STEP-BY-STEP MAPPING CD

from Maps for the Classroom, by Map of the Month

By following this **STEP-BY-STEP MAPPING CD** presentation, you can see the different layers that make up a map. All of the necessary details of the map are shown on the CD, eliminating the need for using other resources for further research.

ACTIVITIES: For the most part, the individual stages of **STEP-BY-STEP MAPPING** follow the suggested **ACTIVITIES** printed on each map. In some cases, extra details have been added.

LABELING STYLE: Follow the labeling style presented for a clear and accurate approach to completing the map. Or, choose your own colors or style-- embellishing and labeling in your own way helps personalize your map. Some maps, such as the **TREASURE MAP** or **BASIC SKILLS MAP** encourage individuality.

BASIC STAGES: Activities are divided into several stages for each map-- most often 4 or 5, but some maps require more. Since each map is different, this order and approach may vary slightly. But generally, regardless of the number of stages, most of the features below are addressed:

> **LABELING** Generally speaking, the early stages of each map encourage the labeling of the names of places: countries or cities, continents or regions. If these features are already labeled on the map, then the instructions may specify underlining them, to draw attention to them.
>
> **BODIES OF WATER** Often in the next stage(s), bodies of water, such as oceans, lakes, and rivers, are labeled and colored.
>
> **GEOGRAPHIC DETAILS**: Mountain ranges, deserts, valleys and other geographic details are drawn in, using the symbols shown in the Map Key. Fill them in with the appropriate color.
>
> **ADDITIONAL FEATURES**: To add more detail, color other features, such as borders, illustrations and the Earthworm mascot. Sometimes, especially on state or city maps, transportation details, such highways, railroad routes, or airports can be drawn in.
>
> **EXTRA STAGES**: Some maps are more complicated and have an extra stages. Others relate to history or regions. Or you can draw in extra details of your own, or make new illustrations to further decorate and embellish.

The **BLANK** map is shown at the beginning of the stages. When the maps are complete, returning to this blank map is a good way to review some of the work you have done alone or as a group. Or you may use the blank map for a different purpose or different topic. Or add different information than what is suggested in the **ACTIVITIES** section of the map.

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East Side Station, P. O. Box 2484 Providence, RI 02906-0484
www.mapsfortheclassroom.org or Call toll free 888 876 6277

CANADA

Neighbor to the North

Some words are **highlighted**. Can you define these terms?

Welcome to **Canada**! Canada is part of the North American **continent**. Canada shares its southern boundary with the country of the **United States of America**. Bodies of water surround most of the rest of Canada. To the east lies the **Atlantic Ocean** and other bays and waterways. To the north is the **Arctic Ocean** and to the west lies the **Pacific Ocean**.

Canada is divided into thirteen **provinces**. In April of 1999, the province called **Northwest Territories** was divided into two provinces. The eastern section is now known as **Nunavut**. The western section continues to be called **Northwest Territories**.

Canada has many different **land types**. There are mountains and high elevations throughout much of the country. There are many **islands**, as well as **lowlands** in the **Great Lakes** region. The Great Plains of the United States extend up into Canada to form an area of flat **prairie**. If you were to travel along the 4,800 miles of the **Trans-Canada Highway** you would see a broad range of these land types. This highway crosses ten different provinces, connecting St. John's in **Newfoundland** to the city of Vancouver in **British Columbia**.

In terms of **land area**, Canada is the second largest country in the world. Despite its large size, Canada has a **population** of only about 27,300,000 people, and most of these people live within 100 miles of the United States, leaving a large portion of Canada unpopulated.

CARTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

By drawing physical features on this map, you'll begin to see the geography of **Canada**. See **Earthworm's Cartographic Tips** (at lower left) to help complete the map.

BORDERS
Label Canada's neighbors along their boundary lines:
United States
Alaska
Greenland

PROVINCES
Label the Canadian provinces:
Alberta **Manitoba**
Quebec **Ontario**
British Columbia
New Brunswick
Newfoundland
Northwest Territories
Nova Scotia
Prince Edward Island
Saskatchewan
Yukon Territory
Nunavut

CAPITALS
Label the capital of each province marked on the map with the symbol in **Map Key**.
Edmonton
Victoria
Winnipeg
Fredericton
St. John's
Yellowknife
Halifax
Toronto
Quebec
Regina
Whitehorse
Charlottetown
Iqaluit
Ottawa (national)

CITIES
Label these other cities already marked on the map:
Calgary **Vancouver**
Inuvik **Moosonee**
Montreal **Gaspe**
Prince Rupert
Chibougamau
Saskatoon
Add other cities and towns too.

BODIES OF WATER
Label these oceans and seas, and shade along coastlines:
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Arctic Ocean
Bering Sea
Beaufort Sea
Labrador Sea

Hudson Bay
Baffin Bay
Ungava Bay
James Bay
Davis Strait
Bering Strait
Hudson Strait

LAKES
Label and shade these lakes:
Lake Winnipeg
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Lake Athabasca
Lake Manitoba

Label and shade the Great Lakes:
Lake Huron
Lake Superior
Lake Erie
Lake Michigan
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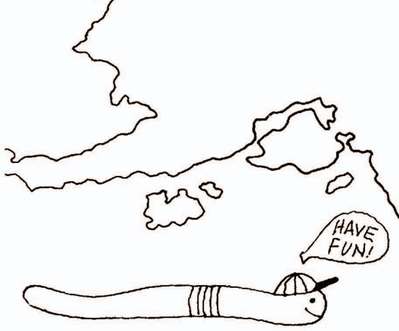
RIVERS
Label and shade these rivers:
Mackenzie River
St. Lawrence River
Ottawa River
Red River
Saskatchewan River
Fraser River
St. John River
Draw and label other rivers.

ISLANDS
Label these islands:
Vancouver Island
Victoria Island
Banks Islands
Ellesmere Island
Baffin Island
Cape Breton Island
Queen Charlotte Islands
Queen Elizabeth Islands

MOUNTAINS
Some of the **Mackenzie Mountains** are already drawn in on this map: complete this range and label, using symbol in **Map Key.**
Draw in and label these:
Rocky Mountains
Coast Mountains
Add other mountains, too.

DECORATION
To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following:
CANADA title
Earthworm (our mascot!)

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY
Draw this highway in red.



Earthworm's Cartographic Tips

As Student **Cartographer**, you will be finishing this map of **Canada**. Here are some hints to help you along the way!

1. **Resources:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Canada to help complete the map.
2. **Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols and shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for labeling place names.
3. **Lettering:** Different map features require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring provinces, mountain ranges or capitals. Use lower case letters for city names and other geographic details like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
4. **Symbols**: Small pictures or lines stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. On this map, some of the **Mackenzie Mountains** have been drawn in as an example. See **Map Key** for symbols.
5. **Choosing Colors:** Colors help represent features of a map. Use blue for water. Use green for areas with vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green together make mountains stand out.
6. **Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it in with a colored pencil that is not too sharp. Make short, light strokes. Shade along the coastlines with a narrow band of blue: 1/2 inch wide or less is enough. Shade over river lines and lakes.

0 250 500 miles
scale of miles

Boundary Lines
A solid line shows a coast or shoreline. Political boundaries between provinces and countries are shown here with broken lines.

MAP KEY
Mountains
River
Capital
City
Town
Highway (red)

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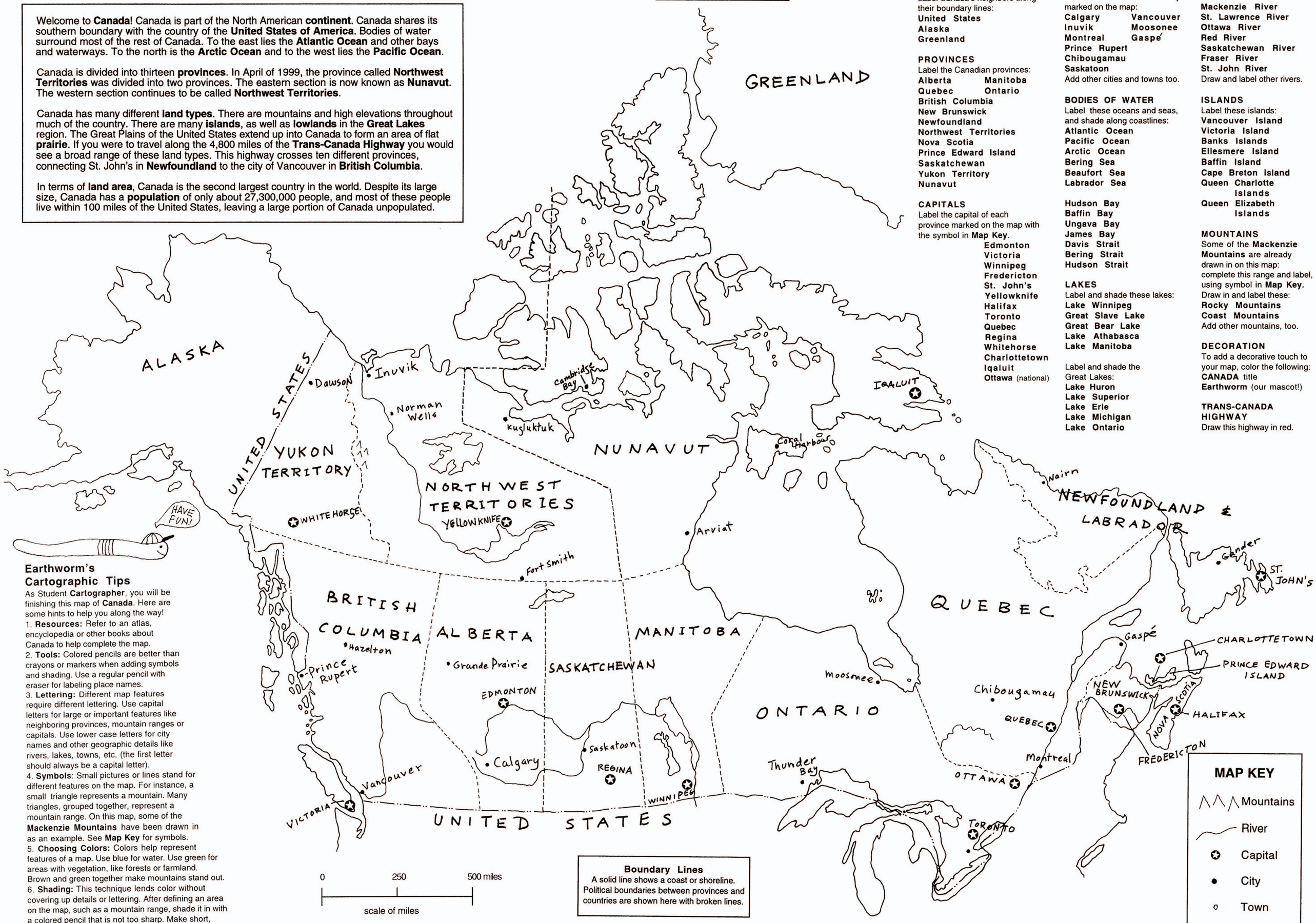
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0 250 500 miles

scale of miles

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MAP KEY
- Mountains
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town
- Highway (red)

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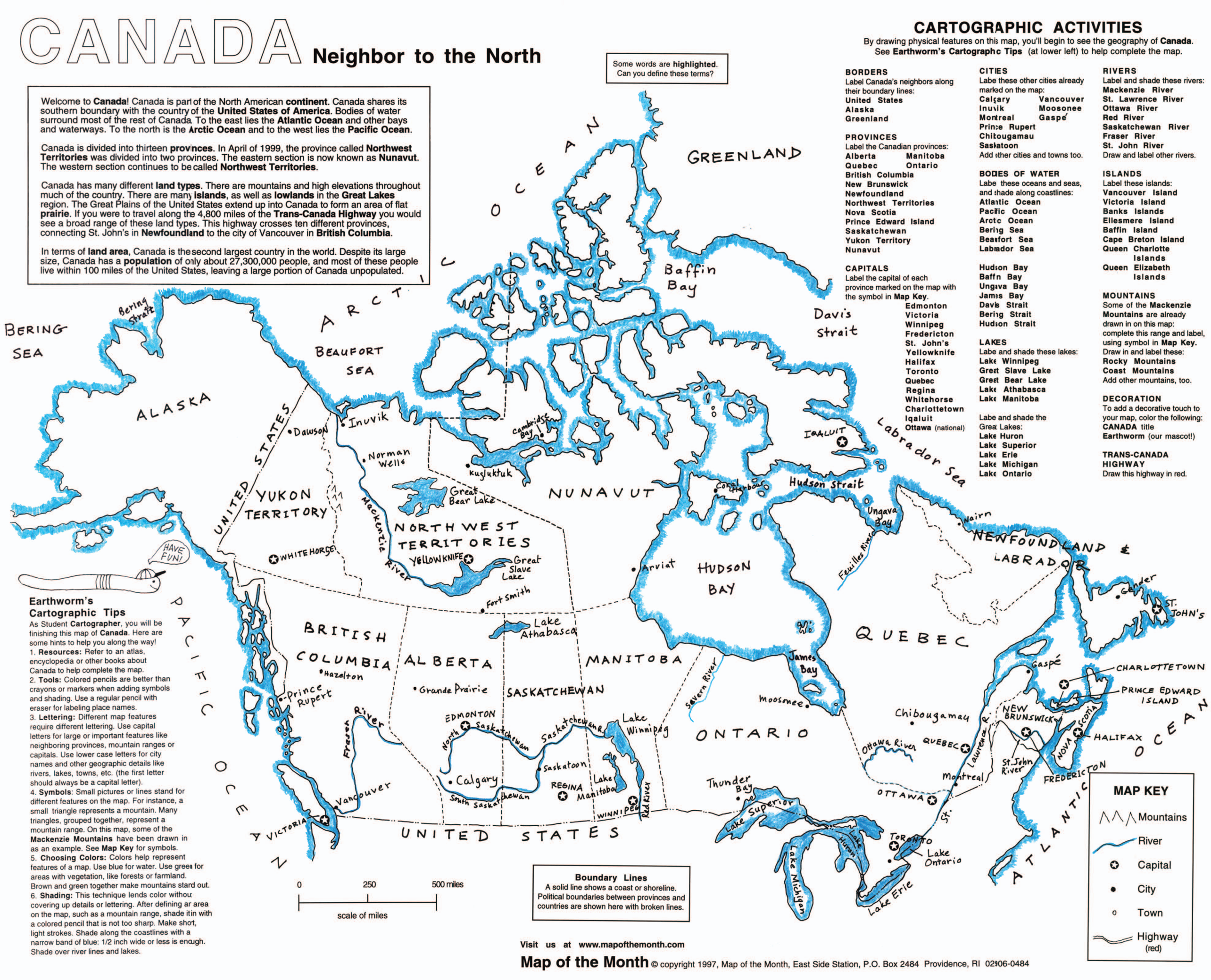
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scale of miles

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MAP KEY
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River
Capital
City
Town
Highway (red)

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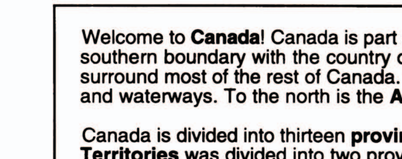
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Add other cities and towns too.

BODIES OF WATER
Label these oceans and seas, and shade along coastlines:
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Arctic Ocean
Bering Sea
Beaufort Sea
Labrador Sea

Hudson Bay
Baffin Bay
Ungava Bay
James Bay
Davis Strait
Bering Strait
Hudson Strait

LAKES
Label and shade these lakes:
Lake Winnipeg
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Lake Athabasca
Lake Manitoba

Label and shade the Great Lakes:
Lake Huron
Lake Superior
Lake Erie
Lake Michigan
Lake Ontario

RIVERS
Label and shade these rivers:
Mackenzie River
St. Lawrence River
Ottawa River
Red River
Saskatchewan River
Fraser River
St. John River
Draw and label other rivers.

ISLANDS
Label these islands:
Vancouver Island
Victoria Island
Banks Islands
Ellesmere Island
Baffin Island
Cape Breton Island
Queen Charlotte Islands
Queen Elizabeth Islands

MOUNTAINS
Some of the **Mackenzie Mountains** are already drawn in on this map: complete this range and label, using symbol in **Map Key.**
Draw in and label these:
Rocky Mountains
Coast Mountains
Add other mountains, too.

DECORATION
To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following:
CANADA title
Earthworm (our mascot!)

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY
Draw this highway in red.

Earthworm's Cartographic Tips

As Student **Cartographer**, you will be finishing this map of **Canada**. Here are some hints to help you along the way!

1. **Resources:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Canada to help complete the map.
2. **Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols and shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for labeling place names.
3. **Lettering:** Different map features require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring provinces, mountain ranges or capitals. Use lower case letters for city names and other geographic details like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
4. **Symbols**: Small pictures or lines stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. On this map, some of the **Mackenzie Mountains** have been drawn in as an example. See **Map Key** for symbols.
5. **Choosing Colors:** Colors help represent features of a map. Use blue for water. Use green for areas with vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green together make mountains stanc out.
6. **Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it in with a colored pencil that is not too sharp. Make short, light strokes. Shade along the coastlines with a narrow band of blue: 1/2 inch wide or less is enough. Shade over river lines and lakes.

0 250 500 miles
scale of miles

Boundary Lines
A solid line shows a coast or shoreline. Political boundaries between provinces and countries are shown here with broken lines.

MAP KEY
Mountains
River
Capital
City
Town
Highway (red)

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