

Unit 2

Name: _____

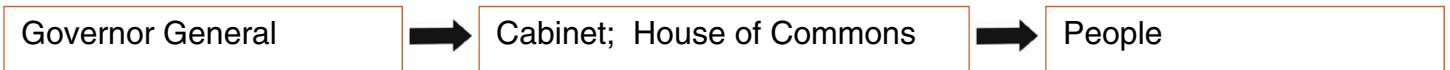
Towards Confederation

Date: _____

Chapter 7, Lesson 1: Creating a New Country - Key

Answer the following questions.

1. Construct a Flow Chart on Canada's federal government similar to the one on page 146.



2. What things did the colonies in British North America have in common?

The colonies in British North America were part of the British Empire. They had parliaments similar to that in Britain, First Nations people lived in every colony, and most people were of British origin.

3. What three factors led to the colonies thinking about union?

The three factors that led the colonies to think about union were

- political deadlock in the Province of Canada
- shifting trade relations
- defence of British North America

4. What is the difference between "French Canadian" and "Quebecois"?

French Canadian is used to identify Francophone citizens of Canada. Quebecois refers to Francophones of Quebec origin or residents of Quebec after 1960.

5. Political deadlock in the Province of Canada was a factor in the unification of British North America. Who were the parties in the Assembly, and who was the leader of each party?

- The Clear Grit Party: leader was George Brown.
- Les Rouges (the Reds): leader was Antoine-Aimé Dorion.
- Les Bleus: leader was George-Étienne Cartier.
- Liberal-Conservatives: leader was John A. Macdonald.
- Independents: did not join any party - they had no leader.

6. What does *rep by pop* mean? Explain how this affected Canada West and Canada East.

Representation by population means the elected members each represent similar numbers of people. This means a larger population equals more representatives. Canada West would have more representatives than Canada East would have because its population was larger.

7. What is *free trade*? Why did Britain begin free trade?

Free trade is trade without tariffs on imported or exported goods. Britain began free trade because it needed to find more places to sell its goods.

8. Describe *reciprocity*. What happened to this agreement?

Reciprocity was a trade agreement between Canada and the United States. Fish, timber, and grain could flow across the border in either way free of any import taxes. The United States cancelled the agreement after ten years.

9. Describe the idea of *Manifest Destiny*.

Manifest Destiny was the belief that many Americans had that the United States had a natural right to control all North America.

10. Why did the Fenian raids cause concerns in the British North American colonies?

The Fenian raids made the British North American colonies more nervous about the security of their borders.

11. Read "Choosing a Capital" on page 154. Describe, in point form, the process of how Canada chose its capital.

- a) Queen Victoria chose the capital.
- b) She chose a small logging town called Bytown, which was renamed Ottawa.
- c) It was between Canada East and Canada West.
- d) Ottawa was located where three rivers met so people could get there easily by water.
- e) It was relatively far from the USA border and less vulnerable to attack.