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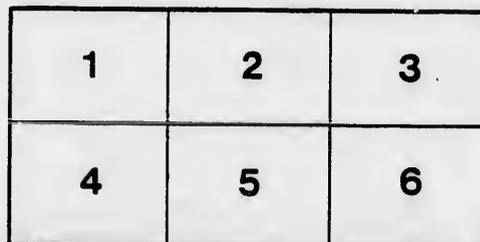
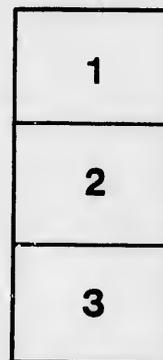
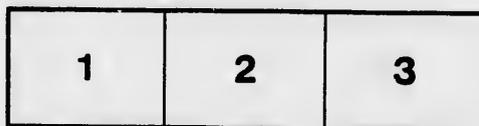
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CANADIAN HISTORY NOTES

For Third and Fourth Classes.

*Chas. F. Price*

BY

G. E. HENDERSON,

*Editor of "The Canadian Teacher."*

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## PREFACE.

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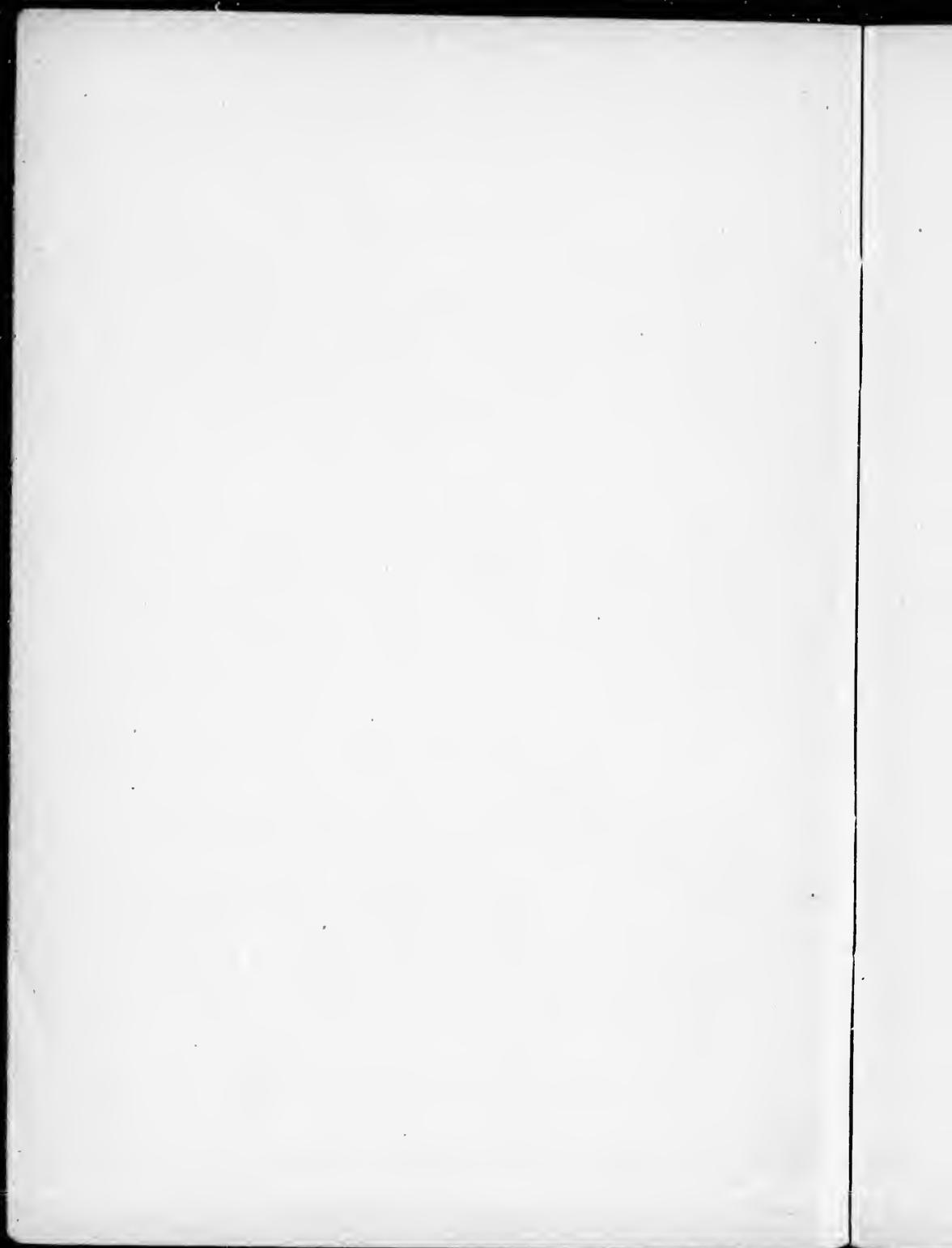
These "Notes" are practically those used by us in our public school work during the past six years. We found them helpful, and therefore place them before the teachers and pupils of the Province. The Notes have been compiled from various sources ; in fact, we scarcely know the authorities consulted in preparing the little work for our pupils. There is no attempt at originality except in the simplicity and practical arrangement of the matter.

Much time and labor now spent in writing notes may be saved by the use of this little book, while it will do away with the *scribbling* and *faulty composition* usually to be found in pupils' note books. The Notes should be used in connection with a text-book on the subject. When pupils have read through the lengthy paragraphs in the text-book, in which events are given in detail, the substance of what has been there read will be found concisely given in the Notes.

The Notes will be found suited to the needs of the third and fourth classes of our schools. The paragraphs are numbered for convenience of reference. Space is left for any additional notes which teachers or pupils may wish to insert.

G. E. H.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1896.



# CANADIAN HISTORY NOTES.

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## PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

1001-1534.

1. **Leif Ericson.**—In the year 1001, Leif Ericson made his way from Iceland to the western continent touching at parts now known as Newfoundland and Massachusetts. He, however, formed no permanent settlements in the New World.

2. **Christopher Columbus.**—In 1492, Christopher Columbus, a Genoese sailor, aided by Queen Isabella of Spain, discovered America, while in search of a western route to the East Indies. The first land touched was **San Salvador**, one of the West Indies.

3. **John Cabot.**—In 1497, Henry VII. of England, sent out to the New World John Cabot, who discovered Newfoundland, Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In the next year, accompanied by his brother **Sebastian**, he sailed along the coast from Labrador to Florida, laying claim to the whole country in the name of the King of England.

4. **Gaspard Cortereal.**—In 1500, Gaspard Cor-

tereal, a Portuguese navigator, crossed the Atlantic and touched at Labrador and Newfoundland.

5. **John Verazzani.**—In 1524, the French despatched to the New World John Verazzani. He sailed down the eastern coast and named the country **New France.**

6. **Jacques Cartier.**—In 1534, ten years after the visit of Verazzani, France sent out Jacques Cartier, a sea-captain of St. Malo. On his first trip to the New World, Cartier sailed to Newfoundland, and passing through the Straits of Belle Isle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, landed at **Gaspe** in Quebec. Erecting a cross bearing the arms of France, he claimed the country in the name of his King. In the following year he returned to America and discovered the **River St. Lawrence.** He passed up this river to the Indian villages of **Stadacona** and **Hochelaga.** After spending the winter at Stadacona, Cartier returned to France. In 1541, he made a third trip to America, accompanied this time by **Roberval**, the first **Viceroy**, but their efforts to found a French colony failed.

7. **Native Races.**—The native races of Canada are of Algonquin and Huron origin. The **Algonquins** lived in the region of country between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic, while the **Hurons** inhabited that portion of the country between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River. The **Iroquois**, who settled in New York State, were related to the Huron tribes.

After separating from the Hurons, the Iroquois became known as the **Five Nations**, and still later, on being joined by the **Tuscaroras**, as the **Six Nations**.

## FRENCH PERIOD.

1534-1763.

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1. **Samuel de Champlain.**—For about fifty years after Cartier's last voyage, France did very little towards exploring and colonizing the New World. In 1603, however, Samuel de Champlain, a French naval officer, was sent out by the French King, Henry IV. He was accompanied by **Pontgrave**, a merchant of St. Malo. Together they sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as the rapids above Montreal, to which Champlain gave the name **Lachine**, thinking he had discovered a waterway to China. In 1608, Champlain made another trip to America, bringing with him a number of French colonists, whom he established at Stadacona, the site of the present city of Quebec. Leaving the little colony here, he proceeded westward to explore the country. He travelled over what is now known as the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In these journeyings he was offered assistance by the Hurons if he would aid them in their struggles against the Iroquois. He unfortunately accepted the proffered help and thus brought against himself and colonists the enmity of the powerful and blood-thirsty Iroquois. In 1627, Champlain was made **Governor** of the colony. For eight years he labored hard to christian-

ize the Indians, and to develop the country. He died on Christmas Day, 1635. Champlain was greatly hindered in his work by the rivalry of fur companies and his alliance with the Hurons against the Iroquois.

2. **Company of One Hundred Associates.**—Owing to the failure of the various fur companies to carry out their agreements in reference to colonizing the new country, **Cardinal Richelieu**, in 1627, granted a charter to the **Company of One Hundred Associates**. The charters of all the other trading companies were cancelled and the new Company was given the power to trade throughout New France from Hudson Bay to Florida. It was given the sole right to engage in the fur trade, with control over the shore and inland fishing and all commerce with the French settlements. In return this Company agreed to carry out mechanics and tradesmen, and within a specified time, six thousand colonists. The Company also agreed to support a Catholic clergy for a certain number of years. It was at this time that Champlain was made Governor.

3. **First Capture of Quebec** —With the bright outlook before the colony it was unfortunate that war should interfere. The trouble between England and France at home spread to the New World. In 1629, after a second attempt, **Sir David Kirke** took **Quebec**, and New France passed into the hands of the English. It was restored to the French, however,

after three years, by the **Treaty of St. Germaine-en-Laye**.

4. **Royal Government**.—Owing to the Indian wars and the failure of the **Hundred Associates** to carry out their agreement, the colony made slow progress. In 1663, the Company was deprived of its charter and the colony placed under **Royal Government**. Under this rule the country was placed under a **Governor**, an **Intendant** and a **Bishop**, all appointed by the Crown. These officers were assisted by a **Supreme Council** of twelve, chosen by the Governor and the Bishop. The Governor (M. de Mesy) was given control of the militia; the Intendant (M. Talon) had charge of matters of finance, police and justice; while the Bishop looked after Church affairs. Justice was administered according to the **Custom of Paris**, an unwritten code of laws in France.

5. **Marquette and La Salle**.—The **Jesuit** missionaries were the first to explore the far West. Father Marquette, who had spent considerable time laboring among the Indians on the shores of Lakes Superior and Michigan, was sent by M. Talon, in 1673, to explore the **Mississippi**. Accompanied by Joliet, a merchant of Quebec, he sailed down the "Father of Waters" as far as the mouth of the Arkansas River, where, fearing to fall into the hands of the Indians, he turned about. He reported his discoveries to the Intendant, and eight years later, 1681, **Robt. de La Salle**, a daring young Frenchman, de-

scended the Mississippi to its mouth naming the whole country **Louisiana**, in honor of Louis XIV. Five years after this descent of the river, La Salle, while striving to plant a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, was murdered by some of his fellow-explorers.

6. **Frontenac and King William's War.**—In 1672, Frontenac was sent out to Canada as Governor. Frontenac was one of the ablest of French Governors. He was a man of noble birth and iron will. He would brook no interference with his plans, and was therefore soon engaged in a quarrel with the Intendant, the Bishop, the Jesuit missionaries and others in positions of authority. He was recalled to France but was not long absent from the Colony. The English, having taken New York from the Dutch, wished to extend their trade to the West. The French were opposed to this and thus the two countries became involved in war. About this time, **Denonville**, one of Frontenac's successors, invited fifty Iroquois chiefs to a friendly conference at **Fort Frontenac**. These he seized, and placing them in irons, sent them to France. He also led French soldiers against one of the tribes of the Iroquois, burned their villages and put many of them to death. There was a quick revenge. At Lachine, over one thousand French colonists were surprised and massacred; Fort Niagara was destroyed; and the whole colony was in danger of being wiped out of existence.

Frontenac was again despatched to Canada as Governor, and his return revived the drooping spirits of the colonists. Frontenac immediately turned his attention to the English, believing that they were at the bottom of the Indian troubles. For a few years there was a hot border warfare between the French and English colonists, with the Indians ranged on either side. The most important engagements of the struggle were the attacks on **Port Royal** and **Quebec** by **Sir William Phipps**. The former place was captured, but Phipps met with a repulse at Quebec, which was held by Frontenac. This conflict, which is known in Canadian history as **King William's War**, was closed in 1697 by the **Treaty of Ryswick**, which restored to the contending parties the territories they had lost during the struggle. In the following year Frontenac died, in his 78th year.

7. **Queen Anne's War**.—In 1703, the Marquis de Vandreuil became Governor. The **War of the Spanish Succession** broke out in Europe between France and England and, as usual, spread to America. In Canadian history this struggle between the colonists is known as **Queen Anne's War**. It was carried on for ten years the principal event of the war being the capture of **Port Royal** by the English under **General Nicholson**, who changed the name of the place to **Annapolis**. The war was closed in 1713 by the **Treaty of Utrecht**, by which England secured possession of **Acadia, Newfoundland**

and **Hudson Bay Territory**. The French retained **Canada** with **Cape Breton** and the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

8. **Boundary Line War**.—Once again, France and England were pitted against each other at home in the **War of the Austrian Succession**. Again the colonists became involved in the conflict. The struggle between the colonists is known as the **Boundary Line War**. It began in 1745 and lasted until 1759. It was caused by a dispute about the ownership of the territory in the Ohio Valley and the isthmus between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1745, the English under **Pepperell** took the French stronghold of **Louisburg**, but restored it to France in 1748 by the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle**. Though the strife in Europe ceased for a time, fighting continued in the colonies. Soon, however, the **Seven Years' War** broke out between the mother countries, and hostilities were vigorously renewed in the colonies in both India and America. France despatched **General Montcalm** to lead her forces in America, while **General Braddock** led the British troops. Braddock was defeated and slain at **Fort Du Quesne** and his army almost destroyed. The French were masters of the Ohio Valley. In 1757, England sent out a number of able leaders, among them being **Generals Amherst and Wolfe**, and soon the French were put on the defensive. **Louisburg** surrendered to the English; **Fort Du**

**Quesne** was captured; and though the British suffered a reverse in the defeat of **Abercrombie** at **Ticonderoga**, their victories at **Crown Point**, **Niagara** and **Quebec** brought the war to a close. Canada passed into the hands of the English. By the **Treaty of Paris** in 1763, all the French possessions in America, east of the Mississippi, excepting **New Orleans** and the islands of **St. Pierre** and **Miquelon**, were ceded to England. The French colonists were permitted to retain their lands, goods and religion, and all persons taking part in the war were pardoned.

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## BRITISH PERIOD.

1763 to present.

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1. **Military Rule.**—From 1760 to 1774, Canada was under military rule. For the purposes of government, the colony was divided into three districts, **Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers**, the whole being under a **Governor-General** and a **Council** of military officers, who administered British laws now introduced into Canada. The administration of justice was thus taken out of the hands of the **Seigneurs**, or French land-holders.

2. **Objections to Military Rule.**—Under Military Rule, the French were at first content, but as time passed they began to realize that they were a conquered people. They saw their own laws replaced by English laws; trial by jury was displeasing to them; and though they far outnumbered the English, they had no voice in the government of the country. The English in Canada were also dissatisfied with the condition of things under Military Rule. They did not like the French system of buying and holding land, nor did they approve of the French civil law, which had been retained to please the conquered people. About this time the English colonists on the Atlantic began to quarrel with the mother country, and as efforts were being made to

have the French colonists in Canada join them, the British Government, to please their French subjects, passed the **Quebec Act**.

3. **Provisions of the Quebec Act.**—By this Act, passed in 1774, the French Civil Code became the law of Canada, the British criminal law being retained; the boundaries of the country were to be extended to the Ohio Valley; the Roman Catholic religion was to be maintained; and a Legislative Council, composed of not less than seventeen nor more than twenty-three members, of both nationalities, was to be established.

4. **Invasion of Canada.**—The English colonists on the Atlantic rebelled in 1775. The Canadians were invited to join them and a refusal brought about an invasion of the country. Two expeditions were fitted out and sent against Canada. One of these after taking the forts on Lake Champlain proceeded to **Montreal**, while the other made an attack on **Quebec**. The former place being poorly garrisoned surrendered, but the attack on Quebec failed, **Montgomery**, the American General, being killed. In the following year the invaders were driven from the country.

5. **United Empire Loyalists.**—In the War of American Independence a large number of colonists leaned towards the mother country and even took up arms in her behalf. After the war these people were the subjects of constant persecution at the

hands of the victorious party. Numbers of them left for England, while others found their way into Canada and Acadia. To make good the losses of these people the British Government provided them liberally with lands and money. These were the **United Empire Loyalists**.

**6. Objections to the Quebec Act.**—Under the Quebec Act the British colonists were discontented. They objected to the irresponsible Legislative Council, to the oppressive military law enforced, and to the French system of holding land. They were anxious for self-government as enjoyed by other British subjects. As a large number of U. E. Loyalists had settled in the country, it became necessary to make a change. The **Constitutional Act** was therefore passed by the British Parliament.

**7. Provisions of the Constitutional Act.**—This Act, passed in 1791, contained the following provisions:—

1. It divided the country into Upper and Lower Canada, giving each province a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive and a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly elected by the people.

2. It made provision for different laws, religion and land-tenure in the two provinces.

3. Upper Canada was to receive one-eighth of the customs duties collected at Lower Canadian ports.

4. One-seventh of the Crown lands of Upper Can-

ada were set apart for the support of a Protestant clergy.

#### 8. **Objections to the Constitutional Act.**—

The following are some of the objections made to the Constitutional Act :—

1. The division of the country placed commerce in the hands of the French.

2. The Legislative Council was to be nominated by the Crown.

3. The Crown retained the right to tax the colonists and to dispose of Crown lands.

4. The French, though in the majority in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, had practically no voice in the government of the province, as the Executive and Legislative Councils were filled with Englishmen.

5. The Executive was responsible to the Colonial Office in London and not to the representative Assembly.

#### 9. **Parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada meet.**—

The first Parliament of Upper Canada met at **Newark** in 1793, and proceeded at once to pass useful legislation. It made the Civil Law of England the law of the province ; divided the province into counties ; abolished slavery ; made provision for the erection of court-houses and jails ; and in many other ways sought to provide for the development of the province. The representative of the Crown in Upper Canada was **Governor Sim-**

**coe.** He did much to carry into effect the legislation passed by the new Parliament. The nearness of Newark to the United States caused Governor Simcoe to select **York**, now Toronto, as the seat of government.

The Legislature of the Lower province met in 1792, but legislation was impeded by race and religious jealousies. As the Executive was composed chiefly of Englishmen, disagreement soon arose between it and the Assembly.

10. **War of 1812.**—In her struggle with Napoleon, England was brought into a war with the United States. The British Government passed an *Order in Council* prohibiting all neutral nations from trading with France or her allies. England also claimed the right to search vessels of other nations for deserters from her navy. The United States objected to this and declared war against England. Canada was at once invaded by the Americans, the attack being made at three points—**Detroit, Niagara and Lake Champlain.** **General Hull** was defeated at **Detroit** by **General Brock**, who also captured **Fort Mackinac.** Brock also defeated the Americans at **Queenston Heights**, though the victory cost him his life. At **Rouse's Point** in the east the enemy also met with a repulse. The next year, 1813, a similar plan of attack was made. In the west, **Proctor** defeated the Americans at **Frenchtown**, but suffered a re-

verse at **Moraviantown**, where his noted Indian ally, Tecumseh, was slain. The enemy captured **Forts York and George** but met with defeat at **Stoney Creek and Beaver Dams**. In the east, the Canadians were victorious at **Chrysler's Farm** and **Chateauguay**. In 1814, the Americans made another attack upon the country, and, though successful at **Chippewa**, they were soon afterwards defeated at **Lundy's Lane**, the hardest fought battle of the war. Upon the lakes and sea, the honors were about equal, the most important engagement being that between the **Chesapeake** and the British ship, **The Shannon**, in which the latter was victorious. Late events of the war were the burning of the **Capitol** at Washington and the defeat of the British at **New Orleans**. The **Treaty of Ghent**, in 1814, closed the struggle, restoring to each country its losses but making no mention of the points in dispute which led to the war.

11. **The Family Compact**.—The Family Compact was a body of men composed of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in both provinces. They were of U. E. Loyalist descent and were banded together for mutual advantage. They gave all the good offices to their friends and relatives and supported the Church of England on the question of the **Clergy Reserves**.

12. **The Clergy Reserves**.—By the Constitutional Act of 1791, *one-seventh* of the Crown land in

Upper Canada was set apart for the support of the Protestant clergy. In Upper Canada this grant amounted to about 2,500,000 acres. The Executive Council held that by "Protestant clergy" was meant only the clergy of the Church of England. Other religious bodies objected to this view and claimed a share in the lands. Two other objections were urged against the Reserves, viz., that the grant was too large for a new country and that the lands were not properly selected, every *seventh* lot being chosen to make up the Reserves. After considerable agitation the Church of England was deprived of its exclusive interest in the Reserves, and other religious bodies received a share. There still being dissatisfaction on the part of some of the religious bodies, a **Secularization Act** was passed in 1854, by which the Reserves were to be sold and the proceeds divided among the municipalities of the province to be used for educational purposes or local improvements.

13. **Canada Trade Act.**—By the Constitutional Act, Upper Canada was to receive one-eighth of the customs duties collected at Lower Canadian ports. Making more rapid progress than her sister province, Upper Canada became dissatisfied with her share of the duties and agitated for an increase. The Canada Trade Act was therefore passed by the British Parliament in 1823, which increased Upper Canada's portion of the duties to **one-fifth**. The Act also provided for more prompt payment on the part of the Lower province.

14. **Rebellion of 1837.**—For some time previous to 1837, an agitation for **Responsible Government** had been in progress in both the provinces of Canada. The leaders of this agitation were **William Lyon Mackenzie** in the Upper province, and **Louis Papineau** in the Lower province. They demanded that the Executive Council should be made responsible to Parliament; that the Legislative Council should be elective; and that the Assembly should control the revenue. Their demands not being granted, rebellion broke out. In Lower Canada the rebels, under Papineau, endeavored to cast off allegiance to Britain and to found a Republic. Troops were sent from Upper Canada and the rising was soon suppressed. The leaders were either outlawed or banished. In the Upper province, Mackenzie, with five hundred followers, marched on Toronto, but was met and defeated by **Colonel McNab** with a force from Hamilton. Mackenzie and a number of American sympathizers established themselves on **Navy Island** and proclaimed Upper Canada a Republic. McNab kept close watch on the rebels and sent one of their supply boats, "The Caroline," over the Falls. Unsuccessful at this point, the rebels made attacks at Windsor and Prescott, but met with defeat in each case. Some of the leaders were put to death and others banished or pardoned.

15. **Lord Durham's Report.**—During the Rebellion of 1837, the British Government despatched

**Lord Durham** to Canada as Governor. He was authorized to investigate the causes of the rebellion. His **Report** was soon after published, in which he advised a *legislative union* of all the provinces of British North America, or, if that could not be brought about, then the union of the two Canadas. He also advised that the Executive Council be made responsible to the Assembly, and suggested the building of an intercolonial railway to connect the provinces.

16. **Act of Union.**—The Bill for bringing about the Union was passed by the British Parliament in 1840, its provisions having been approved by the Legislature of Upper Canada and the Special Council of Lower Canada. The actual union did not take place, however, until the following year. The provisions of the Act of Union were as follows:—

1. Upper and Lower Canada were to be united and to have but one Parliament, consisting of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly.

2. The provinces were to have equal representation in the Assembly.

3. Judges were to be appointed for life or during good behaviour.

4. The Executive Council, or Cabinet, must command a majority of the votes of the Assembly.

5. Both languages were allowed to be spoken in the Assembly.

17. **The Municipal Act.** The Municipal Act,

passed in 1841, by the united Parliament of Canada, provided for local self-government for villages, towns, cities, townships and counties. Matters of local interest such as the building of roads, bridges, jails, court-houses, etc., were placed under the control of the various municipalities. The new Parliament also made provision for the maintenance of a **System of Common School Education**; founded **Upper Canada College** and **King's College** (Toronto University); made grants towards the building of **Colonization Roads, Canals** and other **Public Works**.

18. **The Ashburton Treaty**.—This treaty, signed in 1842, settled the dispute about the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. **Lord Ashburton** acted for Canada, and **Daniel Webster** for the United States. By the terms of the treaty, seven thousand of the twelve thousand miles in dispute, went to the United States. The treaty also fixed the forty-fifth parallel of latitude as the boundary line as far west as the St. Lawrence, and traced the line up that river and through the great lakes to the western angle of the Lake of the Woods. From this point the dividing line was to be the forty-ninth parallel. Provision was also made in the treaty for the **extradition** of criminals accused of certain crimes, from one country to the other.

19. **Sir Charles Metcalfe**. In 1843, Sir Charles Metcalfe became Governor-General of Canada. He

had held office in India, and his experience and training there unfitted him for rule in Canada. The Crown, in his opinion, was everything, and therefore little progress was made in the development of **Responsible Government** provided for in the Act of Union. An important event of Metcalfe's rule was the appointment of **Rev. Egerton Ryerson** to the position of **Chief Superintendent of Education** for Upper Canada, a position which he held with honor for upwards of thirty years.

20. **Lord Elgin.**—In 1847, Metcalfe was succeeded in the Governorship by Earl Cathcart, who soon gave place to **Lord Elgin**, a son-in-law of Lord Durham. Elgin was an able and broad-minded statesman, and during his term of office, **Responsible Government** was firmly established. The Seigniorial Tenure Act, the Reciprocity Treaty and the Secularization of the Clergy Reserves were questions settled in the last year of Elgin's rule.

21. **Rebellion Losses Bill.**—In 1846, a Bill was passed through Parliament compensating those in Upper Canada who had suffered loss in the Rebellion of '37. The Bill was supported by the French members on the understanding that similar compensation would be granted to the Loyalists of Lower Canada. When the Reform Government brought in a Bill in behalf of the Lower Canadians, there was strong opposition in the House. The Bill, however, became law, and so enraged the opponents of the

measure that an angry mob burst into Parliament, drove out the members and set fire to the buildings. Henceforth, until 1858, Parliament met alternately every four years, at Toronto and Quebec.

22. **Secularization of the Clergy Reserves.**

—See note No. 12.

23. **Seigniorial Tenure Act.**—This Act, passed in 1854, abolished the feudal system of holding land in Lower Canada. The **Seigneurs** were compensated for the surrender of the rights and privileges granted them under the old French rule. **Freehold** tenure of land was now introduced into the Lower province.

24. **Reciprocity Treaty.**—The Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States was signed in 1854. It made provisions for the exchange of the products of the farm, forest, sea and mine, free of duty. The treaty also gave the United States the privilege of fishing in the coast-waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the maritime provinces, and the right of using the Canadian canals. Canada was given access to Lake Michigan. The treaty was to last ten years and to terminate by one year's notice from either party. It was terminated by the United States in 1866.

25. **Steps Leading to Confederation.**—Under the Act of Union of 1841, Upper and Lower Canada were to be equally represented in Parliament. The population of Upper Canada increased more rapidly

than that of the Lower province, and this led to an agitation for "**Representation by Population**" by the people of the Upper province. The French members objected to such a measure and a political deadlock followed. Legislation was blocked. A number of leading statesmen on both sides of the house, realizing the danger of such a condition of things, united to form a **Coalition Government**. As a way out of the difficulty it was proposed to bring about a confederation of all the British American provinces. In 1860, a Convention of statesmen was held at Charlottetown, and later at Quebec, to discuss the matter of union. Terms were drawn up and agreed to by Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Delegates were sent to England and the result was the passing of the **British North America Act** by the **Imperial Parliament**.

26. **British North America Act**.—This Act was passed by the British Parliament in 1867, and contained the following provisions:—

1. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Upper Canada and Lower Canada were to be united in a **Federal Union** to be known as the **Dominion of Canada**.

2. There was to be a single **Federal Parliament** to legislate on matters common to all the provinces, while each province was given a **Legislature** of its own for local matters.

3. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to **Ontario** and **Quebec**.

4. An intercolonial railway was to be built, the British Government granting £3,000,000 towards the project. Provision was also made for the admission of other provinces.

27. **Fenian Raid.**—To gratify Irish hatred of England, **General O'Neil** led a Fenian force, made up of American citizens, against Canada. He made an attack on the Welland Canal but was met at **Ridgeway** by a small body of Canadian militia, and, though the latter were forced to retreat, O'Neil received such a check that he retreated to Fort Erie, from which place, after a slight skirmish with the Canadians, he withdrew to American territory. After attacks had been made at Prescott, St. Albans and a few other points on the border, the American Government put a stop to these raids.

28. **Treaty of Washington.**—By the Treaty of Washington in 1871, Britain agreed to settle the "**Alabama Claims**;" the dispute about the ownership of **San Juan Island** was referred for settlement to the Emperor of Germany; and the United States was given the use of Canadian fisheries in return for the use of its fisheries by the Canadians. The latter also received the right to sell fish and fish-oil in the United States.

29. **Alabama Claims.**—By these Claims is meant the demands made by the United States upon England for the damage done by the "**Alabama**," a warship which England allowed to be fitted out in

her ports to be used by the **South** against the **North** in the war of secession. The Claims were submitted to an Arbitration, which met at Geneva in 1872, and which awarded the United States the sum of \$15,500,000.

29. **Red River Rebellion.**—In 1869, Canada obtained possession of **Prince Rupert's Land** at a cost of \$1,500,000. The Hudson Bay Company reserved its trading-posts and one-twentieth of the land. The French and Half-breed population in the **Red River Settlement** objected to the transfer without their consent, and without some assurance being given them that their rights and privileges would be respected. When the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor went to the new province which was being formed, he was resisted by the Half-breeds under **Louis Riel**, a French Canadian. Riel proceeded to erect a government of his own at **Fort Garry**, where, for a year, he set at defiance the authorities, imprisoning many loyal subjects, one of whom, Thomas Scott, a noted Orangeman, he put to death. **Sir Garnet Wolseley** was despatched to Fort Garry with a military force to restore order. After a long and tedious march Wolseley reached the scene of trouble only to find that Riel had fled to the States. Riel was outlawed but the sentence was afterwards changed to that of banishment for five years. The province of Manitoba was then formed.

30. **North-West Territory.**—The territory outside of Manitoba was at first placed under the jurisdiction of that province, but later, under a Lieutenant Governor and Council. Still later a portion of the territory was divided into the districts of **Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan** and **Athabasca**, and representative government established.

31. **North-West Rebellion, 1885.**—On the colonization of Manitoba, the Half-breed hunters and trappers moved westward and took up land along the Saskatchewan River. When the government surveyors began surveying the lands, these settlers, fearing that they would lose their farms, became alarmed. They petitioned the government at Ottawa, but receiving no reply to their appeals they rose in revolt. Louis Riel was sent for and returned to lead the rebels. A government was set up by Riel, and war declared against the Dominion. **General Middleton** with a large force of soldiers hurried to the West. The rebels were successful in a skirmish with a small body of Mounted Police at **Duck Lake**, but met with defeat in engagements at **Cut Knife Hill, Fish Creek** and **Batoche**. At the last-named battle Riel was taken prisoner. Riel and several Indians were afterwards tried and executed, while a number of others engaged in the rising were either imprisoned or pardoned.

32. **British Columbia.**—In 1871, British Columbia became a province of the Dominion, but stipulated

that it should be connected with the East by railway. In 1880, the Dominion Government contracted with a syndicate of capitalists for the construction of the **Canadian Pacific Railway**. To aid the enterprise the Government voted the Company \$25,000,000, and 25,000,000 acres of land. The road was completed in 1886.

33. **Prince Edward Island**.—In 1873, Prince Edward Island entered the Dominion. This province with Newfoundland withdrew from the negotiations for union in 1867. It is hoped that Newfoundland will, in the near future, enter the Dominion and thus “round off Confederation.”

34. **Later Events**.—From Confederation up to 1873, Canada was under Conservative rule, with **Sir John Macdonald** as Premier. In that year, however, the Macdonald Government was defeated in consequence of alleged corrupt relations with a company of contractors offering to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. A Reform Administration came in to power under **Hon. Alexander Mackenzie**, but after a rule of only five years, it was defeated in 1878 on the “tariff question,” or, as it is sometimes called, the “National Policy.” A few years later Sir John Macdonald died, and the Conservative Premiership subsequently passed in succession to Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper. At the general election on June 23rd, 1896, the Conservative party was defeated and

a Reform Government came into power with the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier as Premier.

35. **Governors-General.**—The Governors between 1841 and 1867 : Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Earl Cathcart, Lord Elgin, Sir Edmund Head, Lord Monck. From Confederation (1867) to the present (1896) : Lord Monck, Lord Lisgar, Lord Dufferin, Marquis of Lorne, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Stanley and Earl of Aberdeen.

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## OUR GOVERNMENT.

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1. **The Dominion Parliament.**—The Dominion Parliament consists of a **Governor-General**, representing the British Sovereign, the **Senate**, and the **House of Commons**. The Governor-General is appointed by the British Government, and receives a salary of \$50,000, which is paid by the Dominion. Senators are appointed for life by the Governor-General on the advice of his **Ministry**. Members of the Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years. The Ministry, or Cabinet, consists at present (1896) of fifteen paid members and two without salary. Each of them, except the two last mentioned, presides over a Department in the Government.

2. **Representation by Population.**—In the House of Commons there is representation according to population. At Confederation, Quebec province was given 65 representatives in the Commons, and each of the other provinces a representation bearing the same proportion to its population as 65 bore to the population of Quebec. The number of members in the Commons at present (1896) is 213. Of these, Quebec sends 65, and the other provinces in proportion to their population.

3. **Duties of the Governor-General.**—In the Governor-General is vested the power :

1. To commute the sentence of a court of justice
  2. To summon, open, prorogue and dissolve Parliament.
  3. To give or withhold assent to, or reserve for the Royal consideration, all Bills which have passed both Houses.
  4. To appoint, on the advice of his Ministers, the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, the Senators, the Judges and other officers under Government ; and, on the same advice, to disallow Acts of Provincial Legislature.
4. **Dominion Legislation.**—The Dominion Parliament has control of matters which are of common benefit or interest to all the provinces. It legislates on such matters as the public debt, trade and commerce, postal service, militia, fisheries, navigation, banks, currency, coinage, bankruptcy, marriage and divorce, criminal law, public works, agriculture and immigration. The Dominion Government has also the appointment of judges and the control of all Crown land not belonging to any of the provinces.
5. **Provincial Legislatures.**—Each province has a Legislature of its own, modelled after the central government at Ottawa. There are the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, corresponding to the Governor-General, the Senate and the Commons. The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed for a term of five years by the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Leg-

islative Council are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor on the advice of his Ministers. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for a term of four years by the votes of the people.

6. **Provincial Legislation.**—The Provincial Legislatures deal with matters of local interest such as Education; management of Crown lands; asylums, jails and reformatories; regulation of the liquor traffic; immigration and agriculture; appointment of courts of justice (not judges); the enforcement of laws; local public works; and the regulation of municipal institutions. The Provinces have also the power to borrow money on their own credit, and to levy direct taxes for the purposes of government.

7. **Municipal Government.**—By the Municipal System established in 1841, municipalities had conferred on them the power of self-government. The people are thus privileged to elect councils to look after the building of roads, bridges, jails, court-houses, and other matters of a local interest. The enactments of these councils are called *By-laws*. The members of the governing body in a village, town or township are called *councillors*; those of a city, *aldermen*. The presiding officer in the former body is given the title of *Reeve*; that of a city or town, *Mayor*. A *Warden* is the presiding officer of a county council.

8. **Education.**—By the Confederation Act of 1867 each province was given control of its own

educational matters. Ontario is divided into **School Sections**, managed by **Boards** elected by the people. These boards are composed of three members called Trustees, who have the power to levy and collect taxes to meet school expenditures. The enactments of these school-boards are called *Resolutions*. Up to the year 1876, these Boards were under a **Superintendent and Council of Public Instruction**, but in that year our educational interests were placed under the control of a **Minister of Education**, who has a seat in the provincial Cabinet.

9. **The Judiciary.**—By the Judiciary of the Dominion is meant the courts of law presided over by judges and magistrates, the whole being under the control of a **Minister of Justice**, who is a member of the Dominion Executive, or Ministry. The highest court in Canada is the **Supreme Court**, though the final court of appeal is the **British Privy Council**. Judges are appointed for life or during good behaviour, by the Governor-General in Council, and their salaries are paid by the Dominion Government. **Sheriffs, Magistrates, Justices of the Peace** and all other officers required to carry out the will of the various courts are appointed and paid by the Provincial Legislatures.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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1. A **Federal Union** is a union of states or provinces under one central government, each state, however, having a Legislature of its own for local matters. (Canada and the United States are examples of a Federal Union.)

2. A **Legislative Union** is a union of states or provinces under one central government. (Great Britain and Ireland form a Legislative Union.)

3. The **Ministry** is the body of men who advise the Crown and otherwise carry on the government. It is also known by such names as **Cabinet, Administration, Privy Council, Ministers of the Crown and Executive Council.**

4. **To adjourn** parliament is to dismiss the members to meet again at a certain time, when they may resume any unfinished business.

6. **To prorogue** parliament is to close it and the end of a Session. Any unfinished business held over for another Session must be taken up as if nothing had been done about it.

6. **To dissolve** parliament is to dismiss the members and call a new election.

7. The **Journals of the House** (Hansard) are the books in which are kept the minutes, or records, of the work done each day by the House.

8. An **Order in Council** is a regulation made by the **Ministry**. It has the effect of law, but must be ratified by Parliament whenever the latter shall meet.

9. **Free Trade** is the free interchange of commodities between countries.

10. **Trial by Jury** is the trial of offenders by a number of individuals impartially chosen from the community.

11. The **Budget** is the financial statement made at each Session of the House by the Finance Minister.

12. The **Fiscal Policy** of a nation is the plan adopted by the Government for the purpose of raising a **revenue**.

13. By **Responsible Government**, we mean that the **Ministry** must command a majority of the votes of the House, thus making it responsible to the people through the members they elect to carry out their wishes.

14. A **Coalition Ministry** is one whose members are drawn from more than one of the parties in Parliament.

15. A **Session** is that part of the year during which Parliament deliberates over the affairs of the nation and frames its laws.

16. A **Bill** is a statement of a proposed law.

17. An **Act of Parliament** is a Bill that has passed both Houses and to which the signature of the Sovereign (or Representative) has been attached.

18. The **Speaker** is the person chosen by Parliament to preside at its Sessions.

19. The **Civil List** is the money required to meet the expenses of Civil Government, in other words, to pay the salaries of Cabinet Ministers and other officials engaged in the various departments of the Government.

20.—By **Prime Minister** is meant the First Minister, or **Leader**, of the Government.

21.—The **Privy Council of Canada** includes all those who are now, or have been advisers of the Crown. The terms Cabinet, Ministry, Administration and Executive apply to the Privy Councillors who at any time actually fill the Departments of State.

22.—**Excise** is a tax levied on certain articles of domestic or *home* manufacture.

23.—**Customs** is a tariff or duty levied on goods coming into or going out of a country.

24.—A **Revenue Tariff** is a charge or tax on imported goods for the purposes of revenue.

25.—A **Protective Tariff** is a charge on imported goods, made not so much with the object of obtaining revenue as for the protection of home manufacturers. Such a tariff is, of course, higher than a *revenue* tariff.

26.—**Disallowance** is a term used to denote the power vested in the Governor-General in Council to disallow, or annul, any acts of the provincial legisla-

tures, which may be thought to be beyond the limit of subjects specified for provincial legislation.

27.—A **Quorum** as applied to Parliament means the number of members required to be present before any business can be transacted. In the Senate 15 members, including the Speaker, constitute a quorum ; in the Commons the number is 20.

28.—**Aldermen** is the name given to members of a city council.

29.—**Mayor** is the title of the presiding officer of a town or city council.

30.—**Reeve** is the title of the presiding officer of a village or township council.

31.—**Warden** is the title of the presiding officer of a county council.

32.—By the **Constitution** of Canada is meant its powers of government as embodied in the British North America Act, which was passed in 1867 by the Imperial Parliament.

33. The Governor-General of Canada is \_\_\_\_\_.

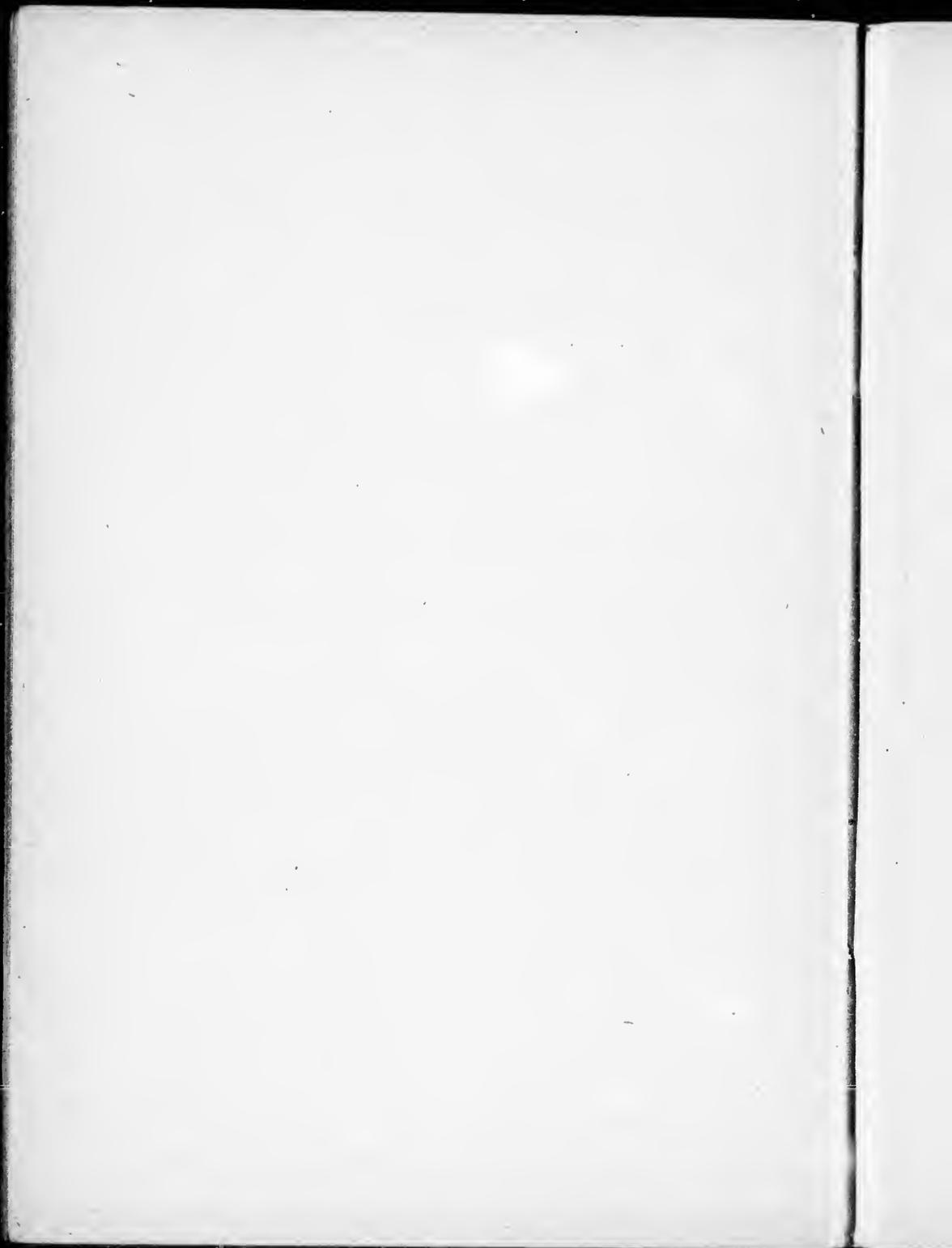
The Premier of Canada is \_\_\_\_\_.

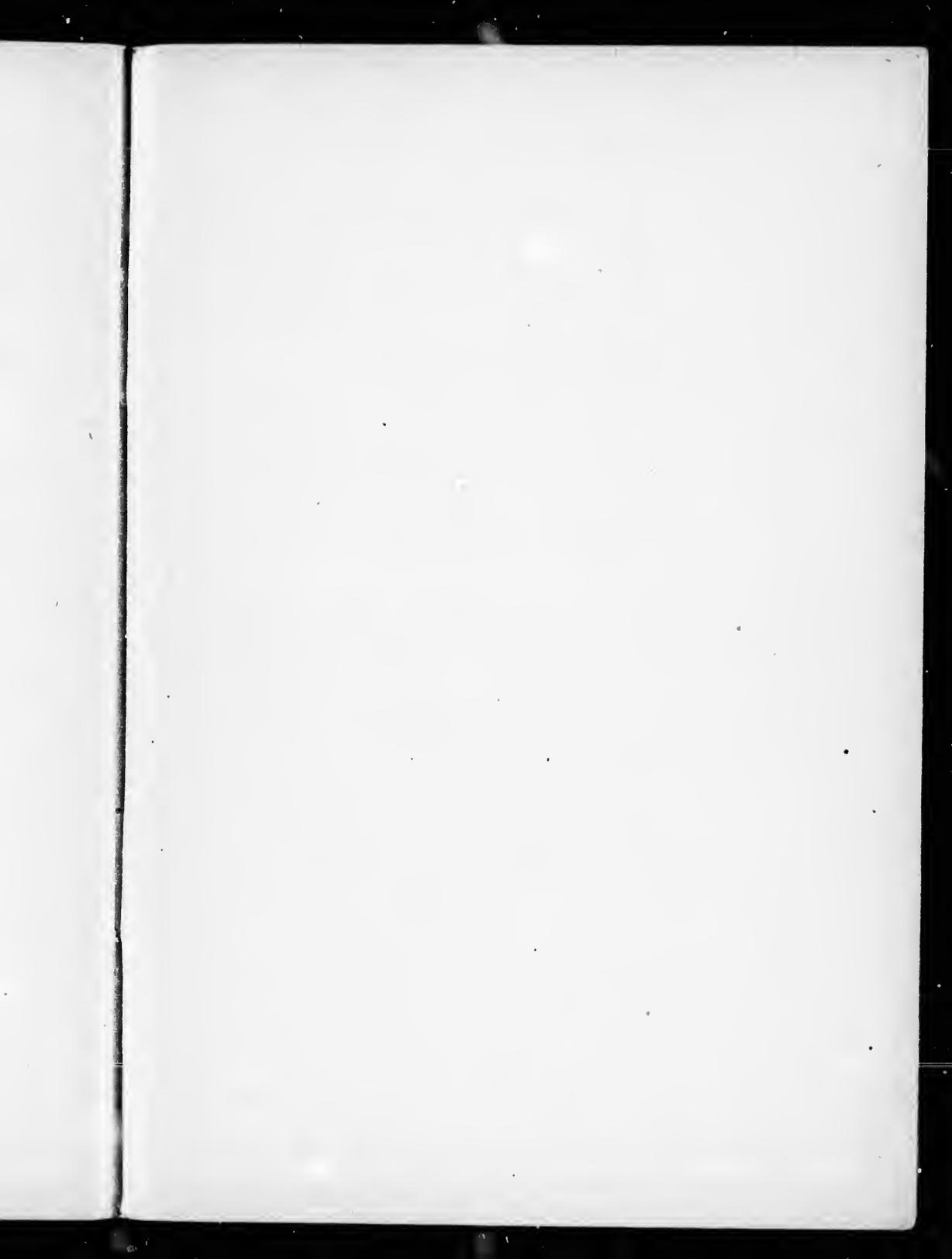
The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario is \_\_\_\_\_.

The Premier of Ontario is \_\_\_\_\_.

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FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES.





## ENTRANCE HISTORY PAPERS.

*British History portion of papers omitted.*

1892.

*Examiners:* { J. E. HODGSON, M.A.  
                  { ISAAC DAY, PH. B.

1. Give an account of the Capture of Quebec. By what treaty and at what time was Britain's authority over Canada confirmed? What portions of North America are under the control of Britain as a result of this treaty?

2. Give an account of the dispute which led to the Ashburton Treaty. State the terms of the Treaty.

3. What are the chief provisions of the North America Act? Why is so much importance attached to this Act by the people of Canada?

4. By whom is each of the following appointed:—Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, Premier of the Dominion, Premiers of the Provinces, Senators, Judges, Mayors of Cities, Wardens of Counties, Reeves of Townships, Trustees of Public Schools, Police Magistrates, Registrars, County Inspectors of Public Schools, Sheriffs?

*Values.*—1.  $6 + 4 + 4 = 14$ ; 2. 14; 3.  $10 + 4 = 14$ ;  
4. 14.

1893.

*Examiners* : { JOHN SEATH, B.A.  
                  { ISAAC DAY, PH. B.

---

1. Sketch the early settlement of Canada under the following heads :

Jacques Cartier.

Champlain.

The Company of One Hundred Associates.

2. State the causes and the results of the Canadian rebellions.

3. Write full notes on any four of the most important events in Canadian History since Confederation, explaining why each is important.

*Values.*— 1. 4 + 6 + 4 ; 2. 6 + 8 ; 3. 14.

1894.

*Examiners* : { A. B. DAVIDSON, B.A.  
                  { JOHN DEARNESS.

---

1. Where were the Iroquois, Algonquin and Huron Indians located when the French and English settled in America, and to which of the white races did they join themselves respectively, and why ?

2. What was the condition of things which led to the passing of the Quebec Act, and what were its most important provisions?

3. How are the legislative bodies of the Dominion and of Ontario respectively constituted, and what are the duties of each?

4. State clearly the circumstances which led to the North-West Expeditions under Wolesley and Middleton.

5. What are the nature and purpose of (a) The National Policy, (b) The Ballot, (c) Prohibition Plebiscite?

Value of each question, 13.

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1895.

*Examiners* :  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{J. J. CRAIG, B.A.} \\ \text{J. C. MORGAN, M.A.} \end{array} \right.$

---

1. Name the principal grounds of dispute between the French and English Colonists in North America.

2. What caused the war with the United States in 1812? Sketch its progress.

3. Outline Lord Elgin's administration in Canada.

4. What is a Treaty ? Explain fully, "The Ashburton Treaty," "The Reciprocity Treaty" between Canada and the United States."

5. Sketch the British North America Act.  
What brought it about ?

6. Write notes on the following :—  
Federal Union.  
Legislative Union.  
The Seigneurs.  
Responsible Government.

Value of each question, 13.

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1896.

*Examiners:* { W. ALEXANDER.  
                  { J. J. CRAIG, B.A.

---

1. (a) Give an account of The Discovery of Canada.

(b) Who was the real Founder of the Colony of New France, o. Canada ?

(c) Give an account of his services in exploring and colonizing the country.

2. (a) What were the chief provisions of The Act of Union between Upper and Lower Canada ?

(b) Where did the First Parliament meet after the Union.

3. (a) When was The Municipal Act for Upper Canada passed?

(b) What powers and privileges were conferred by it?

4. Write notes on Ashburton Treaty, Clergy Reserves, Washington Treaty.

5. Explain the causes of the War of 1812, and give an account of the principal events.

*Values.*—1.  $5 + 2 + 5 = 12$ ; 2.  $9 + 3 = 12$ ; 3.  $3 + 9 = 12$ ; 4.  $4 \times 3 = 12$ ; 5.  $5 + 7 = 12$ .

## THE ENTRANCE BRITISH HISTORY NOTES

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- AND -

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