



Canadian History, 1837 - 1867

The Road to Confederation

Background

- Towards Responsible Government:
 - Family Compacts
 - 1837 Rebellions
 - Lord Durham Report, 1839
 - Baldwin-Lafontaine coalition, 1842
 - French/English, Reformers/Tories
 - Responsible Government achieved, Rebellion Losses Bill/Burning of Parliament, 1848/Annexation Manifesto, 1849

Background

- Relationship with the USA:
 - American Revolution
 - United Empire Loyalists
 - War of 1812
 - Anglo-American Convention, 1818 (49th Parallel)

Challenges Facing BNA

Political Deadlock in colonies

- Grits, Reformers, Tories

Representation by population (Brown/Grits)


- Canada East/West

Economic and Geographical Challenges

- Railway, Canals, need for investment
- Choice of capital city
 - Kingston, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City, Ottawa

British Support for Confederation

- Less costly

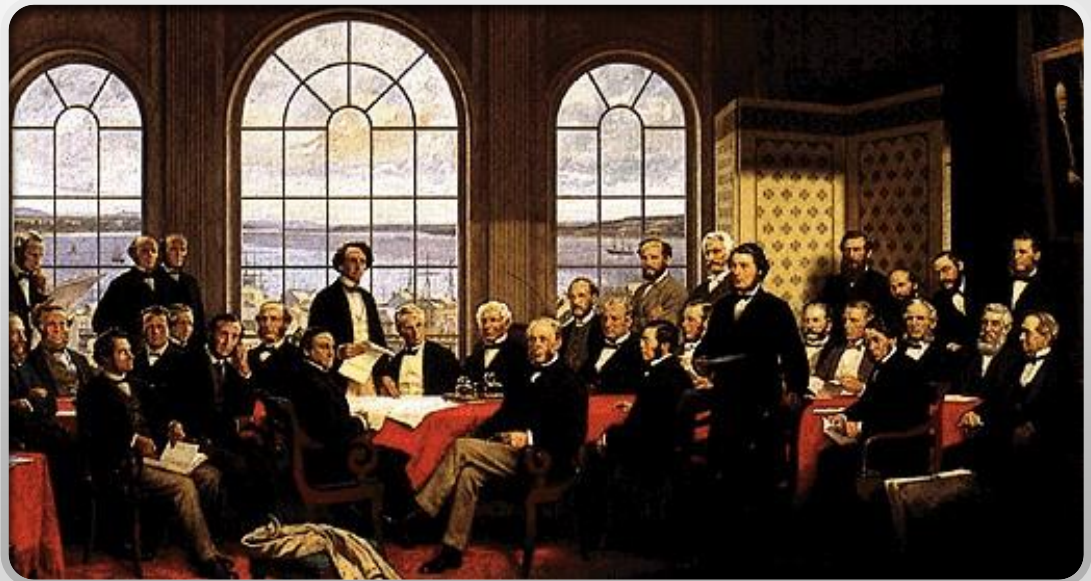


American Threat


- Civil War Tensions, 1860's
 - War Machine
- St. Alban's Raid, 1864
- Fenian raids, 1865
- End of reciprocity, 1866
- US Expansionism

Seeking Political Solutions

- The “Great Coalition”, 1864, Brown, Macdonald and Cartier
- Charlottetown Conference
 - Get to know each other
- Quebec Conference
 - 72 Resolutions
- Pros and Cons?



- London Conference, 1866
- British North America Act and proclamation of the Dominion of Canada on July 1, 1867
- Main features:
 - British parliamentary system,
 - Monarchy, role of Governor General
 - Division of federal-provincial power
- For Quebec: A compromise?



Making
Confederation
a Reality