**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?



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

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| **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 **REPRESENTATIVE** democracy. This means that the **PEOPLE** hold the **POWER** by electing people to make **DECISIONS** or laws which are in the **BEST** interest for them. Canada has a **RESPONSIBLE** government which means that the Prime Minister’s cabinet must **ANSWER** to the elected **REPRESENTATIVES**.

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 150 years ago. In the mid 1800’s the **COLONIES** of British North **AMERICA** began to think about **JOINING** together and the new government would have to be able to give each region a ) and meet the of the many different **REGIONS.
*This process was called CONFEDERATION!***

**Conditions for Confederation:**

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

**What did all of these colonies have in common? THEY BEGAN TO WONDER IF THEY COULD BE STRONGER BY UNITING AS A SINGLE COUNTRY.**

**Political Deadlock in the Province of Canada:**

By the 1850s the people where very **UNHAPPY** with the political system in the Province of **CANADA**. The single government assembly was mostly made up of **ENGLISH** speaking members. This meant that the **FRENCH** speaking Canadien **MEMBERS** were often outvoted on matters that were **IMPORTANT** 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 **REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION**. (this was not the system in Canada and it frustrated people)
* The Act of Union had given Canada East and Canada West the same **NUMBER** of seats in the Assembly.
* The fight over **REP (representation)** by **POP (population)** 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----

By 1846 the mercantile system no longer worked because Britain’s new **MANUFACTURING** industries were getting bigger and needed to find more places to sell its goods. Britain began **FREE TRADE** with all countries. This meant that the colonies no longer had a **ASSURED** market for their goods.

What did Britain do as a result of this? **BRITIAN URGED ITS COLONIES TO LOOK FOR OTHER MARKETS TO TRADE WITH.**

* The colonies began to with the United . In 1854 they signed a trade agreement. In this agreement , timber, and could be sold both ways without having any taxes.
* ****Reciprocity Treaty: **A TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA BY WHICH NATURAL RESOURCES CAN FLOW BOTH WAYS ACROSS THE BORDER FREE OF ANY IMPORT TAXES**

Why did business leaders have their own reasons for wanting a union of the colonies? **IT WOULD GIVE BUSINESS IN CANADA EAST AND CANADA WEST**

**Defending British North America**

 In 1861 the American **CIVIL** war began between the **SOUTHERN** and the **NOTHERN** states. The main issues of this war were **SLAVERY** and the power that each state wanted to make their own **LAWS** . Eventually in 1865 the North **WON** the war. This concerned the colonists in Canada as they felt the Americans wanted to **PUNISH** Britain for supporting the south. Others believed in **MANIFEST DESTINY.**

* In **UNION** the colonies could **PROTECT** 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 choose 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 . But it was far enough away from the US 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 “**GOLDEN** Age” for the Maritime colonies. The shipbuilders were **RESPECTED** for the many, excellent wooden sailing ships they **MADE.** Nova Scotia was one of the **LARGEST** producers of coal in the World.

For many however, it was not a “Golden Age”. The Mi’kmaq and Maliseet first nations did not in the wealth. The Black experienced racism and . The workers in the lumber gangs experienced many .

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

Write a short Biography of **Joseph How**e

Born: **1804** Died: **1873**

Biography:

* Leading politician in Nova Scotia during Confederation period.
* Spoke out against the government.
* In 1836 elected as leader of the Reform Party and helped bring Responsible Government to Nova Scotia.

Joseph Howe

* Was NOT in favor of union. Spoke out AGAINST union with Canada.
* Believed Confederation favored Canada a the expense of the Maritimes.

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

**The Talks Heat Up -** In 1864 delegates from New **BRUNSWICK**, Nova **SCOTIA**, and Prince **EDWARD** Island met in **CHARLOTTETOWN** then again they met in Quebec City. Eventually they came to a **COMPROMISE** where everyone would give up a little and they could reach a **CONSENSUS**. They drafted **SEVENTY** two resolutions where the **FOUNDATIONS** 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**

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**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-Etiene 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: **1814** Died: **1873**

Biography: **Was a Patriote**

**Quebec politician**

**In FAVOR of Confederation (union of Canada)**

George-Etienne Cartier

**Worked together with Macdonald.**

**Adapted the French civil code.**

**Fought to achieve rights for Canadiens during Confederation.**

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 .

**The Structure of Canadian Government**

* Although the BNA Act proclaimed that Canada was now a **COUNTRY** the British still **CONTROLLED** the defense and foreign **AFFAIRS**. Canada would still remain a part of the British **EMPIRE** and the British Queen was Canada’s **HEAD** of **STATE**. A Governor **GENERAL** 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 two 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.
* **What is residual power? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**A Limited Democracy -** In 1867 Canada was a democracy where only citizens over the age of **21** who owned or rented property were allowed to **VOTE**. Married women were **NOT** allowed to vote and very few **SINGLE** women owned any property. Farm **LABORERS**, unskilled **WORKERS,** First Nations Metis or **INUIT** people were also not allowed to **VOTE**. Today any citizen over the age of **18** is allowed to vote.