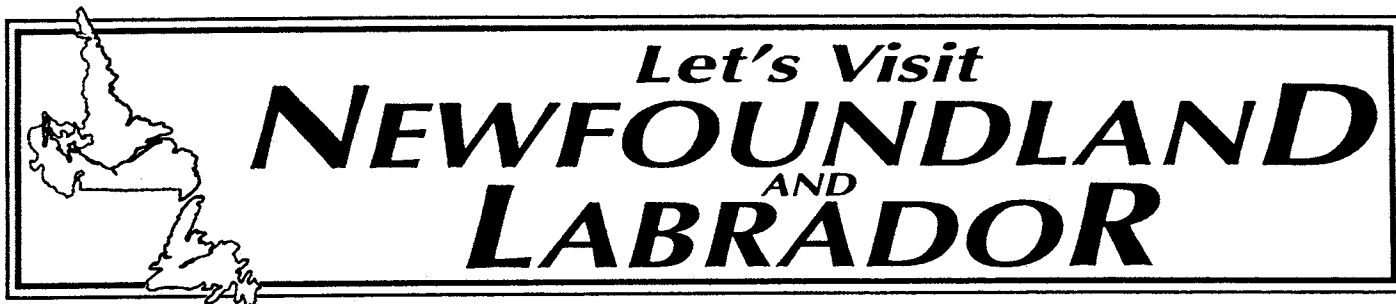


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## **List of Vocabulary**

### **Provincial Words**

pitcher plant (flower), St. John's (capital city), puffin (bird), quarite prime regnum dei - "seek ye first the Kingdom of God" (motto), "The Rock" (nickname), black spruce (tree)

### **Famous Places**

Cabot Tower, Cape Spear, The Newfoundland Museum, Gros Morne National Park, Terra Nova National Park, Marble Mountain Ski Resort, Gander Airport Aviation Exhibition, L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park, Mary March Museum, Cape Bonavista Lighthouse, Labrador, Quidi Vidi Battery, Long Range Mountains, Avalon Peninsula, Torngat Mountains

### **Major Cities (Newfoundland)**

Corner Brook, Port aux Basques, St. John's, Grand Falls

### **Major Cities (Labrador)**


Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Red Bay, Wabush, Labrador City

### **Bodies of Water**

Gulf of St. Lawrence, Strait of Belle Isle, Exploits River, Gander River, Cabot Strait, Conception Bay, Bonavista Bay, Churchill River, Fortune Bay, Atlantic Ocean, Labrador Sea

### **Famous People**

Gordon Pinsent (actor/director/author), Bob Bartlett (seaman), Margaret Duley (novelist), Robert Pilot (novelist), Christopher Pratt (artist), E. J. Pratt (poet), A. R. Scammell (poet), Agnes Marion Ayre (painter), Emile Benoit (musician), Cassie Brown (author), Johnny Burke (poet, songwriter), Craig Dobbin (Company builds helicopters), Julie Salter Earle (helped the poor), Mina Hubbard (explored and mapped Labrador), Percy James (author), Marilyn John (famous Micmac Native), Joseph Smallwood (first Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador)



*Let's Visit*  
**NEWFOUNDLAND  
AND  
LABRADOR**

**Types of Industry**

fishery, forestry, mining and energy, agriculture, manufacturing

**Animals**

caribou, moose, black bear, lynx, red fox, muskrat, beaver, marten, seals

**Birds**

gull, gannet, murre, puffin, razor-billed auk and duck, northern flicker, black-capped chickadee, black crow, blue jay, evening grosbeak, woodpecker, hawk, owl

**Fish**

cod, turbot, plaice, lobster, herring, mackerel, squid, eel, scallops, shrimp, crab, trout, Atlantic salmon

**Teacher Information**

**Newfoundland**




**General:**

Newfoundland joined confederation on March 31, 1949. Its capital is St. John's, which is also the province's largest city. The provincial flower is the pitcher plant. The provincial bird is the puffin. The population of Newfoundland is 575 600 (1991); the area is 404 517 square kilometres, which is 4.1% of Canada, making it Canada's seventh largest province.

**Location:**

Newfoundland is on the eastern coast of Canada. The island is located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Labrador by the Strait of Belle Isle and from Nova Scotia by the Cabot Strait. Labrador borders Quebec.



*Let's Visit*  
**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
*AND*  
**LABRADOR**

### Geography:

Newfoundland has many valleys as well as mountains. Being an island, this province is surrounded by ragged coastlines with many bays and coves. The interior of the island is a contrast of rugged mountains and forested lowlands.

Labrador is part of the Canadian Shield. The coastline is rocky and barren. The highest point is on the mainland of Labrador's Torngat Mountains, and is 1652 m. high. Northern Labrador is covered with tundra; southern Labrador is covered with bogs and some forests.

### Climate:

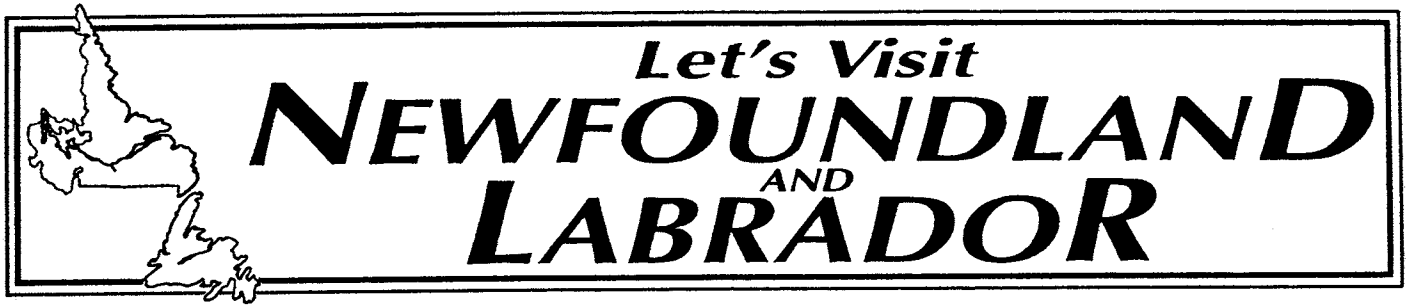
The coastal areas of Newfoundland experience a great deal of rainfall and fog. St. John's, for example, has an average 1513 mm. of precipitation per year. The temperatures are generally quite cool, although the ocean's influence can keep the island's and southern Labrador's average low temperature at -7 degrees Celsius. Northern Labrador, however, experiences long, cold winters with lows below -40 degrees Celsius. In the mountains it is even colder!

### History:

Vikings were the first Europeans to visit the shores of Newfoundland. Leif Eriksson was the captain of the Vikings and led his men ashore. However, any Viking settlements were abandoned after attacks by the local natives.

There is evidence that these natives been living on the island for centuries. There were various tribes such as the Innu (nomadic hunters), the Inuit (hunters and gatherers), the Dorset (hunters and fishermen), the Micmac, and the Beothuk (hunters and fishermen).

During the 14th century, Portuguese and English fishermen made regular visits to the Grand Banks for fish. However, it wasn't until 1497 that John Cabot stumbled upon St. John's, Newfoundland. He was searching for a northern water route to the Orient when he found this island. This province became an increasingly popular fishing spot for fishermen from England, France, Spain and Portugal.



Despite regular visits from people from these various countries, it wasn't until 1583 that England sent Sir Humphrey Gilbert to claim the island. The first official colonists arrived in 1610 with their leader, John Guy.

By the end of the 17th century, the wars between France and Britain reached a new high that included battles over the New World. The French finally conceded defeat and the Treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713. France gave up most of its territory in the New World except for fishing privileges along one stretch of coast.

Disputes over the land continued, however, and in 1762, St. John's was lost and then recaptured by the British. France ended up with two small islands, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, south of Newfoundland, that are still a part of France today.

### **Industry:**

Fishing was the most important industry of Newfoundland and Labrador for centuries. Atlantic salmon, flounder, turbot, halibut, crab, lobster, shrimp, herring and cod are the main catches. In 1992 a ban on cod fishing was declared due to the depleted stocks.

Mining and energy (iron, ore, copper, gold, gypsum, limestone and hydro electrical power) and forestry are the next biggest industries.

Agriculture and manufacturing are other Newfoundland industries. Root vegetables, blueberries, pigs, dairy cows, sheep, poultry, milk and eggs are the main items found on farms in Newfoundland.

Unemployment is high.

### **People:**

As one of the most ethnically homogenous provinces in Canada, Newfoundland is mostly made up of people of English or Irish descent.

There are also several small groups of French Canadians, mostly on the west coast of the island and in western Labrador, near the Quebec border.

There are still many native groups in Newfoundland as well.