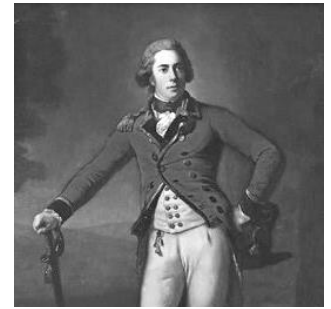


Horizons: Chapter 3 – Building a Nation
(Pages 100 - 115)



Directions: Answer the following questions in sentence or point form on a separate piece of lined paper unless otherwise indicated.

3.1 - Toward Confederation (Pages 100-104)

1. Why were some people worried about the idea of self-government?
2. How did the Corn Laws: a) help Britain? b) hurt Canada?
3. How would union of the British North American colonies help their economies?
4. When & where was the 1st British colony in the world to have a responsible government?
5. What happened after the Rebellion Losses Bill was passed in Montreal?
6. What responsibilities would a central government most likely control?
7. Why was signing the Rebellion Losses Bill a difficult decision for Lord Elgin? Why was it important that he sign the bill?

Complete the following Upper Level Thinking Questions: (Pages 100-104)

1. What is meant by Confederation? (You will have to research this one on the internet)
2. Describe the economic conditions that led to change in the mid-1800s? (p. 100/101)
3. How did BNA actually gain responsible government? (p. 101-103). Be sure to identify Elgin and define the Rebellion Losses Bill in your response.
4. What were some reasons for and against the BNA colonies becoming their own nation (Canada)? (p. 103/104)

3.2 - Political Factors (Pages 105 – 115)

1. What were the Fenian Raids? What influence did they have on the BNA colonies?
2. What were some of the advantages of Confederation? What influence did the United States have on Canadian Confederation? (e.g. civil war)
3. Complete the following chart with information about Canada’s political parties **before** Confederation.

Political Party	location	Leader (s)	Allied with	Basic beliefs or policies
parti bleu				
parti rouge				
Clear Grits				
Tories				

Name: _____

Block: _____

3. Explain the “double majority” principle of government. Why would it make effective government difficult?
4. What three men made up the “Great Coalition”?
5. What was the original purpose of the Charlottetown Conference? What actually happened?
6. What was the purpose of the Quebec Conference?
7. What were the seventy-two resolutions passed at the Quebec Conference? (What were they about?) Which colonies rejected them?
8. What was the purpose of London Conference?
9. Use ideas & notes gathered from the textbook, teacher, and internet, etc. to complete the following chart:

Internal factors (inside BNA colonies) that led towards Confederation	External factors (outside BNA colonies) that led towards Confederation

Name: _____

Block: _____

KEY

Internal factors (inside BNA colonies) that led towards Confederation	External factors (outside BNA colonies) that led towards Confederation
--	---

QUESTION # 9

1. Canada East (Quebec) residents might lose their language and culture.
2. The British Navy was the most powerful in the world and would no longer be obligated to defend Canada if it gave up its colonial status.
3. An intercontinental railway would improve trade and transportation.
4. Smaller Maritime businesses wouldn't be able to compete with larger companies from Canada West (Ontario) and Canada East (Quebec).
5. High intercolonial tariffs (import taxes) were hurting trade. These could be eliminated if the colonies united.
6. A larger, united armed forces would be better able to fend off Fenian attacks.
7. One national government would eliminate the problem of double majority, where Canada West and Canada East often disagreed on proposed legislation and would create political deadlock in the legislature.
8. Prince Edward Island had no need for a railway and but would probably have to contribute money for its construction.
9. One unified country could better defend against American manifest destiny.
10. Due to their small populations, the Maritime provinces wouldn't have much of a political voice and the small provinces would be controlled by the decisions of politicians from Canada West and Canada East.
11. Manufacturers and farmers in Canada West would get access to the ice-free port of Halifax.
12. Responsible government would be established and British-appointed governors would no longer control affairs in Canada.
13. There were far more business opportunities available in the United States and it would make economic sense to join the US instead of Canada.
14. Maritime fishermen and loggers would get access to the larger markets in Canada West and Canada East to sell their products.
15. Many Loyalists were very proud of their British heritage and didn't want to sever ties with the mother country.
16. More jobs would be created and the economy could prosper.
17. The citizens of the richer provinces such as Canada West would have to pay higher taxes to support the poorer provinces such as Newfoundland.