

# Colony to Confederacy

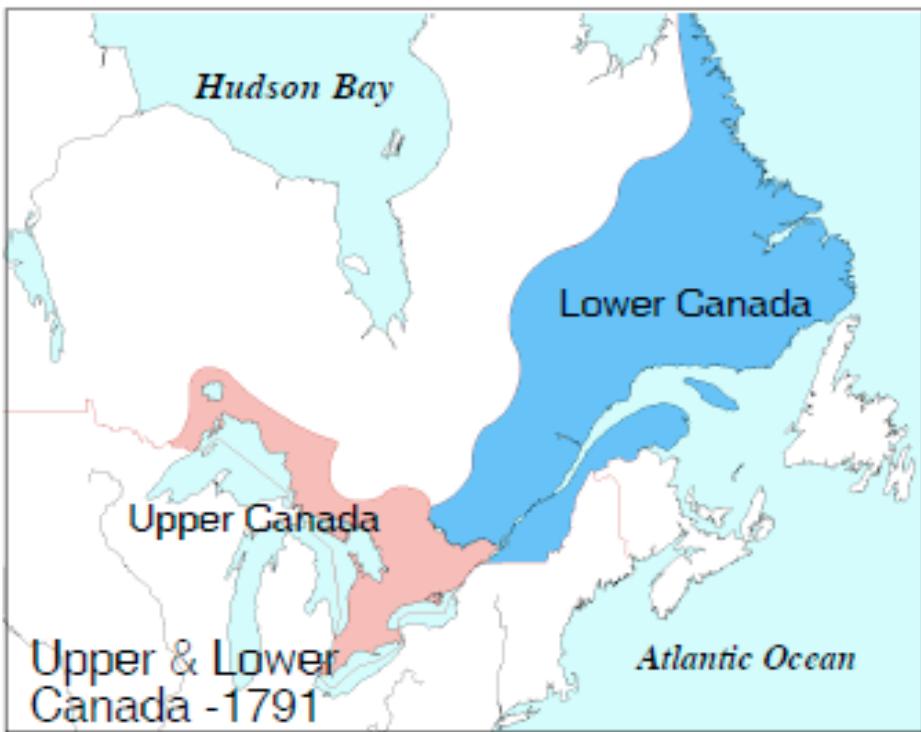
# Targets

# Questions to Ponder

- Compare and contrast the impact of Jacksonian Democracy on US and CAN.
- Compare and contrast Republicanism and Responsible Government
- Compare and contrast US and CAN independence movements from Britain.
- Compare and contrast US federalism and CAN confederation.
- Who had the greater impact on formation of CAN government, UK or US?

# Origins

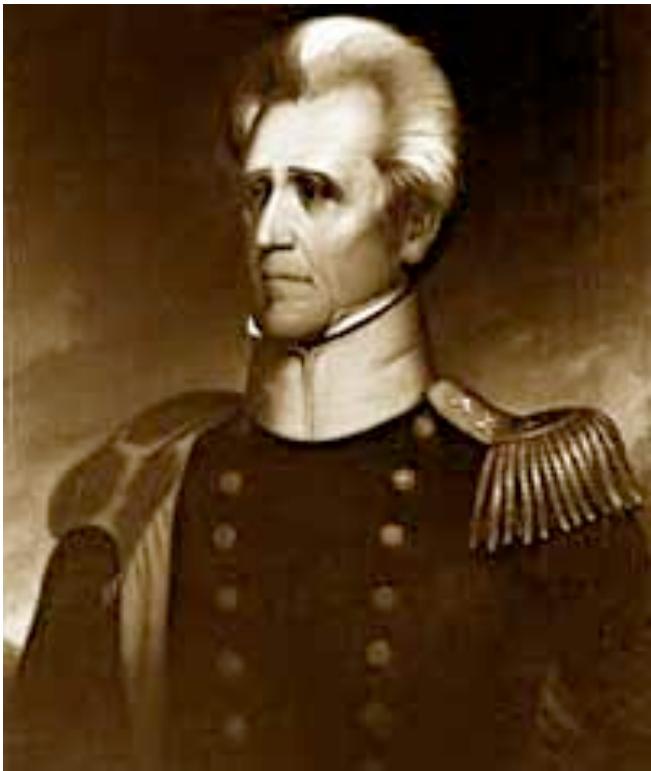
- Quebec Act (1774)
- **Upper** (British) and **Lower** (French) Canada (1791)  
divided at Ottawa River w/separate government
  - Aristocratic cliques rule through legislative assembly
  - Preservation of Anglican Church; Self-sufficient econ



# Reforms

- Coincide with Jacksonian Democracy (1820s-1830s)
  - (Upper) Land redistribution & secularization of church
  - (Lower) Fought for right to preserve French culture; 2x population ruled by UK minority → more representation
  - Conservative revolutionary reforms; agrarian reforms

Like



But in



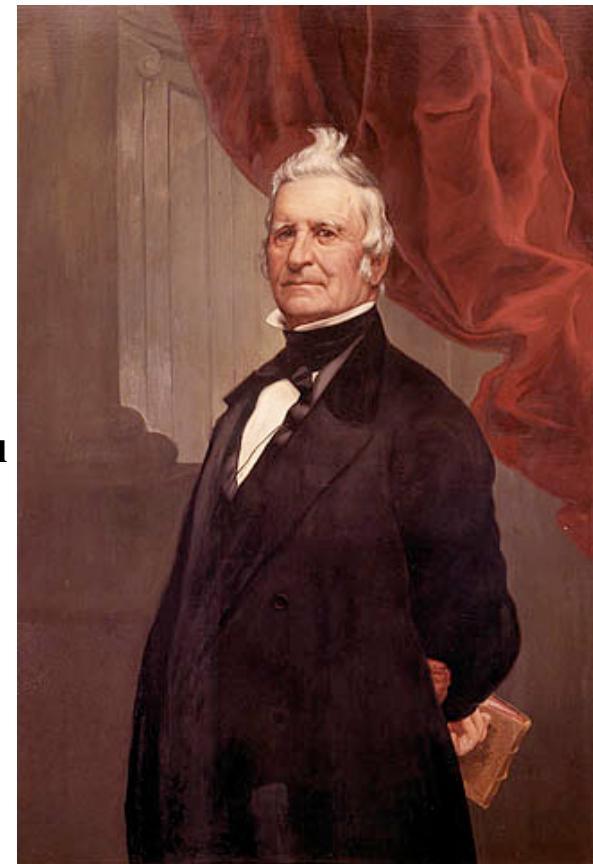
# Transition to Republican Values

- Upper – Mackenzie – wants elected legislature & executive council → Yonge Street Rebellion → failed
- Lower – Papineau – calls for revenue bills to originate in representative assemblies → troops put down rebellion with no reform

Mackenzie

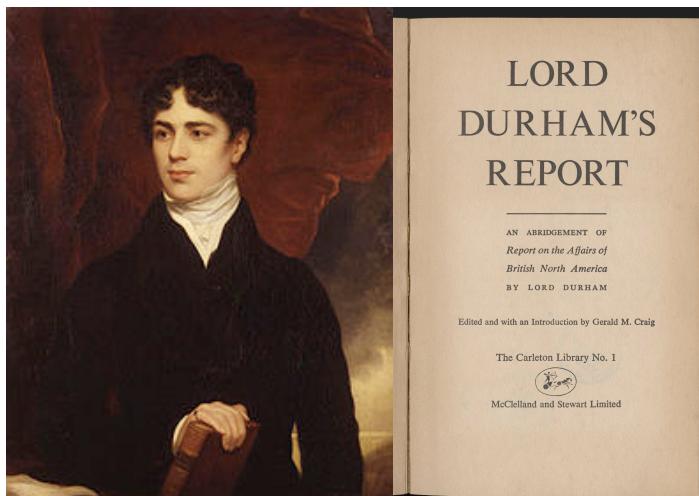


Papineau



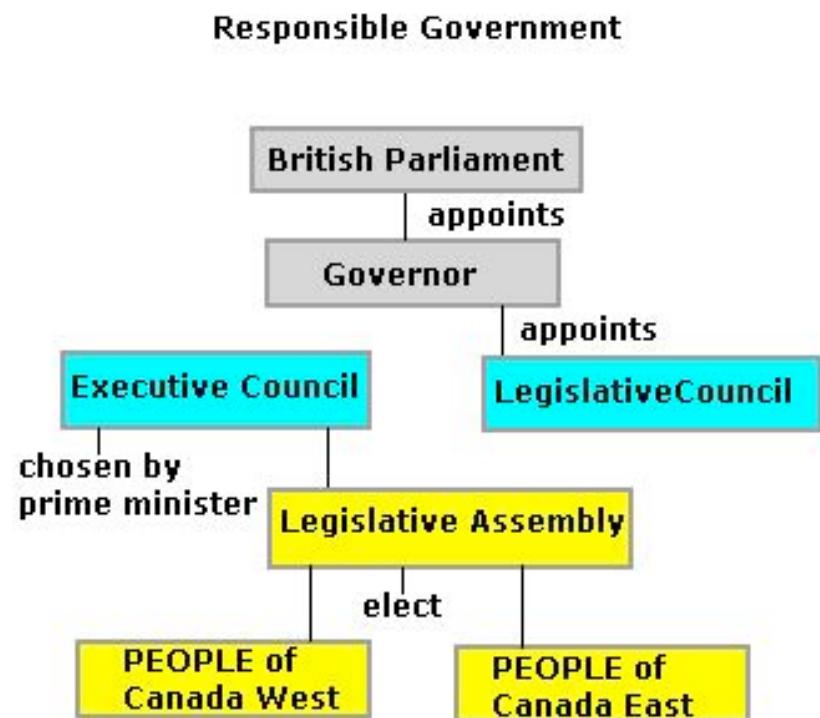
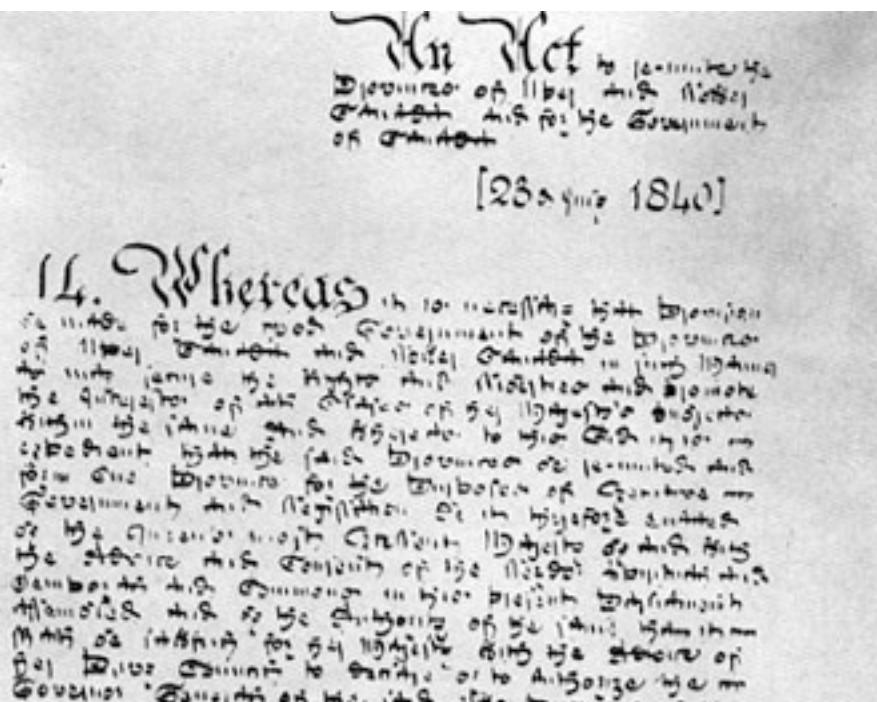
# Lord Durham's Report (1839)

- Friction between Legislative Assembly and appointed Leg. Councils
- Lower Canada – Backwards people
- Solutions:
  - Reunite CAN w/common assembly and rep by pop.
  - Responsible gov. based on UK Cabinet system
  - Separate jurisdiction over imperial and local matters



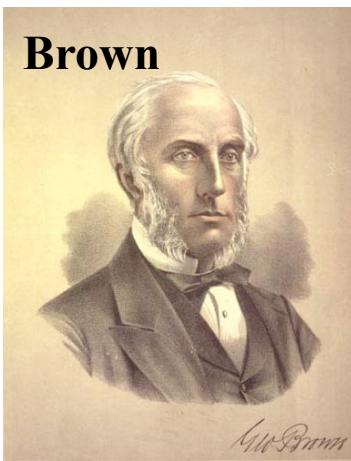
# Results

- Act of Union (1840) – United legislative system
  - Weak system, but expanded electorate for Leg. Assembly
  - Gov. appoints members of Leg. Council
- Responsible Gov. (1848) – Parliamentary leg.
  - LA appoints LC → Cabinet

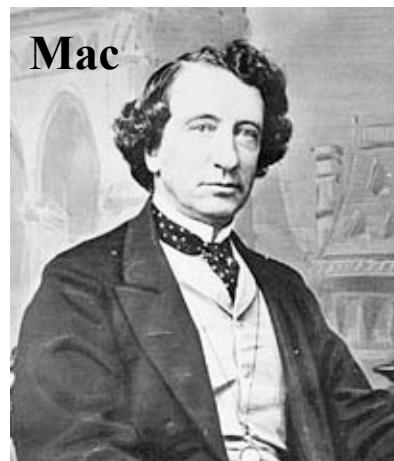


# Confederation

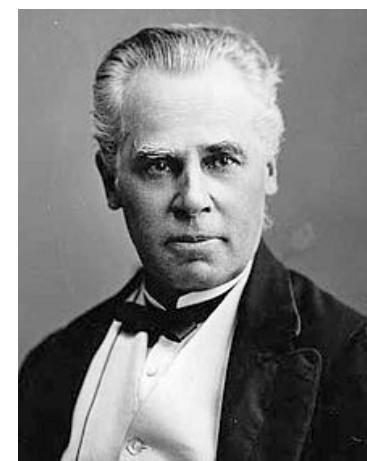
- George Brown and the Clear Grits – English, Canada West republicanism – universal suffrage, free trade, secret ballot, representation by population
- John Macdonald – Liberal-Conservative – united moderate English/Ontarian conservatives → win election of 1857
- George Cartier – Parti Bleus – Quebecois, Moderate conservative; provincial power, but willing to have federal system
- Great Coalition (1864) – Brown and Mac federation



Brown



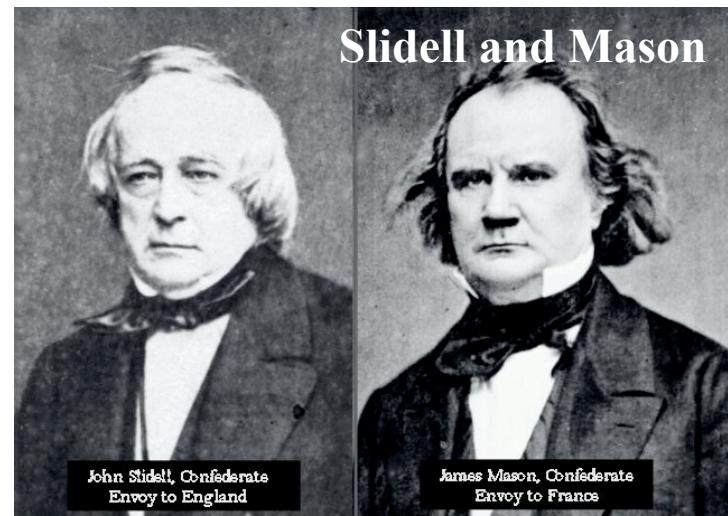
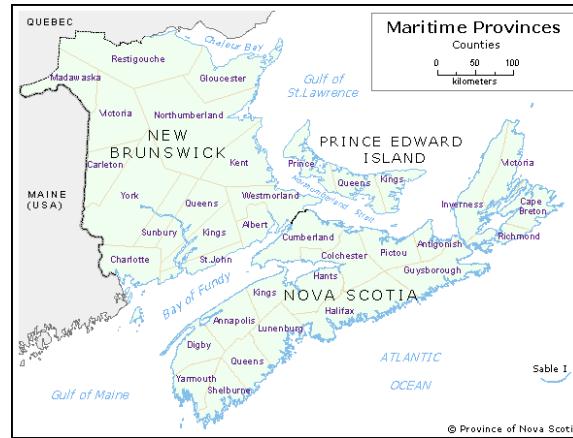
Mac



Cartier

# Conflict & US Impact

- Maritimes – Don't want to join union because of rep. issue & want to trade w/ NEng
- Trent Affair (1861) – US Confederates hijacked by Union en route to UK to gain recognition →
  - 14k British troops occupy BNA → who pays for BNA defense? →
  - **Militia Bill** (1862) – CAN raises militia → voted down by Fr. CAN → UK want CAN to pay for their own defense; CAN → NO



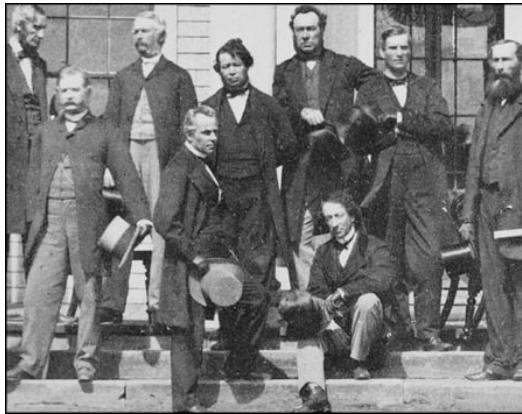
- **St. Albans Raid** (1864) – CSA raiders rob VT banks → return to CAN & not punished →
  - US ends **Reciprocity & Rush-Bagot** (1817) →
  - Armed ships to Great Lakes; generals given order to pursue raiders into CAN →
  - Further question of who defends CAN vs. US?
- **Fenian Scare** (1866) – Disorganized Irish-Americans attack New Brunswick → CANs assumed ties to Irish ind. Movements from UK → Unity would aid defense →



# Road to Independence

- Charlottetown Conference (1864) – General consensus on federal union
- Quebec Conference (1864) – Wrote Constitution →
  - Retain ties w/UK + federal gov & bicameral leg.
  - Conservatism dominant – industrialization & expansion, NOT Enlightenment
  - **Macdonald** gets his strong Parliament/central gov
  - **Cartier** gets his provincial gov w/property, religion, education control
  - **Brown** gets his “rep by pop” in Commons
  - Intercontinental RR – Needed to satisfy **Maritimes** and balance power w/ CAN West (US cancellation of Reciprocity helps)

C-Town

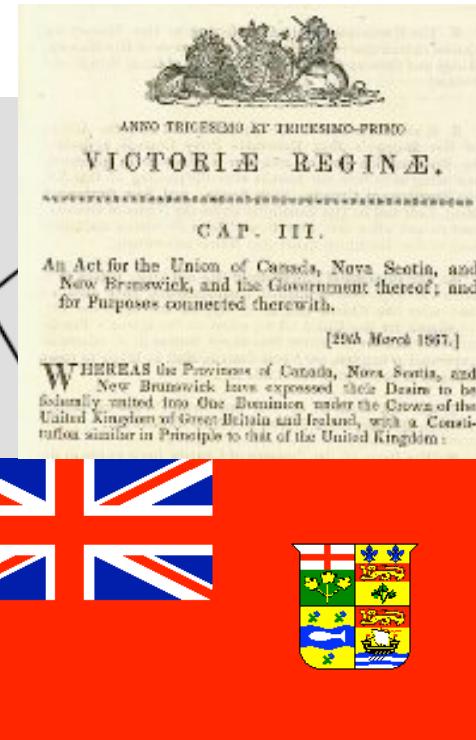
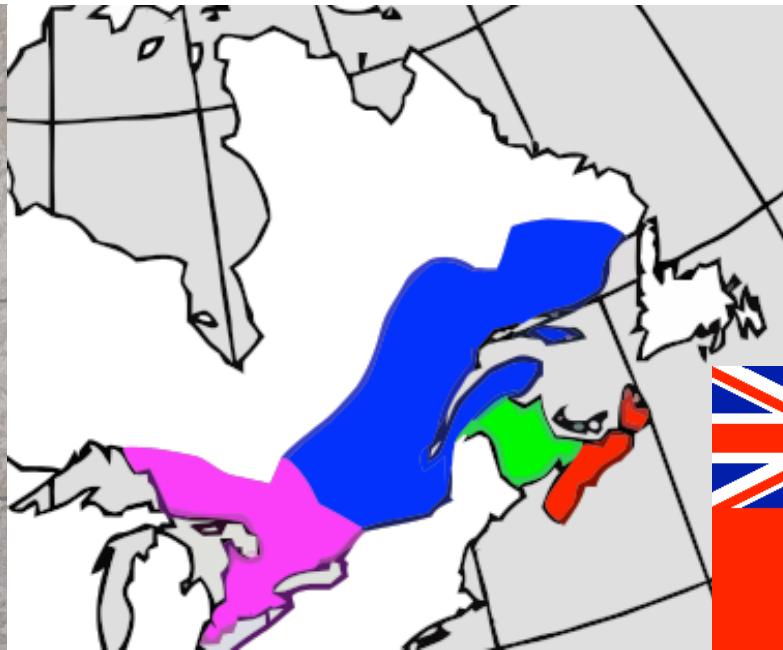


Quebec



# London Conference

- Goal: Draw up leg. for CAN Confederation → **British North America Act** signed 3/29/1867 →
- **Dominion of Canada** born 7/1/1867
  - Four Provinces – Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia → Manitoba ('70), BC ('71), PEI ('73)
  - Macdonald is first PM



# Growing Pains (1869)

- CAN buys NWT from Hudson Bay Co. & grows 6x
  - **Louis Riel** – Bloodless coup of **Metis** (half FRA/NAm) during power transition to stop land surveying by CAN →
  - Created BoR & tried to unite colony →
  - Compromise pending when Riel executes Thos. Scott →
  - Riel faced CAN troops and was executed →
  - Impact: CAN gov leads Western development, NOT private interests like US.



Metis Family



# **Federal Government**

- **To Central Gov**— trade, commerce, defense, levy tax, appoint provincial lieutenant-governors; declare provincial laws unconstitutional
- **To Provinces** – Property and civil rights, language, religion, natural resources
- **Bicameral Leg.** – **Commons** – rep by pop; **Senate** – appointed by federal gov for life (conservative check on Commons)
- **Executive** – Modeled on UK Cabinet & appointed by Maj. Party Leader
- **Judicial** – All judges above County appointed by Central Gov – Criminal law in fed courts; Civil law determined by Central Gov
- **Revenue** – Customs/Taxes filtered through Central Gov → 80c per capita to each province

# Constitutional Monarchy

- Power limited by Constitution
- In the event CAN could not resolve a dispute on its own, **Judicial Committee of the Privy Council** (JCPC) in UK did and commonly championed provincial rights.
- **Prorogue Power** – Only monarch can completely disband Par and call for new elections

# Britain vs. US Influence

- US – Federalism, Senate, rep by pop
- UK – Not republican, no separation of powers (cabinet comes from leg. branch), weaker Senate like Lords, crown heads gov, responsible par system

