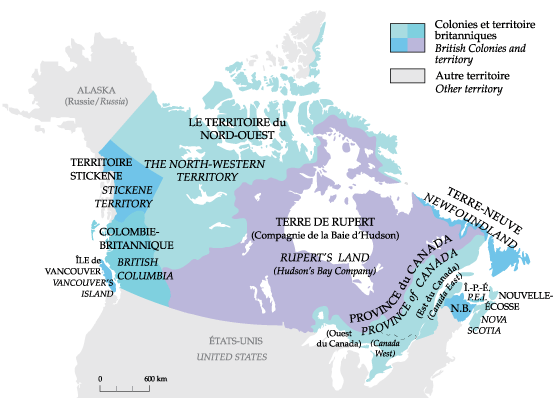
**Canada in 1867 – Notes on Pages 12-21**

* *Read the first two paragraphs together*
* *observe the map of Pre-Canada in 1865*
* 
* Confederation: the process of uniting Canada
  + 3 territories unite
    - Nova Scotia
    - New Brunswick
    - The Province of Canada
      * divided in Ontario and Quebec right after confederation
  + first Prime Minister
    - John A. MacDonald
  + British Columbia was far to the west and not part yet.
* Confed was not popular
  + NS and NB wanted to unite without the Prov. of Can.
* Why confederation?
  + the British wanted colonies to be responsible for themselves
  + The American Civil War
    - Brit. helped the South
    - North won
    - British want to unite colonies for defense (in case America attacks) *fin for friday*
  + build strong economy
    - sell to each other and profit
      * build railway all the way to BC
* a new country
  + big area (larger than Eng. and Fra. combined)
  + only 3.5 million (Eng = 30 mill., Fra.=40 mill, U.S. = 40 mill.)
  + Canada was diverse
    - British, French, Irish, German, African, Aboriginal
* everyday life during confederation
  + no electricity or cars
  + most live on farms
    - wheat, fish, timber
  + cities were size of towns
  + roads are dirt
  + lots of illness
    - 2 out of 5 infants die of diseases
* times are changing
  + ***industrialization*** *- The process in which a society or country (or world) transforms itself from a primarily agricultural society into one based on the manufacturing of goods and services.*
  + cities growing
  + railways growing
  + telegraph, canals and rails connect the country
  + *read going to school in the 1860s on page 14*
* citizenship
  + Can. citizens considered “subjects” of the British crown
    - only 20% of pop. allowed to vote.
      * only landowners vote
      * no women allowed
      * Aboriginal and Asian people not allowed to vote
      * only the rich vote so they run the country
      * voting is public
        + gangs threatened voters
    - by begin of 20th century…
      * secret ballots
      * non-landowners can vote
* women in 1860s
  + most Canadians agreed women’s place was in the home to raise families
    - no university or jobs
    - money is for men
    - equal rights is “dangerous”
  + some women want more
    - Eliza Richie – professor in Halifax
      * was a suffragette (activist for women’s rights)
    - Henrietta Louise Edwards
      * promoted work for women
* Government in Canada
  + Canada wants strong government
    - avoid a civil war like the Americans
  + British North America Act - 1867
    - Can. is now self-governing
    - federalism – there is a national and a provincial gov’t system
      * federal/national gov’t – in charge of…
        + national defense, trade, and tax
      * prov. gov’t – in charge of local stuff
    - like Brittains gov’t
      * Constitutional Monarchy
        + Queen rules…sort of
        + gov’t has two main houses for decisions

House of Commons

Senate

* + we have a party system
    - different political parties represent different people’s views on important matters
* Political Parties
  + Conservatives
    - John A McDonald
    - Like Tariffs – Taxes for imported goods
      * then people buy local stuff
  + Liberals
    - like Free Trade – no taxes on imports/exports
      * chealper stuff and more markets
* Free Press
  + newslpapers print what they want and question the gov’t
    - argue for “Responsible Gov’t”
* The “National Policy”
  + John A. McDonald’s attempt to unite Canada’s economy
    - 1) Protective Tariffs
      * tax imports so people buy locally
    - 2) Transcontinental Railway
      * increase trade between Canadians
    - 3) Immigration
      * settle the West and make more customers