

Unit 2

Towards Confederation

Name: < >

Date: < >

Chapter 7, Lesson 2 Activity

Confederation and the Maritime Colonies and the Structure of Canadian Government

Answer the following questions. Type your responses between the blue brackets provided.

The Maritime colonists made their living from the sea. The years 1840 to 1870 were considered the < > for Maritime colonies.

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

New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland
< >	< >	< >	< >

Not everyone benefited during this time. Many < > signed treaties and were assigned limited reserve lands. They experienced racism and < >.

Complete the charts below. Type your responses between the blue brackets provided.

Joseph Howe
Occupation: < >
What happened to him in 1836? < >

George Brown
Leader of... < >
What did he do in 1864? < >

The Charlottetown Conference
When? < >
Where? < >
Who? < >
What? < >

The Quebec Conference
When? < >
Where? < >
Who? < >
What? < >

What did the colonies decide?

Province of Canada: < >

New Brunswick: < >

Nova Scotia: < >

Prince Edward Island: < >

Newfoundland: < >

Why did each colony make the decision it did?**New Brunswick**

< >

Nova Scotia

< >

Prince Edward Island

< >

Newfoundland

< >

George-Etienne Cartier**Leader of...** < >**What did he fight for in 1865?**

< >

The Structure of Canadian Government

In 1867, the British Parliament passed the British North America Act (BNA Act). The < > was a country. Britain still controlled defence and foreign affairs.

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

Parliament was divided into two parts: an elected < > and an appointed < >.

The BNA Act called for a < > of government. This created two levels of government.

The < > government had power over matters affecting the whole country. The < > governments had power over local and regional matters.

The federal government has the power to make laws for the “peace, order, and < >” of Canada.

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