# Rights and responsibilities of Citizenship

1. Profess loyal to a person – Sovereign
2. Canadian System of governance: Constitutional monarchy, parliamentary democracy and federal state.
3. Canadian Law has several sources
4. 800-year old tradition of ordered liberty – signing of Magna Carta in 1215

Habeas corpus

* 1982 constitution of Canada enrich the Canadian chapter and right and freedom
* Mobility Right, Aboriginal People’s Right, Official Languages Rights and Minority Languages Educational Right, and Multiculturalism
* The equality of men and women
* Responsibilities
* Obeying the law; Taking care of oneself and one’s family; Serving on a jury; Voting in elections; Helping others in community; Protecting and enjoying our heritage and environment.
* There is no compulsory military service in Canada

# Who we are

1. 1867 British North America Act: Peace, Order and Good Government; it is the first constitutional document becomes law. – since, Canada becomes a constitutional monarchy druing Queen Victoria.
2. “Greate Dominion” : Atlantic, Pacific Oceans and Artic Circle.
3. Three founding people: Aboriginal, French and British.
4. Aboriginal Peoples:
   * Territorial right first guaranteed: Royal Proclamation of 1763 by King Geoage III
   * India: not Inuit or Metis – First Nations (1970s) – 65% --50% of first nation people lives on reserve land
   * Inuit: sea and wild life – 4%
   * Metis: Prairie provinces – 30%, mixed Aboriginal and European
5. Anglophones: English as first language; Francophone: French as first language
6. Majority of Francophone lives in Quebec. New Brunswick is the only ofiically bilingual province.
7. Acadians are the descendants of the original French settlers
8. 2006, Quebecois are a distinct nation within united Canada by Houese of Commons
9. 7 million people in Canada have French as their first language, 18 million people in Canada have English as their first language
10. The greate majority of Canadians identify as Christians.
11. The first constitutional document for Canada became law in 1867

# Canada’s history

1. Aboriginal Peoples: Huron-Wendat & Iroquois: Great Lakes, farmers and hunters; Cree &Dene: Northwest, hunter-gatherers; Sioux: nomadic 游牧
2. 1497, John Cabot was draw a map of Canada’s East Coast.
3. 1534-1542, Jacques Cartier claim part of land belongs to King Francis I of France. Kanata—Canada (1550s).
4. 1604, Samuel de Champlain and Pierre de Monts established the first European settlement north of Florida in which year?
5. Quebec Act of 1774- French Civil Law & British criminal Law- Allow Catholics to hold public office.
6. 1776, “Loyalists” – settle in Nova Scotia and Quebec
7. the first election in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1758; then Prince Edward Island; then New Brunswick.
8. The Constitutional Act of 1791—
   * divided prince of Canada into Upper Canada(Ontario) and Lower Canada(Quebec);
   * legislative assemblies elected by the People.
   * The name Canada became official.
   * Two Canadas and Atlantic colonies – British North America
9. In 1792, black immigrants to Nova Scotia established a colony for free slaves where? - Sierra Leone (West Africa)
10. 1793, Lientenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe-
    * first Lieutenant(陆军中卫) Governor of Upper Canada,
    * Founder of City of York- (toronto)
    * First province in Empire to abolish slavery
11. The first company: Hudson’s Bay – fur trade.
12. Fort Victoria- trading posts then become city
13. 1832, Montreal Stock Exchange opened. ---- before, Canada economy on farming and export natural resources.
14. The War of 1812, US invade Canada.
    * Chief Tecumseh
    * 1813, US burned government house and the parliament building in York (Toronto)
    * 1814, Major General Robert Ross burned White House
    * US- Canada border was partly outcome.
15. Duke of Wellington choose Bytown (Ottawa) as the end point of the Rideau Canal
16. 1813, Laura Secord, female, walk 19 miles to warn of the planned America Attack.
17. The Fathers of Confederation established the Dominion of Canada on July 1, 1867
    * Sir Étienne-Paschal Taché
    * Sir George-étienne Cartier
    * Sir John A. Macdonald
18. La Fontaine: a champion of democracy and French language rights, became the first leader of a responsible government in Canada.
19. In what year were Upper and Lower Canada united as the Province of Canada? - 1840
20. British North America Act in 1867, passed by British Parliament. The Dominion of Canada was born in July 1st, 1867. 🡪 Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.
21. The last province to join: Newfound Land and Labrador (1949)
22. The last territory to join: Nunavut (1999)
23. In 1867, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, a Father of Confederation,
    * became Canada’s first Prime Minister
    * on the $10 bill
    * Jan 11🡪 Sir John Macdonald Day
24. Sir George-Etienne Cartier:
    * Lead Quebec into Canada
    * Help negotiate the entry of Northwest Territories, Manitoba and British Columbia.
25. North West Mounted Police (NWMP): founded Fort Calgary. 🡪 Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the national police force and one of the best known Canadian symbol.
26. British Columbia: Ottawa promised build a railway and then it joined Canada in 1871. Head Tax: For Chinese.
27. Sir Wilfrid Laurier:
    * the first French-Canadian prime minister;
    * one $5 bill
28. More than 600,000 Canadian served in World War I.
29. General Sir Arthur Currie: 1918; Canada’s great Solider.
30. Woman to vote, founder is Dr. Emily Stowe. In 1916, Manitoba become the first province for woman to vote.
31. 1912, Agnes Macphail is the first woman MP, she is farmer and teacher.
32. In 1918, most Canadian female can vote who aged 21
33. John MaCrae write peom about Remembrance Day, 110,000 Canadians died.
34. To mark a remarkable victory in April 1917, April 9 is now celebrated as Vimy Day
35. “Roaring Twenties”: boom(繁荣) times;
36. The market crushed when 1929🡪 create minimum wage, the EI; Bank of Canada create in 1934.
37. D-Day, 1944 June 6. 15,000 Canadian
38. More than one million served in Second World War II.
39. The first British North American colony to truly govern itself was – Nova Scotia
40. The commander of the victorious British Army in the Battle of the Plains was -- James Wolfe

# Modern Canada

1. 1947, the discovery of oil in Alberta begins Canada’s modern energy industry.
2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a military alliance, and with the United States in the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD).
3. Official Languages Act, 1969, 🡪 guarantees French and English services in the federal government across Canada.
4. 1948, Japanese-Canadians gain the right to vote; 1960, aboriginal people gain the right to vote.
5. Basketball was invented by Canadian James Naismith in 1891.
6. Terry Fox, a **British Columbian**, tried to run across Canada in the “Marathon of Hope” to raise money for what -- Cancer research
7. n which year did Donovan Bailey of Canada break the 100m world record and become a double Olympic gold medallist – 1996
8. In 1975, Canada welcomed over 50,000 refugees from which country – Vietnam
9. In 1956, Canada welcomed about 37,000 refugees from Hungary

# How Canadian Govern Themselves

1. Three levels of government: federal, provincial, territorial and municipal.
2. Parliament has three parts: Sovereign, Senate and the House of Commons.
3. Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister and serve until age 75.
4. As Head of the Commonwealth, the Sovereign links Canada to 53 other nations that cooperate to advance social, economic and cultural progress.
5. There is a clear distinction in Canada between
   * the head of state—the Sovereign—and
   * the head of government—the Prime Minister, who actually directs the governing of the country.
6. The interplay between the three branches of government—the Executive, Legislative and Judicial—
7. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court of Canada – Nine
8. How many times must a bill be “read” in the House of Commons before it becomes law – Three
9. federal state : matters of national and international concern. These include defence, foreign policy, interprovincial trade and communications, currency, navigation, criminal law and citizenship.
10. The provinces are responsible for municipal government, education, health, natural resources, property and civil rights, and highways.
11. The federal government and the provinces share jurisdiction over agriculture and immigration.

# Federal Elections

1. Canada has 308 electoral districts, each one has one MP (member of Parliament) in House of Commons. Election is held on the third Monday of October every four year.
2. Cabinet ministers are responsible for running the federal government departments. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet ministers are called the Cabinet and they make important decisions about how the country is governed.
3. There are three major political parties currently represented in the House of Commons: the Conservative Party, the New Democratic Party, and the Liberal Party.

# The Justice System

1. Our judicial system is founded on the presumption of innocence in criminal matters, meaning everyone is innocent until proven guilty.
2. Due process is the principle that the government must respect all the legal rights a person is entitled to under the law.
3. Laws are made by elected representatives. The courts settle disputes and the police enforce the laws.
4. Provincial police only in Ontario and Quebec, municipal police in all provinces. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police enforce the federal laws and act as provincial police in other provinces and territories except Ontario and Quebec.
5. Small Claims Courts deal with what – civil cases;
6. Provincial courts for lesser offences; family courts; traffic court
7. The blindfolded Lady Justice symbolizes the impartial manner in which our laws are administered: blind to all considerations but the facts

# Canadian Symbol

1. The Crown has been a symbol of the state in Canada for 400 years.
2. A new Canadian flag was raised for the first time in 1965.
3. The maple leaf is Canada’s best-known symbol. It is adopted from French
4. A mari usque ad mare, which in Latin means “from sea to sea.”
5. The Peace Tower was completed in 1927 in memory of the First World War
6. Hockey is the first popular game, the second is Canadian football; the summer official game is lacrosse. Soccer has the most registered players of any game in Canada.
7. The beaver was adopted centuries ago as a symbol of the Hudson’s Bay Company. It is on 5 cent coins.
8. Parliament passed the Official Languages Act in 1969. – equality in French and English in parliament.
9. O Canada was proclaimed as the national anthem in 1980.
10. The Royal Anthem of Canada, “God Save the Queen (or King),
11. Official awards are called honours, consisting of orders, decorations and medals.
12. After using British honours for many years, Canada started its own honours system with the Order of Canada in 1967,
13. The Victoria Cross (V.C.) is the highest honour available to Canadians
14. In what century did French Canadians adapt maple leaves as their symbol – 16th
15. Red and white have been the national colours of Canada since – 1921

# Canada’s Economy

1. In 1988, Canada enacted free trade with the United States.
2. Canada’s economy includes three main types of industries:
   1. Service industries -- More than 75% of working Canadians now have jobs in
   2. Manufacturing industries-- Our largest international trading partner is the United States.
   3. Natural resources industries
3. Over three-quarters of Canadian exports are destined for the U.S.A.
4. “the world’s longest undefended border.” “children of a common mother” and “brethren dwelling together in unity,”
5. Canada’s economy is mainly driven by what – trade
6. Canada entered into a free trade agreement with the United States in which year – 1988

# Canada’s Region

1. Canada includes many different geographical areas and five distinct regions
   1. The Atlantic Provinces –
      * Newfoundland and Labrador;
        1. Captical: St. John’s
        2. the most easterly point in North America and has its own time zone
        3. The oldest colony of the British Empire
        4. off-shore oil and gas extraction contributes
      * Prince Edward Island;
        1. Captical: Charlottetown
        2. is the smallest province, known for its beaches, red soil and agriculture, especially potatoes.
        3. birthplace of Confederation
        4. connected to mainland Canada by one of
        5. the longest continuous multispan bridges in the world, the Confederation Bridge
      * Nova Scotia;
        1. Captical: Halifax
        2. most populous Atlantic Province,
        3. shipbuilding, fisheries and shipping.
        4. Canada’s largest east coast port
        5. Canada’s largest naval base
        6. Celtic and Gaelic
        7. home to over 700 annual festivals
      * New Brunswick
        1. Captical: Fredericton
        2. founded by the United Empire Loyalists
        3. has the second largest river system on North America’s Atlanti coastline, the St. John River system.
        4. New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province, and about one-third of the population lives and works in French.
        5. Saint John is the largest city, port and manufacturing centre
   2. Central Canada –

Together, Ontario and Quebec produce more than three-quarters of all Canadian manufactured goods.

* + - Quebec;
      1. Captical: Québec City
      2. 8 million people live in Quebec
      3. More than three-quarters speak French as their first language.
      4. Quebec is Canada’s main producer of pulp and paper.
      5. The province’s huge supply of fresh water has made it Canada’s largest producer of hydro-electricity.
      6. Montreal, Canada’s second largest city and the second largest mainly French-speaking city in the world after Paris, is famous for its cultural diversity
    - Ontario
      1. Captical: Toronto
      2. At more than 12 million, the people of Ontario make up more than one-third of Canadians
      3. Toronto is the largest city in Canada and the country’s main financial centre.
      4. the Niagara region is known for its vineyards, wines and fruit crops.
      5. Founded by United Empire Loyalists, Ontario also has the largest Frenchspeaking population outside of Quebec
      6. There are five Great Lakes located between Ontario and the United States -- the largest freshwater lake in the world.
  1. The Prairie Provinces – rich in energy resources and some of the most fertile farmland in the world
     + Manitoba;
       1. Captical: Winnipeg -- most famous street intersection in Canada, Portage and Main
       2. based on agriculture, mining and hydro-electric power generation
       3. Western Canada’s largest Francophone community at 45,000
       4. important centre of Ukrainian culture – 14%
       5. largest Aboriginal population of any province – 15%
     + Saskatchewan;
       1. Captical: Regina -- home to the training academy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
       2. breadbasket of the world” and the “wheat province,”
       3. 40% of the arable land in Canada
       4. the country’s largest producer of grains and oilseeds
       5. It also boasts the world’s richest deposits of uranium and potash, used in fertilizer
       6. Saskatoon, the largest city, is the headquarters of the mining industry
     + Alberta
       1. Captical: Edmonton
       2. most populous Prairie province.
       3. the world-famous Lake Louise in the Rocky Mountains
       4. Alberta has five national parks, including Banff National Park, established in 1885.
       5. The rugged Badlands-- house some of the world’s richest deposits of prehistoric fossils and dinosaur finds
       6. the largest producer of oil and gas
       7. beef producers
  2. The West Coast –
     + British Columbia
       1. Captical: Victoria
       2. Majestic(雄伟) mountains and as Canada’s Pacific gateway
       3. The Port of Vancouver, Canada’s largest and busiest,
       4. is Canada’s westernmost province
       5. four million population
       6. most valuable forestry industry in Canada.
       7. fruit orchards and wine industry of the Okanagan Valley.
       8. most extensive park system in Canada, with approximately 600 provincial park
       9. The province’s large Asian communities have made Chinese and Punjabi the most spoken languages in the cities after English
  3. The Northern Territories –
     + one-third of Canada’s land mass but have a population of only 100,000
     + “Land of the Midnight Sun”
     + there are no trees on the tundra and the soil is permanently frozen
     + Inuit art
       1. Yukon;
          1. Captical: Whitehorse
          2. Thousands of miners came to the Yukon during the Gold Rush of the 1890s
          3. White Pass and Yukon Railway
          4. coldest temperature ever recorded in Canada (-63°C).
          5. Mount Logan, located in the Yukon, is the highest mountain in Canada. It is named in honour of Sir William Logan
       2. Northest Territories;
          1. Captical: Yellowknife - “diamond capital of North America.”
          2. Mackenzie River -- is the second-longest river system in North America after the Mississippi
       3. Nunavut
          1. Captical: Iqaluit
          2. Nunavut, meaning “our land” in Inuktitut
          3. Inuktitut is an official language and the first language in schools

1. Ottawa, located on the Ottawa River, was chosen as the capital in 1857 by Queen Victoria. Today it is Canada’s fourth largest metropolitan area.
2. Canada has ten provinces and three territories. Each province and territory has its own capital city. Canada has a population of about 34 million people.
3. The Canadian Rangers
   1. part of the Canadian Forces Reserves
   2. Rangers travel by snowmobile in the winter and all-terrain vehicles in the summer from Resolute to the Magnetic North Pole
   3. keep the flag flying in Canada’s Arctic.

# Question

1. Who are Quebecois 🡪 **The House of Commons recognized in 2006 that the Quebecois form a nation within a united Canada**
2. Which province is Canada's major producer of oil and gas? 🡪 **Alberta**
3. Which province is the most easterly point in North America and has its own time zone 🡪 **Newfound Land and Labrodor**
4. How can you contact your Member of Parliament? 🡪 **Write a letter to the House of Commons**
5. Who circled the globe in a wheelchair to raise funds for spinal cord research 🡪 **Rick Hansen.**
6. Who do Members of Parliament represent 🡪 **Everyone who lives in his or her electoral district**
7. Which legal documents protect the rights of Canadians with regards to the official languages 🡪 **Canadian Constitution and Official Languages Act**
8. What form of transportation did Aboriginal peoples and fur traders use 🡪 **Waterway**
9. Who were the United Empire Loyalists? 🡪 **Settlers from the United States during the American Revolution.**
10. When did Canada establish its own honours system after using British honours for years 🡪 **1967, Order of Canada**
11. What is a trial court sometimes called? 🡪 **The Court of Queen's(or King's) Bench.**
12. More than half of Canada's aeronautics and space industry are located in which province? 🡪 **Quebec**
13. Who invented the worldwide system of standard time zones **🡪 Sir Sandford Fleming.**
14. What is the significance of the Quebec Act of 1774?🡪 **Canada's tolerance of religious traditions under the law. It allowed religious freedom for Catholics and permitted them to hold public office, a practice not then allowed in Britain.**
15. Which was the first province in the British Empire to abolish slavery? **🡪 Upper Canada, In 1793, Upper Canada, led by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe**
16. Who discovered insulin **🡪 Sir Frederick Banting and Charles Best.**
17. In World War II, in which aspect did Canada contribute more to Allied air effort than any other Commonwealth country **🡪 Trained 130,000 allied air crew under British Commonwealth Air Training Plan**
18. **What is the final step before a bill becomes a law? 🡪 Approved by the Governor General.**
19. **Why did early explorers first come to Atlantic Canada 🡪** To fish and trade with First Nations people.
20. Who is Sir Arthur Currie **🡪 the Canadian greatest soilder in the First World War.**
21. From where did the first European settlers in Canada come **🡪 France, Nova Scotia**
22. For how long did the Hudson Bay Company control the northern lands **🡪 300 years**
23. Voter Information Card**🡪 your name, and when and where to vote**
24. Which province is Canada's main producer of pulp and paper **🡪 Quebec**
25. What is known as the effort by women to achieve the right to vote **🡪 The women's suffrage movement**
26. Why is the St. Lawrence Seaway important to Canada **🡪 Shipping route to the Great Lakes**
27. Which province is the biggest producer of metals in Canada **🡪 Ontario**
28. Who built the French Empire in North America **🡪 Jean Talon, Bishop Laval and Count Frontenac**
29. Why is the Constitution Act of 1982 important in Canadian history **🡪 Canada can modify the Constitution without the approval from the British Government.**
30. What did the government do to make immigration to western Canada much easier **🡪 Completed the Canadian Pacific Railway**
31. Who invented the snowmobile **🡪 Joseph-Armand Bombardier**
32. Why is the British North America Act important in Canadian history? **🡪 It made Confederation legal.**
33. What is a ballot? **🡪 a form for voting**
34. What does Register of Electors contain? **🡪 List of all Canadian citizens who are qualified to vote in federal elections and referendums. (没有more than 18这句话)**
35. Which province is known as the "Land of 100,000 Lakes" **🡪 Manitoba**
36. When did thousands of miners first come to Yukon? **🡪 1890s**
37. After whom is Canada's highest mountain named **🡪 William Logan in Yukon**
38. Which document first defined the responsibilities of federal and provincial governments? 🡪 The British North America Act.
39. When was the Canadian Pacific Railway finished 🡪 **late 1800s(1885.11.7), Ottawa promise BC to build**
40. What is a responsible government 🡪 **The government must resign if it loses a confidence vote in the assembly**
41. Why the Battle of Vimy Ridge is important in the Canadian history? 🡪 **It has come to symbolise Canada's becoming as a nation, 1917**
42. Which provinces are connected to Ontario by land🡪 **Manitoba and Quebec**
43. On what date did Nunavut become a territory 🡪 **1999.4.1**
44. When is the Sir Wilfrid Laurier Day celebrated 🡪 **every Nov 20; French-Canadian prime minister since Confederation and encouraged immigration to the West. His portrait is on the $5 bill.**
45. Which group of Aboriginal peoples has the largest population in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut? 🡪 **Inuit**
46. Where do the majority of Métis live in Canada 🡪 **Prairie Provinces.**
47. What are three minerals still being mined in the territories today 🡪 **gold, lead, copper, diamond and zinc mines; Oil and gas deposits are being developed.**
48. When did the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms become part of the Constitution? 🡪 **1982**
49. Who is the Premier of Ontario 🡪Doug Ford, from Progressive Conservative Party
50. What was the name of the new country formed in Confederation 🡪 **Dominion of Canada**
51. What is the **last** line of Canada's national anthem 🡪 O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
52. What is the **first** line of Canada's national anthem 🡪 O Canada! Our home and native land! True patriot love in all thy sons command.
53. Who is the Official Opposition Party of Ontario 🡪 **Andrea Horwath** , from New Democratic Party
54. Who is the Governer General 🡪 **Julie Payette**
55. What happens when the federal government loses a confidence vote? 🡪 **An election is called**
56. Which countries fought in the War of 1812 🡪 United Kingdom and USA
57. From whom are the Acadians descended? 🡪 French colonists who began settling in what are now the Maritime provinces in 1604.
58. What is a part of our heritage under the Canadian legal system? 🡪 Rule of Law
59. Which of the following are the two fundamental freedoms under Canadian law? 🡪 **Freedom of speech and freedom of religion**
60. In which year did the British Parliament prohibit the buying and selling of slaves? 🡪 1807
61. What is celebrated on the 15th of February 🡪 National Flag of Canada Day
62. Who was the first leader of a responsible government in Canada in 1849? 🡪 Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine
63. Who contributed to the invention of the radio and also sent one of the world's first wireless voice messages? 🡪 **Reginald Fessenden**
64. Which Canadian province has the largest population of Aboriginals? 🡪 **Manitoba**
65. Who is considered by many to be the father of Manitoba 🡪 **Louis Riel**
66. When is 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier Day' celebrated 🡪 **Nov 20**
67. Who was John Graves Simcoe 🡪 **the founder of city of Toronto**
68. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada 🡪 **Pointed by Governor of General**
69. When did Canada's economy and industry experience a boom 🡪 **In the 1890s and early 1900s**
70. What do the symbols on the coats of arms on Canadian bills represent 🡪 **Scotland and Ireland; Red maple leaves; England and France**
71. When did "Canada" become the official name of the land 🡪 **1791**
72. Who is known as the 'Man in Motion? 🡪 **Rick Hansen**
73. When were female Canadian citizens over the age of 21 granted the right to vote in federal elections? 🡪 **1918**
74. Who, among these, is a Nobel Prize-winning Canadian scientist 🡪 **Gerhard Herzberg**
75. Who suggested the name 'Dominion of Canada' in 1864 🡪 **Sir Leonard Tilley**
76. Which country was liberated by the Canadian Army in 1944 – 1945 🡪 **Netherlands**
77. At the Olympic Games in 1996, which Canadian became a world record sprinter and double Olympic gold medalist? 🡪 **Donovan Bailey**
78. Who invented the Cardiac pacemaker 🡪 **Dr. John A. Hopps**
79. In 1921 **Agnes Macphail**, a farmer and teacher, became the first woman MP
80. In 1759, the British defeated the French in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Québec City — marking the end of France’s empire in America.
81. The Frenchspeaking Catholic people, known as **habitants** or Canadiens, s
82. Which of these First Nations tribes did not become allies of the original French settlers? 🡪 **Iroquois**
83. In which year did the French make peace with the Iroquois 🡪 **1701**
84. In what year did the Americans attempt to invade Québec 🡪 **1775**
85. In what year did King Charles II give the Hudson’s Bay Company exclusive trading rights over the Hudson Bay area 🡪 **1665**
86. In which year did Canada pass the threshold that more than 50% of its population had adequate food, shelter and clothing 🡪 **1947**
87. How many times must a bill be “read” in the House of Commons before it becomes law 🡪 **three times**
88. The Canadian Government must resign if they lose what sort of vote in Parliament? 🡪 non-confidence vote
89. The Maple Leaf has appeared on Canadian military uniforms since when 🡪 1850s
90. Which flag is Canada's official Royal flag 🡪 the union Jack
91. The first England Settlement 🡪St Johns, Newfound Land and Labrodor
92. What is the oldest English settlement in Canada 🡪 **Halifax, Nova Scotia**
93. Cabinet ministers are responsible for running the federal government departments. 🡪 **Persons appointed by the Prime Minister to run federal departments.**
94. Which countries fought in the War of 1812 🡪 **British Empire and USA (not Canada, not UK)**
95. What is the Great Charter of Freedom also known as 🡪 **Magna Carta**
96. When was the first representative assembly in Canada elected? 🡪 **1758🡪Nova Scotia**
97. When did the United Empire Loyalists come to Canada? **🡪 late 1700s, Settlers from the United States during the American Revolution**
98. When was the Canada Pacifiv Railway finished **🡪 late 1800s 🡪”Ribon of Steel”**
99. What does the Canadian Crown symbolize? **🡪 Canada is a constitutional monarchy**

1982 constitutional amended

* Canada can modify the Constitution without the approval from the British Government

Official Languages Act1969

* Quebec experienced an era of rapid change in the 1960s known as the Quiet Revolution. Many Quebecers sought to separate from Canada.

1791 constitutional act

* The first represititive election was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia 🡪 1758
* Divide Province of Canada into Upper Canada and Lower Canada

Quebec act of 1774

* In 1759, the British defeated the French in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Québec City — marking the end of France’s empire in America
* Allow Cathlic people to own public office
* Better to govern French Roman Cathlic people

British North America Act 1867

* federal and provincial
* The old Province of Canada was split into two new provinces: Ontario and Quebec, which, together with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, formed the new country called the Dominion of Canada.
* Until 1982, July 1 was celebrated as “Dominion Day” to commemorate the day that Canada became a self-governing Dominion. Today it is officially known as Canada Day.

Fathers of federation

* Sir Étienne-Paschal Taché and Sir George-Étienne Cartier and John A. Macdonald

Give up slaves

* In 1793, Upper Canada, led by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, a Loyalist military officer, became the first province in the Empire to move toward abolition.
* the Underground Railroad, a Christian anti-slavery network.
* In 1807, the British Parliament prohibited from buying and selling slaves

The first financial institutions opened in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The Montreal Stock Exchange opened in 1832

War of 1812

* Chief Tecumseh
* Major-General Robert Ross led an expedition from Nova Scotia that burned down the White House and other public buildings in Washington, D.C.

House of Commons

* In Canada’s parliamentary democracy, the people elect members to the House of Commons in Ottawa and to the provincial and territorial legislatures.

Responsible government -- Lord Durham 🡪 upper and lower canada should merge 🡪 Rebellions of 1837–38

In 1840, Upper and Lower Canada were united as the Province of Canada.

The first British North American colony to attain full responsible government was Nova Scotia in 1847–48.

When was the Canadian Pacific Railway finished 🡪 late 1800s

When did thousands of miners first come to Yukon? 🡪 1890s