

HIS262 Exam Notes

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Wendat and Anishinaabe make their first alliance with Champlain and the French (battle at “Lake Champlain”)

Arrival of filles du roi, or King’s daughters

Start of the Seven Years War

Treaty of Niagara

In 1764, this treaty transferred possession of a narrow four mile strip of land by the Niagara River’s western shore, as well as established the relationship that was supposed to be honoured by the new settlers moving into what would become Canada. This treaty signaled the assembled Indigenous Nations ratification of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and extended the Silver Covenant Chain of Friendship into the Great Lakes Region of the continent.

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 established the British definition of Indian Country. On these lands the Crown claimed sovereignty but it also decreed that the land was to be considered in the possession of the Indigenous peoples who occupied them. Consequently, in order to transfer ownership of the land to the Crown through the surrendering of the land from the indigenous peoples, Great Britain began formalizing the Treaty of Niagara with the First Nations on July 8, 1764, through this Treaty Council. In protest, the Ottawa of Detroit, the Wyandot of Sandusky, and the Lenape and Shawnee of the Ohio refused to attend the Treaty Council. This treaty created a new Covenant Chain between Britain and the First Nations of the western Great Lakes. During the War of 1812, Nations involved with this treaty allied themselves with the British, as the Nations believed the treaty bound them to the British cause.

End of the American Revolution

Treaty of Ghent

Rebellion in Lower Canada

Confederation (British North America Act)

Overview

The Constitution Act, 1867, originally known as the British North America Act (BNA Act) was the law passed by the British Parliament creating the Dominion of Canada at Confederation.

The BNA Act was enacted on 29 March 1867. It provided for the union of three colonies — the Province of Canada (Ontario and Québec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — into a federal state with a parliamentary system modelled on that of Britain.

Rupert's Land was acquired in 1870, and six provinces were added to the original four: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905), and Newfoundland (1949).

Division of Power

Federal (Section 91)	Provincial (Section 92)
Defense	education, (crown) public lands
trade and commerce	municipal institutions
direct and indirect taxation	direct taxation
currency	tavern and other licenses
navigation and shipping	local public works
"Indian" Affairs	solemnization of marriage
bankruptcy	property and civil rights
make laws for "peace order and good government"	"Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province"

Manitoba enters Confederation

Indian Act

Year Canadian Pacific Railway completed

Election of Canada's first French-Canadian Prime Minister

Continuous Journey Legislation

World War I

Going to War

The Canadian Parliament didn't choose to go to war in 1914. The country's foreign affairs were guided in London. So when Britain's ultimatum to Germany to withdraw its army from Belgium expired on 4 August 1914, the British Empire, including Canada, was at war, allied with Serbia, Russia, and France against the German and Austro-Hungarian empires.

Defining Moments For Canada

1914 August 4	At War
1914 August 22	War Measures Act
1915 April 22	Battle of Ypres - use of chlorine gas
1916 July 1	Beaumont Hamel - Newfoundland Regiment
1917 April 9	Battle of Vimy Ridge
1917 October 10	Passchendaele
1918 August 8	Hundred Days
1918 November 11	Armistice

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