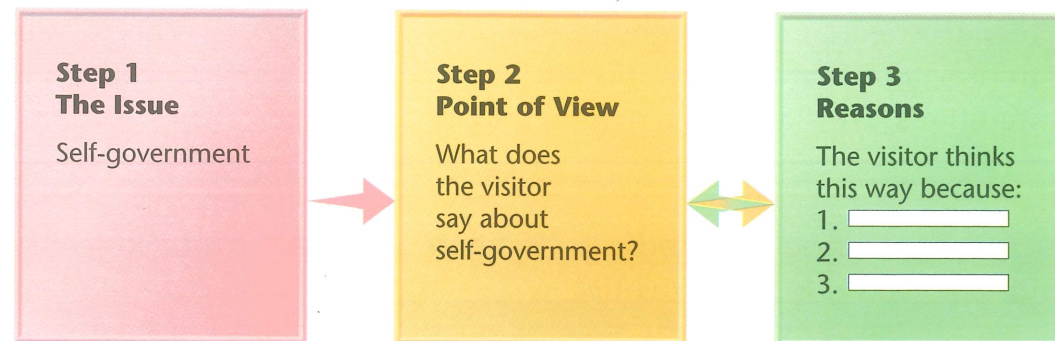


Find Out

Invite a member of a First Nation in your community to visit your class. Ask your visitor about the history and traditions of his or her First Nation. Also ask about self-government. How would self-government change things for the local First Nation? How would it change things for your community?

After your visitor leaves, write out your understanding of what he or she said self-government means. You can use an issue chart like the one shown here to help you organize your understanding.



Have your own ideas about self-government changed since you began studying the subject? Look back at what you wrote earlier about self-government. In what way would you change what you wrote?

Looking Back

In this chapter, you learned about the relationship over the years between government and Aboriginal peoples in Canada. You also began to discover what Aboriginal peoples are doing to regain control of their affairs.

Why is it important for people to be able to make their own decisions?

Canadian Communities

If you are like most Canadians, you live in a **community**. Cities, towns, and villages are all examples of communities.

Communities are places where a lot of businesses and activities are located. If you live in the countryside or on a farm, your community probably has a business area where you shop, meet friends, or go to school. What are the many things you can do in the community where you live?

In this chapter, you can find out why different Canadian communities are located where they are. You can also learn how to find these communities on a map. Think about all the activities that go on in any community.

Images of Community

On pages 101 to 102, you'll find images of six Canadian communities. Some show the

communities as they look today. Others show them as they looked in the past.

Try This

Study the images on pages 101 to 102. Use these pictures and a map of Canada to practise gathering and sorting information.

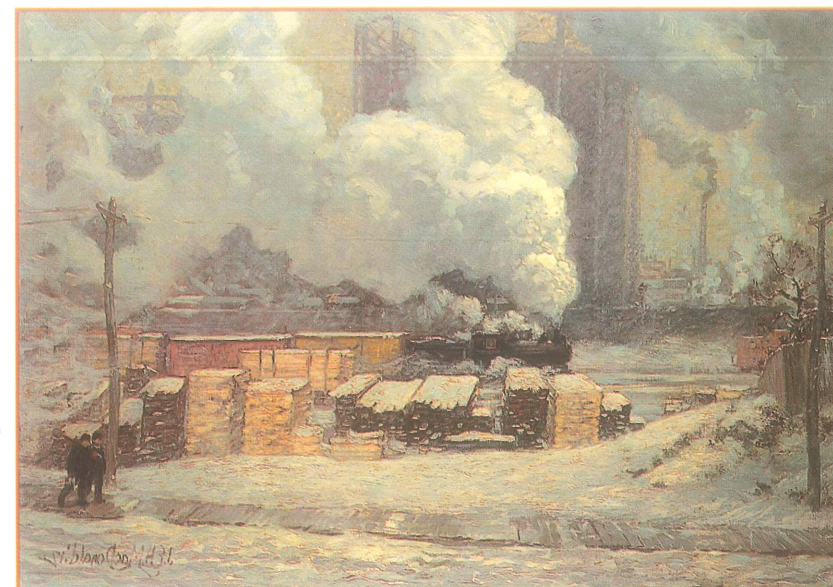
In Chapter 1, you learned that Canada has several different regions. Make a list of these regions. Using a map of Canada in your atlas, locate each of the communities shown in the pictures. Place the name of the community beside the region in which it is located.

List all the means of transportation shown in the pictures under two headings: Modern and Old-fashioned. Which means of transportation do you consider to be modern? Which do you think are old-fashioned? Explain the main difference between these two means of transportation.

For each picture, make a **hypothesis** [hy-POTH-uh-sis] about how the landscape might have influenced people to settle in this area. For example, perhaps the Tsimshian [TSIM-shee-un] village was next to the water because the people used to travel on water.

Your **hypothesis** is your first idea about why something is the way it is. When you make a hypothesis, you do not know for certain that it is true. You are making a suggestion based on what you already know.

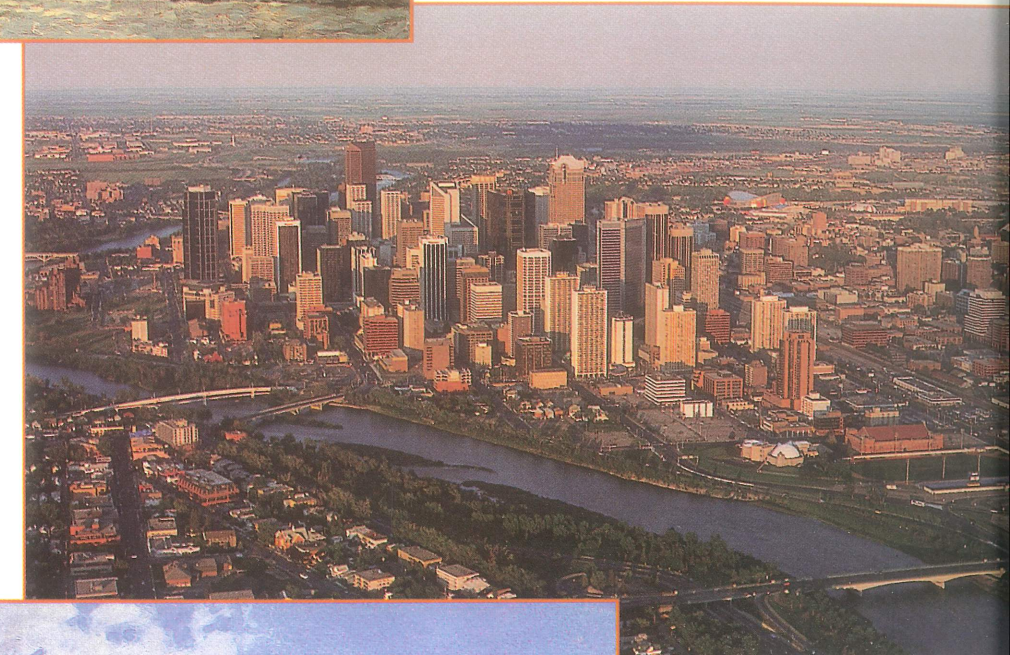
A hypothesis is the beginning for further investigation.



This painting, called *Tracks and Traffic*, shows the railway yards in Toronto. It was painted in 1912 by J. E. H. Macdonald, an Ontario artist. What ideas about the city do you think Macdonald was trying to express?

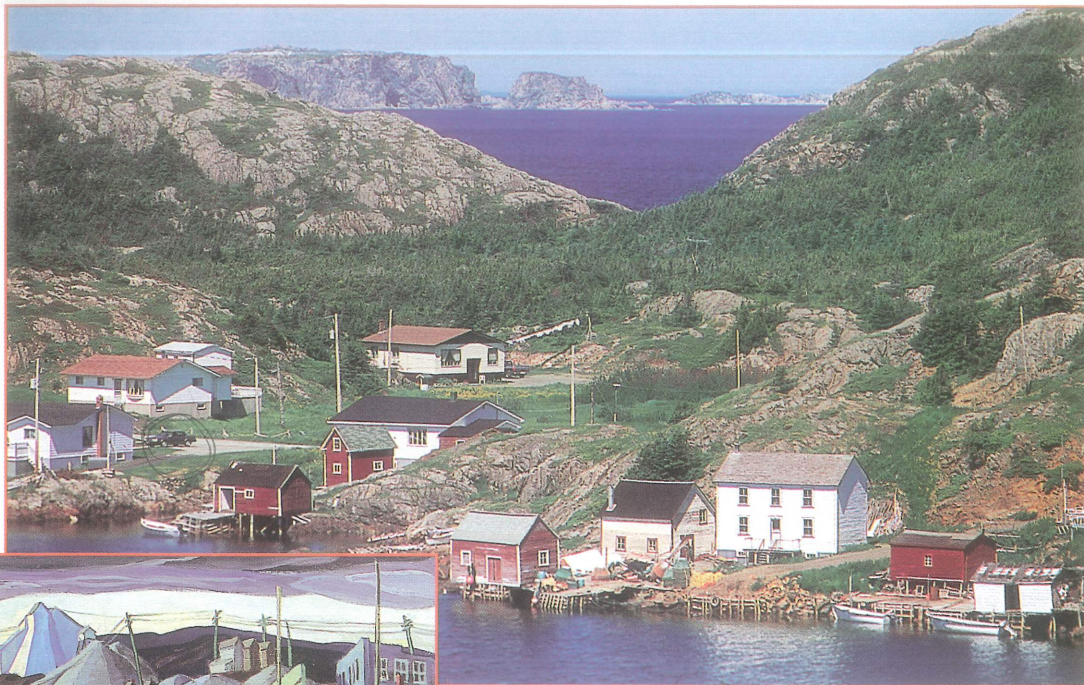
An **aerial photograph** is a photograph taken from the air, usually from an airplane.

This is an **aerial** [AIR-ee-ul] **photograph** of downtown Calgary. What is the advantage of this type of photograph in identifying landscape features?

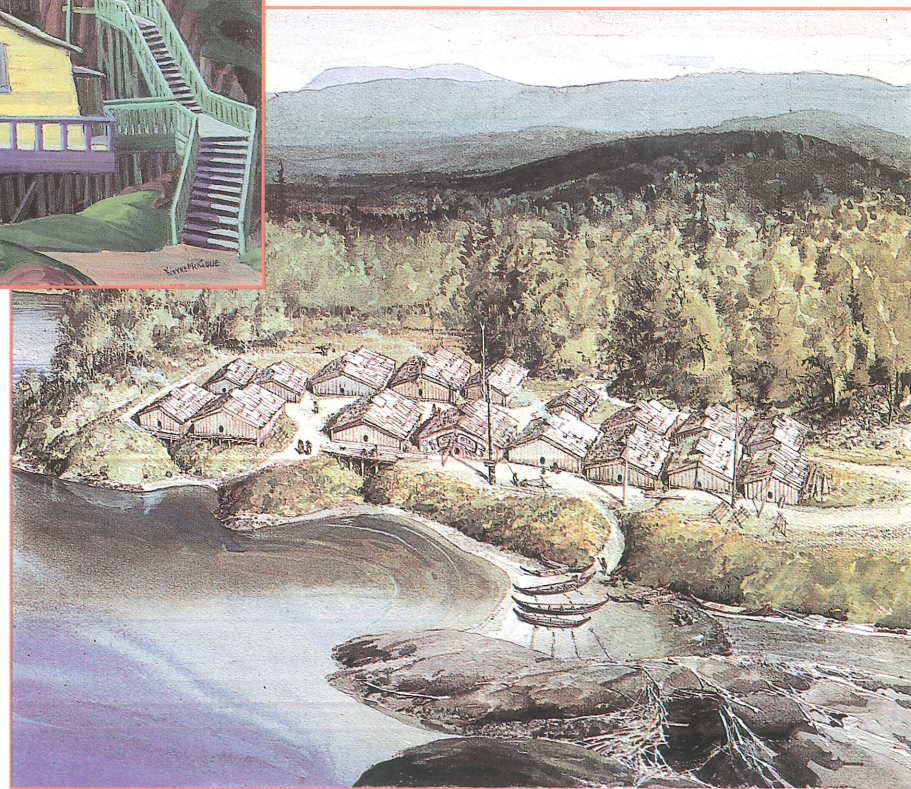


This is a painting of a small town called Silver Plains. Based on the landscape, what region of the country do you think the town is located in? What economic activity do you think takes place here?

The community of Herring Neck is one of many **out-port** villages in Newfoundland. An outport is a small community on the coast. What economic activity do you think goes on here?



This painting is called *Cobalt*. It was made in 1931 by the Toronto artist Yvonne McKague. Judging by the landscape, what kind of economic activity would you say went on in the town?



Gordon Miller painted the village of Gitsaex on the Skeena River in British Columbia. The people living here belonged to the Tsimshian First Nation. Can you point out the chief's house? What are the tall poles in front of the houses called? Compared to the other communities shown on these pages, what things identify this as a First Nation community?

Welcome to Our Communities!

On the previous pages, you looked at pictures of six Canadian communities. Now it's time to

think about your own community. Where is it located? Who lives there? What kind of activities go on there?

In The Words Of...



Someone Like You

Nicole Benotti is 11 years old. Here she talks about the community where she lives.

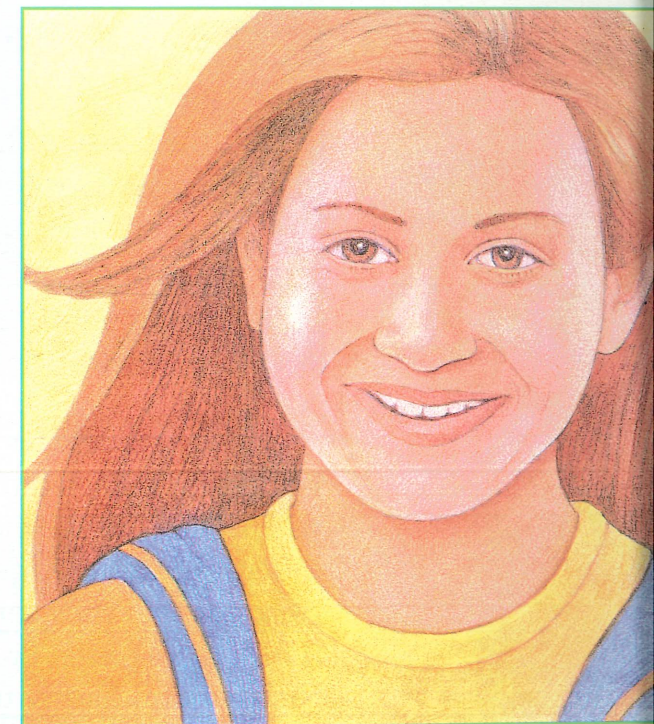
Hi, my name is Nicole Benotti. My friends call me Nicky. I'm in grade five. And guess what? My mother is my teacher this year. It can be pretty embarrassing sometimes!

I live in Powell River. It's a city on the west coast of British Columbia. You have to take two ferry rides to drive here from Vancouver.

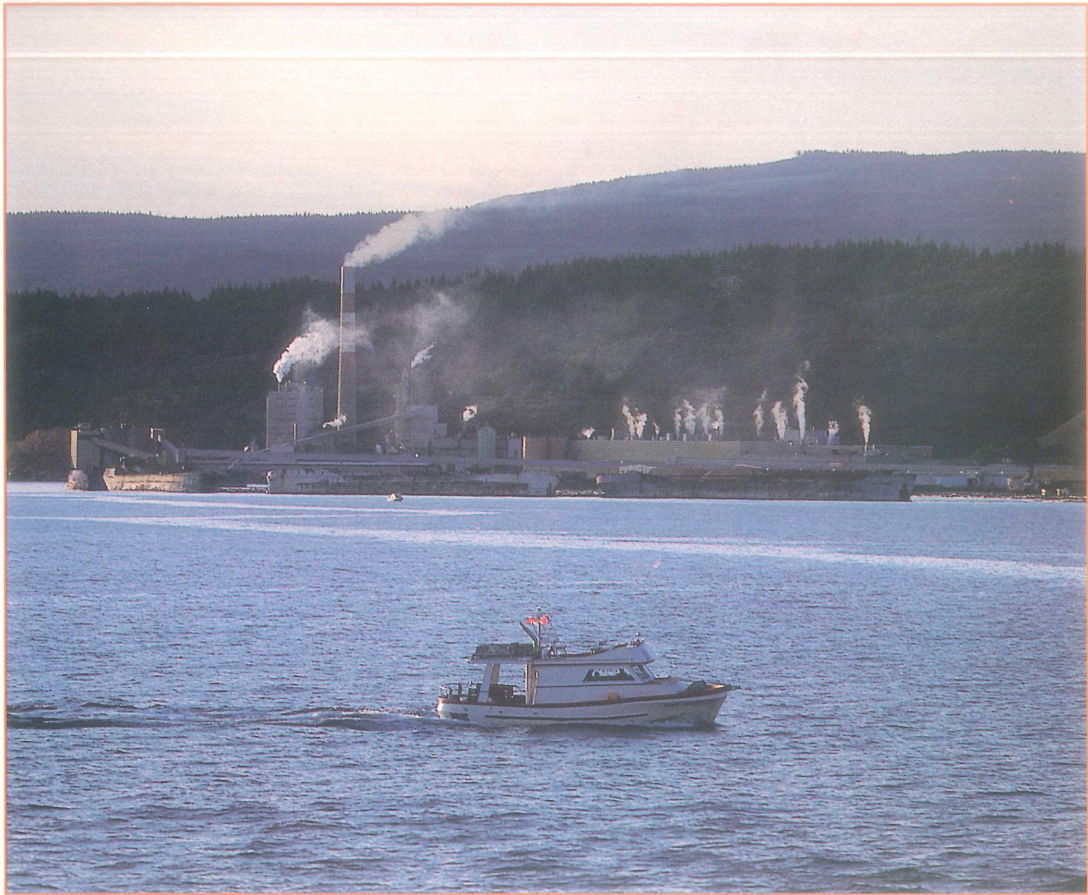
My grandfather came here from Italy. He came to work in the paper mill. Lots of Italians did. The paper mill is where a lot of people in town work, including my dad. It's at the edge of town. You can see the big cloud of steam coming out of the smokestack. People say they can smell the mill in the air, but I guess I must be used to it.

My dad says that Powell River is a port. That means that huge freighters come here from around the world to load paper from the mill.

On weekends we go fishing for salmon boat. That's one of the coolest things about living on the coast. You can go right down water anytime you want. Sometimes I walk the dock and watch the fishers unloading crabs and prawns and stuff that they catch



This is the site of the paper mill in Powell River.



Quick Facts about Powell River:

- It has a population of 13 131.
- It was established in 1910.
- It was named for an early government official, Israel Wood Powell.
- Forestry is the major industry.
- At one time, the paper mill was the largest in the world.

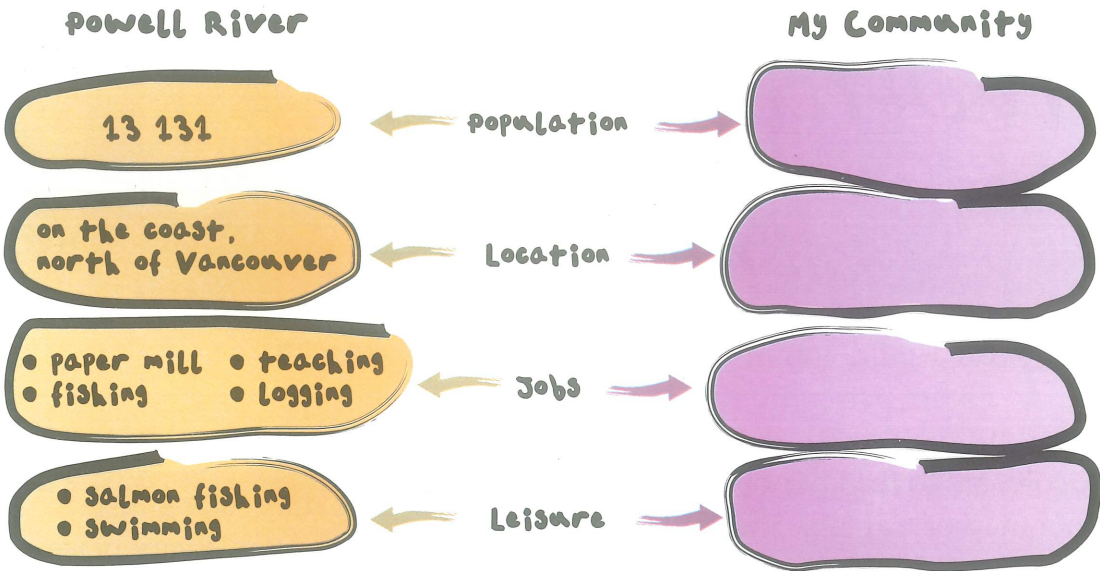
Work and Play

People are attracted to the places where they live for many different reasons. One important reason is that they can find jobs there. This is what brought Nicole’s grandfather to Powell River.

Of course, people don’t work all the time. We all have spare time that we like to spend doing things we enjoy with our friends and family. People may choose to live in a community because it offers many different leisure activities.

Try This

Compare the community where you live to Powell River. You can use a chart like the one shown here.



Based on your comparison, what do you think is the most important difference between your community and Powell River? Are there ways in which the two communities are similar? Explain the similarities.

Find Out

To learn about the businesses in your community, look at an issue of the local newspaper. List all the businesses that advertise in the paper. If you live in a big city, perhaps you’ll want to list only businesses of a certain kind: clothing stores or factories, for example.

Draw a simple street map of your community. Mark each business on your map.

When you have completed your map, examine it. Is there a neighbourhood in your community where many of the businesses are located? What do you think are the reasons for this? You might want to visit the neighbourhood to get some ideas. Or invite the owner of a business to visit your class to explain why the business is located where it is.

Where in the World?

• The parallel of latitude that circles the middle of the globe is called the Equator. It divides the earth in half. The northern half is known as the Northern Hemisphere and the southern half is known as the Southern Hemisphere. The Equator is at 0 degrees. It is the starting point for numbering the other parallels.

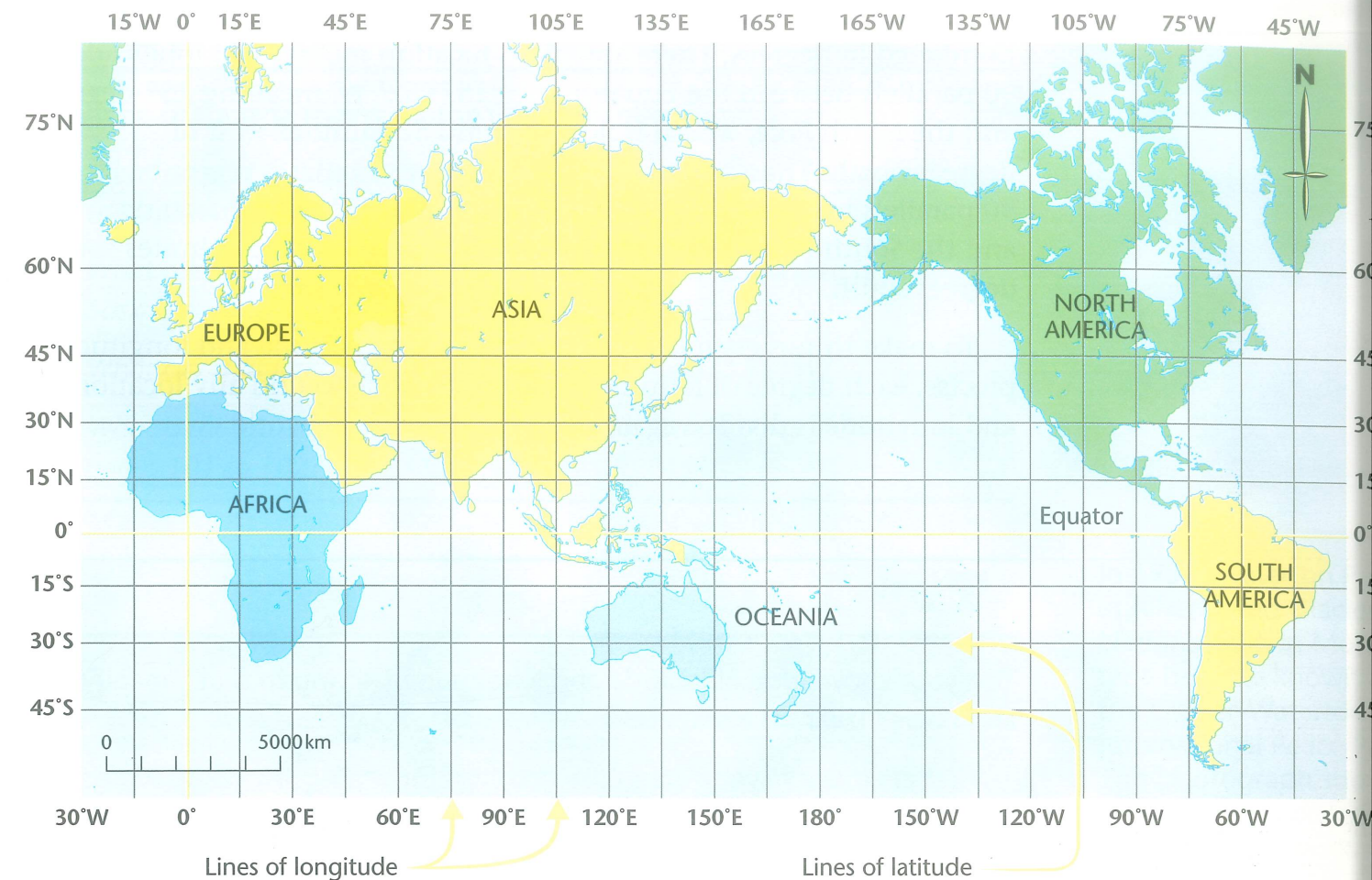
How would you find Powell River? Using the description given to you by Nicole, try to find her community on a map of Canada. She told you that Powell River is in British Columbia. She also said that it was on the seacoast and it was

north of Vancouver. So its location should be easy to find.

There is another way to find places on the map, using just numbers and letters. Every place in the world can be located if you know its **latitude** and **longitude** [LON-juh-tood].



These children are drawing lines of latitude and longitude on a circle that represents the globe.



Latitude and longitude are imaginary lines traced on a map. Draw a circle on a piece of paper. Imagine that circle is the globe. If you draw lines from the top of the circle to the bottom, these are lines of longitude. They are also called **meridians** of longitude.

Now draw some straight lines across the circle. These are lines of latitude, also called **parallels** of latitude.

Map-makers divide the globe into 360 lines, or degrees, of longitude. Because so many of the

scientists who developed this system lived in England, it was decided to make the 0 meridian the one that runs through Greenwich [GREN-ich], England.

All the meridians to the west of Greenwich are numbered as degrees of west longitude. All the meridians to the east of Greenwich are numbered as degrees of east longitude. On the other side of the world, where the two sets of meridians meet, is the 180-degree meridian.

The pattern that is formed by the lines of longitude and latitude is called a **grid**. A grid is a way of using numbers and letters to locate a place on a map.

Parallels of latitude are also numbered in degrees. There are 90 parallels between the Equator and the North Pole, which is 90 degrees north. There are another 90 parallels between the Equator and the South Pole, which is 90 degrees south.

To make things even more precise, each degree of latitude and longitude is divided again

into 60 minutes. For example, a location might be at longitude $157^{\circ} 52''$ W, meaning 157 degrees and 52 minutes west of Greenwich. Or it might be at latitude $32^{\circ} 15''$ S, meaning 32 degrees and 15 minutes south of the Equator.

Using latitude and longitude, it is possible to find any location on a map of the world.

Try This

Test your knowledge of latitude and longitude by trying to find Vancouver and Powell River on a map.

First of all, we have to know the numbers for both cities. Most atlases will have this information. Vancouver is at latitude $49^{\circ} 15''$ N and longitude $123^{\circ} 10''$ W. Powell River is at latitude $49^{\circ} 54''$ N and longitude $124^{\circ} 34''$ W.

On a map of British Columbia or of Canada, locate the line of latitude for Powell River. Then find the line of longitude. Powell River should be on the map where the two lines meet.

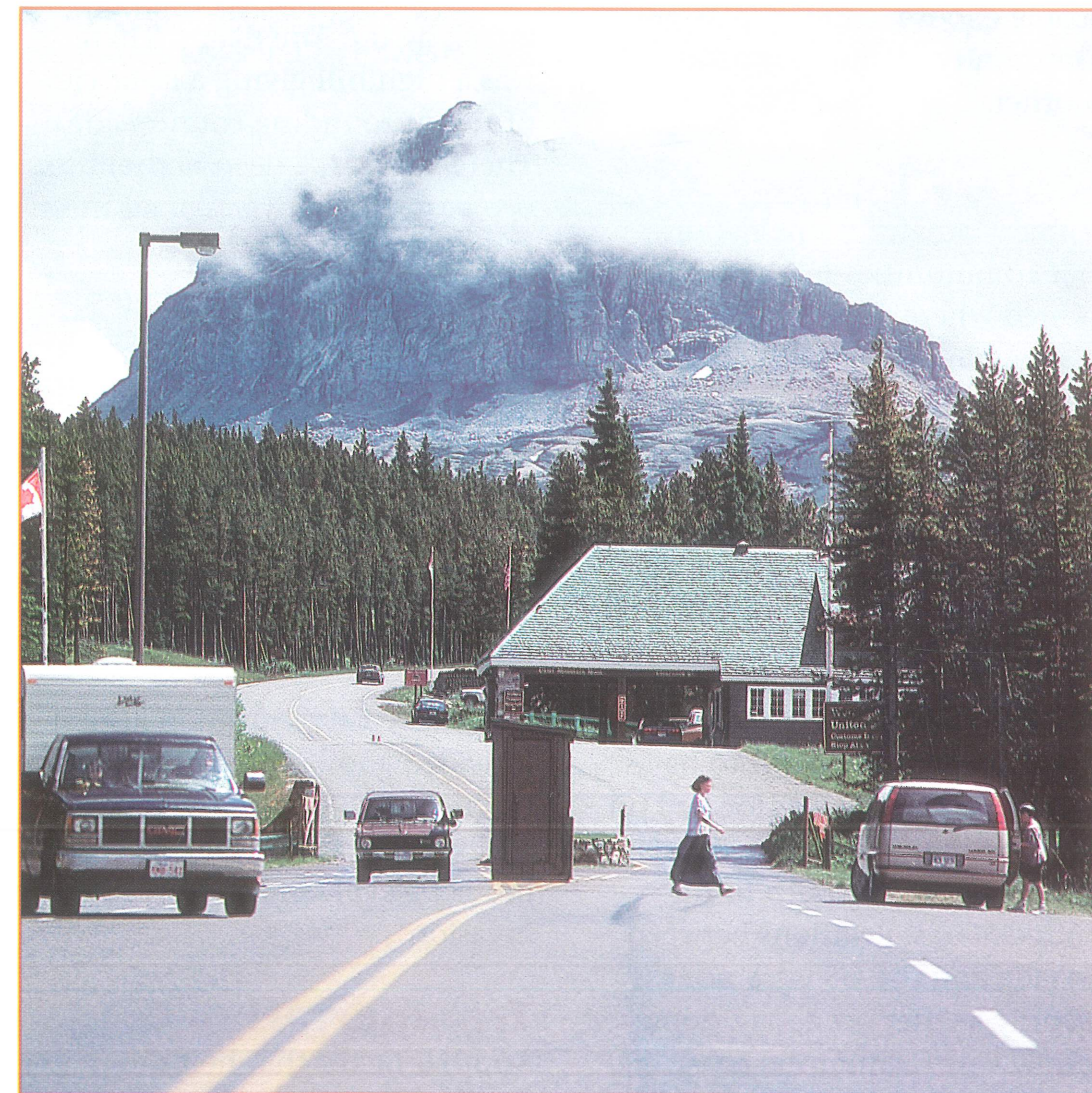
Repeat the same steps to locate Vancouver.

Now that you have found Vancouver and Powell River, why not try to locate your own community? Find out its longitude and latitude, then pinpoint it on a map of Canada.

Find Out

Use a map of Canada to answer the following questions:

- What parallel of latitude forms the border between British Columbia and the United States?
- What meridian of longitude forms the border between Alberta and Saskatchewan?
- What city is at latitude $44^{\circ} 38''$ N and longitude $63^{\circ} 35''$ W?
- What is the latitude and longitude for the six communities pictured on pages 101 to 102?



In 1932, Waterton P in Alberta and Glacie National Park in Mo tana became known the Glacier-Waterton International Peace f This photograph sho a Canada-US border crossing in the park.

Why Are We Here?

Have you ever wondered why your community is located where it is? After all, communities do not appear by accident. There are reasons why people choose to develop a community at one spot instead of another.

Military Defence

Military defence is one reason that communities might be located where they are. Let's look at a couple of examples. In 1858, when British Columbia was created, officials were going to locate the capital up the Fraser River near Fort Langley, the salmon and fur-trading post. The new capital was going to be called Derby. The land was **surveyed** and lots were sold.

But Derby turned out to have problems. The site was located on low land beside the river. A well-travelled trail led south to the United States. Relations between Canada and the US were not as friendly as they are today. Some people worried that the new capital would be open to attack if

war broke out with the Americans.

Farther west was another site. It was on the opposite side of the river, so it was protected from an attack by the Americans. There was a high hill giving a clear view of the surrounding countryside. There was also a deep harbour for boats using the river. For all these reasons, officials changed their minds and decided to set up the capital at this new site instead of at Derby.

The new community was called Queensborough. We know it today as New Westminster. It is no longer the capital of British Columbia, but it is still an important community.

Quebec City's location also provided good military defence. Perched high on a cliff above the St. Lawrence River, soldiers could protect New France from invasion.

Transportation

Another factor that helps to explain the location of a

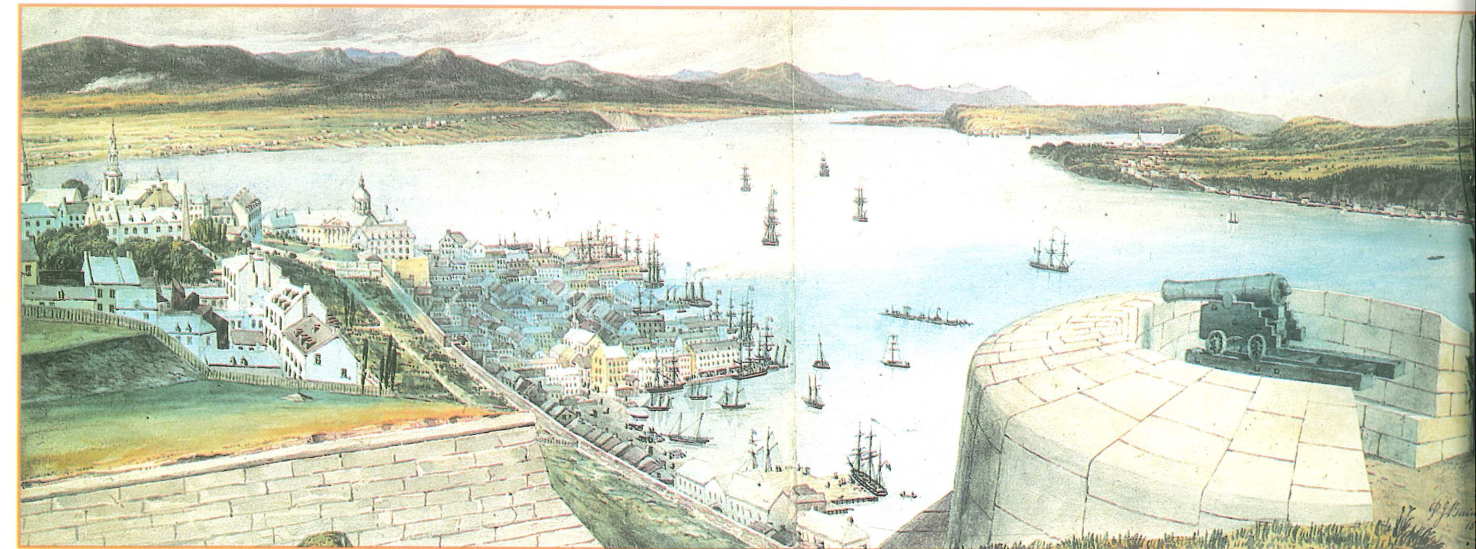
community is transportation. Communities have to be located where people can reach them. For this reason, many communities in Canada are found near rivers or lakes. In the early days, before highways and railways, most transportation was by water. The capital of every province in Canada is located on a river or a lake or in an ocean harbour.

Jobs

People also prefer to live close to where they can find jobs. Some communities, such as Powell

River, are surrounded by forests. So logging is an important activity for people who live there. Other towns are located close to mines or oil fields. On the coast of British Columbia, communities developed for fishers and their families.

Transportation, jobs, defence—these are all good reasons to explain why a community is located where it is. Can you think of any others? Perhaps it's time to find out about your own community.



This view of Quebec City from the Citadel was painted in 1836 by P. J. Bainbridge.

Reading Hint

When you start to read a new section, sometimes it helps to read the headings and look at the pictures first. This gives you an idea of what the section is about before you start reading in detail.

When land is **surveyed**, it is measured in order to make maps or plans of the area.

Learning about Your Community's History

Every community has a history. Sometimes we think that history is something that happens only to other people, not to ourselves. Our own lives are too ordinary, we think.

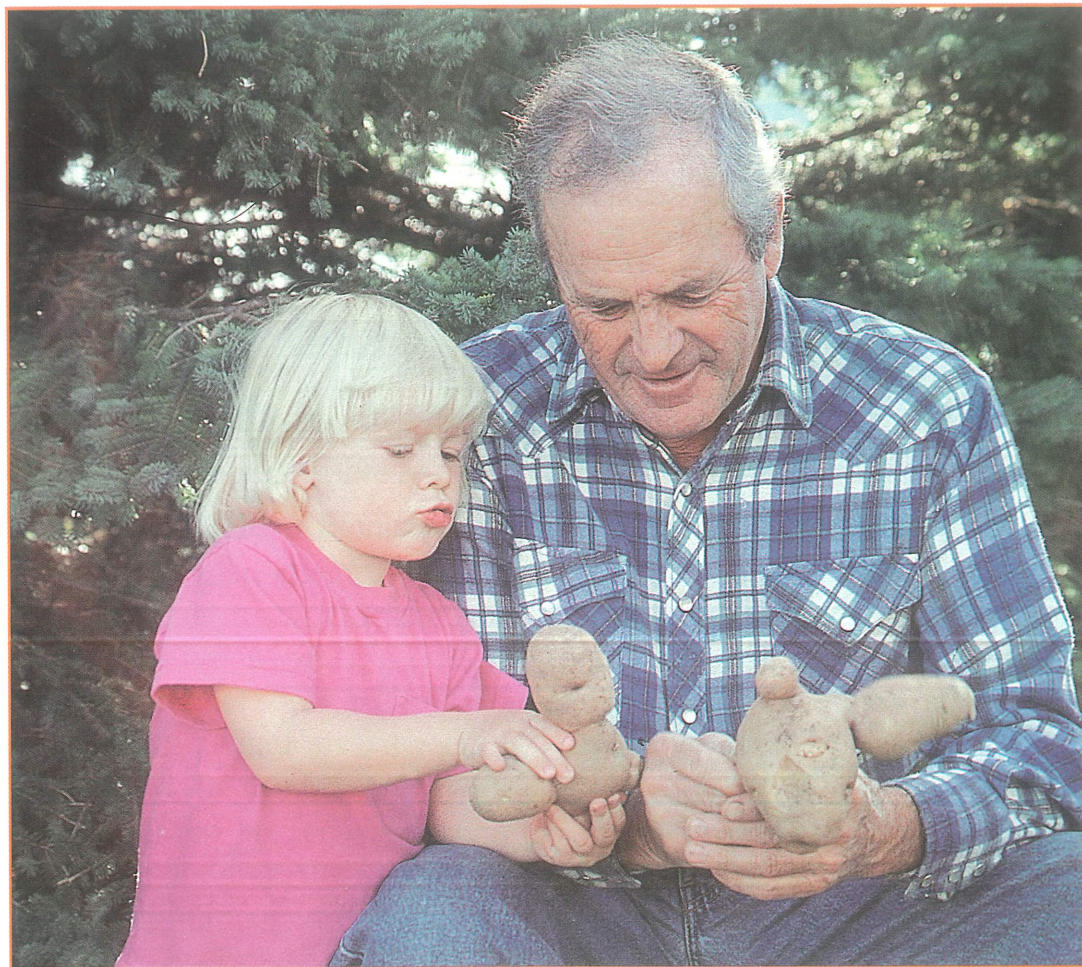
But that is not true. History is something that happens to everyone. It is about what happens in your community just as much as it is about the great events of war and politics.

It shouldn't be difficult to find out the story of your community. Perhaps there are books written

about it. There may be a local museum with displays about the past. Sometimes the local library has old photographs showing the community as it used to be. People who are interested in community history may have formed a historical society to carry out research of their own.

One good way of gathering information is to talk to the older people who have lived in your community for a long time. They will be able to share their memories with you.

These are all sources of information for your research.



In Chapter 6, you learned that Aboriginal peoples have special respect for the older people, called Elders, in their communities. How might your community benefit from the wisdom of its older members?

HOW TO...

Carry Out an Interview

When you talk to older people about their memories, it's best to do so as a formal interview. Take notes during the interview to remind yourself later what was said. You don't have to copy down everything, just the main points.

When you are ready to begin, follow these steps:

1. Find the best people to interview. Choose those who are healthy, who have good memories, and who have lived in the community for a long time.
2. Make sure that they understand the purpose of the interview. People will give the most information when they know why they are being asked.
3. Do some research ahead of time so you will know what kind of questions to ask. Don't just say, "Tell me about your life." Most people won't know where to begin. It's better to focus your questions. For example, "What do you remember about the first automobile in town?" or "What was it like working in the sawmill?"
4. Prepare a list of about five questions before the interview. You don't want to forget anything in the middle of the interview!
5. When you have finished your interview, think of a way to share the information with your classmates.