

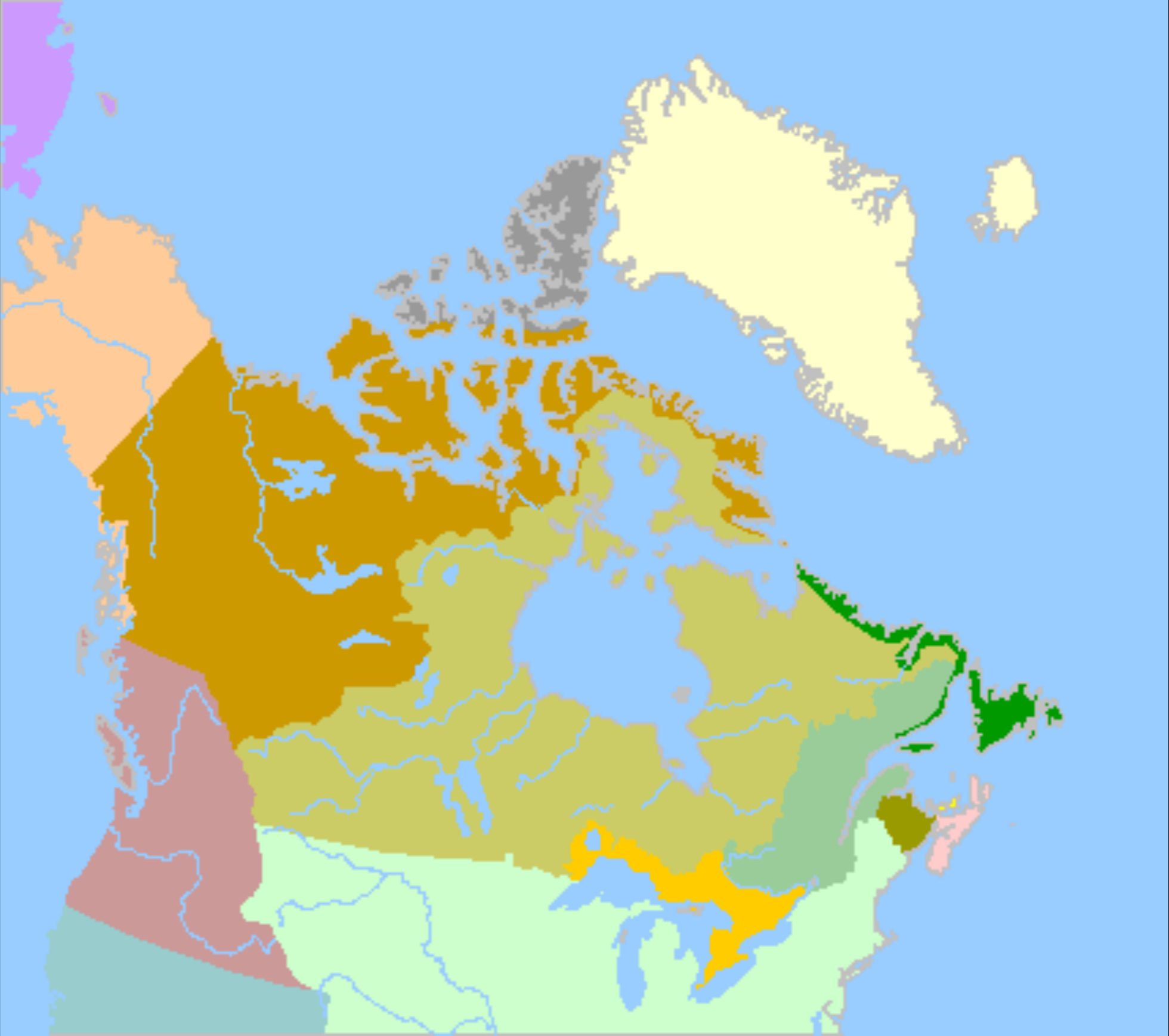
Canadian Confederation ...why and how did it happen?



SS9 November 2016

Context

BNA 1823





Upper Canada Rebellion 1837



Battle of Montgomery's Tavern

Lower Canada Rebellion 1837



The Battle of Saint-Eustache, Lower Canada.

Durham



Elgin



Responsible Gov't

Baldwin



Lafontaine

**City of Ottawa, Canada West (Ontario)
ca. 1859**



Canada 1858-1867



Costume Balls --The Indian Group. Ottawa, 1896. Those who portrayed sixteenth-century Iroquois wore assemblages of contemporary aboriginal dress and accessories from many different sources. Some wore costumes made of paper.



**Costume Balls -- From the Fall of Port Royal to the
Second Taking of Louisbourg, Including Expatriation of
the Acadians, A.D. 1710-1758. Ottawa, 1896**



Costume Balls -- Voyages of the Norsemen to Northeastern America, circa 986-1015 A.D. Ottawa, 1896



Why did
Canada become
a Nation?

Background

Party	location	leader	Allied with	basic beliefs
parti bleu	Canada East (Lower Canada/ Quebec)	George Etienne-Cartier	Tories	fought for economic development and preservation of French culture & rights
parti rouge	Canada East (Lower Canada/ Quebec)	Louis-Joseph Papineau and others	Clear Grits	favoured American-style republicanism, despised Act of Union
Clear Grits	Canada West (Upper Canada/ Ontario)	George Brown	parti rouge	anti-corruption, favoured reform & greater democracy, tended to be anti-French and anti-Catholic
Tories	Canada West (Upper Canada/ Ontario)	John A. MacDonald	parti bleu	believed in preserving traditions but tried to fight for English & French Canadians

Reason #1: Fix Colonial Politics

- political deadlock
- double majority
- loose fish
- political reform (e.g. rep by pop)



Reason #2: Resolve Trade Issues

- Britain used tariffs (protectionism)
- American Reciprocity Agreement (free trade) expired
- intercolonial trade barriers



Reason #3: Prevent American Expansion

- post Civil-War grudge
- Manifest Destiny
- Annexation (e.g. Northwest/HBC land)
- Alaska Purchase



The picture above (Library of Congress LC-USZC4-668) shows 'America' floating over the Plains. She brings light to the dark and desolate landscape and shows the way for farmers, travellers, the stage-coach, the telegraph and the railway. Ahead of her wild animals, buffalo and Indians (the darkness) turn and run leaving the way clear for settlement.

"... the right of our manifest destiny to over spread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experient of liberty and federaltive development of self government entrusted to us. It is right such as that of the tree to the space of air and the earth suitable for the full expansion of its principle and destiny of growth." - John L. O'Sullivan (1845)

Reason #4: Better Defense

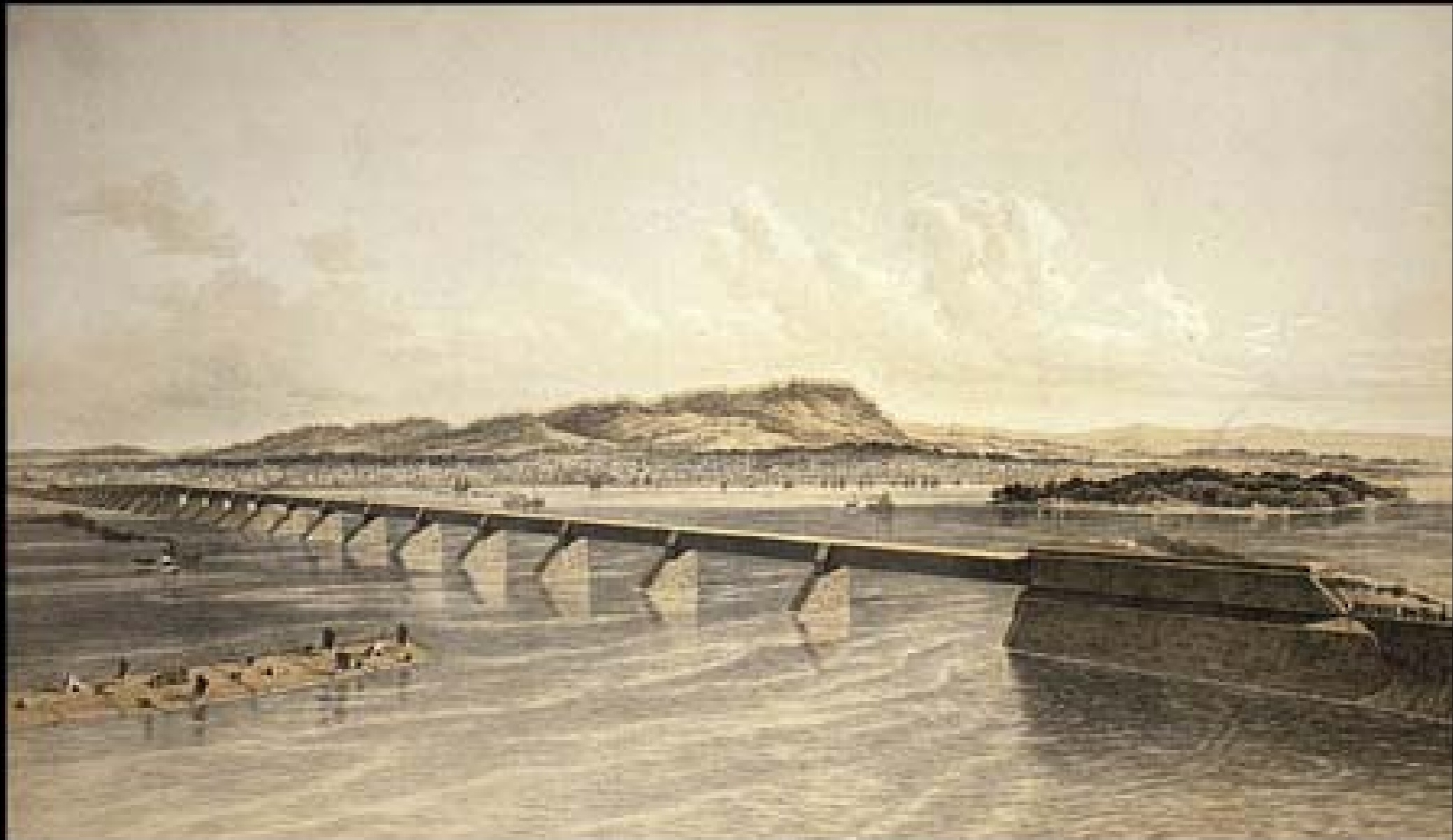
- Fenian Raids
- other (future) threats



The Pigeon Hill (Eccles Hill) camp of the 60th Battalion which played a major part in the Fenian Raid of 25 May 1870

Reason #5: Improve Transportation

- intercolonial rail
- sea-to-sea link (CPR)



Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Victoria Bridge over the River St. Lawrence at Montreal (Québec) 1860

Reason #6: Cut (some) Ties to Britain

- Britain rethinking colonial expenses
- Issues with control (BNA needed control)



Map of British North America published before 1841

How did Canada
become a Nation?

Conference #1: Charlottetown 1864

- Maritime Union
- Grand schemes



**Province House and Market Building
ca. 1865 / Charlottetown, P.E.I.**

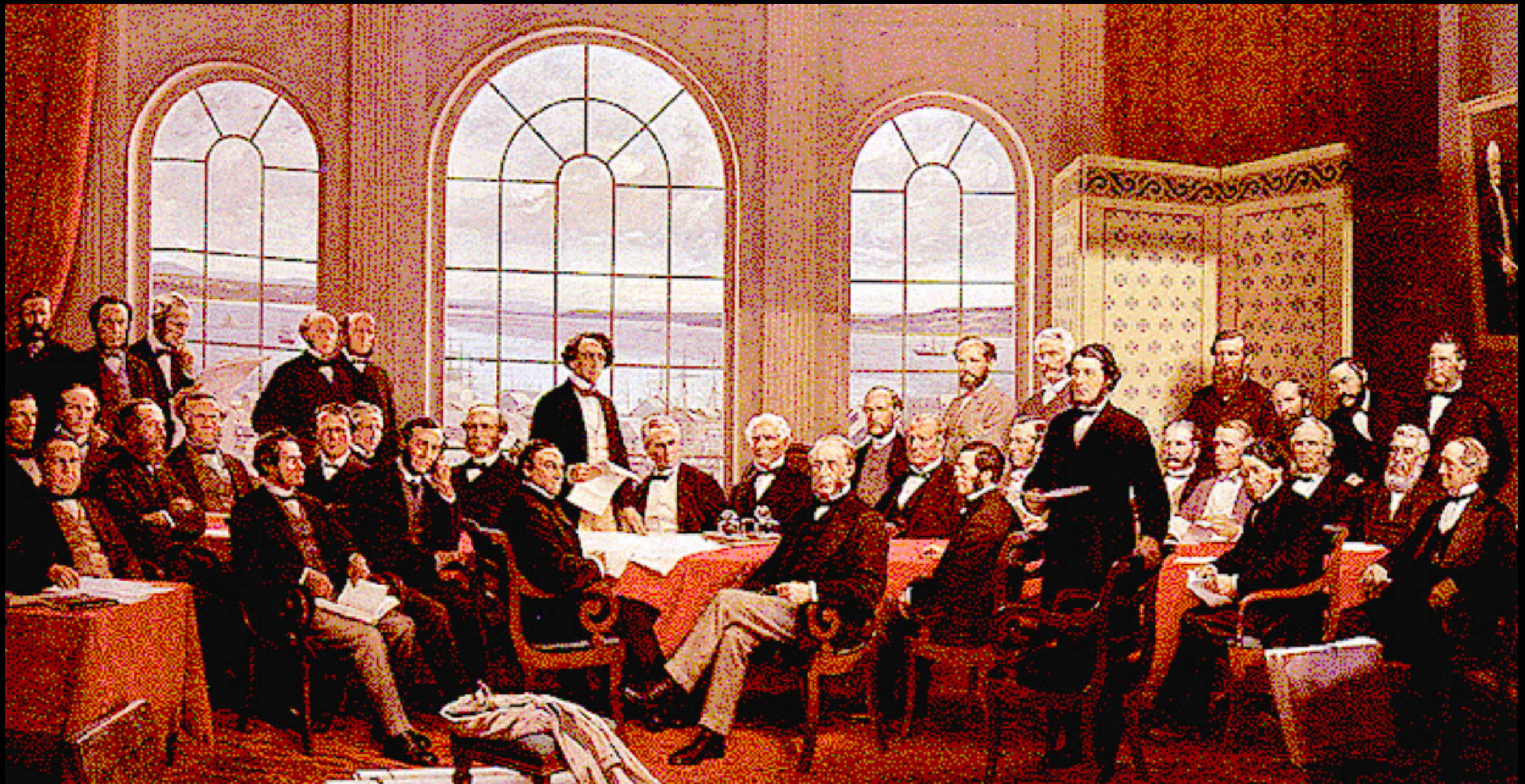


Delegates who gathered at the Charlottetown Conference to consider the confederation of the British North American colonies. Sept. 1864 / Charlottetown, P.E.I.



Conference #2: Quebec 1864

- work out the details (72 Resolutions)

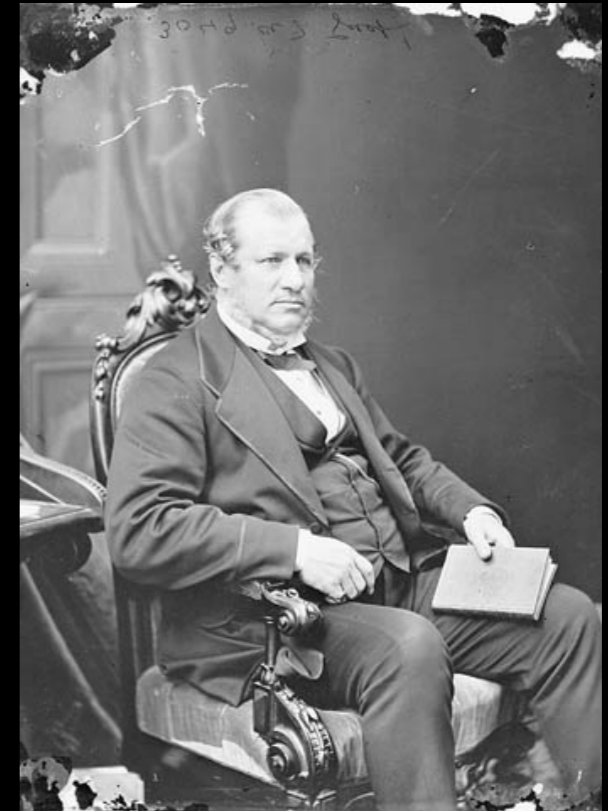


Delegates from Canada West

John A. Macdonald



George Brown



Alexander Galt

Other Delegates

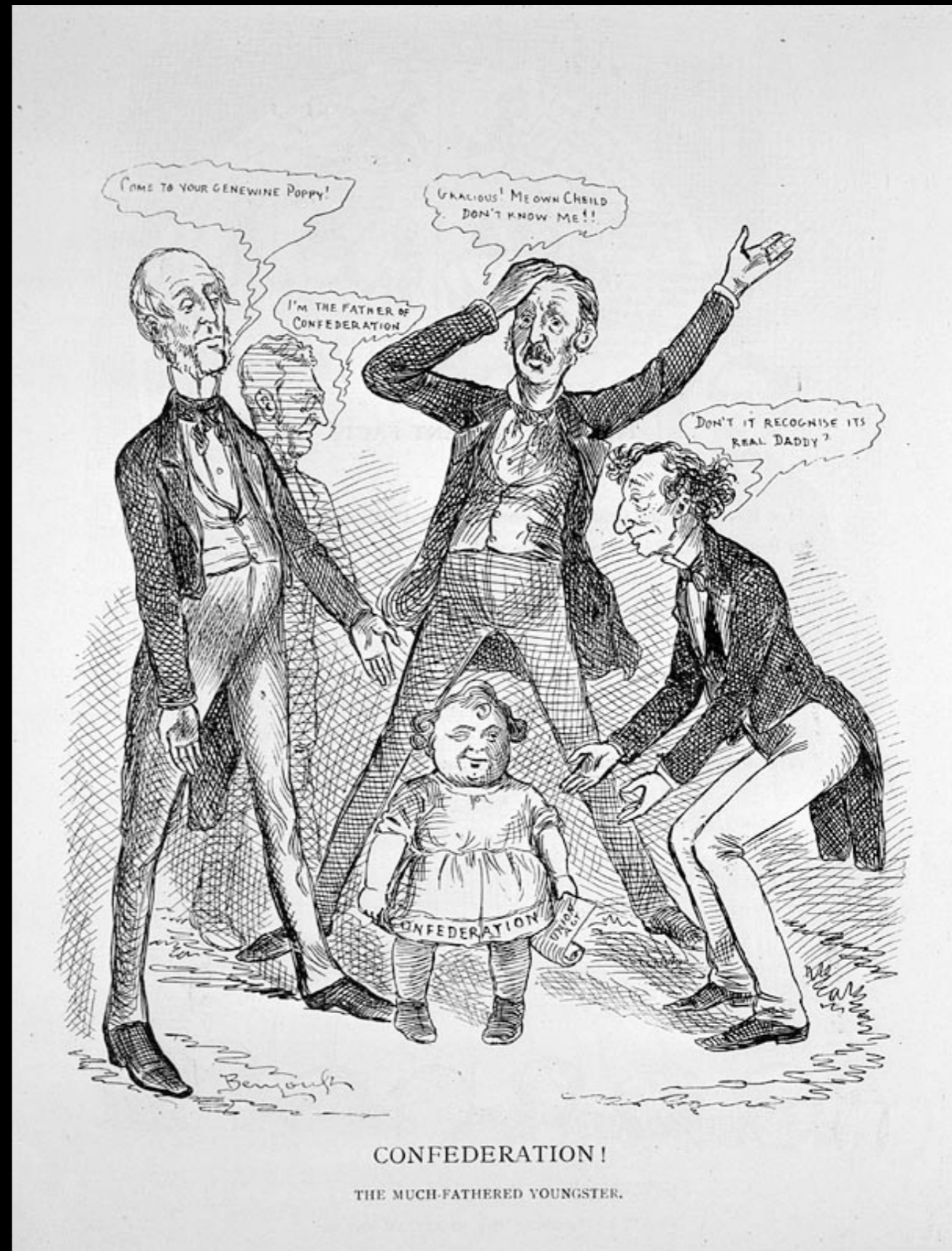
George Etienne-Cartier (Canada East)



Charles Tupper (Nova Scotia)

Conference #3: London 1866

- comb through the finer details
- final approval from Britain
- British parliament signs off on the contents of the BNA Act



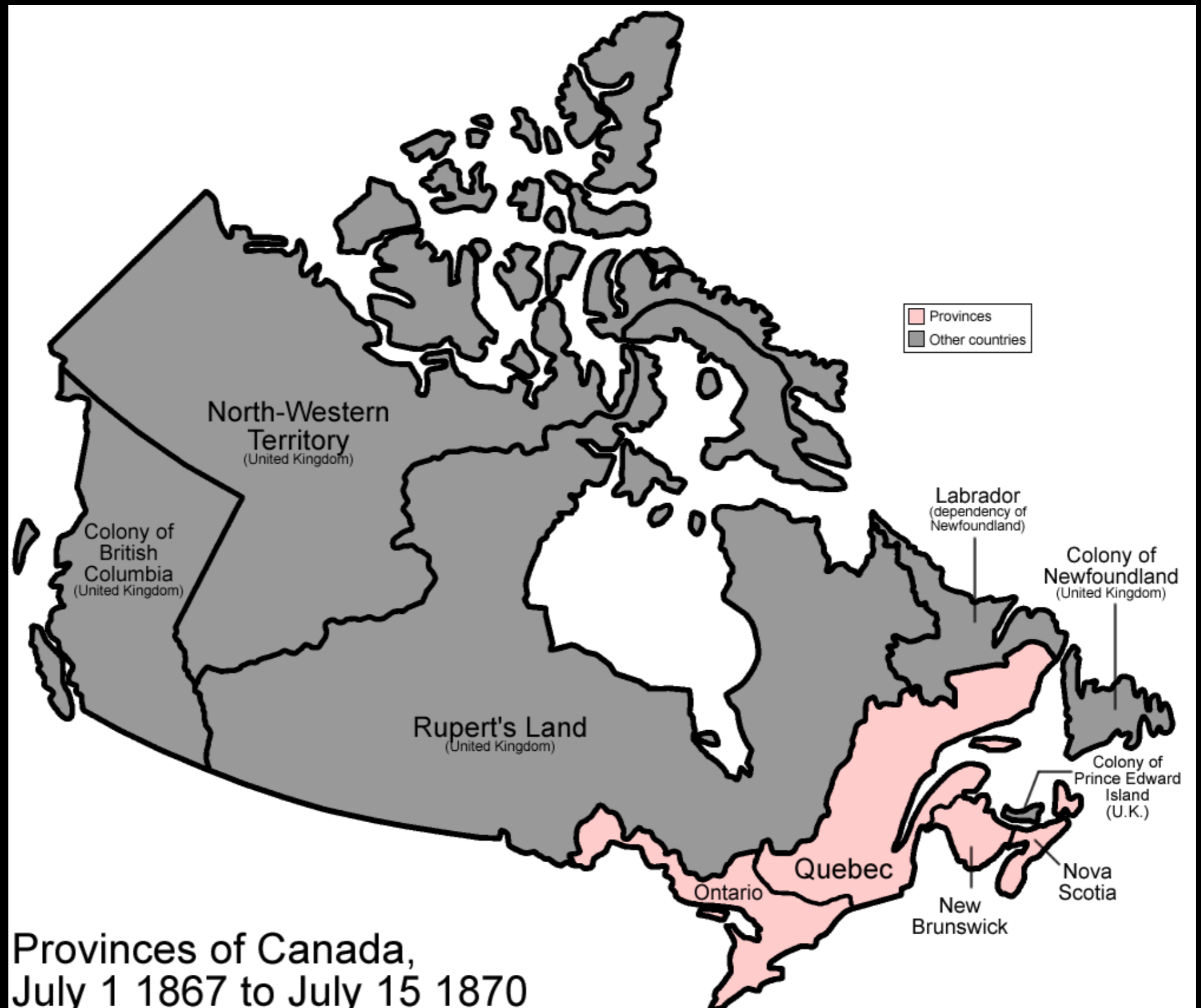
The Fathers of Confederation at the London Conference, 1866. Six delegates from Canada (West & East) and four each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick drafted a final version of the Quebec plan.



Results


Confederation Achieved

- BNA Act 1867
- not everyone “on board”





AN ACT
OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
FOR THE
UNION
OF
CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA AND
NEW BRUNSWICK,
AND THE
GOVERNMENT THEREOF;
AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.
(30 VICTORIA, CAP. 3.)



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.
1867.



BY THE QUEEN!

A PROCLAMATION

For Uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, into one Dominion, under the name of CANADA.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed on the Twenty-ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, in the Thirtieth year of Our reign, intituled, "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare, by Proclamation, that "on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after that day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly;" and it is thereby further enacted, that "Such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by Warrant, under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union:"

We, therefore, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the First day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion, under the name of CANADA.

And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>For the Province of Quebec</i> | | <i>For the Province of Ontario</i> | | <i>For the Province of New Brunswick</i> | | <i>For the Province of Nova Scotia</i> | |
| John Hamilton | Edith Leonard | James Leslie | David Edward Pilon | Edward Kenny | Adam Wilson Baskin | Thomas H. Auld | John Baskin |
| Robert McMillan | William McMurter | John Wilson | James H. McPherson | Edward Kenny | Edward Kenny | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| John Ross | John Alexander | John A. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| Thomas H. Auld | John Simpson | James H. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| Reginald Seymour | James H. Murray | James H. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| William Alexander | David Lewis | James H. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| James H. Murray | George H. Murray | James H. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| Adam Johnson | Donald McPherson | James H. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| Alexander Campbell | John H. Murray | James H. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| David Chalmers | John H. Murray | James H. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| James C. A. Ains | John H. Murray | James H. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |
| David Baskin | John H. Murray | James H. Murray | James H. McPherson | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin | John Baskin |

Given at our Court, at Windsor Castle, this Twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, and in the Thirtieth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Canadian Red Ensign

