

Timeline

1841 -

Union of Upper and Lower Canada into the new province of Canada

1864 -

Coalition Government is formed in Canada
Charlottetown Conference on Confederation is held
Québec Conference drafts the Seventy-Two Resolutions for Confederation

1866 -

Fenians invade British North America
Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia unite
London Conference drafts the British North America Act

1867 -

British North America Act is signed
Confederation is won; Canada becomes a nation

1868 -

Assassination of D'Arcy McGee by a Fenian

1869 -

Canada gains the North-West Territories from Britain and Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company

1870 -

Manitoba joins Confederation

1871 -

British Columbia joins Confederation

1873 -

Prince Edward Island joins Confederation

1880 -

Britain transfers the Arctic Islands to Canada

Focusing In!

After studying this unit, you will be able to answer the following questions:

1. What were the main reasons for Confederation?
2. Who were some of the key people involved in making Confederation happen?
3. Why did some people favour Confederation? Why did others strongly oppose it?
4. What were the advantages and disadvantages of Confederation for each colony?
5. What type of government is a confederation? Why was it chosen for Canada?
6. How did Confederation eventually grow to include more provinces and territories?
7. What are some of the recent changes in Confederation?
8. How does each region of Canada contribute to Confederation today?