

Canadian History (1821-1910)

- What is known as Canadian Independence?
 - Gained its independence from Britain in 1982
- What led the Canadians to go rebel?
- Britain did learn from the American Revolution in dealing with Canada
- More covering the formation of the different colonies

I. Early British Rule & Conflicts with US

A. Treaty of Paris (1763)

- End of French and Indian War
- France gave up its north American territory to Britain
- Royal Proclamation of 1763 (1st de facto – “in fact”) Constitution of Canada (renames NW portion of French Province of New France-Province of Quebec)

B. Quebec Act (1774)

- New British Rulers protect property, religion, political and social culture of French-Speaking inhabitants
- Expanded Province of Quebec to Ohio & Mississippi River (one of colonies' grievances in Declaration of Independence)
 - The trade of the colonies of the US was cut off
 - Valley was fertile
- Retained French civil law (now Quebec law)
- Became the 2nd de facto Constitution of Canada

C. Treaty of Paris (1763)

- Second one was the end of the American Revolution
- Formally ends American Revolution
- Borders between Canada & US officially demarcated (land south of Great Lakes ceded to US)
- Migration of many Tories to Canada (Quebec & Nova Scotia esp.)
- US retained some fishing rights even then, in rich fishing areas
 - Britain was forced to give them that concession
- British were supposed to remove their military troops, but didn't, and supplied the Indians with ammunition
 - Lead to the War of 1812

D. Constitutional Act of 1791

- London's answer to American Revolution in regards to administration of North American colonies
- Divided Province of Quebec into two
 - Upper Canada (modern Ontario) mostly English speaking
 - Lower Canada (modern Quebec) mostly French speaking
 - Each Province appointed (by Great Britain) Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by Executive Council, Legislative Council, & House of Assembly

E. War of 1812

- Caused in part by British refusal to cease activity among Indians in the Great Lakes region
- American war plans focus on invasion of Canada
- Ends with Treaty of Ghent (1814) & Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817)
 - Rush-Bagot Treaty was against the marine war
 - Treaty of Ghent was more of the official end to the war
- American migration shift from upper Canada to Ohio, Indiana, & Michigan
- British supporters try to repress republicanism in Canada (common among American immigrants)
- Invasion resulted in distrust of US intentions towards British presence N. America
 - Americans were used to the power being spread out
 - Canadians were convinced after this that the Americans were trying to take over Canada
 - Most of the invasions took place in upper Canada, which is where most of the problems came from in American-Canadian relations

II. Provinces in Rebellion (1837)

A. Revolts were against early colonial systems that favored elites

B. Upper Canada

- Family Compact
 - Group of very powerful men who held power through legislative assembly & executive council
 - Controlled business, politics and religious affairs of the colony
 - Controlled legislature through pressure, blackmail, and bribery
 - Held power from 1815-1848
 - Mostly Anglican church members - did not support other religions
- Reform opposition grew from general population, especially immigrants who found themselves cut off from power
- Attempts at peaceful reform failed
- William Lyon Mackenzie – leading opponent to Compact
 - Sought republican government to defeat “fixed” electoral system
 - Saw American Revolution as practice example of how to correct problems
 - Led armed rebellion - marched on Toronto (Dec. 6 1837)
 - Failed and forced to flee to US – exiled 10 years (returned with pardon in 1849)
 - Result – British were stunned though and weren’t expecting another rebellion, and were forced to take action

C. Lower Canada

- Chateau Clique
 - Were referred to this because they all lived and worked in the same area
 - Similar to Family Compact
 - Difference – also attempting to anglicize Lower Canada – led by a group of Tories
 - Led by English-speaking merchants who had taken control of legislative & executive councils from French Canadians
 - Government hiring, laws & legislation favored English merchant communities
 - Government favored the English speaking community
 - Attempted to eliminate French leaders as a class & competitor for political and business spoils
 - business spoils included hiring family
 - Legislative & Executive council advised governor with own interests
 - Worked to eliminate French Civil Law – seen as attack on heritage & first step toward assimilation of the Francophone community
 - Supported program (1822) to unite Upper & Lower Canada in effort to swallow-up French language, culture, & community into larger English-speaking community
 - They thought that all of the people in upper Canada would help swallow up the French peoples
- Louis Joseph Papineau
 - Leader of radical movement
 - Moved to action when Governor (Lord Gosford) ordered by British government to ignore need for legislative approval of bills, and pay expenses of government directly from crown funds
 - Called together “patriots” to oppose violation of rights
 - Defeated and fled to US until 1847
 - Result – House of Assembly dissolved

D. The Durham Report (1839)

- John Lambton / Lord Durham (his title) appointed Governor General & High Commissioner to conduct an investigation in response to the rebellions
 - What he sent back to Britain was the Durham Report
- He was a Radical Whig, he supported removing legal restrictions on Catholics, wanted universal education, and believed in free trade, backed Reform Bill of 1832, which let more people vote & expanded electorate
- His report to the British government included *suggested tactics* to restore peace
 - **Responsible Government** – He suggested that the British appointed the Governor responsible to legislative assembly in choice of executive, executive answerable in its actions with their approval, and assembly responsible to the voters that elect them (not achieved until 1848) – Governor as figurehead, elected assembly held most power
 - First step toward road to independence

- Very important to Canada history! (Responsible Government)
- (another suggestion) Uniting of Upper and Lower Canada for purpose of assimilating French-speaking population & allowing Upper Canada debts to be erased by Lower Canada fiscal surplus
 - This would decrease the French population
 - But it would also fix the economic problems
- Encourage immigration from Britain to help overwhelm French population (slowing progress)
- Rescind freedoms granted French Canadians by Proclamation of 1763 & Quebec Act – help prevent future rebellions
- Impact later – aspects pertaining to self-government enacted in Australia & New Zealand – became sort of Magna Carta for Representative Self Government

A. Act of Union (1841) - Single Province of Canada

- United two colonies into a single Canada (Lower Canada > East, & Upper Canada > West)
- British Army withdraws
- Government answerable to British parliament (Britain believed a colonial assembly dominated by British elements would guarantee ties to imperialism)
 - (Responsible Government)
- Executive & Legislative councils appointed by the Crown
- Allowed for Elective House of Assembly (84 members, 42 each, East and West)
- English made the official language
- Pleased the business class, but angered French Canadians – Canada East had larger population but only equal representation
 - French population in Quebec protested when official language changed to English
 - Reaction in Quebec City region so intense, many called for act to be abolished or withdrew from political life
 - Intimidation of French voters in first elections in 1841
 - Irish and Scottish peoples came to Canada too, Irish brought over the more Catholic aspect, which many of the Irish might have sided with the French
 - In 1848 London forced to recognize & accept use of French in region

II. Dominion of Canada (1867) - Confederation of Separation Provinces

A. Realignment of Political forces

- Radicals vs. Conservatives

B. Confederation - British North America Act (1867)

- Established by Britain
- Why did the British agree to the confederation?
 - wanted Canada to defend itself
 - Maritime provinces were based on shipping and fishing, and they need railroads
 - Part of the act promised railroads
 - Promise to unite English language and British culture (nationalism)
 - Wanted to see themselves as united in that way
 - Basically allowed the other provinces to become part of the whole
 - The development of a single dominion
 - Like the states retaining their individual governments, but united in a federation (or how they used to be under the articles of federation)
 - French Canadians liked this becoming a dominion, because they saw it as a way to gain more political power
- 3 pillars of Constitutional Order
 - Responsible Government
 - Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms
 - Federalism
- Canadian Federalism
 - 2 political Jurisdictions: Federal Government & (eventually) 10 Provincial Governments
 - Originally 4: Canada West (Upper, Ontario), Canada East (Lower, Quebec), Nova Scotia, & New Brunswick
 - each with own areas of legislative authority
 - linked together by Canadian Crown (source of sovereignty & authority)
 - In part a response to American Civil War - fusion of powers rather than separation of powers

I. Canadian Commonwealth Model

- Britain wanted to work things out with Canada after losing America
- They would give their colonies self-preferred trading relationships
- This fostered economic growth
- Canada was then used as a model for other countries in the Britain Commonwealth
 - Australia, New Zealand, etc.

>All Questions that'll be on the Final Exam will be from these notes (the powerpoint notes exactly)

>The whole exam will be multiple choice