

# Unit 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Towards Confederation

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Chapter 7, Lesson 2: Confederation and the Maritime Colonies and the Structure of Canadian Government - Key

Answer the following questions.

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The Maritime colonists made their living from the sea. The years 1840 to 1870 were considered the **Golden Age** for Maritime colonies.

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Identify **two** facts about each of the Maritime Colonies in the chart below.

New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Economy: forestry and fishing</li><li>- Saint John (most important city)</li><li>- famous for wooden sailing ships</li><li>- Acadians in the north</li><li>- largest group of colonists were Irish</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Economy: fishing</li><li>- Halifax (most important city)</li><li>- 10% of land good for farming</li><li>- trade with colonies in Caribbean</li><li>- largest group of colonists were Scots</li><li>- about 1500 Mi'kmaq lived here</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Economy: fishing and farming</li><li>- Charlottetown (most important city)</li><li>- no bridges to mainland</li><li>- smallest colony in area and population</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Economy: fishing and seal hunting</li><li>- St. John's (most important city)</li><li>- no land good for farming</li><li>- isolated from other colonies</li><li>- very close ties to Britain</li></ul>

Not everyone benefited during this time. Many **First Nations** signed treaties and were assigned limited reserve lands. They experienced racism and **discrimination**.

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Complete the charts below.

<b>Joseph Howe</b>	
<b>Occupation:</b>	Politician, owned newspaper, leader for the Reform Party
<b>What happened to him in 1836?</b>	
He was elected into the Assembly. He helped bring responsible government to Nova Scotia.	

<b>George Brown</b>	
<b>Leader of...</b>	Clear Grit Party
<b>What did he do in 1864?</b>	
Brown convinced his party to join a coalition with the Liberal-Conservatives and Les Bleus. He wanted the parties to support his plan of federalism.	

<b>The Charlottetown Conference</b>	
<b>When?</b>	1864
<b>Where?</b>	Charlottetown
<b>Who?</b>	Delegates from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island; politicians from the Province of Canada
<b>What?</b>	The Maritime colonies planned to meet to talk about a union of their three colonies. Politicians from Canada asked to be invited and presented their plan for union of all four colonies. They agreed to meet again.

<b>The Quebec Conference</b>	
<b>When?</b>	1864
<b>Where?</b>	Quebec City
<b>Who?</b>	Delegates from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Province of Canada
<b>What?</b>	The delegates compromised and reached a consensus. They drafted the 72 Resolutions, which were the foundation for a new country and new government.

What did the colonies decide?

- Province of Canada:

Canada West and Canada East voted in favour of union.

- New Brunswick:

Voted to support union.

- Nova Scotia:

Voted to join the union.

- Prince Edward Island:

Decided not to join the union.

- Newfoundland:

Did not join the union.

### Why did each colony make the decision it did?

<b>New Brunswick</b>	Britain put pressure on New Brunswick to accept the deal. Union would bring a promised railway for colonists.
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	Union meant Nova Scotia would get a railway, so they decided to join.
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	The island was isolated from the other colonies. People thought PEI was too small and would be swamped by other colonies.
<b>Newfoundland</b>	The colony had little in common with the other colonies. They did not think they would have influence in government. They were interested more in their ties to Britain.

### George-Étienne Cartier

#### Leader of...

Quebec politics in the Confederation era. He was elected to the Assembly in 1848.

#### What did he fight for in 1865

He fought for Confederation and participated in the great debates.

## The Structure of Canadian Government

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In 1867, the British Parliament passed the British North America Act (BNA Act).

The Dominion of Canada was a country. Britain still controlled defence and foreign affairs.

Canada remained part of the British Empire. The British monarch was Canada's head of state.  
A governor-general would represent the monarch in Canada.

Parliament was divided into two parts: an elected House of Commons and an appointed Senate.

The BNA Act called for a federal system of government. This created two levels of government.

The central/federal government had power over matters affecting the whole country.

The provincial governments had power over local and regional matters.

The federal government has the power to make laws for the "peace, order, and good government" of Canada.

In 1867, only citizens over the age of 21 who owned property or rented large amounts of property could vote. Today, all citizens aged 18 and older can vote.