

Social Studies Study Guide

The Lands Story	Everyone has their own story, the land also has its story. The story shared was, the water came and pushed the rocks into mountains, then the rocks pushed up through the water and the land was formed.
Big Rock	Is a Blackfoot story of a landmark.
Natural Regions	Is an area with its own natural vegetation, climate, and landforms. Alberta has 6 different regions.
Rocky Mountains	It is the highest area in Alberta. It is filled with deep valleys and rugged peaks with glaciers. There is very little vegetation, but some still can grow there.
Parkland	Was once very similar to the Foothills with hills and trees, however much of the vegetation was cleared away for farmland. Can be called the Parkland Prairie.
Grassland	This is a dry region with deep cut rivers. This is filled with farm lands, and rolling grassy lands. There are a few trees growing in or near riverbeds.
Foothills	There are many hills that lead into the mountains. Some of those hills are grassy

Social Studies Study Guide

	but mostly in the north.
Boreal Forest	There are many hills but even more trees. This area supplies the forestry and lumber industry.
Canadian Shield	This area is covered in rock and very little vegetation can grow here. The vegetation that can grow there only grow there.
Natural Vegetation	The plants that grow there naturally. Each region has some vegetation in common with other regions and also uncommon to other regions.
Climate	Climate in a region is based upon the latitude and elevation. The higher a region is, the colder. The more north a region is, the colder. Climate affects every day life.
Latitude	Is how far north or south a region is.
Elevation	Is whether the region is in the mountains or the low plains.
Chinook	In Siksika language, chinook means snow eater. They are dry warm winds that come off the mountains.