

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Table of Contents

Objectives	
List of Resources	2
Teacher Input Suggestions	3 - 5
Discussion Topics	
List of Skills	
List of Vocabulary	11
Teacher Information	12 - 14
Student Activity Tracking Sheet	
Reading Information Cards	16 - 27
Reading Follow-Up Activity Cards	28 - 36
Phonics Activity Cards	37 - 41
Word Study Activity Cards	42 - 46
Map Reading Activity Cards	47 - 51
Creative Writing Activity Cards	
Research Activity Cards	
Brainstorming Activity Cards	66 - 70
Art Activity Cards	71 - 75
Reproducible Student Booklet	76 - 81
Answer Keys	82 - 84
Reproducible Illustrations	
Blank Activity Cards	

© 1996 S & S Learning Materials Limited

Permission is granted to the individual teacher who purchases one copy of "Let's Visit Prince Edward Island!", to reproduce the activities for use in his/her classroom only. Reproduction of these materials for an entire school or for a school system, or for other colleagues or for commercial sale is strictly prohibited.

ISBN 1-55035-369-9



List of Vocabulary

Provincial Words

lady's slipper (flower), Charlottetown (capital city), blue jay (bird), parva sub ingenti - "the small under the protection of the great" (motto), northern red oak (tree), "The Island Hymn" (song), The Garden Island or Spud Island (provincial nickname)

Famous Places

Ardgowan, Green Gables, Confederation Centre, P.E.I. National Park, Green Park Shipbuilding Museum, Fort Amherst National Historical Park, Cape Kildare, Murray Head, East Point, Beaconsfield, Elmira Railway Museum, Orwell Corner Historic Village, Province House National Historic Site, Lucy Maud Montgomery Birthplace, Dunvegan Castle

Major Cities

Tignish, Port Hill, Summerside, North Rustico, Hunters River, Charlottetown, Vernon River, Murray River, Murray Harbour, Elmira

Bodies of Water

Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland Strait, Cardigan Bay, Hillsboro Bay, Bedeque Bay, Egmont Bay, Malpeque Bay, Cascumpeque Bay,

Famous People

Lucy Maud Montgomery (author), James Yeo (shipbuilder), Robert Harris (painter), Angele Arsenault (musician/songwriter), Sir Charles Dalton (businessman), William Critchlow Harris (architect), Glenda Landry (actress), Andrew MacPhail (physician), Rick Vaive (hockey player)

Types of Industry

agriculture, tourism, fishing



Animals

beaver, muskrat, raccoon, red fox, red squirrel, mink, weasel, coyote, snowshoe hare, striped skunk

Fish and Shellfish

brook trout, rainbow trout, Atlantic salmon, cod, mackerel, red fish, hake, flounder, herring, smelts, gaspereaux, eels, lobster, scallops, oysters, mussels, bar clams, rock crab, softshell crab

Trees

alder, ash, aspen, birch, cedar, chestnut, elm, fir, hemlock, maple, oak, pine, spruce, willow

Teacher Information

Prince Edward Island

General

Prince Edward Island joined confederation on July 1, 1873. It was named for Prince Edward, the Duke of Kent, son of King George III. Its capital is Charlottetown, which is also the province's largest city. The provincial flower is the lady's slipper. The provincial bird is the blue jay. The population of Prince Edward Island is 129 100 (1991); the area is 5 660 square kilometres, which is 0.1 percent of Canada, making it Canada's smallest province.

Location

Prince Edward Island is on the eastern coast of Canada. It lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the Northumberland Strait.

Geography

Prince Edward Island consists mostly of rolling land. Two distinctly hilly regions are southern Kings County and western Queens. There are also beaches and cliffs along the coastline of the island.



History

Prince Edward Island was inhabited by North American natives before it actually became an island. Ten thousand years ago, the area of the Northumberland Strait was not covered with water. The Micmacs wandered over from Nova Scotia to hunt, fish and farm.

A French explorer, Jacques Cartier, landed on the shores of the island in 1534. He did not settle here, however, and continued on to Quebec and Ontario. France did claim the island, however. The first permanent settlers came to what is now called Fort Amherst, in 1719. The island was part of a region called Acadia; this area also included New Brunswick, part of Quebec and Maine, and Nova Scotia. The British contested France's control of Acadia. The Acadians themselves wished to remain independent from both France and Great Britain.

Eventually, the British gained control and forced the Acadians (who were of French descent) to leave Nova Scotia. Many fled to the island for refuge. When the British gained permanent control of the island in 1758, the Acadians were once again forced to leave. Most were sent back to Europe. Settlement of the island was slow until the early 1800's. The population tripled, to 72 000, during the middle of the 19th century and the island became the most densely populated colony in British North America.

Industry

Agriculture, fisheries, tourism, forestry and manufacturing are among the most significant industries in P.E.I.

Within the agriculture industry, potatoes are among the most valued crop. Dairy products, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and tobacco make up the rest of the important products.

Tourism is the second ranking industry in P.E.I., behind agriculture.

Lobster accounts for more than half of the total fish landings for the province.



People

With the smallest of all the provincial populations, P.E.I. makes up only half of one percent of the total Canadian population. The most homogenous group of Canadians, almost 80 percent of Islanders can trace their roots back to the British Isles. There are only about 400 Micmacs, the islands original inhabitants, residing on the island today.

Capital City

Charlottetown has only 16 000 residents and is the only city on Prince Edward Island. Settlement in this capital began in the early 1700's, although it was not officially incorporated until 1855.

This charming town is located in Queens county. The government house, built in 1834, is there. It is also home to the P.E.I. Museum and the Heritage Foundation offices.

The majority of the city residents work for the government or in the food processing or clothing industries.

