

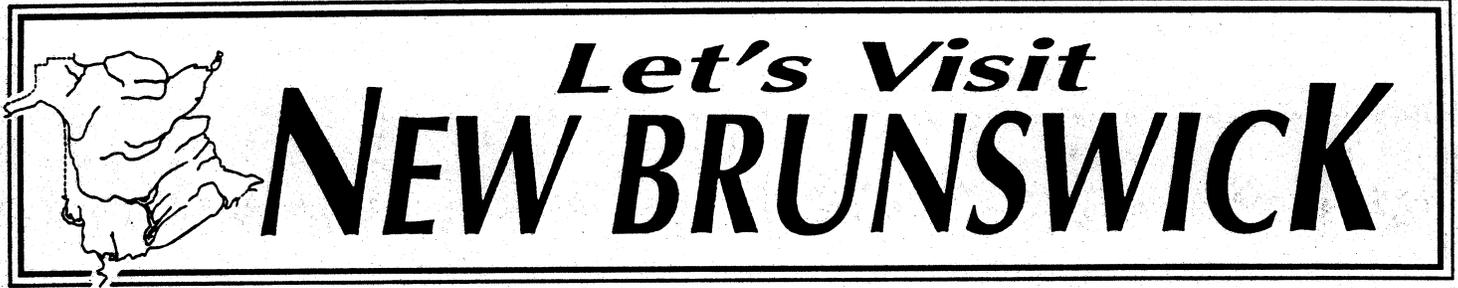
# *Let's Visit* **NEW BRUNSWICK**

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## **List of Vocabulary**

### **Provincial Words**

purple violet (flower), Fredericton (capital city), black-capped chickadee (bird), spem redixit - "hope was restored" (motto)

### **Famous Places**

Mt. Carleton, Campobello Island, Deer Island, Grand Manan, Restigouche Uplands, Miramichi Basin, Fundy National Park, Rockwood Park, Reversing Falls

### **Major Cities**

Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John, Newcastle, Chatham, Shippegan, Caraquet, Bathurst, Oromocto, Dalhousie, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Campbellton

### **Bodies of Water**

Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland Strait, Miramichi Bay, Bay of Fundy, Chaleur Bay, Restigouche River, Nepisiguit River, Saint John River, St. Croix River, Pettitcodiac River, N. W. Miramichi River, Little S.W. Miramichi River, S.W. Miramichi River

### **Famous People**

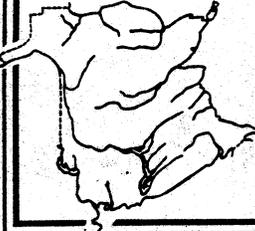
Charles Gorman (speed-skater), Donald Sutherland (actor and father of Kiefer Sutherland - actor), Julia Beckwith Hart (author), Antonine Maillet (author), Stompin' Tom Connors (singer), John Fisher (broadcaster), K.C. Irving (industrialist), H. Harrison McCain (businessman), Sharon Pollack (playwright), Ron Turcotte (jockey), Joseph Cunard (ship builder)

### **Types of Industry**

hunting, fishing, forestry, mining, (zinc, silver, lead, copper, antimony and bismuth), agriculture, manufacturing (food and beverage processing, wood products, mineral processing, construction), communication, tourism, transportation

### **Animals**

moose, black bear, wildcat, deer, woodchuck, muskrat, beaver, raccoon, fox, skunk, weasel, mink, rabbit, squirrel



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## Birds

sandpipers, blue heron, piping plover, black duck, wood duck, green and blue-winged teal, American coot, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snowy owl, Atlantic puffin, black-capped chickadee

## Fish and Shellfish

Atlantic salmon, shad, brook trout, small-mouthed bass, pickerel, cod, mackerel, lobster, mussels, clams, crabs

## Sea Mammals

Finback whale, minke whale, humpback whale, North Atlantic right whale, Atlantic white-sided dolphin, harbour porpoise

## **Teacher Information**

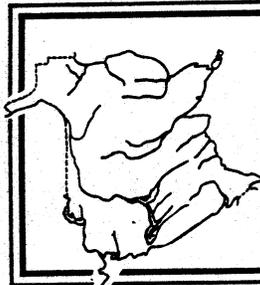
### New Brunswick

#### General:

New Brunswick joined confederation on July 1, 1867. Its capital is Fredericton, although Saint John is the province's largest city. The provincial flower is the purple violet. The provincial bird is the black-capped chickadee. The population of New Brunswick is 727 300 (1991); the area is 73 436 square kilometres, which is 0.7 percent of Canada.

#### Location:

New Brunswick is one of Canada's three eastern Maritime provinces. (The other two Maritime provinces are Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.) On the Atlantic Ocean coast, New Brunswick borders the several bodies of water, the largest of which is the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It also borders Québec to the north, the United States (Maine) to the west and Nova Scotia to the east and south. Prince Edward Island is across the way with the Northumberland Strait in between the two provinces.



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## **Geography:**

The scenic coastline reaching more than halfway around the province has earned New Brunswick its nickname, the Picture Province. New Brunswick is the land link between Canada and the other Maritime provinces. The north central part of New Brunswick is called the Restigouche Uplands, which are hilly and rugged. The peak is Mt. Carleton (815 metres). In the centre of the New Brunswick is a forested area called Miramichi Basin, which has many rivers and streams running through it. However, ninety percent of the province's land area is covered with forests, which makes it one of the most densely forested areas in the world. New Brunswick's landscape also includes marshes, beaches, islands, some farms and plains.

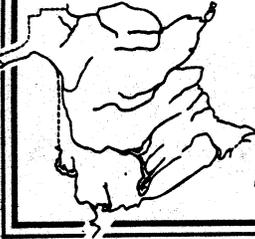
## **Climate:**

New Brunswick experiences cold winters and warm summers. The northwestern highlands get the coldest temperatures of negative 11 degrees Celsius and heavy snowfall in the winter and an average of 18 degrees Celsius in July. The southeast coast is the warmest. The temperature ranges from negative 6 degrees Celsius to 20 degrees Celsius in the winter and summer respectively. There are about 102 centimetres of precipitation each year in New Brunswick. Half of this is rain; the other half is snow.

## **History:**

The original two groups of inhabitants in New Brunswick were the Micmac (hunters and fishermen) and the Malecite (farmers, hunters and fishermen). The first known European explorer of this province was Frenchman, Jacques Cartier, in 1534. It was much later, however, that the area slowly became colonized by French pioneers. The Natives helped the early settlers to survive by teaching them to build homes and to fish and farm in the new climate.

Unfortunately, in return the Natives contracted their diseases, such as small pox and measles. Many Native communities dwindled as a result of never having developed immunities against these diseases. Eventually, the Natives were pushed off their land to make room for the settlers. In the 1750's the French and English went to war over the land. In 1763, the Treaty of Paris ended French rule in Canada.



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This paved the way for the settlement of many new colonists. The arrival of the Loyalists dramatically increased the population of New Brunswick. By the mid-19th century the other British colonies in Canada had also gained in size. In 1867, four of the colonies - Québec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - united in a confederation and formed the Dominion of Canada.

## **Industry:**

Manufacturing is a major industry in New Brunswick. Food and beverage processing is the province's largest industry, followed by the processing of wood products.

Forestry is another important industry. Fifteen percent of the province's jobs are in the forestry industry.

Since the mid-1950's, mining has been a significantly productive industry. Some of the minerals produced are zinc, silver, lead, copper, antimony and bismuth.

Five percent of New Brunswick is farmland. Potatoes and dairy products are the main agricultural products.

New Brunswick is the fourth most productive fishing province in Canada. However, the rate of unemployment in this industry is increasing. Overfishing and pollution are major problems, of which both Canadians and Americans are to blame. Some of the most popular catches are: salmon, groundfish, lobsters, herring and sardines.

## **People:**

New Brunswick has the third smallest population among the provinces in Canada. Mostly, Natives and people of French or English descent live there. The province is officially bilingual. English speaking people, from England, Scotland and Ireland, make up 62 percent of the population.

