

Canada's Landmarks

Grades 4-6

Written by Ruth Solski

Illustrated by Ric Ward

ISBN 1-55035-727-1

Canada's Landmarks, SSJ1-48

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Revised Feb. 2003

15 Dairy Avenue

Napanee, Ontario

K7R 1M4

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Published in Canada by:
S&S Learning Materials
15 Dairy Avenue
Napanee, Ontario
K7R 1M4
www.sslearning.com

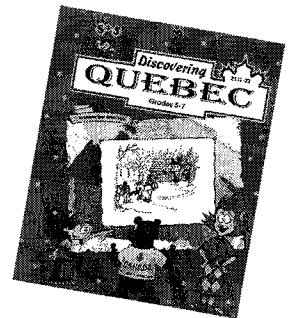
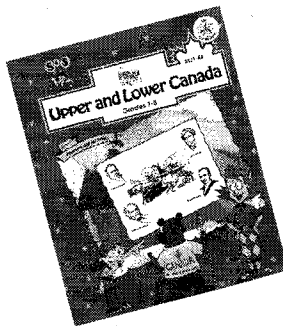
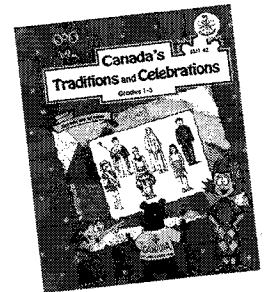
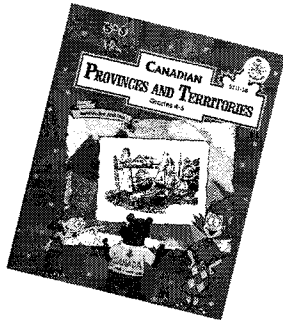
Published in the United States by:
T4T Learning Materials
3909 Witmer Road PMB 175
Niagara Falls, New York
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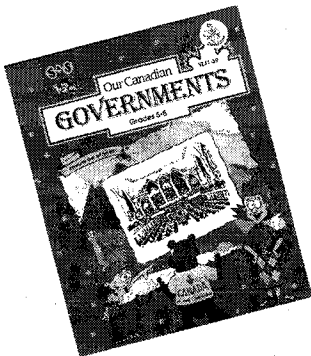
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Published by:
S&S Learning Materials
 15 Dairy Avenue
 Napanee, Ontario
 K7R 1M4

Distributed in U.S.A. by:
T4T Learning Materials
 3909 Witmer Road PMB 175
 Niagara Falls, New York
 14305



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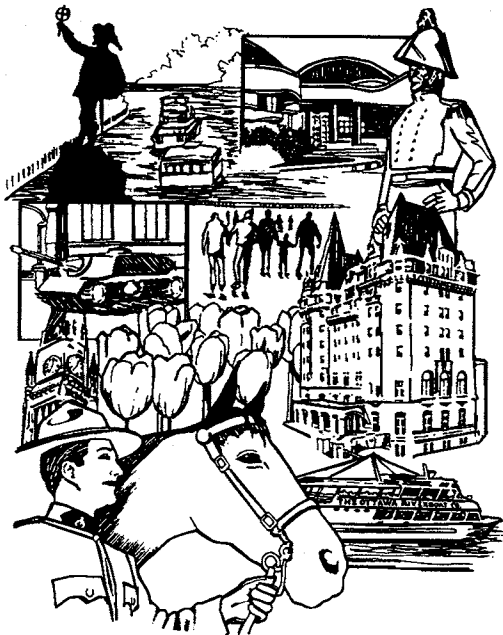
CANADA'S LANDMARKS



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Canada's Capital Region



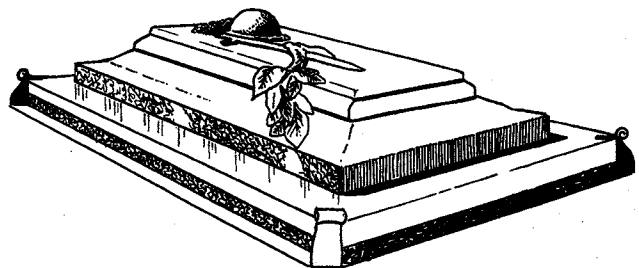
Ottawa, Canada's capital, is located on the border of the province of Ontario. It was made the capital of the Province of Canada in 1857 by Queen Victoria. Today, a much larger Capital Region serves as a frame for Canada's capital. The Capital Region consists of Ottawa and Gatineau as well as numerous small towns and rural communities. It covers an area of 4715 square kilometres that stretches out on both sides of the Ottawa River to include parts of two Canadian provinces: Québec to the north and Ontario to the south. The region has a population of 1 081 000 (2000). The Capital

Region is one of Canada's most bilingual communities. Nearly half a million people speak both English and French fluently.

Ottawa is a city of national symbols. Its buildings, statues, museums and memorials represent the history and values of Canadians. Visitors take away a deeper understanding of Canada and its people. These symbols also highlight Canada's democracy, provinces and territories, Canadian landscapes, Canadians in war and peace, Canadian heroes, Canadian achievers and Canada in the world.

Parliament Hill and the **Peace Tower** symbolize Canadian democracy making Canada one of the freest and most peaceful societies in the world. The **Centennial Flame** represents Canada's provinces and territories. It has burned since 1961 and represents Canadian unity. Provincial and territorial flags fly along the length of Confederation Boulevard and in the Garden of Provinces in their honour.

The **National War Memorial** and the **Tomb of the Unknown Soldier** honour Canadians who died in war. Millions of tulips bloom in May in the Capital Region to remind us of the role Canada played helping The Netherlands during World War Two.



Modern and historic heroes are remembered in the Capital as well. Terry Fox, a modern day hero, ran halfway across Canada to raise money for cancer research in 1981. Today, a statue of him running can be seen on Wellington Street. Samuel de Champlain, a hero from the past, was a French explorer who travelled the Ottawa River in 1613 and founded a nation. His statue stands on Nepean Point honouring his efforts and achievements. Statues and monuments can be seen on and around Parliament Hill. They have been erected to honour Prime Ministers, Royalty and Fathers of Confederation.



There are more museums in Ottawa than in any other Canadian city. The **Canadian Museum of Civilization** celebrates the achievements of cultures from the present and the past. Other museums depict the history of Canadian farming, nature, money, air travel, science, technology, art, communication and photography.

Canada's Capital Region is a wonderful place to experience Canadian history, visit national museums, view historic sites and monuments, and to become acquainted with the government and how it works.



Let's Research Canada's Capital Region!

Using your favourite internet search engine, run a search using the key words "Canada's Capital and Its Region".

At the site, locate information needed to complete the following activities. Record your answers on the lines provided.

1. How many statues are located on Parliament Hill?

2. List the names of the famous Canadians who have been honoured.

3. Choose one of the statues and find out why the person was recognized for his/her achievements.

4. How many monuments can you see in the city of Ottawa?

5. List the names of the monuments and their locations on the following chart.

Monument	Location

Ottawa's History Challenge

Ottawa's history has been an eventful one. Over the years, it has changed its face many times and is now the treasure house of Canada's heritage and a meeting place for all Canadians.

Carefully read the following events that took place in Ottawa's history.

Number the events in the order in which they happened:

- _____ In 1806, Wright built a raft out of squared timber and floated it down the Ottawa River to Québec City. This proved that logging in the Ottawa Valley was possible.
- _____ In the early 1850's, sawmills buzzed noisily, the air was filled with saw dust, lumber was piled high and great fortunes were made from the lumbering industry.
- _____ The Parliament Buildings of Canada were completed in 1866, just in time for Confederation which took place in 1867.
- _____ The first inhabitants of the Ottawa River Valley were the Algonquin Native People.
- _____ Although the north side of the Ottawa River (Wrights Town) hummed with activity in the 1810's and 1820's, the south side of the river was a virtual wilderness.
- _____ Since then, the Centre Block has been rebuilt and Ottawa has been transformed into a scenic, green capital city.
- _____ Etienne Brulé was the first European to explore the Ottawa River.
- _____ In time, the Ottawa Valley was the major timber-producing area in Upper and Lower Canada.
- _____ In 1613, Champlain, a French explorer, arrived in what is now the capital and made detailed maps of the Ottawa Region.
- _____ In 1826, Lieutenant-Colonel John By changed the south side of the Ottawa River when he and his workers began the construction of the Rideau Canal.