

**Grade 8 History – Confederation End of Unit Quiz****/40**

**Part 1: Definitions** - Explain the meaning of each term in the context of 1800s Canada and Confederation.  
(9 marks).



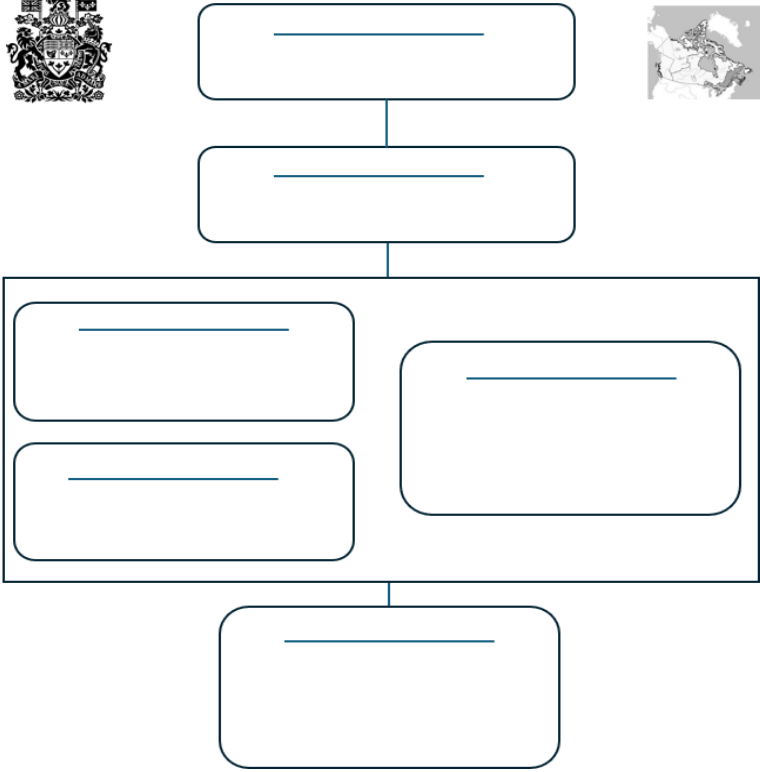
TERM	MEANING
Tories	_____
Clear Grits	_____
Confederation	_____
British North America	_____
Rep by Pop	_____
Emigrate	_____
Coalition	_____
Fenian	_____
Political Deadlock	_____

**PART 2 – Confederation Advantages and Disadvantages**

Explain at least one advantage and one disadvantage that Confederation might provide for each region (12 marks).

Colony	Confederation Advantages	Confederation Disadvantages
Canada East		
Canada West		
P.E.I.		
Nova Scotia		
New Brunswick		
Newfoundland		

## PART 2: Government Structure (12 marks)

The Government of Canada After Confederation	
 	Place the following terms on the Government of Canada flow chart, then provide a few words to explain the purpose or role of each.
	<p><b>Prime Minister</b></p> <p><b>Cabinet</b></p> <p><b>The People of Canada</b></p> <p><b>House of Commons</b></p> <p><b>Queen or King of England</b></p> <p><b>Governor General</b></p>

## PART 3 – Mapping (15 marks)

Label 15 features on this pre-confederation map of Canada. One mark per feature **(15 marks)**.

Include as many political features (borders, colonies, cities) as you can. You can include (and get marks for) up to 6 geographical features (lakes, bodies of water, natural landmarks) that relate to what we have studied.



**PART 4 – Short answer (2 marks each)**

What was Confederation, and in what year did it occur?

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Who was John A. Macdonald and what was his role in Confederation?

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What resistance did John A. Macdonald encounter to his plan?

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Why was the transcolonial railway constructed? Describe one challenges or setbacks faced in its construction.

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**BONUS QUESTION (1 marks max)**

Name (at least) one treaty made between an Indigenous community within the land we refer to as Canada and the British Crown.

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## Study Resources:

Historical Word	Definition Letter	Importance to Canadian History
1. Political Deadlock	A	When Canada East and West continued to vote against each other due to different priorities and political interests.
2. Tories	B	Political party in Canada.
3. Clear Grits	C	The Clear Grits would join the Great Coalition to help end political deadlock.
4. Confederation	D	Confederation in Canada, where several colonies joined under a united government to have separation from Britain.
5. British North America Act (BNA)	E	The 72 Resolutions agreed upon during the Quebec Conference were brought to London where the British North America Act was written and enacted.
6. Fenian	F	Fenians staged several armed raids into Canadian territory such as New Brunswick. This contributed to the shift in opinion in the Maritimes in favour of Confederation.
7. Manifest Destiny	G	The USA wanted to claim geographical control over land remaining in British possession, such as the Province of Canada.

Historical Word	Definition Letter	Importance to Canadian History
8. Representation by Population (Rep by Pop)	H	George Brown was an advocate of "rep by pop", which means the larger population of a province, the more seats it would have.
9. Emigrate	I	When Europeans left their home countries to live permanently in Canada. Lots of Scottish and British people came during this time.
10. Coalition	J	The government can form a coalition such as the Great Coalition to get new laws passed.
11. Alliance	K	When the leaders of 3 political parties formed an alliance that resulted in the Great Coalition.
12. Trade	L	Provinces trading (buying and selling) goods and services with one another using the railway.
13. Reciprocity	M	The cancellation of the Reciprocity Treaty influenced colonies to join Confederation.
14. Politician	N	John A. Macdonald was a politician as a leader of a party and the Prime Minister of Canada.

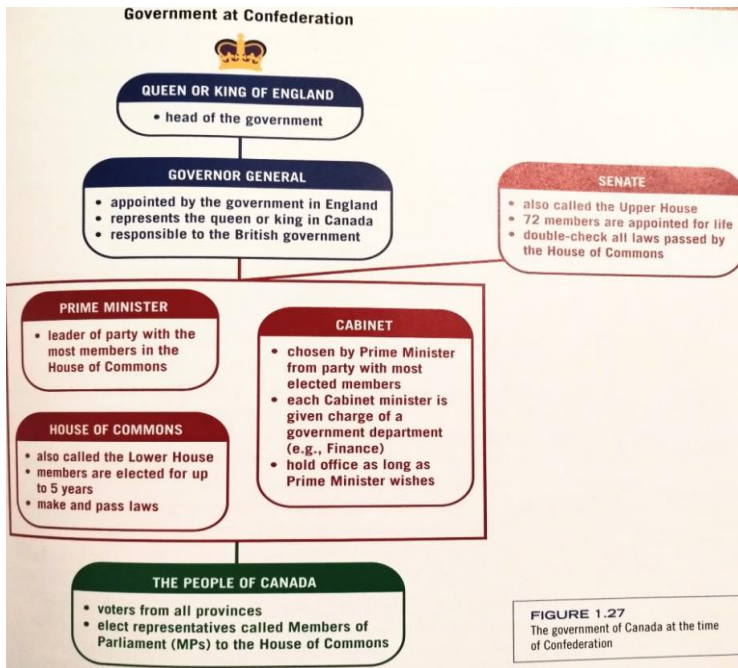
  

Historical Word	Definition Letter	Importance to Canadian History
15. Intercolonial	O	The intercolonial railway acted as a motivation for many colonies to join Confederation.
16. Province	P	After Confederation, Canada West and Canada East became the provinces of Ontario and Québec.
17. Colony	Q	British North America (Canada) is a British colony.
18. Annex	R	When the United States of America wanted to add parts of Canada to the U.S.A.
19. Conflict	S	There was conflict in the Maritime region about joining Confederation.
20. Legislative Assembly	T	The legislative assembly includes the Upper and Lower Houses.
21. Union	U	When the colonies decided to form an independent union of Canada.

Historical Word	Definition Letter	Importance to Canadian History
22. Population	V	The number of people living in Canada during Confederation.
23. Rebellion	W	The Red River Rebellion (also called the Red River Resistance) was led by Louis Riel in Manitoba.
24. Railway	X	Those in favour of Confederation promised to build a railway from sea to sea in Canada (East Coast to West Coast).
25. Threat of American Invasion	Y	The American belief of Manifest Destiny (that is was the destiny of Americans to occupy more land in North America) scared British North Americans. They felt that Americans might choose to invade. This was one of the reasons the colonies of British North America wanted to join Confederation.
26. Changing British Attitudes	Z	Britain encouraged Confederation in order to make British North America more self-sufficient, but still loyal to the British Empire. Advocates for this felt that British North America no longer provided a value to Britain. This was one of the reasons the colonies of British North America wanted to join Confederation.
27. Cancellation of the Reciprocity Treaty	AA	In 1865, the USA ended the free trade agreement. The colonies of British North America believed that by joining together they would increase prosperity and increase free trade amongst themselves without having to rely so much on the USA.

[Expansion | Canada: The Story of Us, Full Episode 5](#)



Colony	Confederation Advantages	Confederation Disadvantages	Colony	Confederation Advantages	Confederation Disadvantages
Canada East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intercolonial railway.</li> <li>• Intercolonial trade would increase.</li> <li>• United military to defend from Americans, Fenians, and other future threats.</li> <li>• Borders would be better protected.</li> <li>• Independence from Britain.</li> <li>• Preservation of French culture by not being overruled by British law and culture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of losing French culture to English speaking population.</li> </ul>	Nova Scotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intercolonial railway would end in Halifax and its economy would benefit.</li> <li>• Canada's navy could protect the coast.</li> <li>• The relationship with Britain would not be as critical.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USA is a huge trading partner. Do not want to upset them.</li> <li>• Representation by population would mean little influence in decision-making in federal government due to its size.</li> </ul>
Canada West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More land in Rupert's Land.</li> <li>• Intercolonial railway.</li> <li>• Independence from Britain.</li> <li>• United army to protect borders.</li> <li>• Responsible government that would have representation by population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada West was already financially well-off and its taxes would be spent elsewhere.</li> <li>• Money would be spent making Canada bilingual.</li> <li>• Would have to learn to communicate in French.</li> </ul>	New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They would have military a defence.</li> <li>• Protection from Fenians and future American attacks.</li> <li>• Coastline defended by Canadian navy to protect fishing industries.</li> <li>• Intercolonial railway, which would help with trade and local economies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representation by population, which would mean they would have a small say in decision-making in the country due to the size of New Brunswick.</li> </ul>
PEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canadian navy could defend them instead of relying on Britain.</li> <li>• Intercolonial railway would open new trading opportunities for agricultural industry.</li> <li>• Debt would be paid off by Canada East and West Canada.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taxes that would not be used for the island.</li> <li>• Lack of representation in federal government due to small population.</li> <li>• Intercolonial railway wouldn't benefit PEI, year-round because they could not transport goods in icy waters.</li> <li>• You could not build a railroad over an ocean at that time.</li> </ul>	Newfoundland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canadian navy to protect them.</li> <li>• Defended by united army.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of equal representation for them in federal government. Representation by population would give them little influence over decision-making due to their size.</li> <li>• Money would be spent on a railway that would not directly benefit them.</li> <li>• Would be unable to manage its tax money due to the lack of representation in government.</li> </ul>