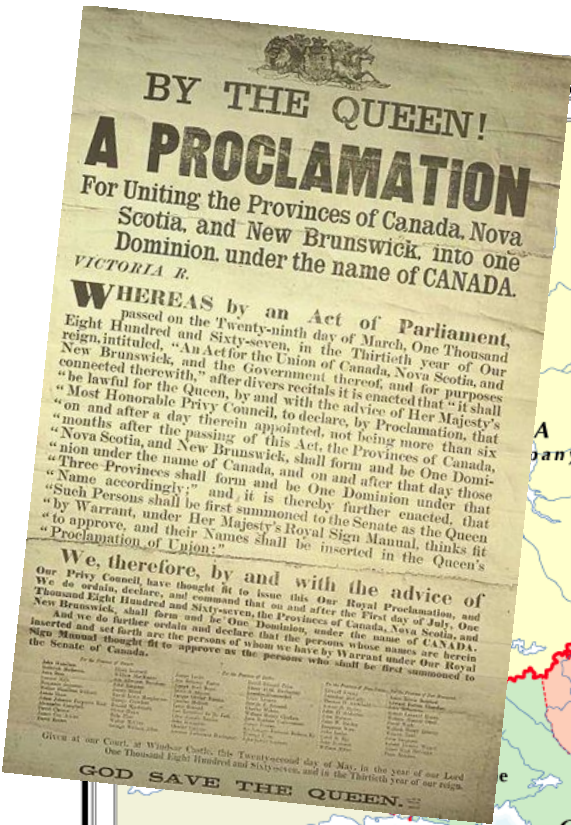


Canadian Democracy - Confederation



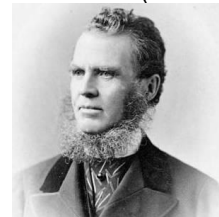
👑 Before 1867 the various British territories on this continent were called British North America.

👑 Confederation came out of an initial plan for a Maritime Union by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Meeting together at the 1864 Charlottetown Conference, the delegates were soon joined by the Canadians – led by John A. Macdonald and George-Étienne Cartier

- 🍁 Macdonald and Cartier convinced the other provinces to join then in a larger British North American Union.
- 🍁 The ideas begun in Charlottetown were later expanded and debated during the Quebec Conference (1864) and London Conference (1866).

Did You Know?

Waterdown resident Sir William P. Howland was at the London Confederation Conference, making him the only American-born Father of Confederation? Howland would later be appointed lieutenant governor of Ontario (1868-1873).



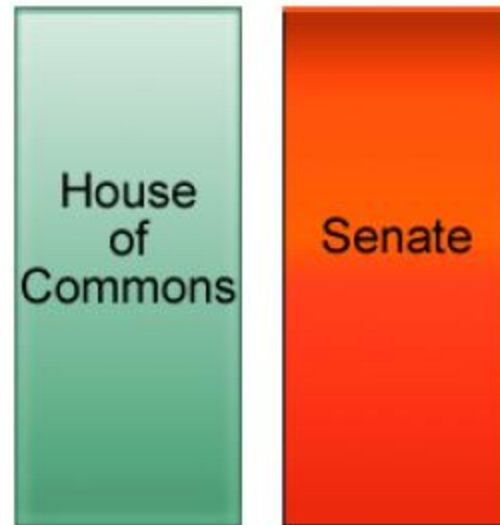
👑 Passed by the British Parliament on March 29th, 1867, the British North America Act (Constitution Act 1867) was proclaimed by Queen Victoria on July 1st, 1867. Four provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) came together under the name of the Dominion of Canada.

👑 Although Canada established its own Parliament (comprised of the Queen, Senate and House of Commons), defence and external affairs were still under the jurisdiction of the British Parliament.

🍁 Canada would not achieve full legislative independence until the Statute of Westminster (1931) and the Constitution Act (1982).



The Queen



The Canadian Parliament

👑 The British North America Act established two separate jurisdictions in Canada – a federal government and provincial government.

Provincial Jurisdiction	Federal Jurisdiction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍁 Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of Revenue for Provincial Purposes. 🍁 The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province. 🍁 The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers. 🍁 The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon. 🍁 The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province. 🍁 The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals. 🍁 Municipal Institutions in the Province. 🍁 Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licences in order to the raising of Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes. 🍁 The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍁 The Public Debt and Property. 🍁 The Regulation of Trade and Commerce. 🍁 Unemployment insurance. 🍁 The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation. 🍁 The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit. 🍁 Postal Service. 🍁 The Census and Statistics. 🍁 Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence. 🍁 The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada. 🍁 Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island. 🍁 Navigation and Shipping. 🍁 Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals. 🍁 Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries. 🍁 Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces. 🍁 Currency and Coinage. 🍁 Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money. 🍁 Savings Banks.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍁 The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province. 🍁 Property and Civil Rights in the Province. 🍁 The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts. 🍁 The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section. 🍁 Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍁 Weights and Measures. 🍁 Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. 🍁 Interest. 🍁 Legal Tender. 🍁 Bankruptcy and Insolvency. 🍁 Patents of Invention and Discovery. 🍁 Copyrights. 🍁 Indians (First Nations), and Lands reserved for the Indians. 🍁 Naturalization and Aliens. 🍁 Marriage and Divorce. 🍁 The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters. 🍁 The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries. 🍁 Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.
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Why do you think the British North America Act created two separate institutions?

👑 Other provinces entered Confederation over the next century:

- 🍁 Manitoba (1870)
- 🍁 British Columbia (1871)
- 🍁 Prince Edward Island (1873)
- 🍁 Saskatchewan & Alberta (1905)
- 🍁 Newfoundland and Labrador (1949)

Queen Victoria – Interesting Facts



- 👑 Queen Victoria's father, Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent (1767-1820), lived in Canada from 1791-1800. Prince Edward Island is named in the Duke of Kent's honour.
- 👑 Victoria became Queen at the age of 18 years old after the death of her uncle, King William IV. She reigned from 1837-1901 (the longest reign in our history).
- 👑 Victoria, British Columbia, and Regina, Saskatchewan, are both named after this Queen.

Sir John A. Macdonald – Interesting Facts



- 🍁 Canada's first prime minister
- 🍁 Sir John A. MacDonalD was born in Scotland and raised in Kingston, Ontario
- 🍁 Served as prime minister from 1867-1873 and 1878-1891.
- 🍁 Struggled with alcoholism most of his adult life

Canada's Population since Confederation

