■■ Provinces & Territories

The 4 founding provinces (1867)

1867	Ontario => most populous province	Capital: Toronto
1867	Quebec	Capital: Quebec City
1867	Nova Scotia	Capital: Halifax
1867	New Brunswick	Capital: Fredericton

Provinces and territories that joined later

1870	Manitoba | Northwest Territories (N.W.T.)	Capital: Winnipeg
1871	British Columbia	Capital: Victoria
1873	Prince Edward Island	Capital: Charlottetown
1880	Arctic Islands transferred (to the N.W.T.)	Capital: —
1898	Yukon Territory	Capital: Whitehorse
1905	Alberta | Saskatchewan	Capitals: Edmonton | Regina
1949	Newfoundland and Labrador => last province to join Confederation	Capital: St. John's
1999	Nunavut (carved out of the eastern N.W.T.) => newest territory	Capital: Iqaluit

Summary: 10 provinces + 3 territories

Atlantic Provinces	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
Central Canada	Quebec, Ontario
Prairie Provinces	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
West Coast	British Columbia => Canada's “gateway” to Asia-Pacific
Northern Territories	Nunavut (Iqaluit), N.W.T. (Yellowknife), Yukon (Whitehorse)

Key points to remember

- Ottawa is the national capital, chosen by Queen Victoria in 1857 — 4th-largest city
- New Brunswick: the only province that is officially bilingual
- Canada is the world's 2nd-largest country by area (~10 million km²)
- 3 oceans: Pacific (west), Atlantic (east), Arctic (north)
- Population: over 40 million (the guide says 34 million, a dated figure)
- P.E.I.: smallest province
- Nunavut is the newest territory (1999) — about 85% Inuit
- Yukon: lowest temperature ever measured in Canada, -63 °C
- Toronto = Canada's largest city
- World's largest freshwater lake = Lake Superior (shared by the U.S. and Canada)