

Canada



General information

- **Capital:** Ottawa
- **Largest cities:** Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, Montreal
- **Official language(s):** English and French
- **Government:** Federal parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy
- **Area:** total - 9,984,670 km² (2nd)
water - 8.92(%)
- **Population:** 34,921,000
- **Density:** 3.4 l/km²
- **Currency:** Canadian dollar

National emblems



❖ Arms of Canada



❖ Flag of Canada

❖ Anthem of Canada:
«O Canada»



The National Flag of Canada, also known as the Maple Leaf, and l'Unifolié, is a red flag with a white square in its centre, featuring a stylized 11-pointed red maple leaf. Its adoption in 1965 marked the first time a national flag had been officially adopted in Canada to replace the Union Flag.

There is crown, lion, unicorn, flags of Great Britain and Quebec at the arms. It says about close connection among Canada and UK.

Maple leaf is used as a nation symbols of Canada since XVIII century. It is represented on the modern flag and arms of Canada. Flag of Canada is sometimes called as «Maple Leaf Flag».

Capital of Canada

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. Ottawa is the fourth on size the country city taking the 6th place on a standard of living in the world. Ottawa is located on the river banks Ottawa and on Rido's channel.

The city is founded in the 1820th years. Till 1855 it was called as Baytaun. Population of the city is about 875 thousand inhabitants.

The municipal government carries out municipal council led by the mayor.

Climate is the moderate continental. Average temperature of January is $-11\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and of July is $20,3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Ottawa is characterized by the water and greens abundance, the chess system of the streets is connected with developed system of park roads.



Government

Canada is a constitutional monarchy. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and Queen Elizabeth II is its official head of state. Although the Queen holds this high position, she doesn't rule. She serves as a symbol of British tradition. Her representative in Canada is the Governor General, whom she appoints on the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister. The Governor's duties are limited to symbolic, mostly ceremonial acts.

The real power belongs to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The Canadian Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the Senate.

Geography

- Canada is the largest country in the world. It covers the northern part of North America and its total area is 9,984,670 km². Canada's only neighbour is the USA. The border between the two countries is the longest unguarded border in the world.
- Canada's motto, «From Sea to Sea», is particularly appropriate because the country is bounded by three oceans – the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Its vast area includes some of the world's largest lakes and countless smaller ones. One-third of all fresh water on Earth is in Canada.



- Canada is slightly larger than the United States, but has only about a tenth as many people. About 35 million people live in Canada. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions



History of the country

- The land that is now Canada has been inhabited for millennia by various Aboriginal peoples. Beginning in the late 15th century, British and French colonial expeditions explored, and later settled, the region's Atlantic coast. France ceded nearly all of its colonies in North America to Britain in 1763 after the Seven Years' War. In 1867, with the union of three British North American colonies through Confederation, Canada was formed as a federal dominion of four provinces. This began an accretion of provinces and territories and a process of increasing autonomy, culminating in the Canada Act 1982.



Canada Parliament

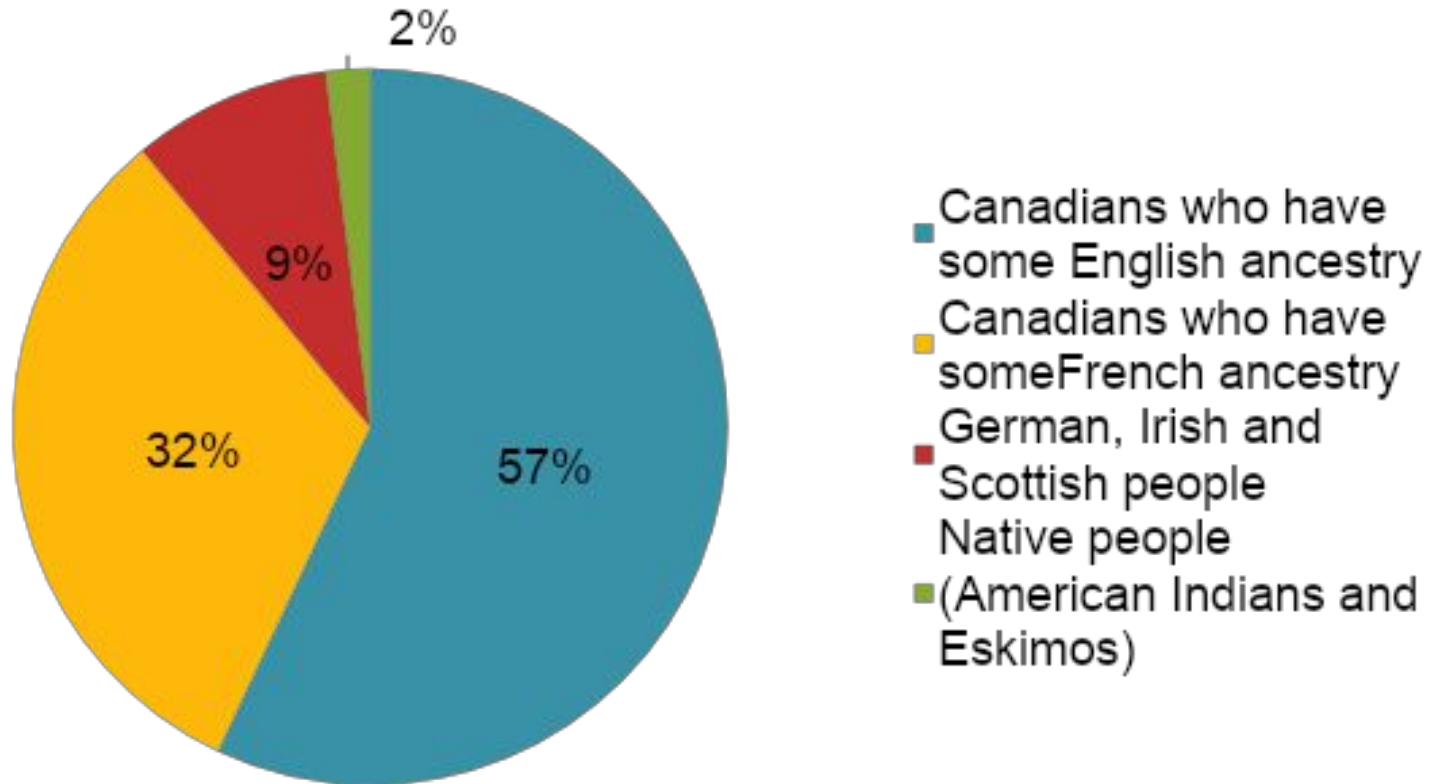
Administrative division

At present Canada is divided into 10 provinces and 3 territories. The newest administrative unit of Canada is the territory Nunavut (it is created in 1999). The province and the territory differ on degree of their autonomy. To provinces of power are actually transferred by the Constitutional act.



Population

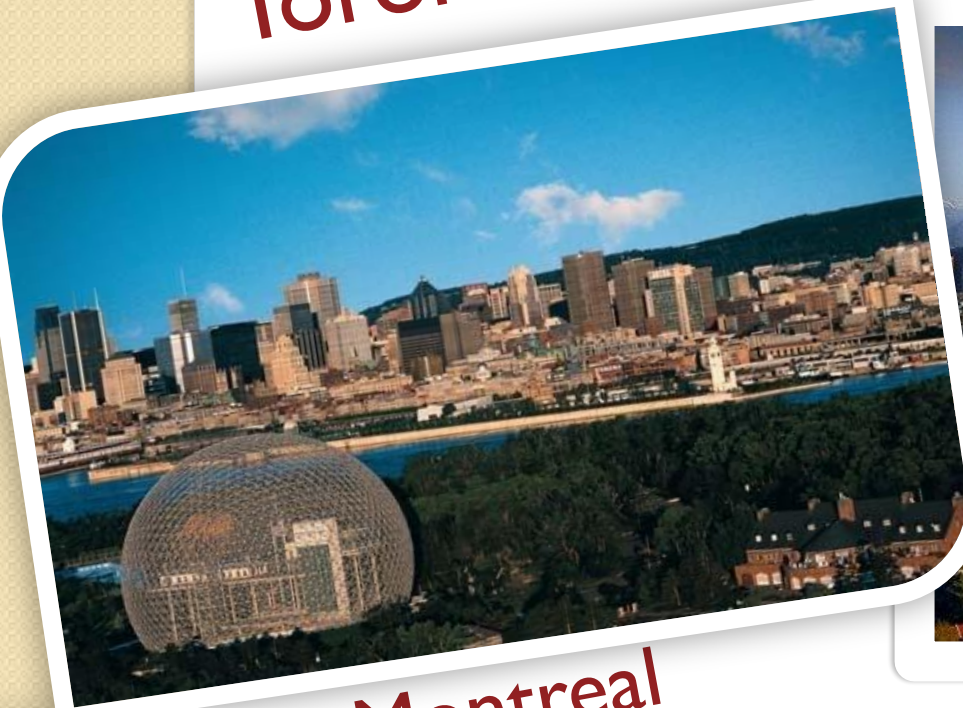
Nationalities of Canada



**77% of Canada's people live in cities or towns.
Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban
areas.**



Toronto



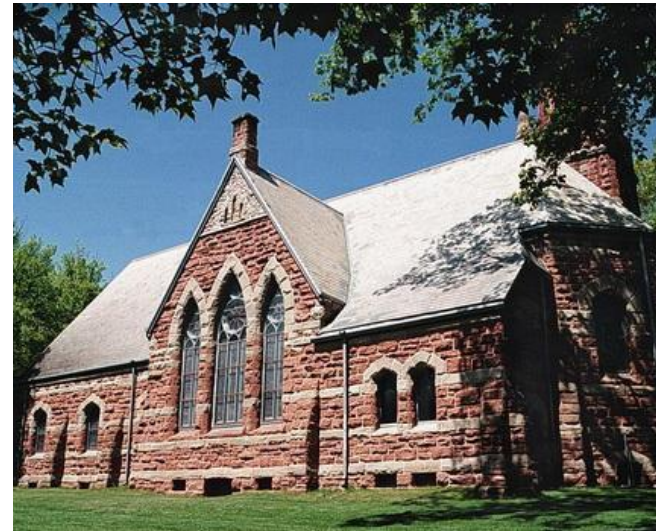
Montreal



Ottawa

Religion

Canadians profess a large number of religions. On the last census of 77,1 % of Canadians consider itself as Christians, their most part is made by Catholics (43,6 % of Canadians). The most important Protestant church — the Incorporated church of Canada (Calvinists); about 17 % of Canadians don't connect themselves with any religion, and other population (6,3 %) practises distinct from religion Christianity (more often Islam).



Economy of Canada

Canada has one of the highest levels of economic freedom in the world. Canada is the world's eleventh-largest economy. It is a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the G8, and is one of the world's top ten trading nations, with a highly globalized economy. Canada is a mixed economy. Canada is one of the few developed nations that are net exporters of energy. Atlantic Canada possesses vast offshore deposits of natural gas. Canada is additionally one of the world's largest suppliers of agricultural products; the Canadian Prairies are one of the most important global producers of wheat, canola, and other grains. Canada is a major producer of zinc and uranium, and is a leading exporter of many other minerals, such as gold, nickel, aluminum and lead. Many towns in northern Canada, where agriculture is difficult, are sustainable because of nearby mines or sources of timber. Canada also has a sizable manufacturing sector centered in southern Ontario and Quebec, with automobiles and aeronautics representing particularly important industries.



**The Toronto-Dominion
Centre in Toronto**

- **Trade organizations:** NAFTA, OECD, WTO, G8 and others
- **Main industries:** transportation equipment, chemicals, processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, fish products, petroleum and natural gas
- **Export goods:** motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, aircraft, telecommunications equipment; chemicals, plastics, fertilizers; wood pulp, timber, crude petroleum, natural gas, electricity, aluminum
- **Main export partners:** US, UK
- **Import goods:** machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, crude oil, chemicals, electricity, durable consumer goods
- **Main import partners:** US, China, Mexico



An inland grain terminal in Alberta

Financial District of Toronto



Nodding donkey pumping an oil well near Sarnia, Ontario

Canadian culture

- **Canadian culture** is a term that explains the artistic, musical, literary, culinary, political and social elements that are representative of Canada and Canadians, not only to its own population, but people of all over the world. Canada's culture has historically been influenced by European culture and traditions, especially British and French. Over time, elements of the cultures of Canada's Aboriginal peoples and immigrant populations have become incorporated into mainstream Canadian culture. It has subsequently been influenced by American culture because of its proximity and migration between the two countries. Canada is often characterized as being «very progressive, diverse, and multicultural».



The maple leaf is the symbol most associated with Canadian identity.





The National Arts Centre was designated a National Historic Site of Canada in 2006



CBC's English-language master control point, the Canadian Broadcasting Centre, in Toronto



One of the national symbols of Canada, the beaver is depicted on the Canadian five-cent piece and was on the first Canadian postage stamp



A scene at the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver seconds after Team Canada won gold in men's ice hockey

Nature of Canada





Thanks for attention!

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