

Chapter 6, Part 1.

1. Colonizers arriving in North America found extremely _____ landscapes. It looked different _____ to region showing great _____.
2. The Earth is _____ years old and is composed of three layers called the _____, the _____, and the _____.
3. The earth's crust is broken into small pieces called _____. The _____ lies under the crust and consists of molten rock called _____.
4. The _____ heat of the core causes the molten rock of the _____. The Canadian Shield was formed by the actions of _____ forces.
5. From 600 to _____ millions years ago, the continents of North America, Africa, at Europe were _____. When these tectonic plates are pushed together over time, the crust crumbles up into _____. Two examples of these are:
6. Sometimes during this process molten rock escapes to the surface as a volcano. When this rock cools it leads to the formation of _____. Two examples of this are:
7. Tectonics built our mountain systems, but the _____ began to _____ them. Glaciation of North America was widespread by _____ years ago.
8. Even though North American regions have similar _____, there are a lot of variations of _____ and _____.
9. What is a glacier? When was the last Ice Age? What features did the Ice Age cause?

Part 2.

10. The Appalachian Mountains are found on the _____ of North America from _____ in the north, west through the _____ provinces, and south through the US as far as _____ and _____.
11. The Appalachians are _____ mountains, caused by two _____ coming together.
12. They are made up of _____ mountain ranges and are very _____. The Appalachian Mountains are relatively _____ due to _____ over time.

13. The region also contains _____ and _____. Also, the Appalachian Region has many _____ which provide _____. There are deposits of _____ found in the _____ rock layers.
14. The climate of the Appalachian Region is affected by the _____ and the _____. The first brings _____ water _____ from the _____ and causes _____ during the _____ months. The second brings _____ water north from the _____.
15. The meeting of the _____ and _____ encourages the growth of _____ and _____ that provide food for fish. The _____ once teemed with fish stocks attracting _____ to North America.
16. Originally, the region was heavily _____ with mixed _____ and _____ trees which survived in the _____ and unproductive mountain soil. The _____ provide more productive _____.
17. What do the following terms mean? Coniferous, Deciduous, and Sedimentary.
18. How do you think that the Appalachian Mountains would act as a barrier to colonization?

Part 3.

19. The Coastal Plains are a _____ area that stretches from _____ along the _____ coast including _____. It then turns _____ and continues to the _____ and _____.
20. The Coastal Plains extend _____ to _____ kilometres _____ from the _____. The streams from the mountains become very _____ as they enter the Coastal Plains making them important to the development of _____.
21. The Coastal Plains have an average _____ of less than _____ metres above sea level. Over half of the Coastal Plain is _____ than _____ above sea level.
22. It is made up of _____ and _____. Some of the rivers are _____ many miles inland. An important feature is the _____ Delta. This where the _____ empties into the _____ of _____.

23. The delta area provides _____, _____, and is a big source of _____.
24. The climate of the Coastal Plains _____ greatly and is characterized by _____ snowy _____ and hot, _____ summers. The southern portions have a _____ climate, with mild to _____ winters. This area is also subject to _____ between late _____ and early _____.
25. What do the following terms mean? Swamp, Marsh, and Delta.
26. The soils of the Coastal Plains are mainly _____. The original vegetation of the area was _____ although lush _____ have developed in _____.
27. Compare and contrast the Appalachian Region and the Coastal Plains:

Part 4.

28. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowland is the _____ geographical region in Canada. It includes the _____ formed by the Lakes _____, _____, and _____.
29. The best known _____ is called the _____ which extends from Niagara fall to _____ and continues along the _____. The region is contained by the _____ to the north and the _____ to the south.
30. The Great Lakes section has _____ landscape created by _____. The flat plains are broken up by _____ and deep _____.
31. The St. Lawrence section is made up of _____ on either side of the _____

which gradually _____ into the _____ and _____.

32. The climate is _____ and is _____ because of the Great Lakes. The lakes _____ the _____ during the _____. By storing heat, the lakes _____ surrounding areas in the _____. This results in _____ winters and _____ summers.

33. The region has very _____ soils and was originally _____. It once had Canada's largest _____ forests including such trees as _____, _____, _____, and _____. Elsewhere there was _____ of deciduous and coniferous forest such as _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

34. What do the following terms mean? Escarpment, Continental Climate, Rift Valley, and Faulting.

35. Why has the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowland become the most populated region in Canada?

Part 5.

36. The Interior Plains are not entirely _____. They are mostly _____ and _____ valleys. In the United States they run between the _____ on the east coast, and the _____ in the west. In Canada the Interior Plains run between the _____ and _____. Finally, from north to south they run from the _____ and the _____.

37. The region is so huge and therefore so _____. In the United States the Interior Plains are divided into the _____ and _____. The latter are _____ in elevation ranging from 600 to 1500 metres above sea level in the west. In Canada the _____ contain _____ different elevations separated by _____. Generally they roll, gradually sloping _____ west to _____.

38. The climate of the Interior Plains is a _____. This is affected by its _____ in the middle of the _____. It is a climate of _____ including long, hot _____, cold _____ with little _____. The further north you go the colder and _____ the winters. The northern part has an _____ climate with short, _____ summers.
39. Originally, the Central Lowland _____ of the _____ was covered in _____ trees and a few _____. West of the Mississippi, in the Great Plains, the _____ grew tall. Canada's prairies were also _____ and trees only grew in the _____ valleys. In the north, the _____ forest gradually turns into _____ towards the Arctic Ocean.
40. What do the following terms mean? Tornado, Funnel, and Vortex.
41. Explain why there is so much diversity in the Interior Plains region.

Part 6.

42. The Canadian Shield is more than _____ years old. It consists of volcanic mountains that were levelled by millions of years of _____. This area covers more than _____ of Canada's surface area.
43. What area does the Canadian Shield cover?
44. During the Ice Age most of the _____ was removed by _____ leaving a barren rock surface in many places. The retreat of the glaciers changed the drainage of the Shield as debris was _____ and dammed up rivers, or forced them to _____ in different directions. Consequently, the Shield consists of a haphazard pattern of _____, _____, _____, and _____.
45. The average elevation of the Shield ranges from _____ metres above sea level in the

north to about _____ metres in the south. The _____ portion of the Shield is _____ than the outer parts.

46. The areas about Hudson Bay and James Bay are _____ and are covered in _____.
47. The area has a varied climate, but as you travel north the winters become _____ and _____, while the summers are _____ and _____.
48. Evergreen trees, such as _____, _____, and _____ grow well in the thin, _____ soil. These trees make up the _____ forest. Some deciduous trees like _____ and _____ are also present.
49. What economic purpose do these two groups of trees serve?
50. What is the *Tree Line*? Why do few trees grow there?
51. What do the following terms mean? Muskeg and Boreal.
52. Why is the *Canadian Shield* referred to as a “mineral storehouse”?

Part 7.

53. The Western Cordillera runs along the west coast of _____ and consists of _____ after _____ of mountains, separated by _____ and _____.
54. The _____ are the most easterly range of mountains in this region and they run into the east in the USA. The coastal mountain ranges are _____ while the inner ranges like the _____ are examples of _____.
55. The Western Cordillera consists of _____ mountains not yet worn by _____. They are more than _____ as high as the eastern _____.
56. The Rocky Mountains in the east of this region form the _____. All of the rivers east of the Rockies flow to the _____ finding their outlets either in the _____

_____ or the _____, or the _____ Bays.
To the _____ of the Rockies, the rivers flow toward the _____.

57. The west coast has a _____. This mostly _____ and _____. Parts of it are amongst the _____ regions of the earth. Since the climate is moderated by the _____ of the Pacific Ocean, winters are usually above _____.
58. The summers are usually _____ than in the interior of the continent. Valleys are _____ than the mountain slopes, and _____ slopes are _____ than the _____ slopes. Leeward slopes are dry because of the _____.
59. Vegetation _____ from one side of the mountain to the other. On the _____, _____ slopes, evergreens such as _____, _____, and _____ grow to tremendous sizes and ages on the lower slopes.
60. The largest tree in the world is called the _____ and grows in this area.
61. As the mountains get higher, the trees become _____ and almost like the _____. On the _____ slopes the vegetation consists of _____ and _____. In the farther south of this region, there are few _____ because of less _____.
62. What do the following terms mean? Maritime climate and Temperate.

Part 8.

63. The Intermountain Region lies between the _____ and the _____, the _____ and the _____.
64. It is a _____ populated area of high _____ and isolated mountains. It contains the only _____ in the USA. In Canada, the region is made up of the _____ valleys of _____ and the _____.
65. Many of the streams and rivers in this area _____ reach the sea. Instead, they may flow into _____ lakes such as _____ in Utah, or disappear into desert _____. In other areas, the rivers do reach the ocean.
66. Some parts of this region can be made _____ with the use of _____. Farming and _____ is possible in certain parts of this region.
67. The climate of the Intermountain Region is affected by its _____ and _____. Winters can be either _____ or _____ depending upon the region. Typically there is little _____ and _____ summers.
68. Vegetation varies between sparse _____ to _____ conditions.
69. Give a detailed description of what is meant by the term *rain-shadow*:

70. What problems do you think affect human occupation of this region?

Part 9.

71. The Arctic Region in northern Canada is a combination of _____ and _____. The lowlands are found in a series of _____ lying north of _____ whereas the mountains are found in the extreme _____ border.

72. A lot of the Arctic by the ocean is _____. The mountains were formed by _____ and are covered by _____. The climate is very _____ because it is far from the _____. Winter can last for _____ and summer is _____ and _____. It has little _____ and is actually a _____.

73. Very few plants grow here. Trees _____ grow on the _____ either because the climate is too _____ and there is little _____.

74. What types of plants and trees grow in the Arctic region?

75. What do the following terms mean? Permafrost and Tundra.

76. Using the information that you have studied so far, draw and clearly label the eight different physical topographical regions of North America.

