

Children's
ATLAS
of God's

WORLD



Craig Froman



INTRODUCTION

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There are many natural wonders in God's world . . . deserts, rainforests, frozen tundra, mountains, valleys, oceans, and more, including all the diversity of life. It is amazing when we realize just how much life fills our earth — a relatively small planet floating in space 93 million miles from the sun. Just as Job said, "He stretches out the north over empty space; He hangs the earth on nothing" (Job 26:7).

We really are flying as we float through space, as the Bible made clear, and fast! Did you know that the earth rotates about 1,000 miles per hour at the equator? Also, it revolves around the sun at about 66,600 miles per hour. And finally, it is traveling around the galaxy at about 500,000 miles per hour. Amazing!

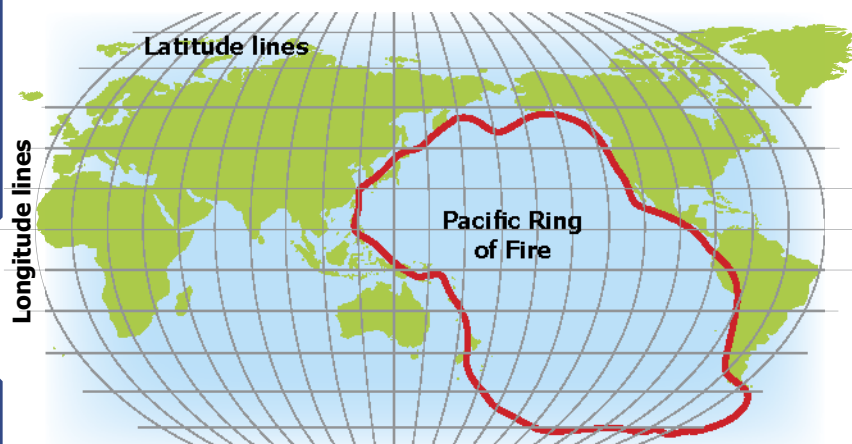
JUST FOLLOW THE LINES! Though the earth is round, or at least somewhat pear shaped, it is shown flat on a map. Maps often include lines to mark distance for people who travel by plane or boat. Latitude is a created measure that marks how far north or south something is on the earth. These are shown on a map as horizontal lines, sometimes called parallels.

Longitude measurements are similar. They mark how far east or west something is on the earth, and are called meridians. These are shown on the map running from pole to pole. The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in London, is on the prime meridian. This is the very first longitude line on a map or globe!

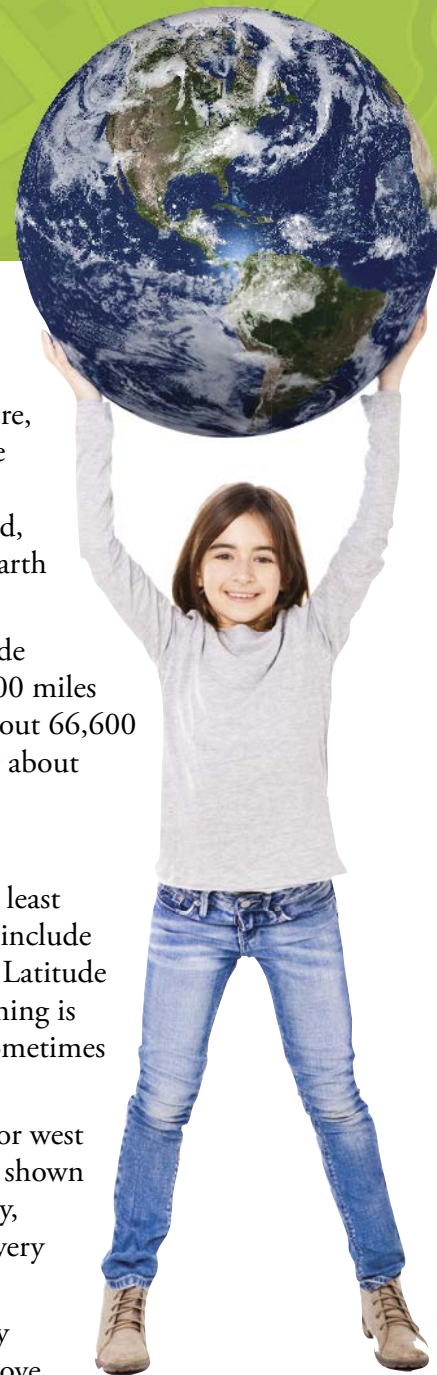
The directions on a compass are generally shown the same way on every map. You move north as you move up a map. You move south as you move down a map. You move east as you move right on a map. You move west as you move left on a map.

WHERE AND WHY TIME CHANGES! Most maps show both the land and the water on the earth. This includes rivers, lakes, and oceans, as well as mountains, deserts, forests, and more. Sometimes maps will show roadways, cities, and countries. Often they will show where certain time zones start and finish. Because the earth is so big, there are time zones to separate the hours. You see, it might be noon where you are, but midnight somewhere else! The 24 standard times zones around the world were developed in 1884 in an effort to coordinate time schedules for the railroad system.

WATER MAKES OUR PLANET BLUE! Though the largest areas of water on earth all cycle together, there are five distinct oceans recognized in the world. Here they are in order of size: the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the largest on earth, and is surrounded by an area of volcanic activity named "the Ring of Fire."



The deepest place in the ocean, the Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench, lies deep below the Pacific. The longest underwater mountain range, the Mid-Atlantic



Ridge, is found in the Atlantic Ocean. In the southern region, tropical storms can turn into deadly hurricanes, while in the northern waters icebergs have been known to sink ships, the most famous being the 1912 RMS *Titanic* disaster.

The Indian Ocean borders eastern Africa, up to India, and across to Australia, and connects to the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, and Bay of Bengal. Much of the world's oil supply travels by ship across these waters. The most recently recognized ocean is the Southern Ocean around Antarctica and the southern hemisphere. On the northernmost part of earth and bordered by Europe, North America, and Asia is the Arctic Ocean, the smallest ocean and often covered in thick layers of ice.



GOD AND OUR CREATED WORLD! In the New Testament, Paul shared something similar many years later when talking with people who did not yet know of God. Paul said, “God, who made the world and everything in it, since He is Lord of heaven and earth, does not dwell in temples made with hands. Nor is He worshiped with men’s hands, as though He needed anything, since He gives to all life, breath, and all things. And He has made from one blood every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined their pre-appointed times and the boundaries of their dwellings, so that they should seek the Lord, in the hope that they might grope for Him and find Him, though He is not far from each one of us” (Acts 17:24–27). He mentioned again how the world was created by God, and how God brought all things to life on earth . . . and how every nation has come from His design. God desires everyone to know Him and His love.

This atlas is about God’s amazing world. He has made it so diverse and fascinating, and we’re still learning about it. It makes every day a wonder to wake up to. So let’s start exploring!



GOD’S WONDERFUL PLAN! There are now over 7 billion people living on earth. We live in cities, called urban areas, as well as the country, or rural areas. It is estimated that 100 million people in the world are homeless. Some of this is because of war, or lack of jobs, or disasters that destroy homes. Remember to be thankful for your home and to pray about what you can do to help those in need. God put us all here to know Him and to show His love to others.

“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth” (Genesis 1:1). This powerful verse written by Moses begins God’s Word . . . the Bible. Here in Genesis we come to know that God made everything, including us, and that we can know that the world is no mere accident or caused by a random explosion in the universe. Our world was planned by Him, and we’re a part of His great plan. Because we are all descendants of Adam and Eve, on earth there is really only one race of people . . . the human race.

“Indeed heaven and the highest heavens belong to the LORD your God, also the earth with all that is in it.”

—Deuteronomy 10:14

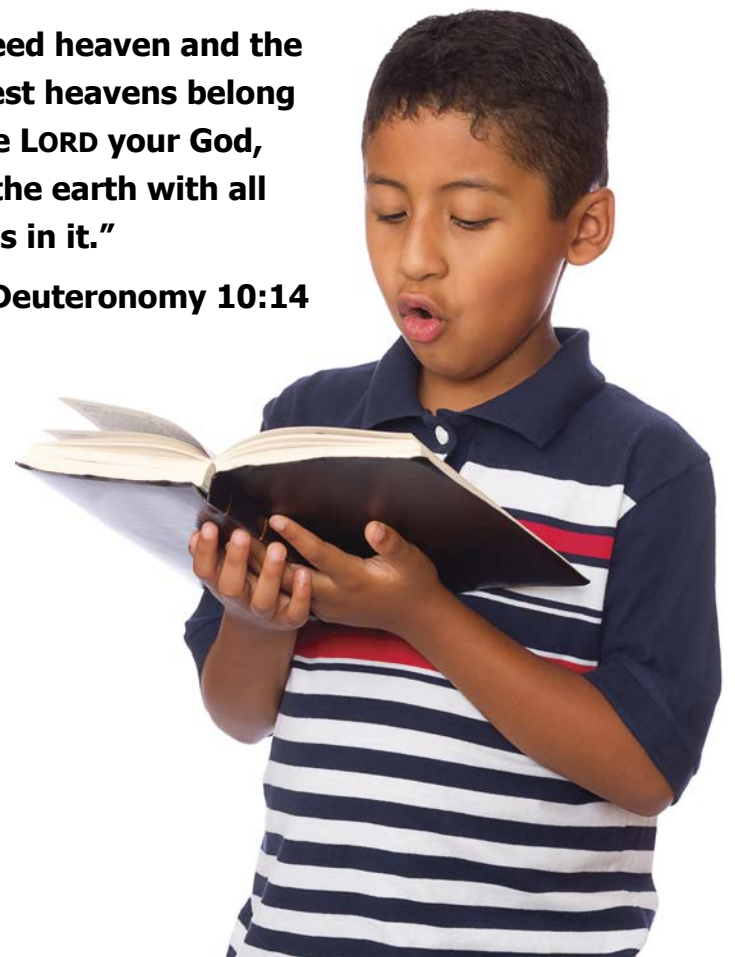


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THE KEY TO YOUR CHILDREN'S ATLAS OF GOD'S WORLD

Welcome to your wondrous journey of God's amazing world! Here's what to watch for along the way to help you get the most out of each step.



Christian History & Tradition

The flag with the Cross marks information about Christian history, people of faith, and Christian traditions around the globe.



Red Pins

When you see a red pin in the book, you'll find that numbered pin on the map marking a landmark, a river, or other geographic location.



Green Highlights

Words that are highlighted in green are cities or sites you'll find on the map, so peek over!

UNESCO World Heritage Sites

The lettered green flags denote special sites recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Look them all up at www.unesco.org

Biomes

Watch for the "Biomes" symbols to read about habitats around the world, including forests, deserts, grasslands, tundra, and more!



NORTH AMERICA

COUNTRIES

Anguilla	Haiti
Antigua and Barbuda	Honduras
Aruba	Jamaica
Bahamas	Martinique
Barbados	Mexico
Belize	Montserrat
British Virgin Islands	Nicaragua
Canada	Panama
Cayman Islands	Puerto Rico
Costa Rica	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Cuba	Saint Lucia
Dominica	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Dominican Republic	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
El Salvador	Trinidad and Tobago
Greenland	Turks and Caicos Islands
Grenada	United States
Guadeloupe	U.S. Virgin Islands
Guatemala	

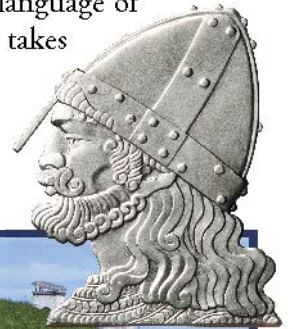
The continent of North America reaches from the coldest regions of **Canada** (the largest nation of North America at 3,855,103 square miles), down through the **United States** and **Mexico**, and all the way to the tropical islands of **Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago**. Every biome of the earth can be found here. Biomes are communities of similar plants and animals. In North America they include the uplifted **Rocky Mountains** running down through Canada and the United States. You also find them in the tundra of the far north, wetlands of the south, deserts in the southwest, the grasslands of the great plains, deciduous forests of the east coast, rainforests of Central America, and islands in the Caribbean Sea.



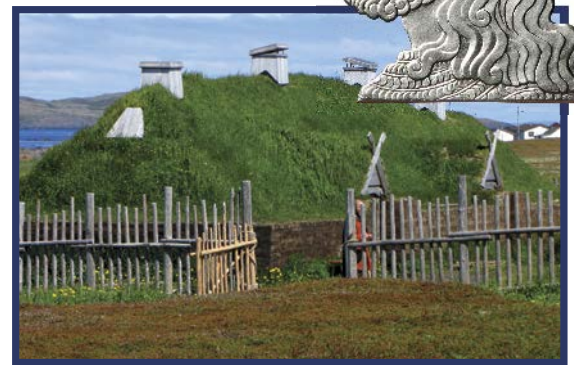
① Begun in 1881, the work on the Panama Canal took over 30 years to finish. Since 1914, it has provided a waterway for ships passing through the narrow land area between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. This 48-mile passage has locks at each end to raise ships up above sea level. A lock for ships is like a water elevator that can raise or lower them. The canal is considered by some to be one of the seven wonders of the modern world.



② Mount McKinley is the highest mountain on the continent of North America at 20,320 feet (6,194 meters). The first successful ascent was in 1913. It is also known as *Denali* (meaning “the high one” in the Athabaskan language of Koyukon), and typically takes three weeks to summit.



③ The largest island in the world is Greenland. It is geographically considered a part of North America, though Denmark in Europe still has some basic control of their foreign affairs and financial policies.

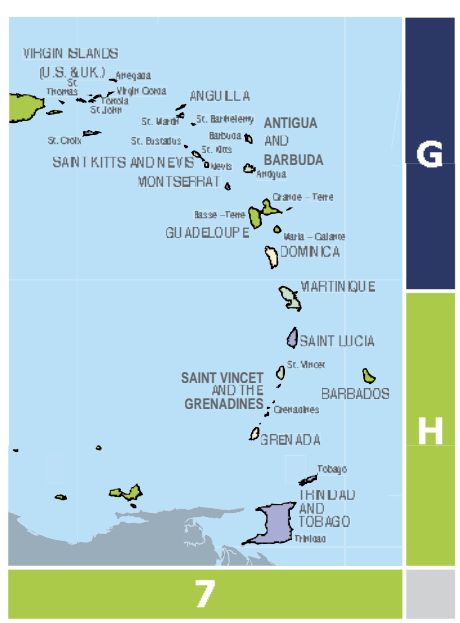


④ Leif the Lucky introduced the gospel message to Greenland and possibly Vinland (Newfoundland) in as early as A.D. 1000. Christianity was accepted by the parliament (Alþingi) of Iceland at this time; the first time Christianity came to North America.



Viking ships often had ornately carved dragon heads on the prow or front of their longships. This fierce dragon symbol that often struck fear in the hearts of their enemies was very likely patterned after the last of the dinosaurs that survived beyond the Ice Age.





UNITED STATES



FLAG AND MEANING:

There are 13 equal horizontal stripes of red and white; there is a blue rectangle in the upper corner bearing 50 small, white, five-pointed stars. The 50 stars represent the 50 states, the 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies; the blue stands for loyalty, devotion, truth, justice, and friendship; red symbolizes courage, zeal, and fervency, while white denotes purity.

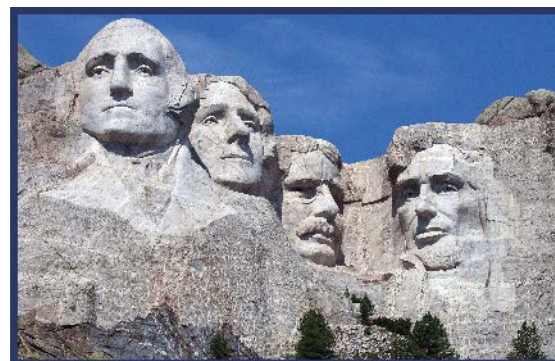
Capital City	Washington, D.C.
Government System	Federal republic; strong democratic tradition
Primary Languages	English and Spanish
Population	313,847,465
Monetary Unit	The dollar
Area	6,106,013 sq. miles
National Symbol	Bald eagle (bald refers to the white color)
National Anthem	"The Star-Spangled Banner"
Largest City	New York City 8,244,910



The United States is made up of 50 states, with two of these, **Alaska** and **Hawaii**, being separated from the other 48 by land or water. The United States has become the homeland for people from nearly every nationality, gaining it the name "the melting pot." The land stretches from Maine in the farthest northeast corner across to the islands of Hawaii far west in the Pacific Ocean and the **Aleutian Islands** of Alaska that are actually directly south of Russia.



① Formally called the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., is the capital city of the United States. Named after George Washington, the first president, this area was created for use by the federal government on July 16, 1790. It is not actually a part of any state. The United States Congress has authority over the mayor and the council of the District of Columbia.



② Sculpted in the stone of the Black Hills of South Dakota and completed in 1941, Mount Rushmore National Memorial was designed and carved by Gutzon Borglum and his son, Lincoln Borglum. The four sculptures represent the likenesses of four U.S. presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln, each about 60 feet high.



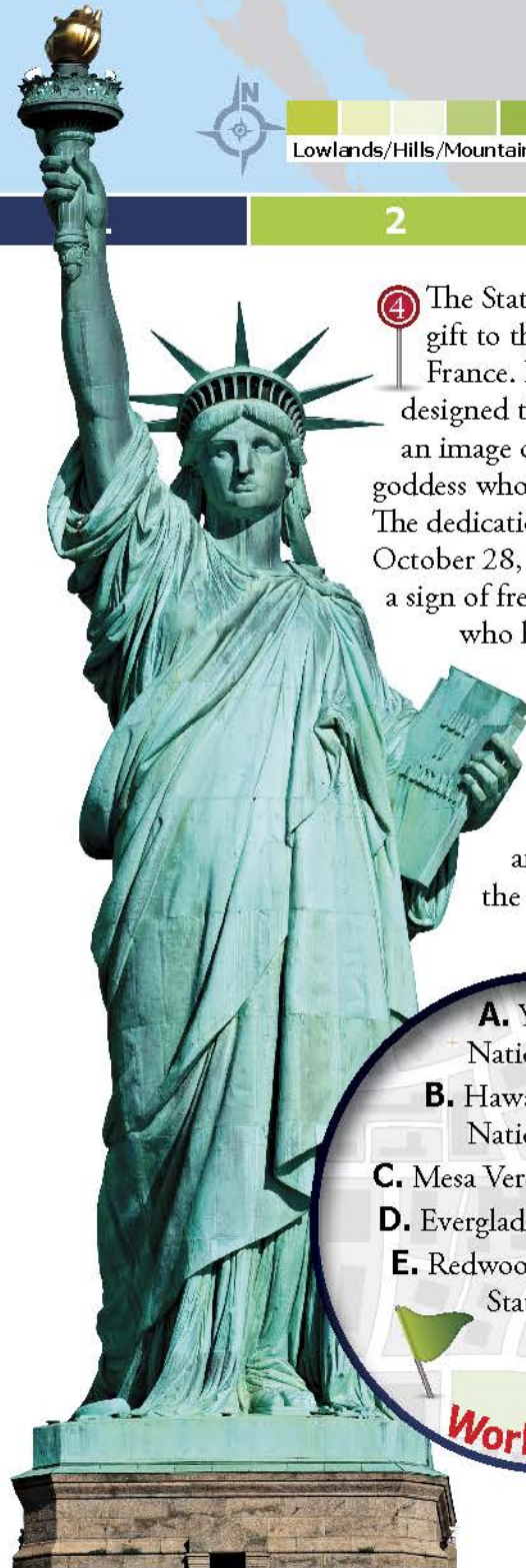
③ Once the longest suspension bridge in the world, the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco Bay is perhaps the most photographed bridge by far. A suspension bridge is one that has several tower structures with cables connecting them and giving the roadway support. Completed in 1937, it took four years to build.



American astronaut Neil Armstrong made history on July 20, 1969, as the first man to walk on the moon. The American flag still stands 238,712 miles away! Fellow astronaut and Christian Buzz Aldrin took part in a religious ceremony not broadcast to earth, as NASA had been sued for allowing Apollo 8 astronauts to read from the Bible.

Missionaries are associated with exotic lands — yet here you find amazing examples of those who devoted their lives to missions. From early European settlements to active ministry today, Christians like David Brainerd, who endured illness to share Christ with the Delaware Indian community, inspire others to serve.

On July 4, 1776, representatives from the then 13 colonies signed the Declaration of Independence. These signers appealed to God: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."



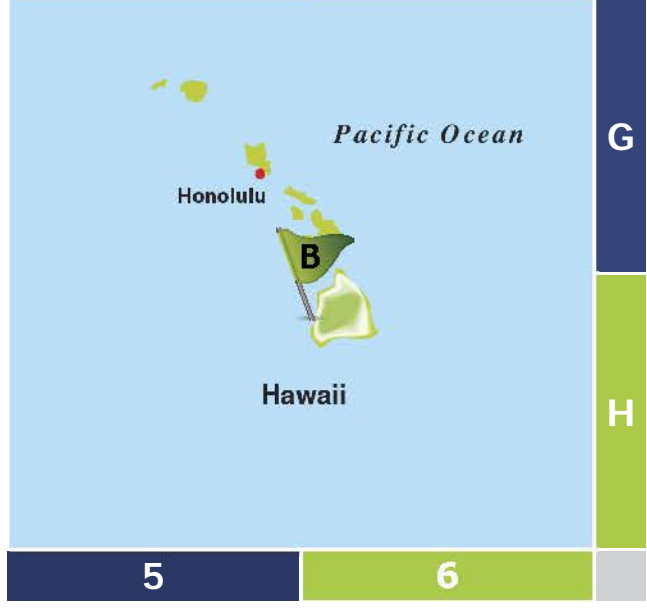
④ The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States from France. Frédéric Bartholdi designed the statue, which is an image of Libertas, a Roman goddess who represented freedom. The dedication took place on October 28, 1886, and has been a sign of freedom for millions who have entered the country. It stands on Liberty Island in New York Harbor and in her hands she holds a torch and a tablet that has the date July 4, 1776.

A. Yosemite National Park
B. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
C. Mesa Verde National Park
D. Everglades National Park
E. Redwood National and State Parks

World Heritage Sites



Hawaii was the last of the 50 states, joining the Union in 1959. It is a grouping of volcanic islands located in the Pacific Ocean. The name *Hawaii* means "homeland," and comes from the Hawaiian language spoken on the islands.



UNITED STATES



◀ Navajo Indian boy in Native American traditional dress

The Bald Eagle appears on the national Seal of the United States and is designated as the national bird. It faced localized extinction in the continental United States in the late 20th century. Populations have recovered so the species was removed from the U.S. government's list of endangered species in 1995 and transferred to the list of threatened species.



George Washington, the first president, was known by those closest to him as a strong man of faith. In a book first published in 1842 called *Life of Washington* by Anna C. Reed, many who knew Washington gave firsthand accounts of his prayerful life. On one occasion, someone asked Mr. Secretary Thomson how he might recognize Mr. Washington from the others in Congress. Mr. Thomson replied, "You can easily distinguish him when Congress goes to prayers — Mr. Washington is the gentleman who kneels down."

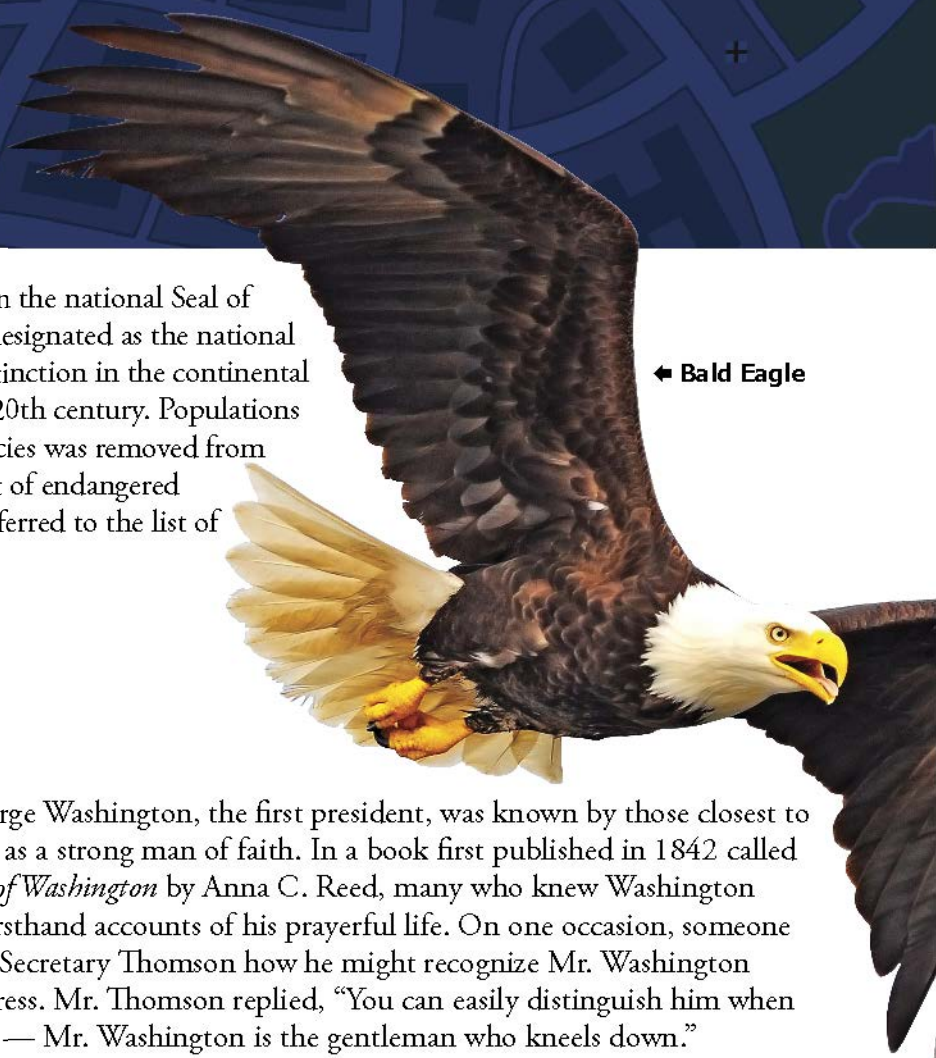


Thanksgiving in the United States is a special time for families to give thanks to the Lord for His many blessings. Always the fourth Thursday of November, the holiday is linked to the Pilgrims in 1621 who celebrated with the Wampanoag, a Native American people who helped them know the land and its best crops. The turkey is associated with the holiday, and was suggested for designation as the national bird by Benjamin Franklin.



In some marshes or bogs where there is less nitrogen for nutrients, some plants have been designed to find what they need by eating insects. These amazing plants include the Venus flytrap (shown above), found in certain areas of North and South Carolina.

◀ Bald Eagle



Millions of bison used to roam the vast American grasslands. Often called buffalo, these massive mammals provided food, clothing, and even tools for Native Americans who hunted them. The ground would actually shake when the huge herds were running past. Sport hunting in the 1800s by non-Native Americans brought bison numbers to near extinction.



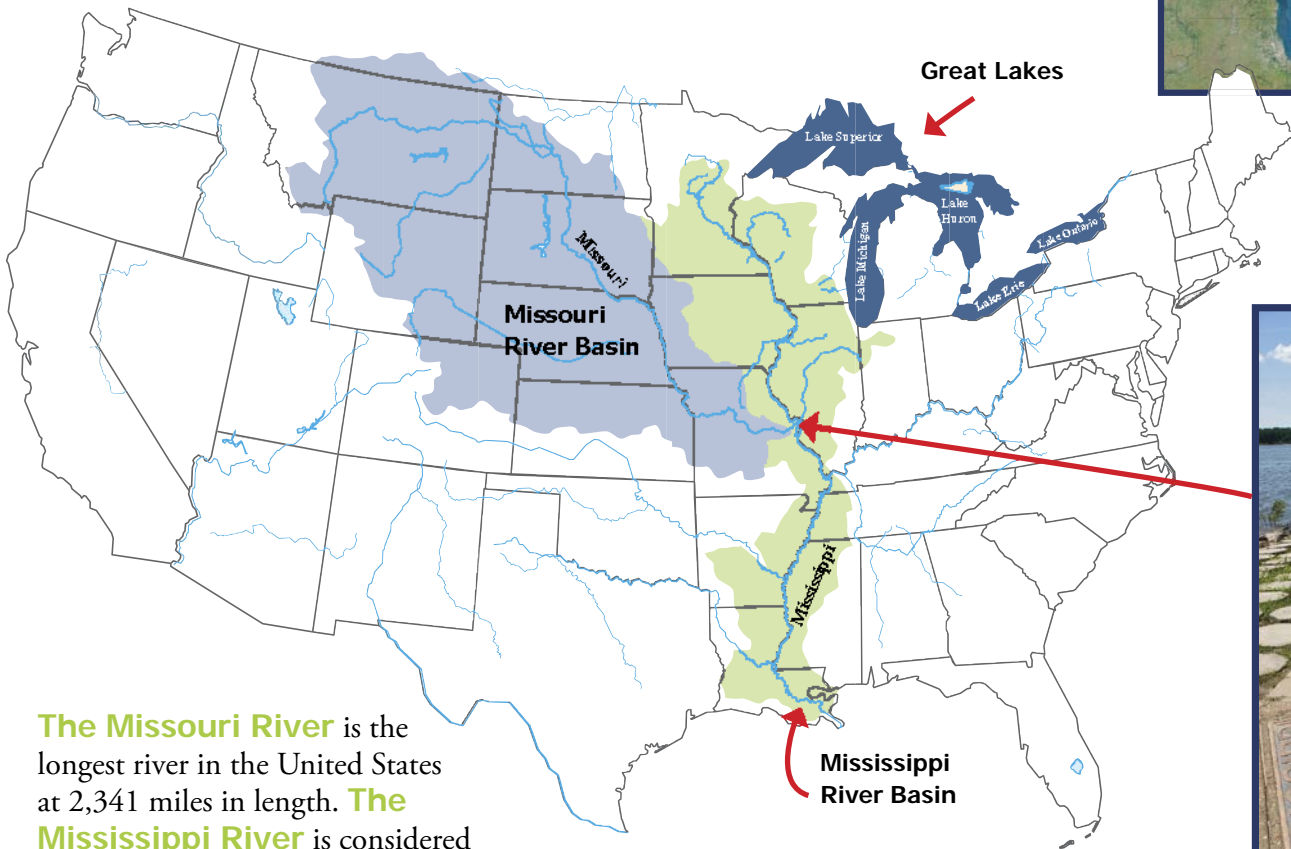


5 Yellowstone National Park was set aside as the first national park in the world in 1872. It contains the world's largest collection of geysers, and is within the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. Much of the landscape here is covered with trees. That forest land is mostly coniferous, which means having trees with cones and needles. Other kinds of forests include rainforests (forests with lots of rain and trees that never lose their leaves) and deciduous forests (forests with trees that lose their leaves in the fall).

6 The Grand Canyon, stretching 277 miles across Arizona, can be up to 18 miles wide and over a mile deep in places. The massive canyon was carved by the retreating waters after the Great Flood, revealing its deposits of sediment in the walls. The massive volcanic eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980 showed the world the earth-transforming power a cataclysmic force can unleash in a very short amount of time, leaving behind canyons and other newly formed landscapes.



The Great Lakes can be seen clearly from outer space. NASA image. ➔



The Missouri River is the longest river in the United States at 2,341 miles in length. The Mississippi River is considered the largest river because of the amount of water it carries, starting in Lake Itasca, Minnesota, and flowing down to the Gulf of Mexico. The Great Lakes in the northeastern portion of North America consist of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario, and contain just over 20 percent of the world's fresh water.



↑ The point where the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers meet is found just north of St. Louis.

MEXICO



FLAG AND MEANING: There are three equal bands of green, white, and red; Mexico's coat of arms (an eagle with a snake in its beak perched on a cactus) is centered in the white band; green signifies hope, joy, and love; white represents peace and honesty; red stands for hardiness, bravery, strength, and valor. The coat of arms is derived from a legend that the wandering Aztec people were to settle at a location where they would see an eagle on a cactus eating a snake; the city they founded, Tenochtitlan, is now Mexico City.

Capital City	Mexico City
Government System	Federal republic
Primary Languages	Spanish
Population	114,975,406
Monetary Unit	Mexican peso
Area	1,220,606 sq. miles
National Symbol	Golden eagle
National Anthem	"Himno Nacional Mexicano" ("National Anthem of Mexico")
Largest City	Mexico City 8,851,080



The name *Mexico* is connected to the history of the people who lived here prior to the Spanish influence. It is a term related to the heart and people of the Aztec Empire. *Mexi* refers to a "beard of feathers" and the suffix *co* refers to the "place of the serpent," both of which are hints to the symbol on the Mexican flag. Because of the people who came from Spain to settle the area, there are actually more Spanish-speaking people here than there are in Spain! They mingled with the indigenous or native people who were living in the region. Bordering the southwest United States, the Hispanic cultural influence is strongest in those states. Border areas include **Baja California**, which is actually part of Mexico, not California as the name suggests. San Ysidro is the busiest border crossing between the two countries.



The breaking of a piñata is a wonderful way to celebrate a birthday or holiday. These colorful objects are often in the shape of animals, filled with candy or toys, and often made of papier-mâché. Although thought of as a Mexican tradition, it came originally from China, through Spain, and then to Mexico where they celebrate still by breaking them open to get to the prizes inside.

Diego Carranza was sent as a priest to Nejapa in Oaxaca, Mexico, in the late 1500s. There he served the Chontal Indians for 12 years to tell them of Jesus, and building places for them to worship. He helped construct a church in the village of Santa Maria Tequitzlan just before he died quite young because of complications of leprosy.



The Cathedral of Our Lady of Guadalupe is located in the city of Zamora. Construction began in 1898, but was halted at the turn of the 20th century by the Mexican Revolution. One can still see bullet holes in the cathedral wall from those who lost their lives for their faith.



The axolotl or "water monster" is a rather odd-looking salamander. Most salamanders go through a change or metamorphosis to become more of a lizard-like creature. Axolotl adults actually keep their gills and live in the water all their lives. These creatures like to eat insects, worms, and small fish.



The early Christians of the first century produced works of love that touched all people, including hospitals, orphanages, and relief for the oppressed. This legacy of love still shines in Mexico. Thousands of children left homeless by the war on drugs find relief in the Christian orphanages across the country.



A. Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro
B. Protective Town of San Miguel

World Heritage Sites

1 The Monarch butterfly is so named because of its large size. It has a very recognizable black and orange coloring. Though its wings are only between 3 and 4 inches long, it makes a journey of over a thousand miles to migrate south from as far as Canada all the way down to Mexico. Just like migrating birds, they leave in autumn to escape the cold winter months. As many as a billion butterflies end this journey in a protected area known as the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve. The reserve is about 60 miles northwest of Mexico City. The tree branches actually bend with the combined weight of the butterflies!



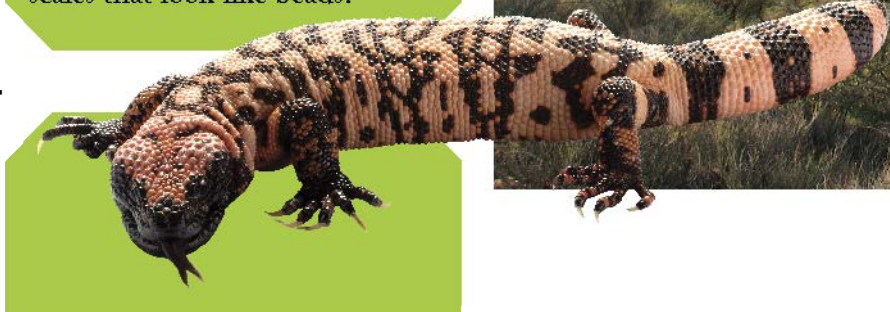
MEXICO



In the center of Mexico, women dancers wear ruffled and tiered long skirts in white or bright colors, trimmed with colorful ribbons and lace. Often seen in traditional celebrations, the wide-brimmed hats which have become a cultural and national symbol of Mexico are called *sombreros*. They can be simple straw or more elaborately decorated felt.



Gila monsters thrive in dry, desert climates. These poisonous lizards actually move very slowly, and are covered with colored scales that look like beads.



Many Mexican-style dishes are a mix of those the native people have eaten for hundreds of years along with the Spanish-style foods brought from Europe. There are foods made from beans and corn and peppers, as well as beef, chicken, and pork flavored with herbs and spices. Everything blends together into a very delicious, spicy cuisine known across the Americas and beyond.



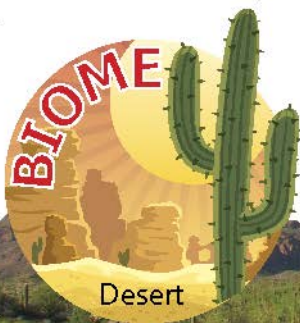
“The ball game” seemed to be a quite popular sport among the Mayans and Toltecs of certain regions of Mexico. It involved two teams trying to toss a stone ball through carved stone rings. During certain religious festivals, the team that lost was often sacrificed!



② Deserts can be hot or cold, but they are most often dry places that receive less than 10 inches of rain each year. In colder desert climates, the water is frozen. In warmer areas, the few plants that grow are specially designed to hold in moisture. Certain grasses and cacti do well and provide shelter for various creatures. The Chihuahuan Desert of northern Mexico receives most of its rain during the late summer monsoon season. Early winter provides a small amount of additional rain. Including portions that reach into the southern United States, this is North America’s second largest desert.



The saguaro is a type of cactus that can grow over 60 feet tall! While some live more than 150 years, it can take 75 years for just the side arm to fully develop. They were designed by God to grow fastest during the heaviest rains when growth is best sustained.





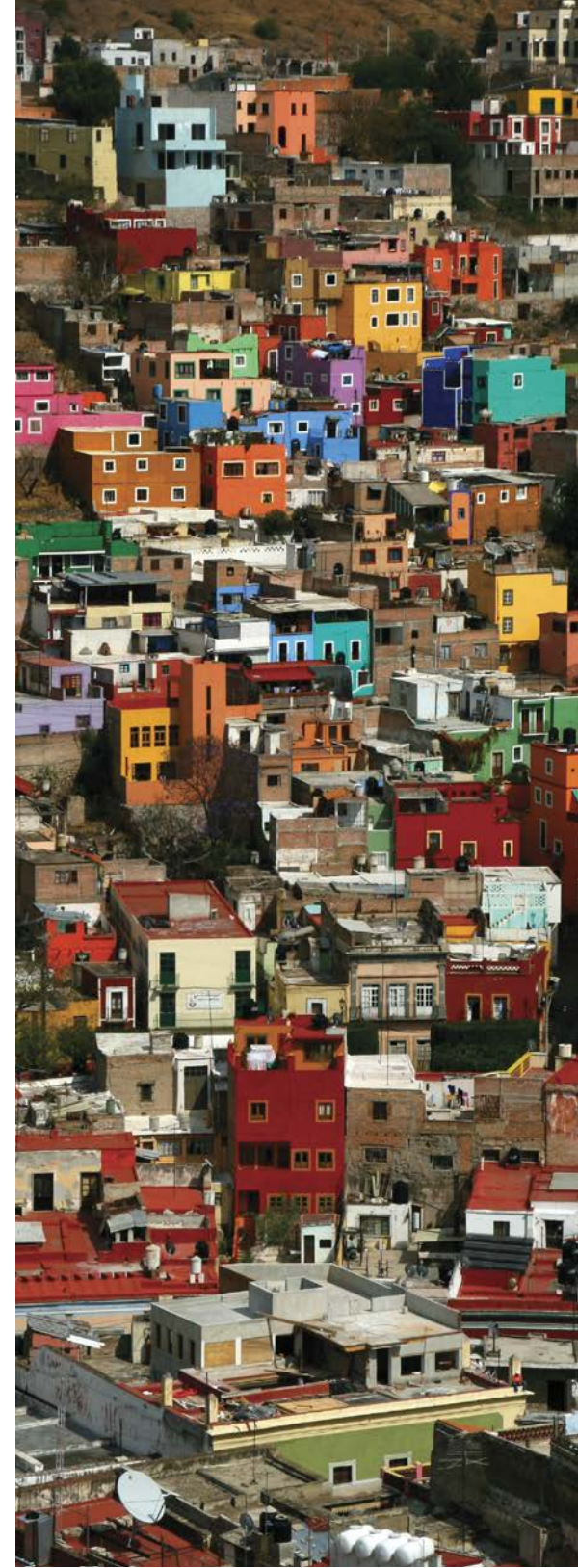
③ The ruins of the Aztec city called Tenochtitlán are still seen from the present capital. Just north of Mexico City lies the remains of the religious center of this powerful people. Spanish soldiers led by Fernando Cortés were the first known Europeans to see the great city. It included a vast complex of pyramids and buildings aligned with the stars.



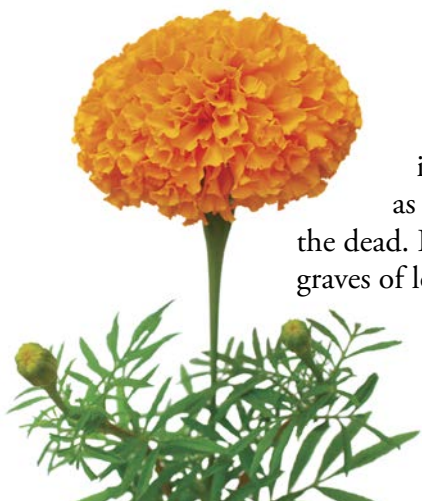
④ A thriving community some 1,300 years ago, Palenque was a Mayan city that disappeared into the jungle until it was rediscovered in the 1700s. The beautifully crafted buildings are covered with sculpted figures from Mayan myths. The history of this ancient place can now be retold as historians read through the ancient hieroglyphs.



⑤ Over a million people each year visit the great ruins at Chichen Itza. Nearly a thousand years ago this became the center of a great Mayan civilization in the Yucatán peninsula. The buildings that have endured time include the circular observatory known as El Caracol, and the Warrior's Temple. The name Chichen Itza means "at the mouth of the well of the Itza."



⑥ The historic town of Guanajuato was first settled in 1520 by the Spaniards. Its name means "Frog Hill." Soon after, they discovered rich deposits of silver. The town thrived for over 300 years and blessed the surrounding area with churches, hospitals, and even palaces. It is known for its Baroque-style buildings, as well as its subterranean streets.



The Day of the Dead is a national holiday in Mexico. Friends and family gather to remember and pray for loved ones who have died. Held on November 1 and 2, it is celebrated with the Catholic holidays of All Saint's Day and All Soul's Day, as well as echoing ancient ceremonies honoring an Aztec goddess who ruled over festivals of the dead. Little sugar candies shaped like skulls, marigolds, and favorite foods, and visits to the graves of loved ones are part of the activities.

CANADA



FLAG AND MEANING:

There are two bands of red with a white square between them; an 11-pointed red maple leaf is centered in the white square. The maple leaf has long been a Canadian symbol, and the official colors of Canada are red and white.

Capital City	Ottawa
Government System	Parliamentary democracy, federation, and constitutional monarchy
Primary Languages	English and French
Population	34,300,083
Monetary Unit	Canadian dollar
Area	6,204,186 sq. miles
National Symbol	Maple leaf
National Anthem	"O Canada"
Largest City	Toronto 5,583,064

Canada is the largest nation by land area in North America. It is made up of the ten provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Saskatchewan. Canada also has three territories: the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon. Settled by both English- and French-speaking people, the province of Québec is home to the majority of Canadians who speak French. These early French settlers were farmers and fur traders. **Montreal** is actually the second-largest French-speaking city in the world, next to Paris. The majority of Canadians live within 100 miles of their border with the United States. Yonge Street, near **Toronto**, is over 1,100 miles long and has been called the longest street in the world.



The longest national highway in the world is the Trans-Canada Highway (T.C.H.). It runs approximately 4,860 miles on a path across southern Canada, from St. John's, Newfoundland, in the east to Victoria, British Columbia, in the west.



Polar bears are the largest of the land predators. They use their large paws to help them swim, sometimes going as far as 100 miles in a day. The rough surfaces on the bottom help them keep from slipping on the ice. Their fur and skin were created by God to soak up sunlight to keep them warm!



Canada's massive oil reserves are found in the oil sands reserves in Alberta. Venezuela and Saudi Arabia are the only two countries with more oil.

The sport of lacrosse has been played by native Canadians for over 900 years. The name means "the stick." It was first called this by Jesuit missionary, martyr, and historian Jean de Brébeuf, in 1637. Sometimes involving as many as a thousand men on the field, it would be played from sunrise to sunset.



Reginald Fessenden was born in Quebec, Canada, the eldest son of an Anglican minister. He did early work with radio, being the first to transmit his voice without wires, reading portions of Scripture. He also created inventions in sonar and television.

Canada has a rich Christian heritage. In 1960, the prime minister introduced the Canadian Bill of Rights. The opening declaration states: "The Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God...."





1 The tallest freestanding structure in the Western world is the CN Tower in Toronto, Canada. It stands a full 1,815 feet and is used as a radio tower, but includes an observation tower and revolving restaurant, too!



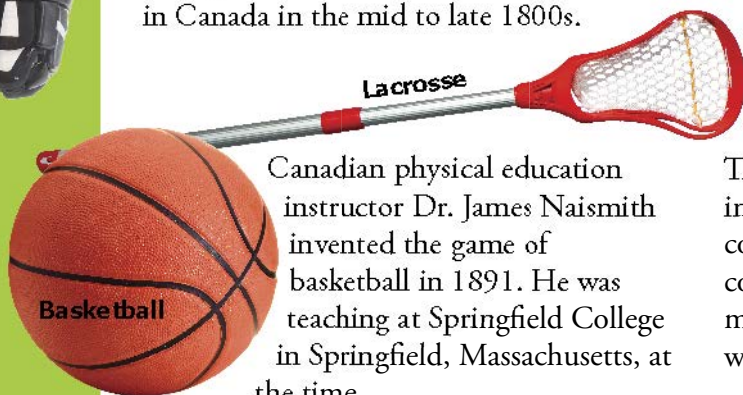
2 It is believed that the Niagara River was formed by melting Ice Age glaciers a few thousand years ago. The river now spills over the massive Niagara Falls and draws millions of visitors every year.

CANADA



↑ Ice hockey

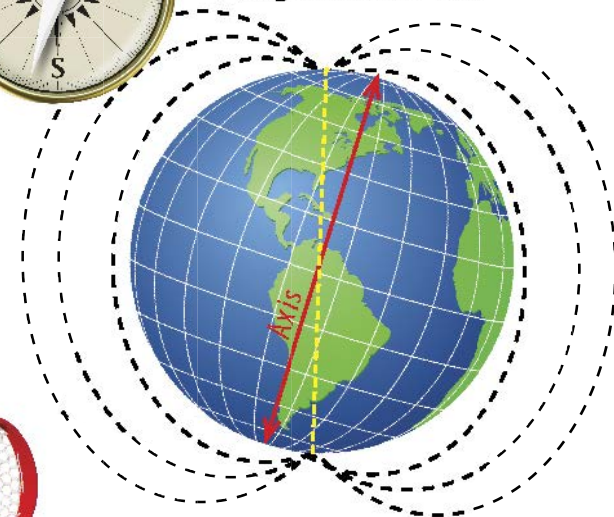
Ice hockey is a very important sport for Canadians, helping provide entertainment and exercise during the cold, frozen winters. A sporting game that involved a curved stick and a ball has been discovered in images dating back thousands of years to Egypt. The first notion of the modern-style game of ice hockey appears in Ireland during the Middle Ages. It became popular in Canada in the mid to late 1800s.



Canadian physical education instructor Dr. James Naismith invented the game of basketball in 1891. He was teaching at Springfield College in Springfield, Massachusetts, at the time.



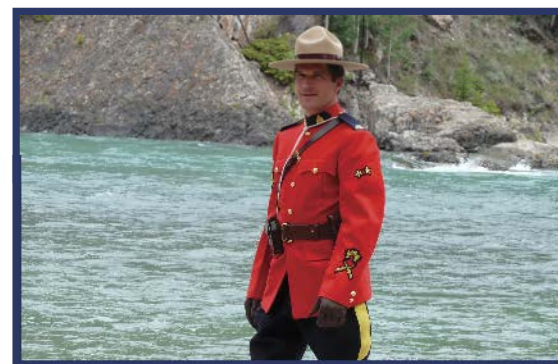
↓ Magnetic North Pole



The magnetic north pole is located in northern Canada, though it moves continually, about 40 miles each year. A compass actually points north because of magnetic changes in the core of the earth, which is made of iron.



Arctic foxes roam some of the coldest climates in Canada. Though about the size of a house cat, they are a part of the dog family. In the summer their fur is anywhere from brown to grey in color. However, God designed their coats to change to a snow white in the winter to protect and hide them.



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, better known as Mounties, guard the majority of the country as a special police force. Known best by their famous red uniforms, many also wear uniforms similar to police in other countries. They have been protecting the people of their nation since 1873.

The Inuit are a native people group of Canada, as well as the United States, Russia, and Greenland. They have lived in the coldest regions of the world, even inhabiting some of the northernmost places in the Canadian tundra. It is thought by many that the first Inuit people crossed a bridge of ice that once existed between what is now Alaska and Russia during the Ice Age after the Great Flood of Noah.



The five major agricultural industries in Canada are: (1) the growing of grains, (2) beef and hogs, (3) dairy, (4) poultry and eggs, and (5) horticulture. The nation is one of the largest exporters in the world. Among farm animals, the highest number is beef cattle, with numbers of over 12.7 million in recent years. Large farms throughout Canada help provide an abundance of the world's wheat crop. Also, Canadian forests cover more land area than any country other than Russia or Brazil.



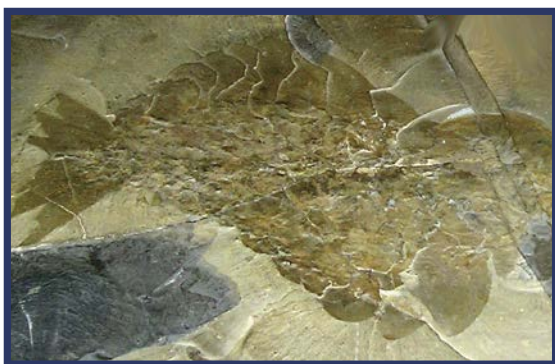
③ Waterton Lakes National Park is filled with many kinds of rare or threatened plants, and everything from prairie to mountains.



④ Old Town Lunenburg was developed in a planned British settlement pattern that has stayed the same since 1753!



⑤ The parliament building of Canada overlooking Rideau Canal.



The Burgess Shale Formation within the Canadian Rockies in British Columbia has proven to be among the richest sources of dinosaur and other fossils in the world. Known for the amazing preservation of the specimens, it was discovered by paleontologist Charles Walcott in 1909.



The Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia have been sites of unique and wonderful fossil discoveries. Albertosaurus, Edmontosaurus, Lambeosaurus, and Edmontonia are named for their Canadian connections. Over 35 different dinosaurs, including Centrosaurus, have been discovered in Dinosaur Provincial Park, near the center of the badlands of Alberta.



⑥ World famous fossil cliffs on the Bay of Fundy, at Joggins, Nova Scotia. Canada has the longest coastal area of any nation in the world. The European explorer who opened up this vast region to the world was John Cabot in 1497. This Italian navigator was commissioned by Henry VII of England to find another route to the Spice Islands. He actually landed in Newfoundland.



← Centrosaurus