NAME:

DATE:

Chapter 10: Expanding Confederation

Vocabulary words (find definitions yourself!)

Historical perspective magistrates responsible government assimilation

Referendum residential schools

Historical Perspective: (definition)

* **Create a drawing** and insert it below that will help you remember this term

**BE ABLE THE ANSWER THIS QUESTION BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER:**

* **What factors led British Columbia to join Confederation?**

British Columbia Joins Confederation: (pg. 219)

Why did people come to British Columbia?

Summarize in your own words, the section titled “A Gold Colony”

* First Nations had been mining gold for hundreds of years, and when an HBC trading post was set up nearby, they brought their gold in. Word spread fast.
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*
*

Who was the governor of Vancouver Island?

Why was it important for the Cariboo Road to be finished?

Where were miners headed on the Cariboo Road?

What boomtown was the largest city north of Sanfransisco and west of Chicago?

When did the gold rush last until?

Summarize in your own words the section titled “One Colony on the Pacific” pg. 223

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*
*

What three choices did British Columbia have?

1.
2.
3.

In 1870, three delegates from British Columbia travelled to Ottawa. They wanted to talk about joining Canada. They were determined to drive a hard bargain. If the colony was to join Confederation, they wanted several things in return.

List these things below:

1.
2.
3.

How did the Government of Canada respond to their request?

On July 20, British Columbia became Canada’s sixth province

Prince Edward Island Joins Confederation

Even though PEI took part in the Confederation discussions in 1867, they decided not to join Canada.

The people of PEI had wanted **two things**:

1. More Money
2. More members of parliament

Why did PEI Rethink Confederation? (pg. 227) – Describe the point below with more detail.

1. The “Land Question”:
2. PEI Railway:
3. Trade Deal with the USA:
4. Britain wanted out:

Critical Challenge: Which factor do you think was the most influential in having PEI join the rest of Canada? State your opinion and explain why providing examples and details.

What did Canada agree to do for PEI?

1. Pay the island’s debts
2. Pay the province and annual sum of money
3.
4. Provide year round steamboat service between PEI and the mainland
5.
6.

On July 1, Prince Edward Island became the seventh province of Canada!

Two New Provinces in the West

What is the difference between “Province” and “Territory”?

What was the North-West Territories Act?

Was being granted responsible government enough for the people of the North-West Territories?

The issue for the North-West Territories was not to join the country (as they were already part of it), but whether or not they wanted to become a province.

Three issues had to be settled prior to this happening:

1. The number of to be created
2. Division of powers and ownership of resources
3. Rights.

What did Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier (on your $5.00 bill☺) say about one province or two?

Why did he think that two provinces were better? (State the two reasons)

1.
2.

What year were Alberta and Saskatchewan created?

Minority Rights

* The first schools in the North-West Territories were Catholic, Francophone Schools (The Roman Catholic Church ran them)
* In 1875 the North-West Territories Act allowed Catholics to have their own separate schools.
* Over time, newcomers wanted their children educated in English. The rules changed
* Francophone’s disappointed
* Laurier made sure that the Alberta Act (what created Alberta in 1905) guaranteed separate schools.

Choosing a Capital: Calgary or Edmonton?

* Why was Edmonton chosen over Calgary?

First Nations in the New Provinces

The changes that led to the creation of Alberta and Saskatchewan had a major impact on the First Nations and Métis peoples who lived there. Treaties were signed with First Nations groups and they were moved onto reserves (reservations)

Canada also adopted a policy of . It wanted to absorb the First Nations and Métis into a uniform Canadian society. It demanded that First Nations parents put their children into residential schools.

*Research: Residential Schools*

Newfoundland and Confederation

As you remember, Newfoundland did not choose to join Confederation in 1867. They remained outside of Canada for more than 80 years!

Newfoundland and Labrador were mainly based on fishing, logging and mining. During the Great Depression in the , this became a problem. As the world economy collapsed, prices of these good plummeted. No one had money to buy these goods. Thousands of Newfoundlanders lost their jobs. Britain could not, and did not want to, put more money into the colony. The colony was about to go bankrupt. When WWII broke out in 1939, Canada and the USA built many military bases at Newfoundland = JOBS!

At the end of the war, Britain wanted Newfoundland to take over its own affairs. They had three choices:

1.
2.
3.

On June 3, the people of Newfoundland voted in a about their future. The results were unclear. A second referendum took place on July 22. This time the results were close:

* JOIN Canada = %
* STAY a colony = %

The majority ruled, and on March 31, Newfoundland and Labrador became the tenth province of Canada.

The Consequences of Confederation – Summarize this section in your own words (pg. 240)