

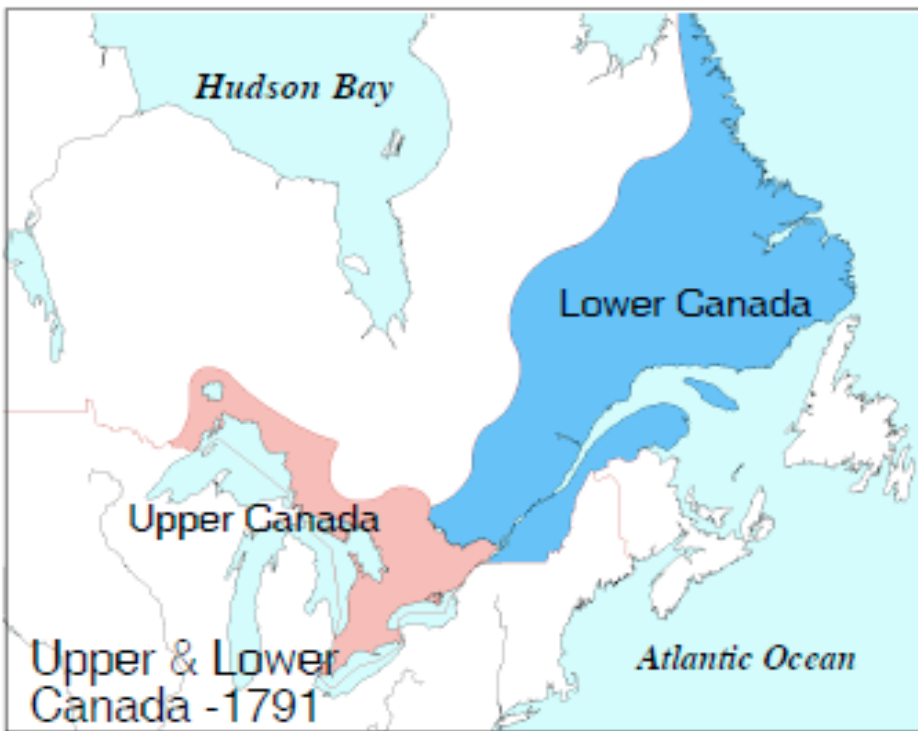
Targets

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

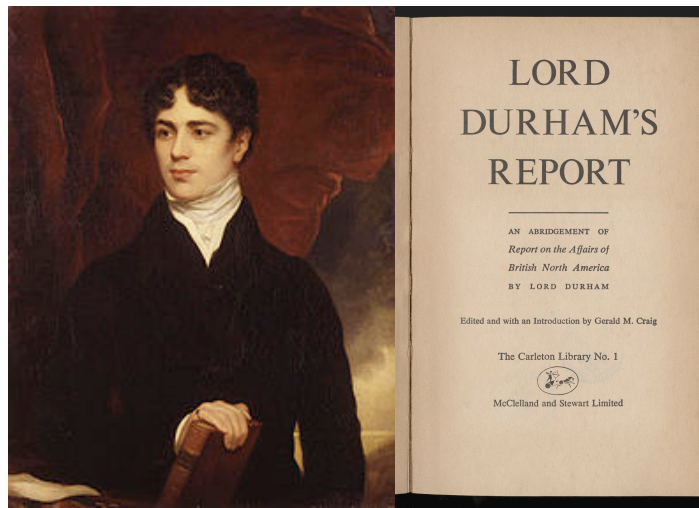


Papineau



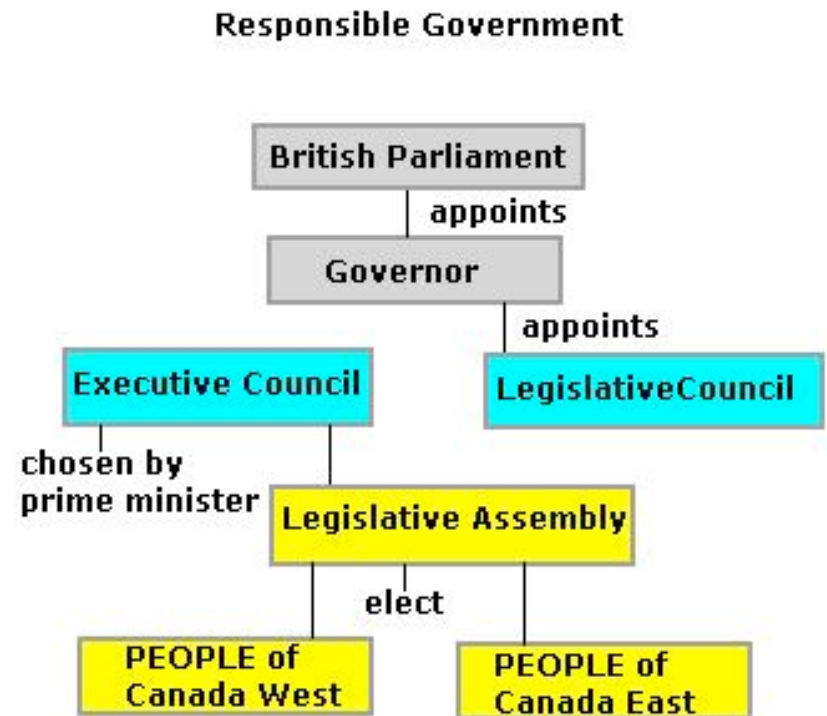
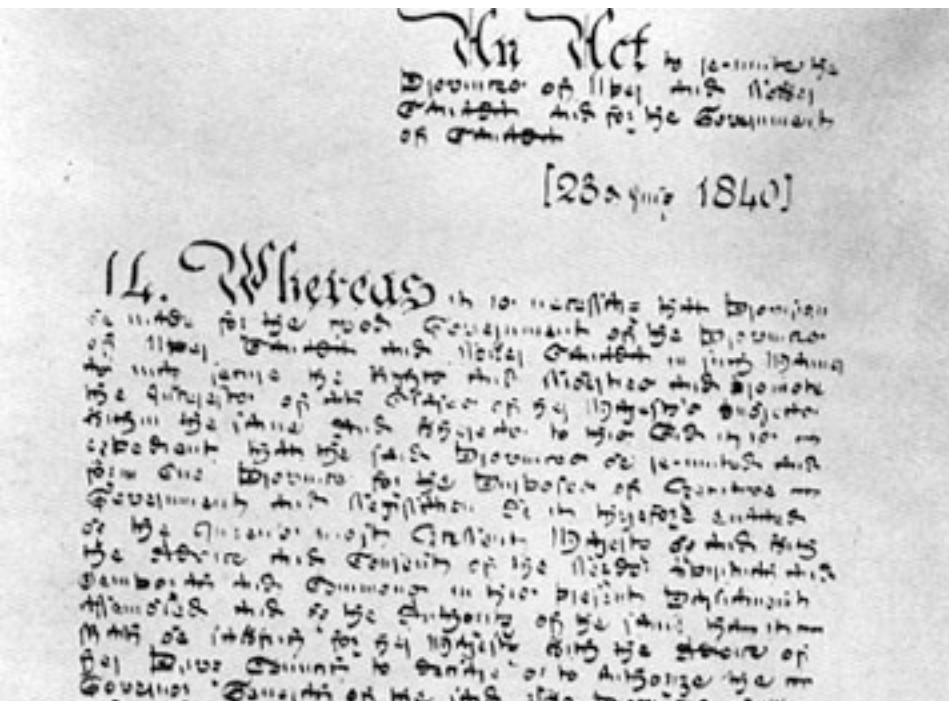
Lord Durham's Report (1839)

- 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

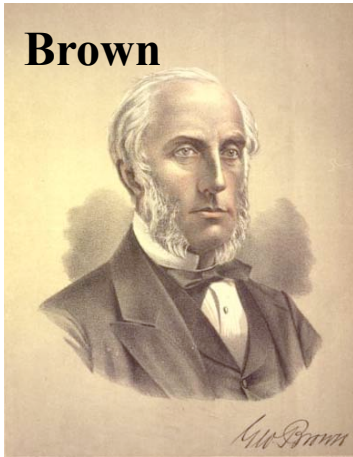
- Act of Union (1840) – United legislative system
 - Weak system, but expanded electorate for Leg. Assembly
 - Gov. appoints members of Leg. Council
- Responsible Gov. (1848) – Parliamentary leg.
 - LA appoints LC → Cabinet



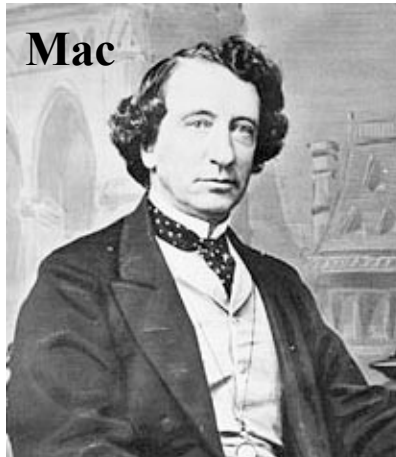
Confederation

- 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

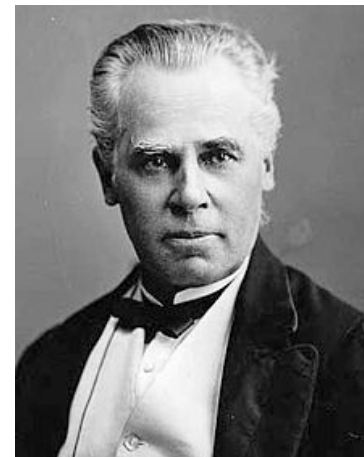
Brown



Mac

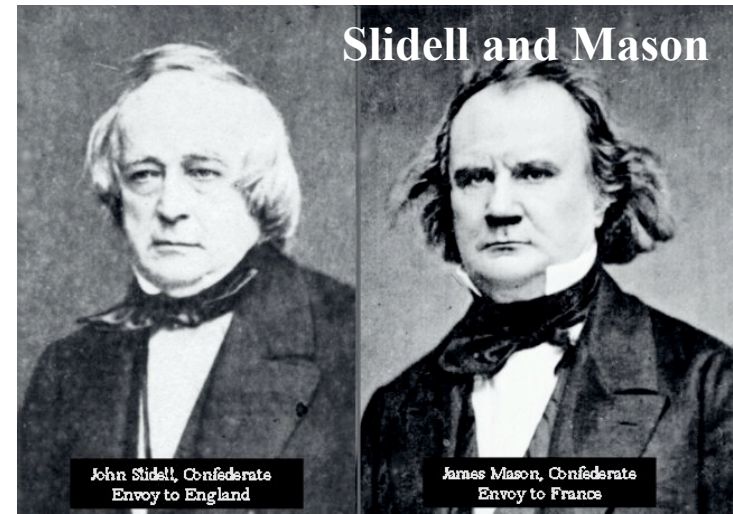
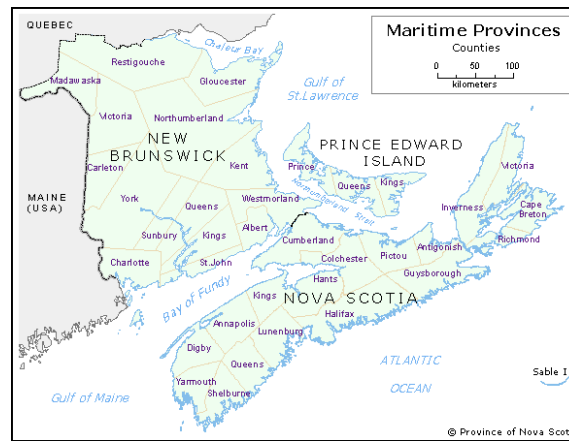


Cartier



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. Alban's 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 →



Some of the captured raiders. Picture taken in the Jail office. MONTREAL, P.Q.
Confederate raiders photographed after their capture in Canada.

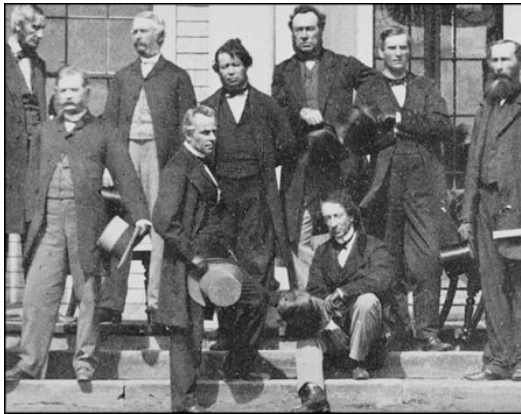


"GREAT FENIAN SCARE," 9th October, 1866.

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)

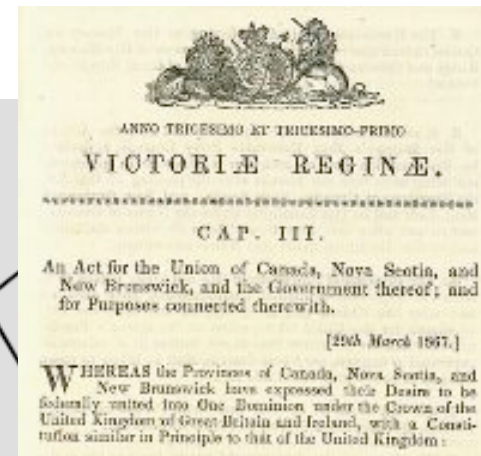
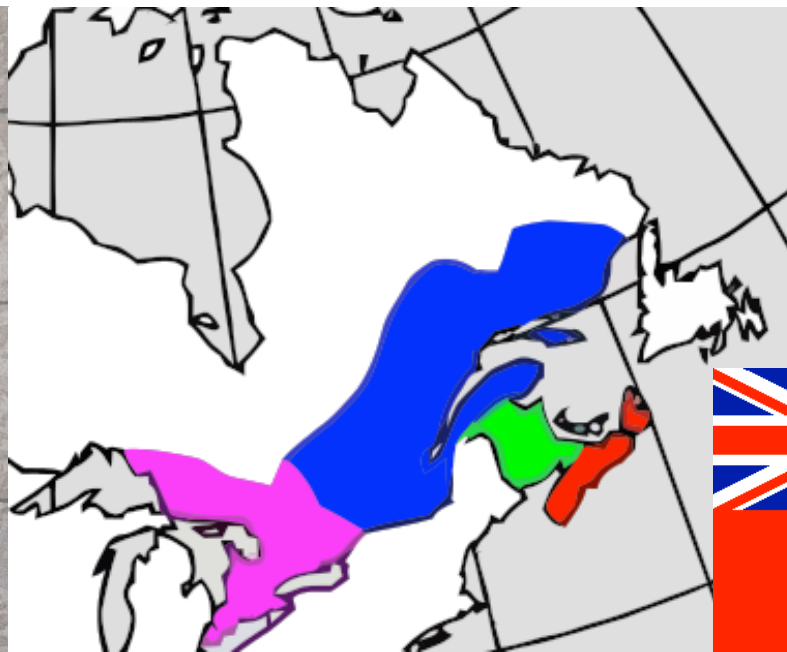
C-Town



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/NAmerican) 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

