QUEBEC

Labrador Sea
Ungava Bay
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Gulf of St Lawrence
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Québec
Montreal
Trans-Canada Highway (Freeway)
Trans-Canada Highway (Non-Freeway)
Freeway
Major Road
Other Road
Ferry
Railway
Capital
Capital
City
Major City (Over 100,000 people)
City (25,000–10,000 people)
Town (Under 25,000 people)
International Boundary
Provincial Boundary

- Area: over 1.5 million sq. km – 15.5% of Canada
- Population: 7.5 million, 5.4 persons per sq. km, 78% urban
- A typical example of a heartland/hinterland relationship
- 85% Francophones, 15% Anglo/Allophones

- Concentrations of non-Francophones: Montreal, Ottawa Valley
- Montreal dominates: 45% of the province's population

- Four distinct topographical regions
    1. St. Lawrence Lowland
    2. Appalachian Uplands
    3. Canadian Shield
    4. Hudson Bay Lowland

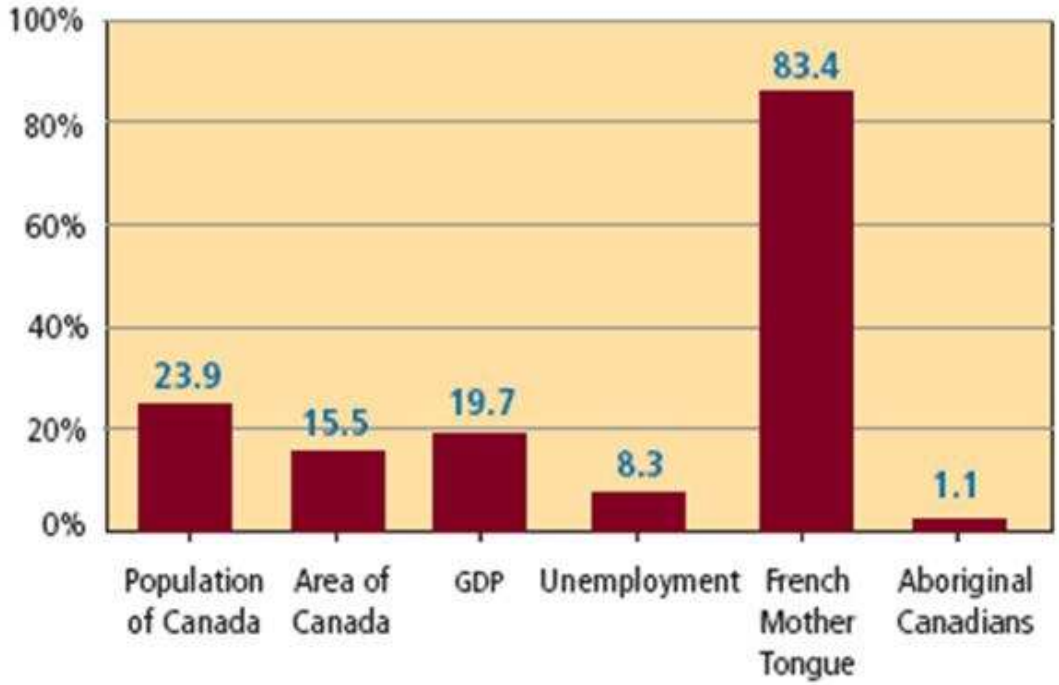


Figure 6.2 Québec, 2006. By population size and gross domestic product, Québec is the second-ranking geographic region in Canada. *Sources:* Tables 1.1, 1.7, and 4.18.

Figure 6.2 Québec, 2006

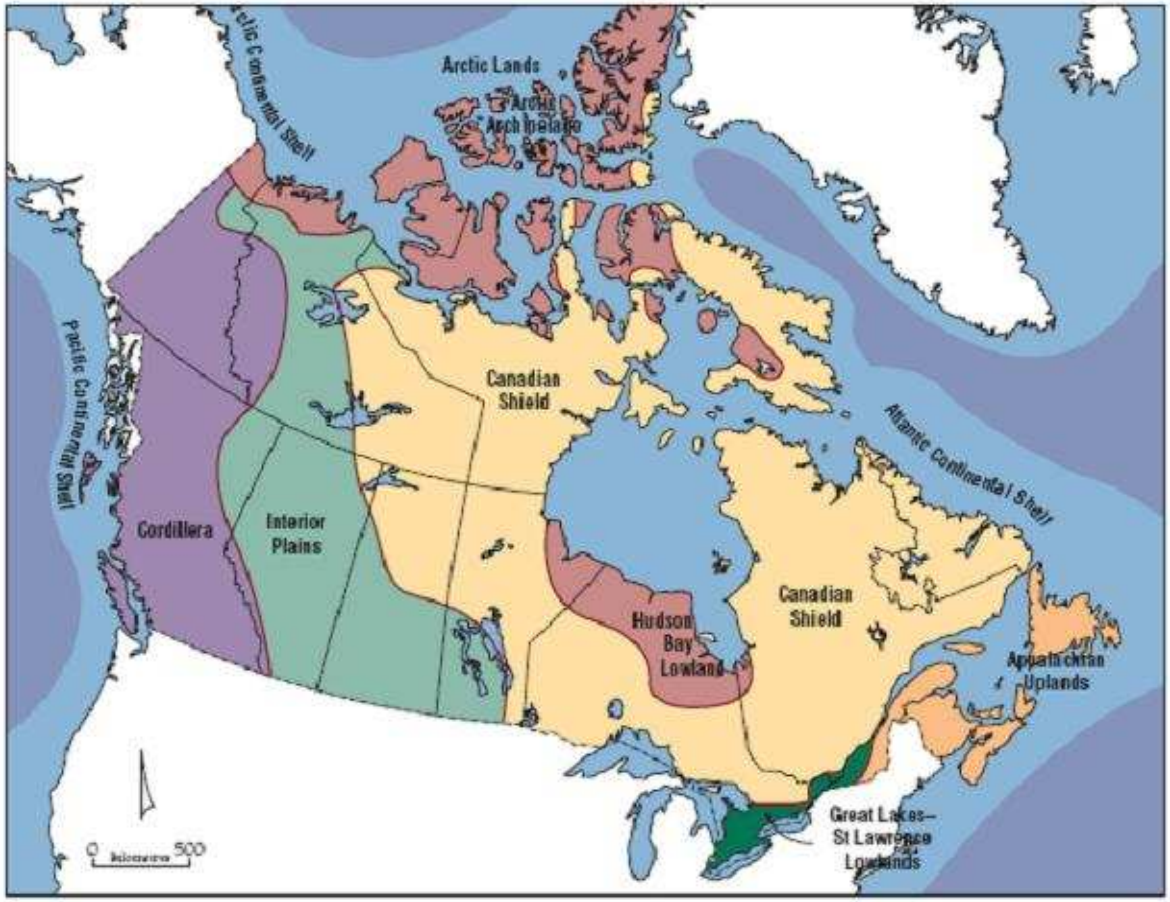
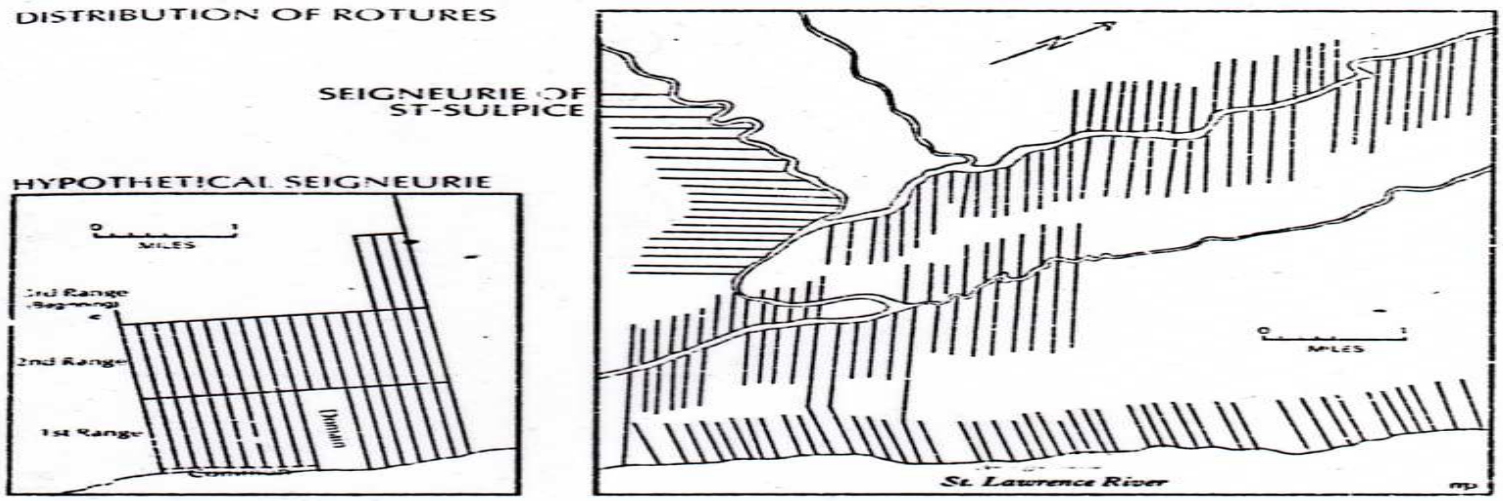


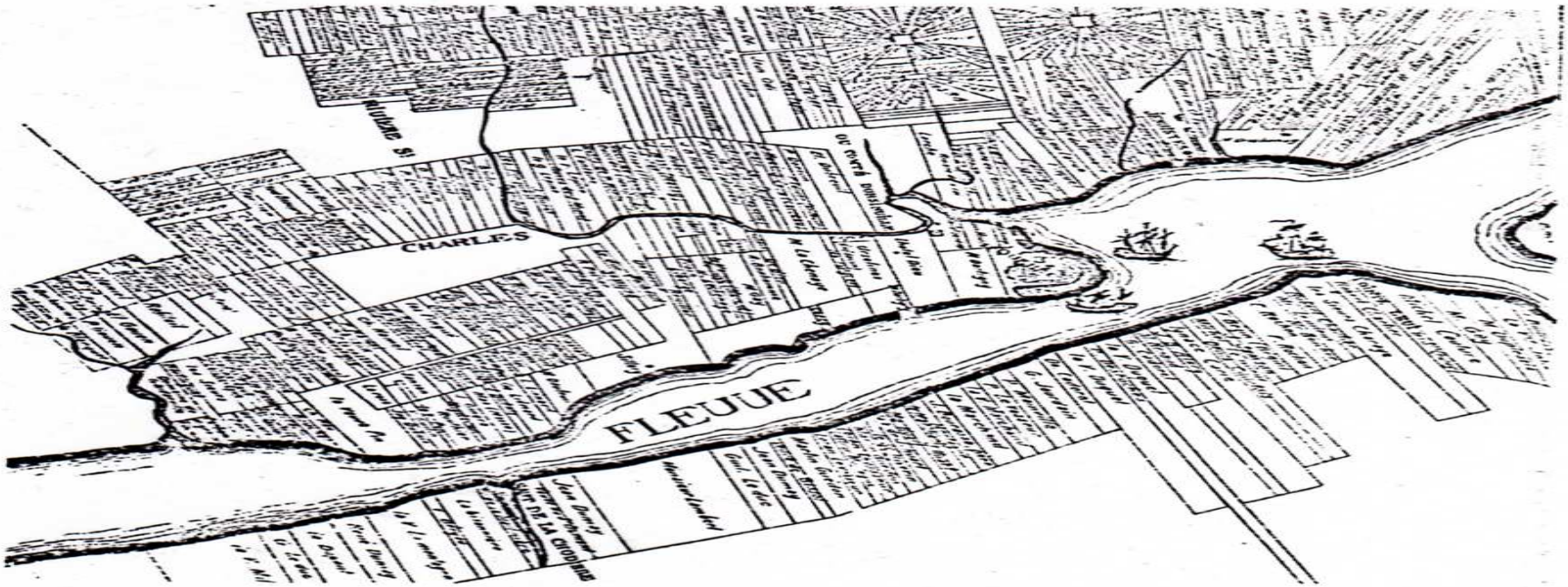
Figure 2.1 Physiographic regions and continental shelves in Canada. The Arctic Lands consist of a dozen large islands and numerous small islands that together are known as the Arctic Archipelago. The Canadian Shield is the largest physiographic region and extends beneath the Interior Plains, the Hudson Bay Lowland, and the Great Lakes–St Lawrence Lowlands. (Further resources: Student website, National Atlas section, Maps 2 and 3. Website instructions are found on p. xx.)

Figure 2.1 Physiographic regions and continental shelves in Canada

Historical Geography

- Early history Quebec – Jacques Cartier, Samuel Champlain
- French colonization
- The mid-1800s
  - A fur-trading empire
  - Agricultural colony
- The Seigneurial System – a Louis XIV's agricultural system
- The Confederation of 1867
  - Dominion of Canada: Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
  - Guaranteed protection of the French culture and the RC church in Quebec (BUT: Ontario dominant)





Section of Gédéon de Catalogne's map of the settlements on the St. Lawrence, 1709. The radial-spoked concessions, top center, were an attempt by the French government to have the settlers concentrated at the hubs in villages, rather than dispersed, each family on its own strip of land. The scheme met with very little success and was quickly abandoned. (Public Archives of Canada)

- Original Quebec: St. Lawrence Lowland, Eastern Townships
- Early 20th century Quebec
- The "Quiet Revolution" of the 1960s – Jean Lesage
- The growth of Quebec separatism

- Quebec today
  - A modern industrial society
  - Very slow population growth
  - Total share of Canada's population slowly declining
  - An integral, and growing, part of the North American market

The Economy

- Core/Periphery economic relationships
- Structure of Quebec economy
  - 70% - in tertiary industries
  - 23% in manufacturing
  - 3% in primary industries: mining, agriculture
- Substantial core/periphery differences

- The Core
  - Dominated by Montreal and Quebec City
  - St. Lawrence Lowlands
  - Appalachian Uplands/Gaspe/Eastern Townships
  - Gaspe: small coastal settlements (fishing)
  - Eastern Townships (Estrie)

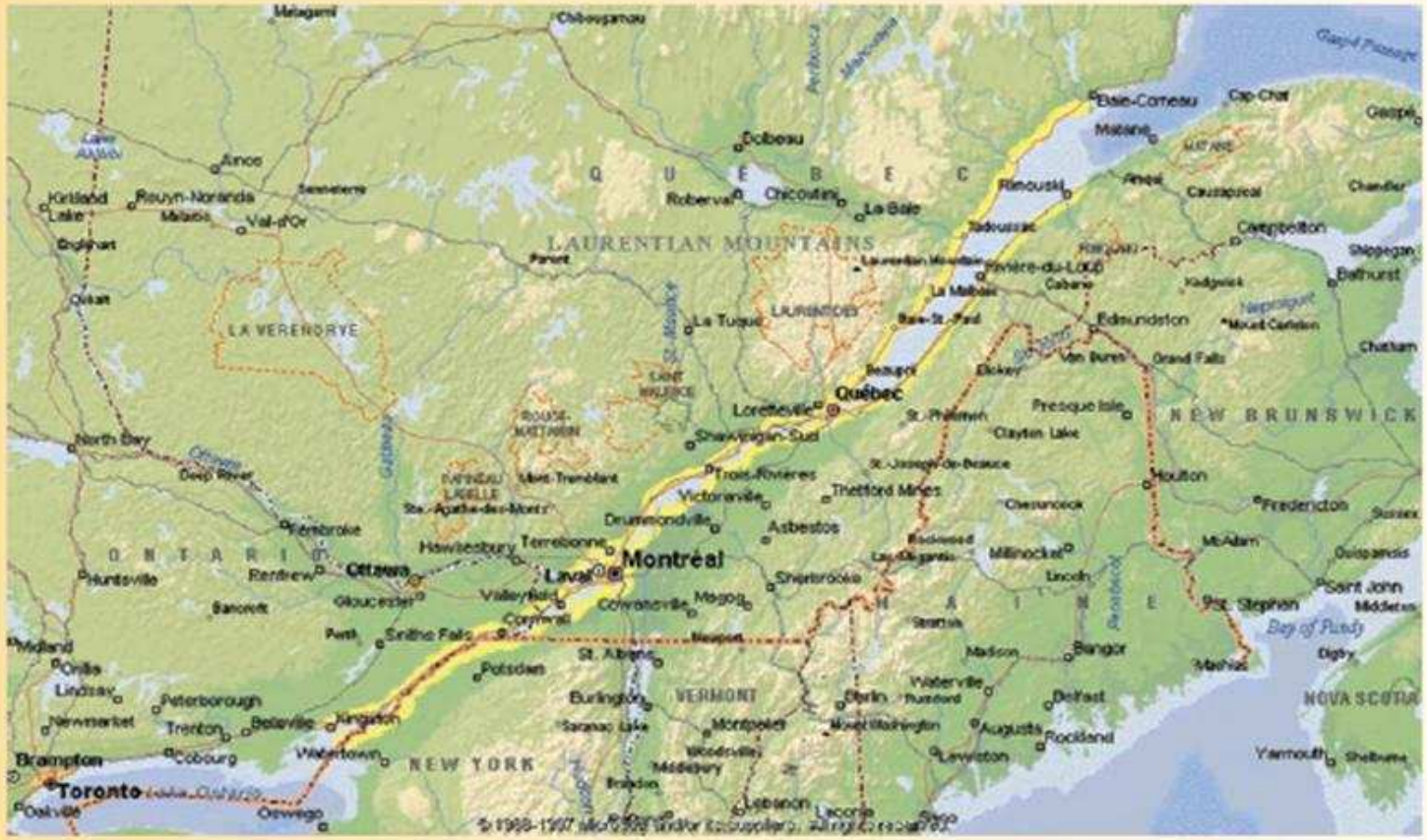


Figure 6.1 The St Lawrence River and Lake Ontario
Source: <www.aquatic.uoguelph.ca/rivers/stlawmap.htm>.

Figure 6.1
The St Lawrence River and Lake Ontario

The Periphery

- Northern Quebec: 90% of the landmass, less than 10% of the population

- Four economic activities:

    1. Forestry
    2. Mining & processing
    3. Hydropower
    4. Agriculture (extremely limited)

Urban Quebec

- Almost 80% of the total population of the province

- Quebec Census Metropolitan areas

  - Montreal – 3.5 million
  - Quebec City – 700,000
  - Hull/Gatineau – 290,000
  - Chicoutimi/Jonquiere – 160,000
  - Sherbrooke – 153,000
  - Trois-Rivieres – 142,000

- Push/pull factors of growth

    1. Limited rural opportunities
    2. Population growth (especially in the past)
    3. Job opportunities in large cities

- Lac St. Jean area
- Montreal: dominant in every aspect
- Quebec City: overwhelmingly Francophone; provincial capital functions
- Other urban areas: in the shadow of the two dominant centres, particularly Montreal

ONTARIO

Hudson Bay
MANITOBA
Severn
James Bay
ONTARIO
QUÉBEC
Albany
Abitibi
Lake Nipigon
Lake of the Woods
Thunder Bay
Pukaskwa Nat'l. Pk.
Timmins
Ottawa
St. Lawrence
Sault Ste. Marie
North Bay
Lake Superior
OTTAWA
UNITED STATES
Lake Huron
North York
Scarborough
Etobicoke
Lake Ontario
Mississauga
TORONTO
Niagara Falls
London
Hamilton
Lake Michigan
Windsor
Lake Erie

- Area: over 1 million sq. km – almost 11% of Canada
- Population: 11.5 million, 84% urban, 86% Anglophone
- 38% of Canadian population
- 93% in southern Ontario
- 42% of Canada's industrial output – larger core than Quebec
- Heartland/hinterland relationships – similar to Quebec
- Part of the North American manufacturing core
- Canada's core – the "Golden Horseshoe"
- Manufacturing and service industries dominant

- Three physiographic regions
    1. Great Lakes – St. Lawrence
    2. Canadian Shield
    3. Hudson Bay Lowland

- Climate of Ontario

Historical Geography

- Early history of Ontario
- The War of 1812
- By the mid-1800s: all the available agricultural land settled
- Result an emerging land shortage/land pressures
- Ontario after Confederation: up to roughly 50 deg N
- By 1912: present boundaries established
- Beginning of industrialization – the mid 1800s
- Main impetus: the north/south trade
- 1866: re-direction of trade to an emerging Canadian market - tariffs on imported goods
- Economic core of Canada established

- The 20th century: a rapid population and economic growth
- Ontario becomes the industrial and population focus of the country

Present Day Ontario

- Very distinct core/periphery relationships
  - Core - southern Ontario
  - Hinterland (periphery) – the rest of the province
- Structure of the economy
- 1980s: job losses in manufacturing due to
  1. Changing nature of the markets
  2. Relocation of industries to developing countries of Latin America and Asia
- 1990s: an economic resurgence due to
  1. New job opportunities (high-tech industries)
  2. Expansion of the auto industry

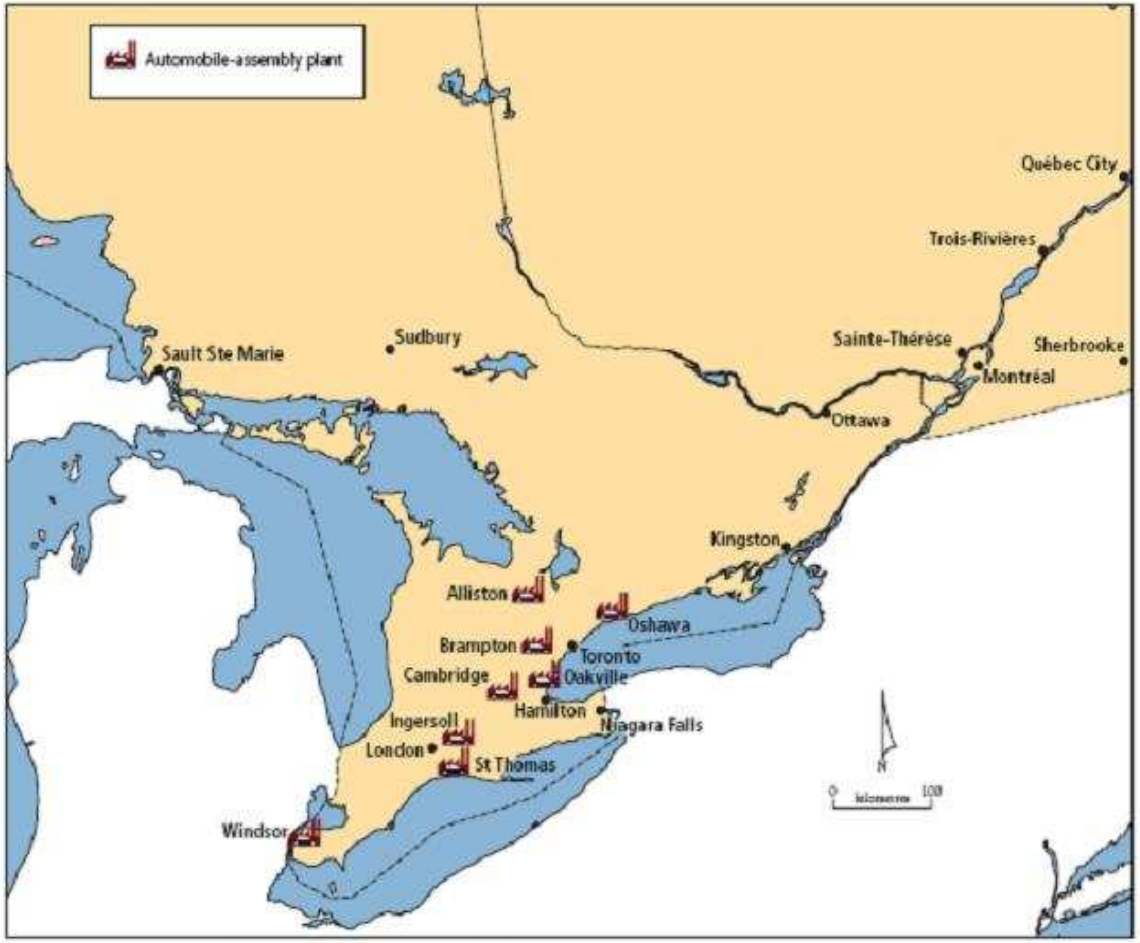


Figure 5.4 Automobile assembly centres in Ontario. Canada's auto assembly plants are located in southern Ontario. The Sainte-Thérèse plant north of Montréal closed in 2002. (Further resources: Student website, National Atlas section, Maps, 18, 19, and 20. Website instructions are found on p. xx.)

Figure 5.4
Automobile assembly centres in Ontario

- The Core
  - Generates roughly 42% of Canada's GDP
  - Advantageous geographical position vis-à-vis the rest of Canada and North America
  - Manufacturing and business core of Canada, centered on Toronto
  - Effects of NAFTA trade agreements
- Southern Ontario: "a core within the core"
  - Agriculture
  - Manufacturing
- Reasons for manufacturing concentration
  1. Proximity to large Canadian & U.S. markets
  2. Protection of manufacturing industries (high tariffs)

3. Originally: access to the British Empire markets

4. The Auto Pact of 1965

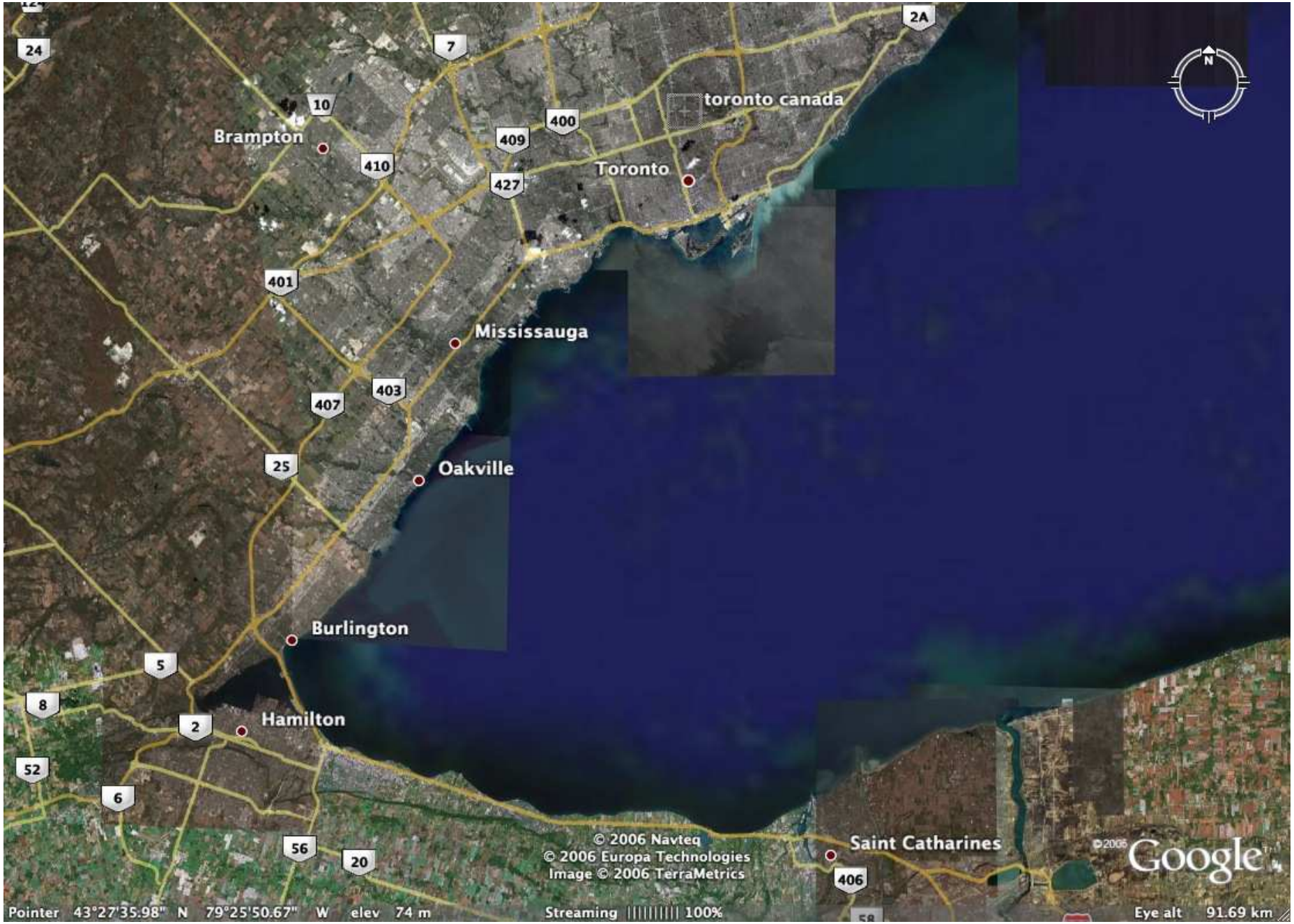
- The Periphery : northern Ontario
  - 87% of the area, 9% of the population
  - Adjacent to Lake Superior & Lake Huron
  - Most population concentrations along transportation corridors: railway/highway
  - Above 50 deg N: settlement sparse & marginal – harsh environment: “Oasis” settlement pattern
  - Main economic activities: mining and forestry
  - Discontinuous permafrost: above 52 deg N
  - Settlements: mainly native populations, but largely empty
  - Main economic activities of the aboriginals: fishing, hunting, trapping

Urban Ontario

- The province as a whole: 82% urban
- Three distinct urban clusters: the Golden Horseshoe, southwestern Ontario, Ottawa Valley

- The Golden Horseshoe: St. Catharines to Oshawa
  - Toronto: the focus, totally dominant (5.5 million)
  - Hamilton: the steel centre of Canada (650,000)

- Ottawa Valley: the capital city functions (1.2 million)
- Southwestern Ontario cities – London, Kitchener/Waterloo, Windsor (10,000 to 250,000) – manufacturing centres
- Northern Ontario - Sudbury (mining), Thunder Bay, Sault Ste Marie (transportation)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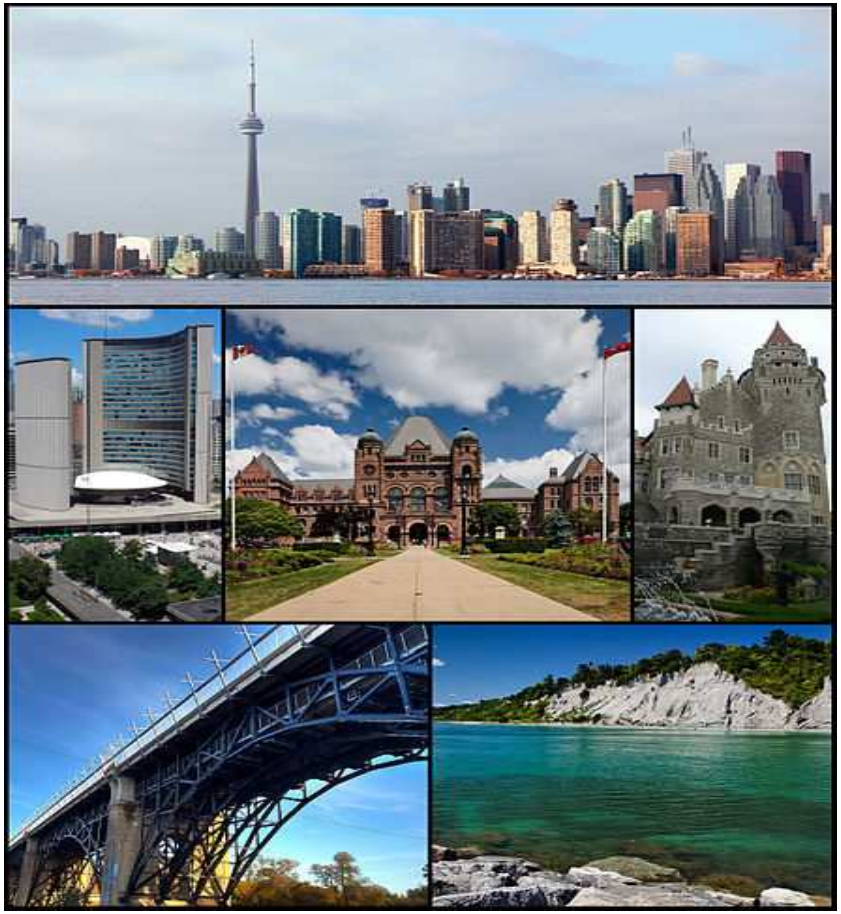
7
2A
10
toronto canada
400
Brampton
409
410
Toronto
427
401
Mississauga
403
407
25
Oakville
Burlington
5
8
Hamilton
2
52
6
56
20
© 2006 Navteq
© 2006 Europa Technologies
Image © 2006 TerraMetrics
Saint Catharines
406
©2006 Google
Pointer 43°27'35.98" N 79°25'50.67" W elev 74 m
Streaming 100%
Eye alt 91.69 km

View of King Street [Toronto], Looking East, 1835 by Thomas Young. By the time of this painting, Toronto had a population of nearly 10,000. In the previous year, York had been renamed Toronto. (*Library and Archives Canada 1669*)

Canada's financial industry is concentrated along Bay Street where many corporate headquarters, legal firms, insurance companies, and stockbrokers have their offices in the large office towers built by Canada's leading banks. (Wikipedia, at: <en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_Street>.