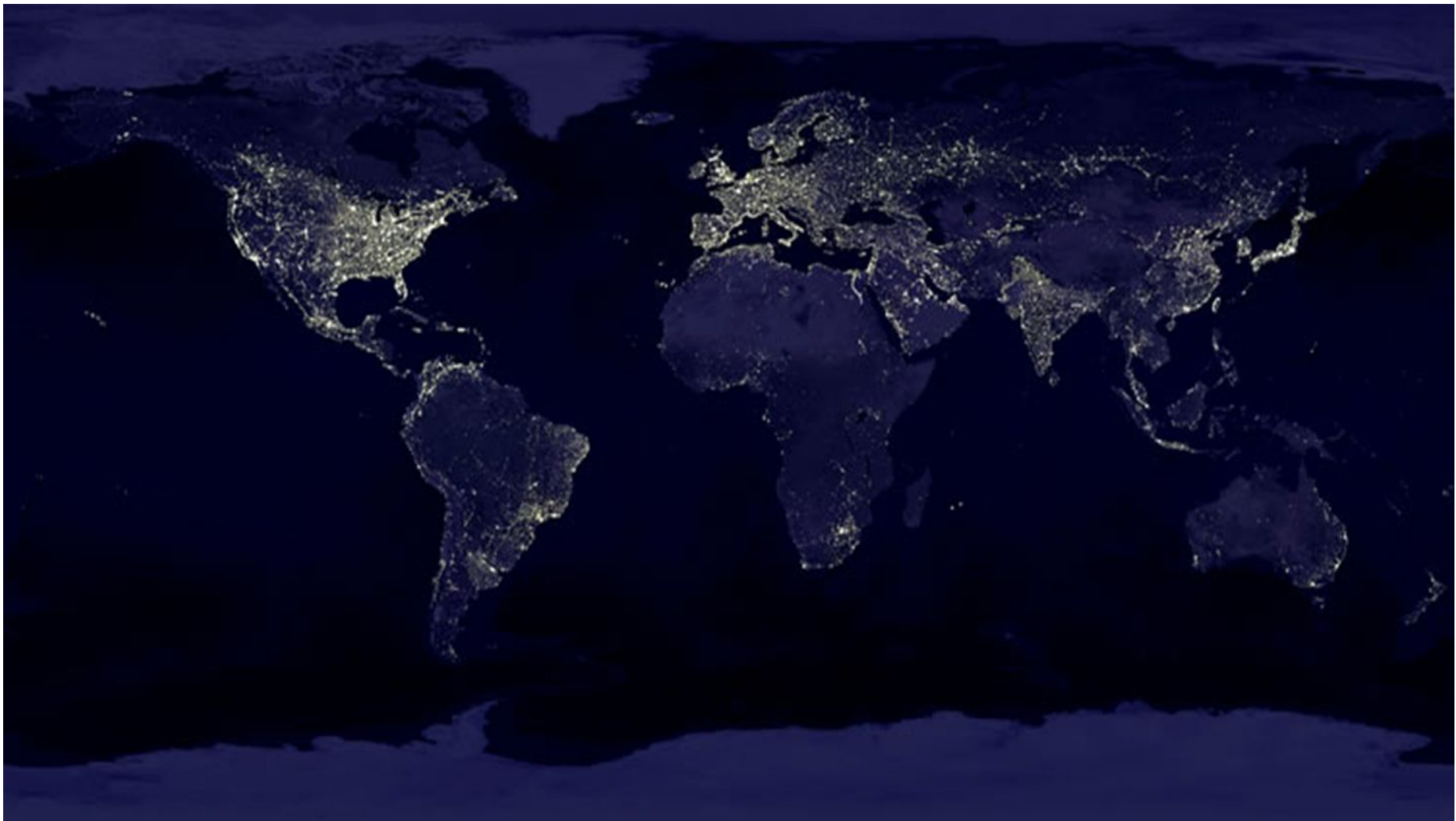
- Why might Halifax been seen as a good place for the capital of Nova Scotia?
- Good defence with the natural harbour, citadel hill, on southern shore; easy access from Atlantic Ocean. Good farmland in the valley.
- ice-free, deep harbour and military outposts





- **Tourism can be a situation factor** to consider when deciding where live.
- A region with heavy trading could push people away or pull people in





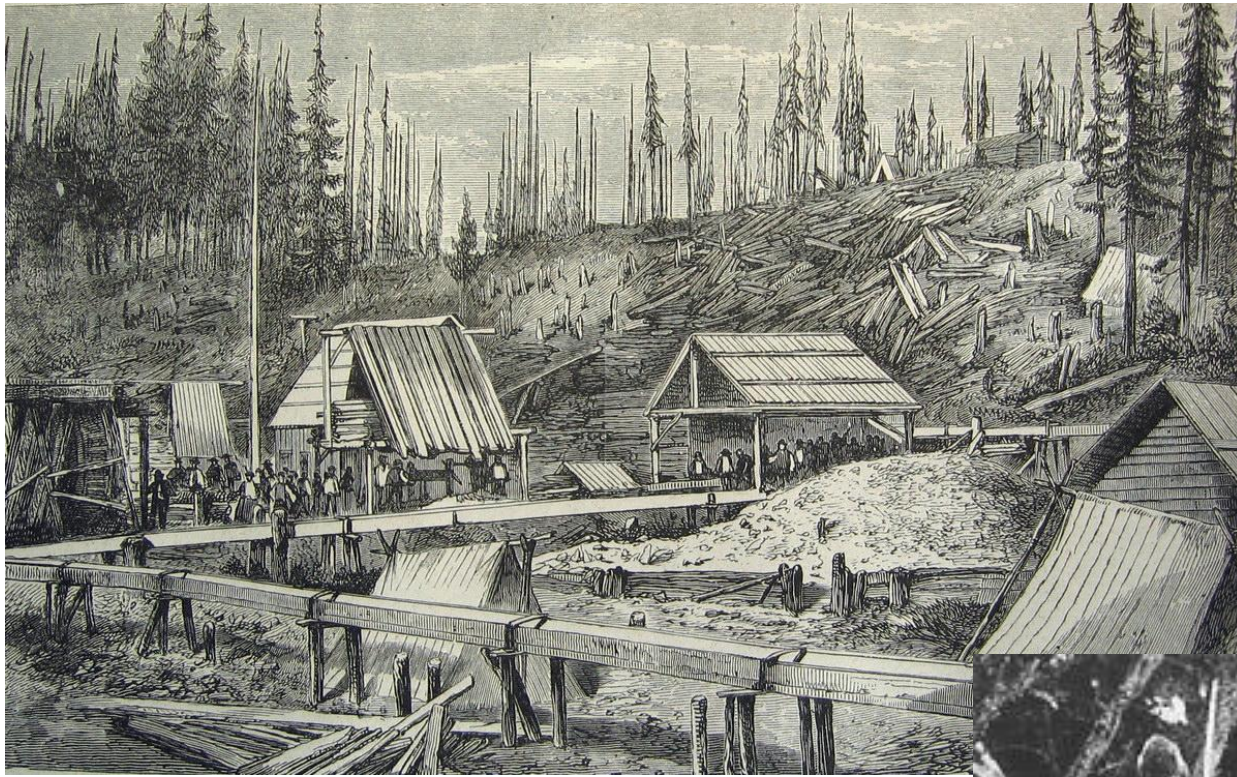
- What common patterns of population distribution can you notice?



# Settlement Patterns



- **Most of Canada's population patterns are a result of the interaction of history and culture with the physical landscape.**
- At the time of contact with Europeans, many First Nation communities such as the Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, Innu, Inuit, and the Maliseet, had permanent settlements in all the best land.



Examples of site factors attracting Europeans to this area. (Lumber and furs - both natural resources)



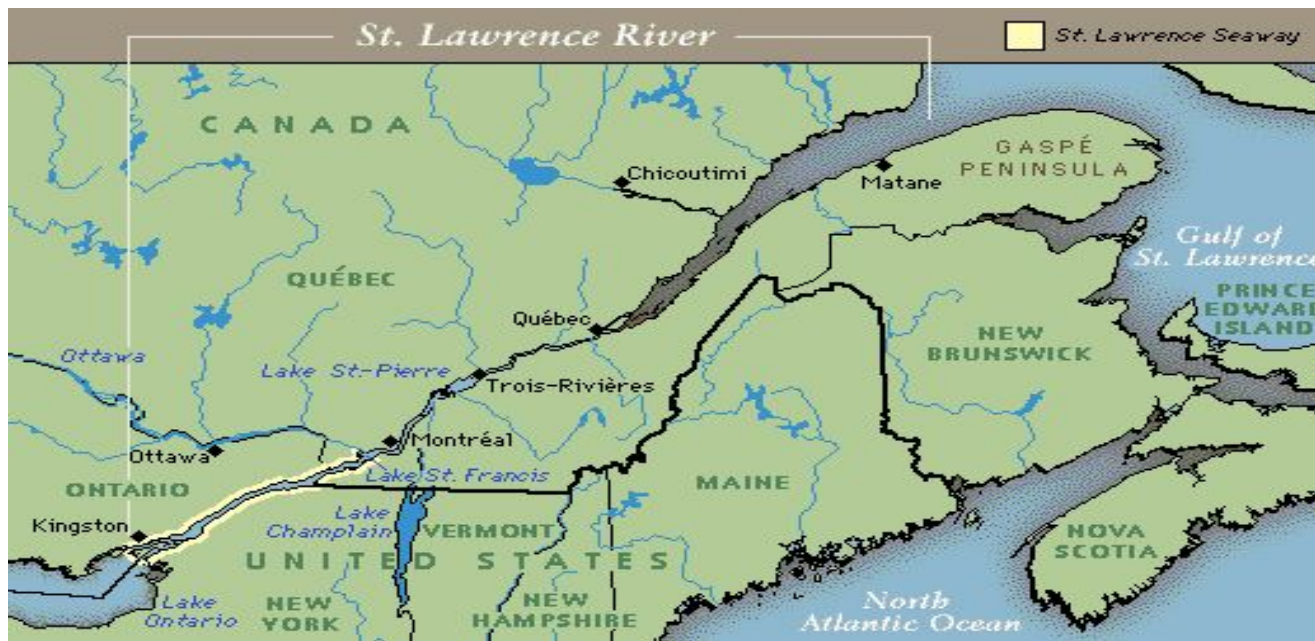




Thomas Moore before and after his entrance into the Regina Indian Residential School in Saskatchewan in 1874.

Library and Archives Canada / NL-022474

- **When the Europeans arrived, they wanted the best land. Then land wars began** between First Nation Peoples and Europeans for hundreds of years and almost always ended in the relocation of First Nations Peoples.
- Europeans were attracted to these lands because of site and situation factors. Name some factors?



- **People settled in regions that made life easier for them.**
- The Saint Lawrence river has major positive site factors.





- **Efficient transportation systems in this region including canals, roads, railways-encouraged greater agricultural growth. As the farmers grew rich, the towns grew into cities.**





- Here are some of Nova Scotia's site and situations factors:
- -fishing industry
- -lumber industry
- -shipbuilding industry
- -mining industries

