

Name: _____

Block: _____

Socials 9 **Horizons: Chapter 3 – Building a Nation - The Conferences & BNA Act (Pages 116 - 121)**

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

1. How many resolutions did the Quebec Conference produce?
2. How did the creation of Canada differ from the creation of the USA?
3. What were the 1st four provinces to join Confederation?
4. What was the full date of Confederation in Canada?
5. Where was the BNA Act passed?
6. Who became Canada’s 1st Prime Minister?
7. How did Canada end up owning Rupert’s Land in 1869?
8. Why do you think the Metis and Natives peoples were not consulted about Confederation?
9. Why do you think PEI chose not to join? When did they eventually enter Confederation?
10. Find out when Newfoundland finally joined Confederation? Why do you think they waited so long?
11. B.C. didn’t join Confederation with the others in 1867, but was nonetheless interested. What were some benefits of Confederation for B.C.?



Advantages and Disadvantages of Confederation (Cullen 2010)

The Confederation Debate raged for many years in Canada. Some people called pro-Confederationists were convinced that a union of all the British North American colonies into one nation was the only sensible long-term plan. Anti-confederationists felt that remaining a British colony was a better approach, while a small group of annexationists wanted to become part of the United States. There were many pros and cons to each position, and people’s viewpoints often reflected their ethnic background, wealth, religion, and age.

For this activity, you must classify the following list of factors into either a reason to support Confederation and create the country of Canada **OR** a reason to oppose Confederation. Beside each factor, in the column on the right, write “*supports*” or “*opposes*” Confederation for each factor.

	Factors	Supports/Opposes
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.	

Label the following locations on the map below - British North America in 1866 (see text pages 106 & 117):

British Columbia, Rupert's Land, North-Western Territories, Canada West, Canada East, New Brunswick, Vancouver Island, PEI, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Charlottetown, Quebec City, Alaska, USA

