

The background of the slide is a full-page image of a sky. The upper portion is a clear, vibrant blue, filled with soft, white cumulus clouds. The lower portion of the image transitions into a warm, golden-orange glow, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The clouds in this lower section are more dense and are illuminated from below, creating a dramatic silhouette effect. A semi-transparent dark grey rectangle is positioned on the left side of the slide, serving as a backdrop for the title and author information.

An Introduction to Confederacy

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Canadian History 11

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What is a Confederation?

- ◆ A union of sovereign groups or states united for purposes of common action.
- ◆ a (more or less) permanent union of countries with some or most political power vested in a central authority
- ◆ Examples include Canada, the United States, the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Confederacy



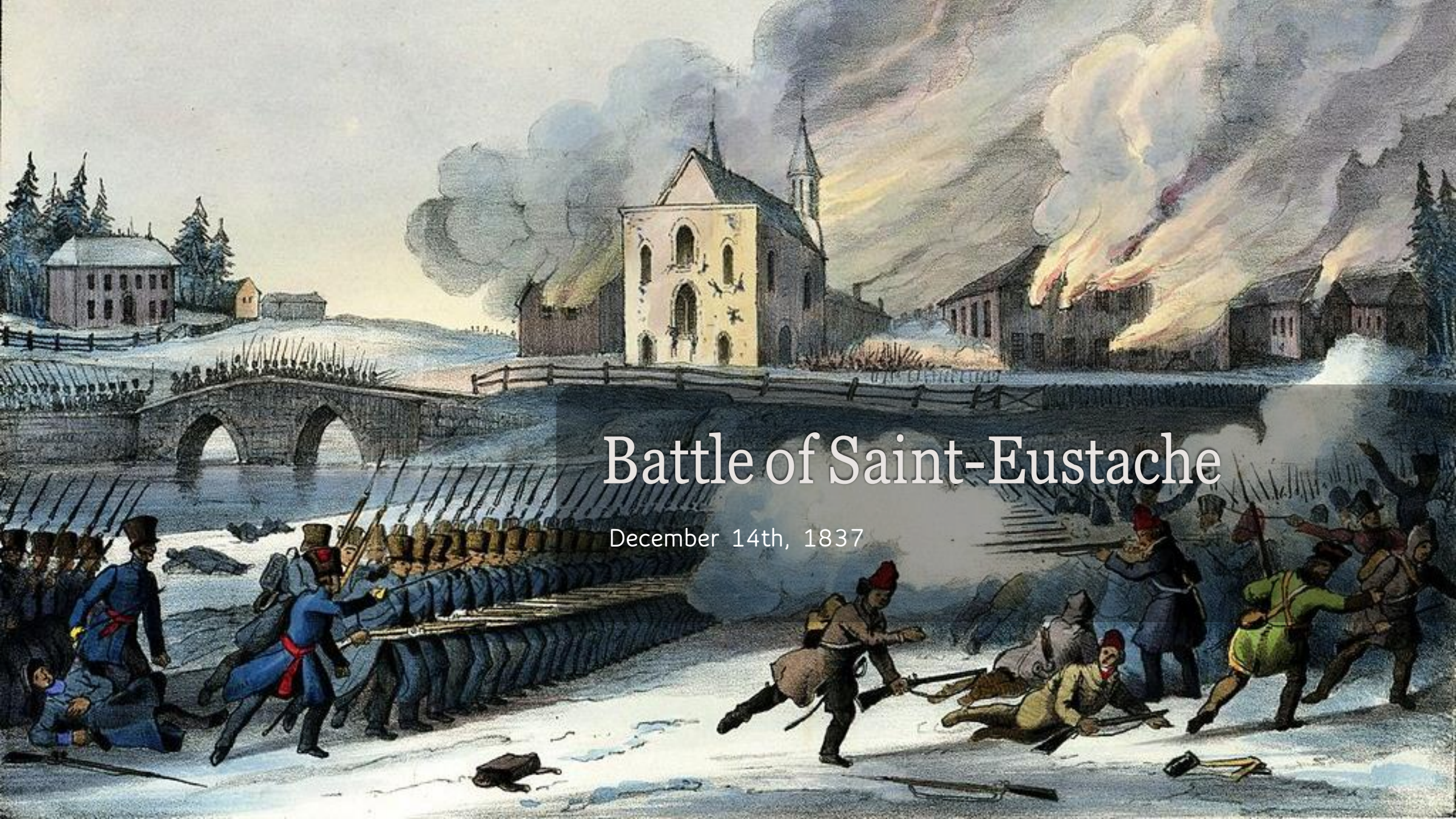
Canada in the Early 1800's

1830 – British North America

- ◆ Prince Edward Island
- ◆ New Brunswick
- ◆ Nova Scotia
- ◆ Upper Canada
- ◆ Lower Canada

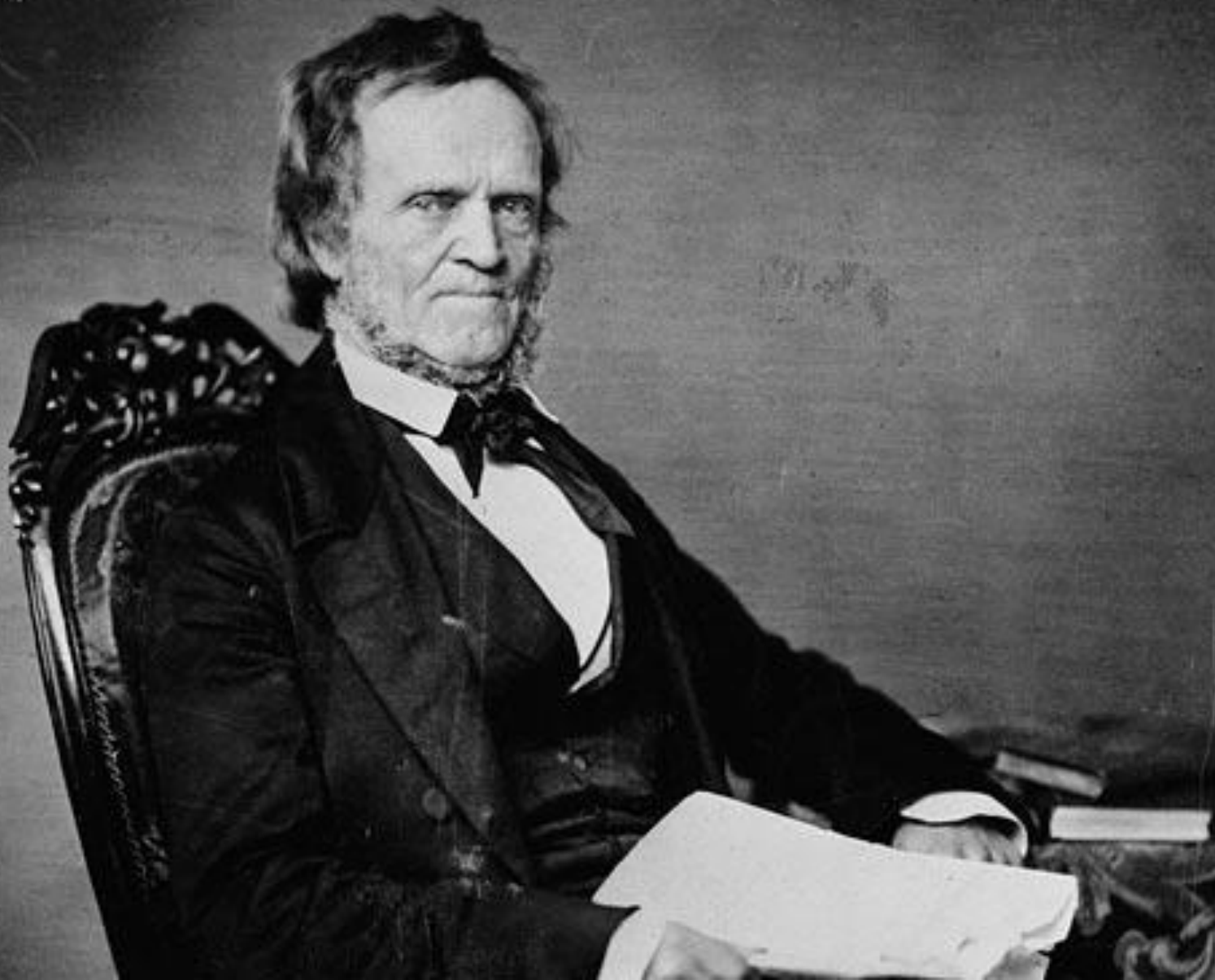
Failed Rebellions of 1837-1838

- ◆ Also known as the Canadian Rebellions, the failed rebellions of 1837-1838 were two separate uprisings in Upper and Lower Canada
- ◆ Began due to the widespread political frustrations felt by Upper and Lower Canadians towards their system of government
- ◆ The legislature at the time was not elected fairly, and consisted of elite, out of touch Oligarchs – The Family Compact (Upper Canada) and the Chateau Clique (Lower Canada)



Battle of Saint-Eustache

December 14th, 1837



William Lyon Mackenzie

March 12, 1795 – August 28, 1861

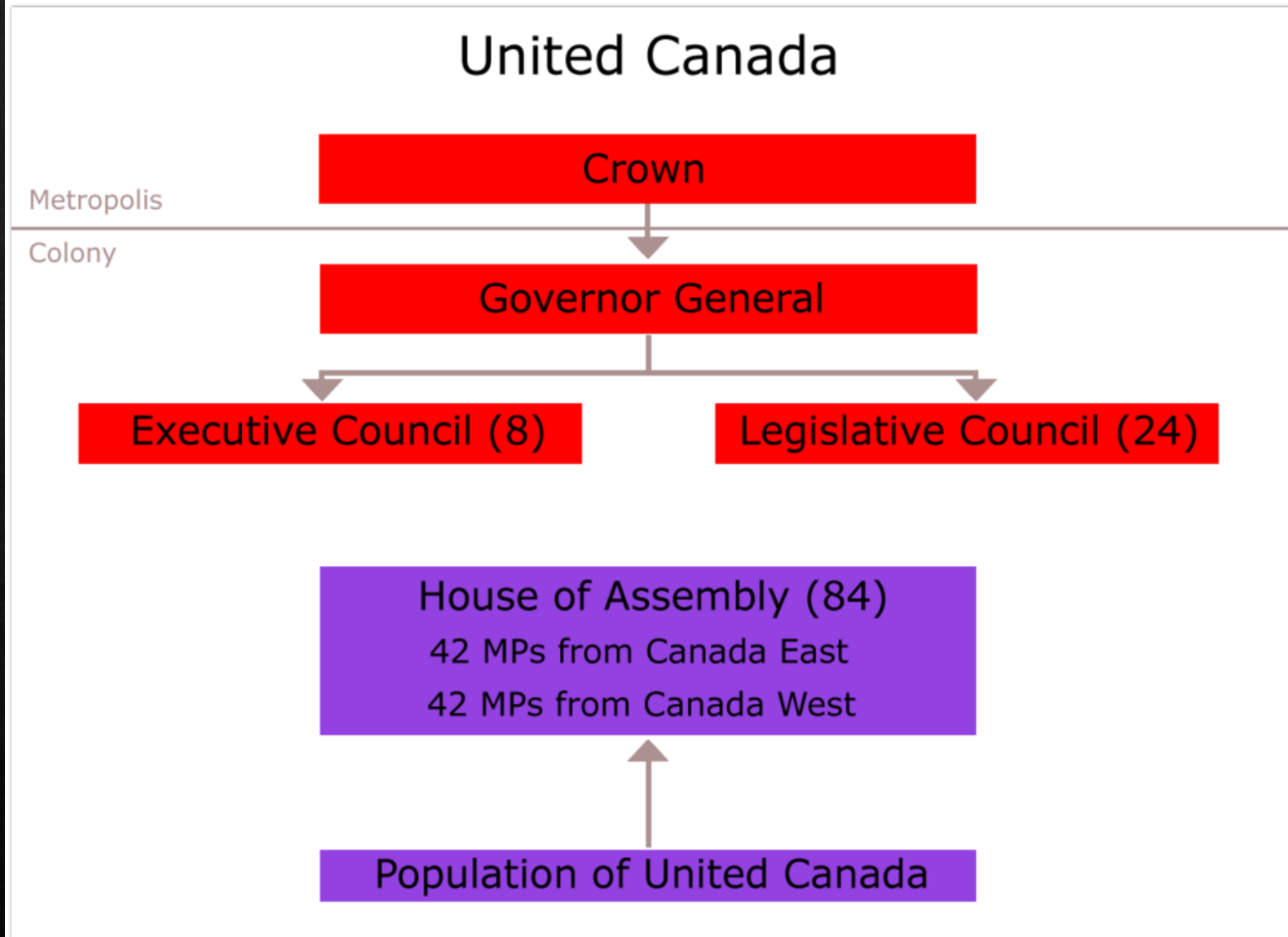
Durham Report of 1839

- ◈ Written by John Lambton (Lord Durham), the Durham Report sought to explain why the Rebellions happened
- ◈ Found that, "The actual inhabitants of these Provinces have no security for person or property—no enjoyment of what they possess—no stimulus to industry."
- ◈ Recommended the merger of Upper and Lower Canada, and the implementation of Responsible Government

The background of the image is a full-screen Union Jack flag, featuring its characteristic red, white, and blue diagonal stripes and horizontal/vertical bands.

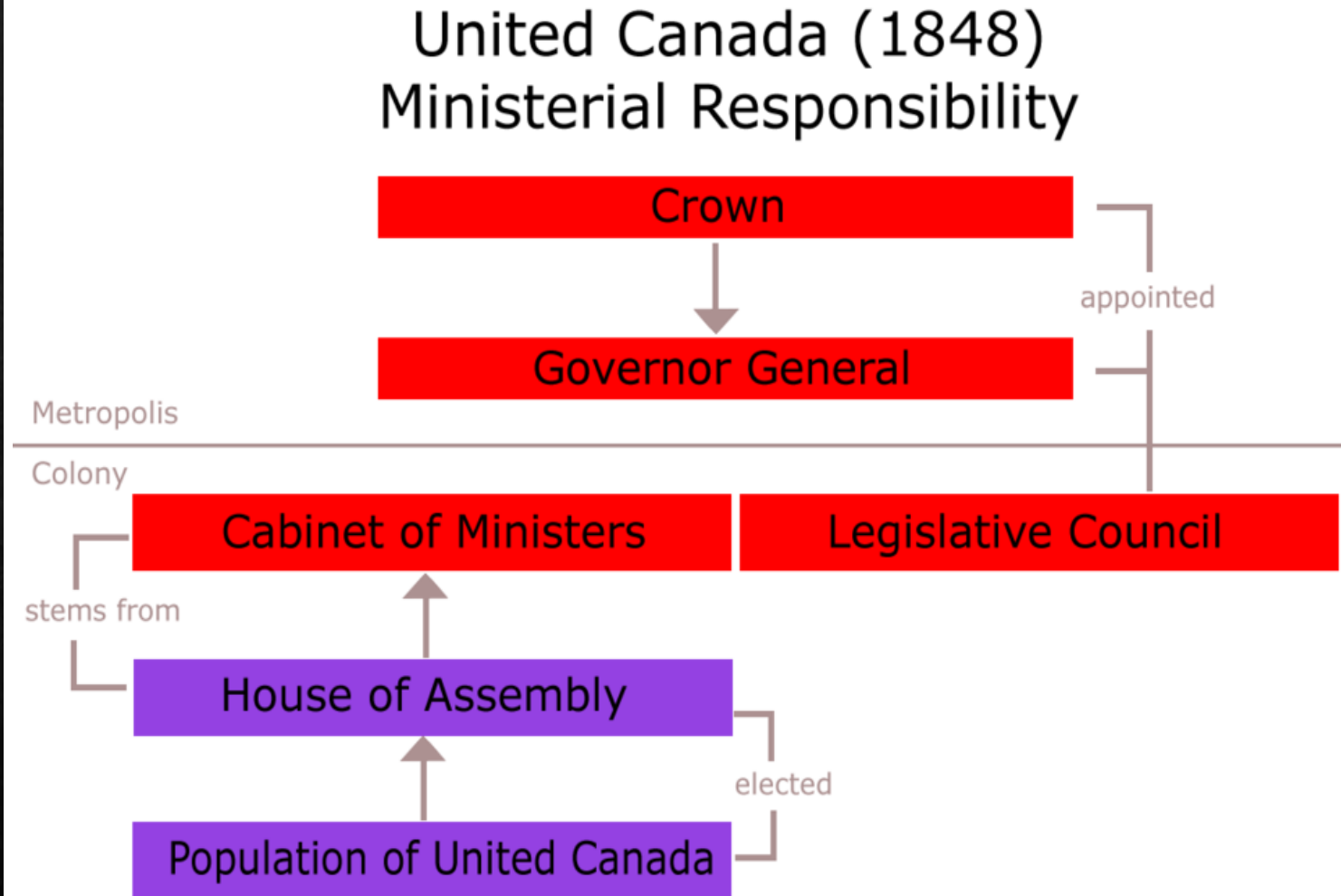
Act of Union (1840)

System of Government in 1840



Still lacking responsible government?

Political Reforms in 1848



Road to Confederation

- ◆ Many factors lead the colonies to consider forming a United Canada – The free trade agreement (reciprocity treaty) with the United States was cancelled, political deadlock was constant, and the population was expanding
- ◆ The American Civil war terrified Canadians, many becoming extremely distrustful of the "republican" model, and remaining distrustful of the other colonies
- ◆ As a result, each colony had a different idea of what the United Canada should look like. Negotiations would take place for many years

The Charlottetown Conference - 1864



The Charlottetown Conference - 1864

- Delegates from the Province of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island met in Charlottetown to discuss the terms of Confederation
- While the Province of Canada pushed for a **unitary** system of government, the maritime Provinces wanted a **federalist** system



**CANADIAN
FEDERALISM**

**MARITIME
PROVINCES**

**CENTRAL
CANADA**

The Dominion of Canada - 1867





The Country of Canada - 1982