

Chapter 7: Creating a New Country

Name: _____

Chapter Inquiry – To what extent was Confederation an attempt to solve existing problems and lay a foundation for a country?



Vocabulary: Use the glossary to define the following words & terms.

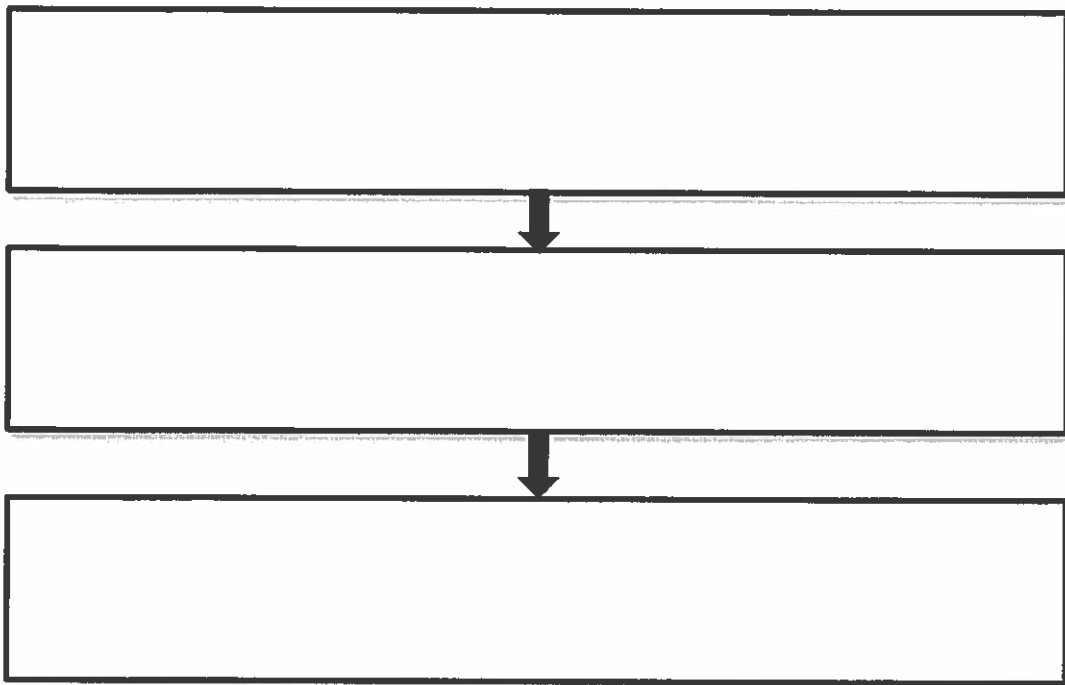
Democracy	
Representative Democracy	
Responsible Government	
Representation by Population	
Manufacturing	
Free Trade	
Reciprocity Treaty	
Manifest Destiny	
Compromise	
Consensus	
Federalism (Federal System)	

People and Government - Government is a way that _____ organize themselves to make _____ and get things done.

Canada's Government

Canada is a _____ democracy. This means that the _____ hold the _____ by electing people to make _____ or laws which are in the _____ interest for them. Canada has a _____ government which means that the Prime Minister's cabinet must _____ to the elected _____.

Fill in the graphic organizer below with the appropriate information to explain how our **Federal Government** is organized:



Our current system of government began over _____ years ago. In the mid 1800's the _____ of British North _____ began to think about _____ together and the new government would have to be able to give each region a _____ and meet the _____ of the many different _____.

This process was called _____.

Conditions for Confederation:

By 1858 there were seven colonies in British North America who were they?

1. _____
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

What did all these colonies have in common? _____

Political Deadlock in the Province of Canada:

What 3 main factors led the colonies to think about a union?

By the 1850s the people where very _____ with the political system in the Province of _____. The single government assembly was mostly made up of _____ speaking members. This meant that the _____ speaking Canadian members were often _____ on matters that were _____ to them. Because of this, some Canadiens wanted to _____ the province of Canada.

During the 1850s the Assembly was _____ by rivalries between the groups because no one could _____ on anything.

One of the issues that divided the Assembly was _____.
(this was not the system in Canada and it frustrated people)

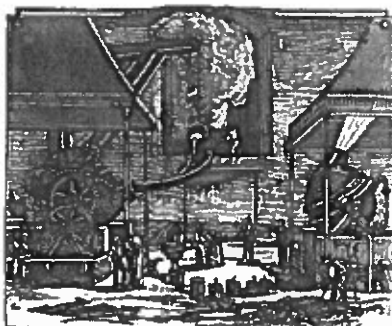
The Act of Union had given Canada East and Canada West the same _____ of seats in the Assembly. The fight over _____ by _____ led to deadlocks in the Assembly and it was time for change.

Shifting Trade Partners:

_____ problems were another reason that people wanted things to change.

The _____ system made Britain rich and helped the colonies do well because the colonies could _____ on Britain to buy their goods (because Britain placed a high tax on goods from other countries.)

-----BUT THINGS CHANGED----



THE ADVANCED PROCESS OF STEEL MAKING.

By 1846 the mercantile system no longer worked because Britain's new _____ industries were getting bigger and needed to find more places to sell its goods. Britain began _____ with all countries. This meant that the colonies no longer had an _____ market for their goods.

What did Britain do as a result of this?

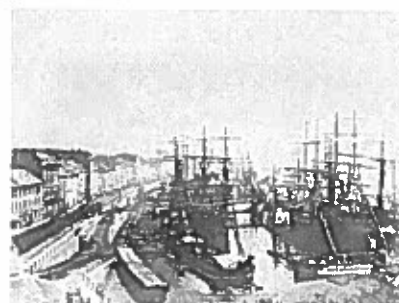
- The colonies began to _____ with the United _____. In 1854 they signed a _____ trade agreement.

- What is a Reciprocity Treaty? _____

- In this agreement _____, timber, and _____ could be sold both ways without having any _____ taxes. **Import** is when things are coming _____ a country

Why did business leaders have their own reasons for wanting a union of the colonies?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Defending British North America

In 1861 the American _____ war began between the _____ and the _____ states.

The main issues of this war were:

- _____
- The power that each state wanted to make their own _____.

Eventually in 1865 the North _____ the war.

This concerned the colonists in Canada as they felt the Americans wanted to _____ Britain for supporting the south. Others believed in _____ because they wanted to take over the colonies. What is Manifest Destiny?



In _____ the colonies could _____ themselves better. It was one more reason to think about union.

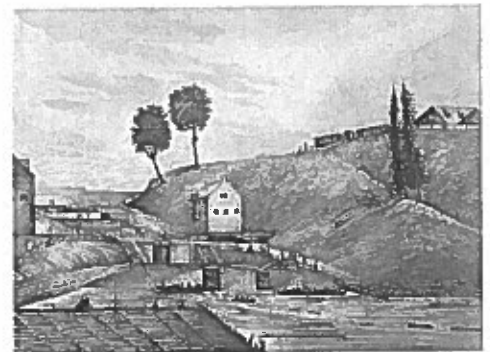
Choosing a Capital - Originally nobody could _____

where the capital of Canada should be. Some believed that it would be best to share it between _____ and Quebec city.

In 1857 Queen _____ was asked to _____ the location for the new capital. She chose a small _____ town called _____ which is now called _____.

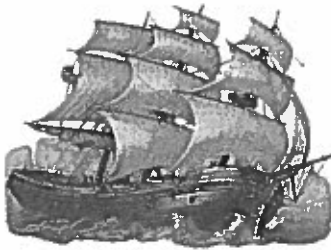
She decided this was a good location on the _____

between Canada East (where the _____ lived) and Canada _____ (where the English lived). Because it was located at the place where three _____ met it meant that people could get there _____. Because it was located at the place where 3 _____ met it meant that people could get there _____. But it was far enough away from the US border so they didn't have to worry that the Americans would _____ it. On December _____, 1857 it became the _____ of Canada.



Confederation and the Maritime Colonies

The Maritime colonies had little in _____ with the Province of Canada. They mostly made their _____ from the sea. The goods which were shipped from their _____ were all heading to _____, the United _____ and the _____.



The Golden Age of the Maritimes - Between 1840 and 1870 it was a "_____ Age" for the Maritime colonies. The shipbuilders were _____ for the many, excellent wooden sailing ships they _____. Nova Scotia was one of the _____ producers of coal in the World.

For many however, it was not a "Golden Age". The Mi'kmaq and Maliseet First Nations did not share in the wealth. The Black _____ experienced racism and _____. The workers in the lumber gangs experienced many _____.

Would Union Help or Hinder? Many people _____ union because they thought it might _____ the good times. The people that were in favor of the union noticed that the world was _____ and the union would give them access to the bigger _____ of the Canadian Provinces. In time, supporters though, trade within the _____ would grow. The proposal of a railway was very _____ and would be good for business and defence.

Write a short Biography of **Joseph Howe**

Pg. 157

Born: _____ Died: _____

Biography: _____



Joseph Howe

Confederation Discussions

Breaking the Deadlock - In 1864 George _____ who was the leader of the Clear _____, convinced his party to join a _____. They would vote with the Liberal - _____ and Les _____ and in return they would _____ his plan to _____ all of the colonies.

Brown proposed **federalism** where each colony would have its own _____ to run its own affairs. **FEDERALISM** is: _____

A central government would look after the _____ that affected the _____ union.

The Talks Heat Up - In 1864 delegates from New _____, Nova _____, and Prince _____ Island met in _____ then again they met in Quebec City. Eventually they came to a _____ where everyone would give up a little and they could reach a _____. They drafted _____ two resolutions where the _____ for a new country and government were established.

What the Colonies Decided

- *Explain what each of the colonies decided to do.*

The Province of Canada

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

New Brunswick

- _____
- _____
- _____

Nova Scotia

- _____
- _____
- _____

Prince Edward Island

- _____
- _____
- _____

Newfoundland

- _____
- _____
- _____

Results

- The first four colonies who were the first to join Confederation were:
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Working Together – Sir John A. Macdonald believed that the new Canada had to be a _____ of the French Canadiens and the _____ Canadians. To make this happen he formed an _____ with George-Etienne _____ from Canada East. At the London Conference of _____ Macdonald was largely responsible for _____ much of the British North America _____, which is also known as the _____ act.



Write a short Biography of **George-Etienne Cartier**

Born: _____ Died: _____

Biography: _____



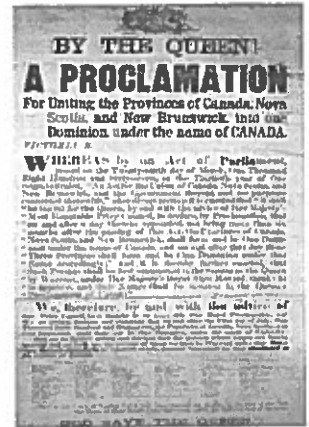
George-Etienne Cartier

BNA ACT

Confederation of Canada

At _____ o'clock in the morning on _____ 1st 1867 a _____
from Queen _____ was read aloud and the people celebrated
creation of the new country of _____.

First Prime Minister of Canada



The Structure of Canadian Government

- Although the BNA Act proclaimed that Canada was now a _____ the British still _____ the defence and foreign _____. Canada would still remain a part of the British _____ and the British Queen was Canada's _____ of _____. A Governor _____ would represent the monarch (Queen) in Canada.
- The parliament would be made up of _____ parts. An elected House of _____ and an appointed (unelected) Senate. The number of _____ in the House of Commons were based on _____ by pop.
- The BNA Act called for a _____ system of government. This resulted in 2 _____ of government. The provinces wanted to keep their _____ identities. The founders wanted to have a strong central _____.
- The federal government would have the power to make laws for the "_____, order, and _____ government" of Canada.
- Confederation originally acknowledged the 2 founding nations of:
 - _____ and _____
- What is residual power? _____

A Limited Democracy - In 1867 Canada was a democracy where only citizens over the age of _____ who owned or rented property were allowed to _____. Married women were _____ allowed to vote and very few _____ women owned any property. Farm _____, unskilled _____, First Nations, Metis or _____ people were also _____ allowed to vote. Today any citizen over the age of _____ is allowed to vote.