CANADA’S HISTORY SOCIETY

The importance of understanding ourselves by examining our history has been an anchoring belief of Canada’s History Society. Established in 1994 through the generous support of the Hudson’s Bay Company History Foundation, we bring relevance and awareness to our nation’s diverse past, illuminating the people, places, and events that unite us as Canadians.

The society’s work includes: Canada’s History magazine, Kayak: Canada’s History Magazine for Kids, CanadasHistory.ca, and the Governor General’s History Awards.

SOCIÉTÉ HISTOIRE CANADA

L’importance de comprendre notre propre identité par le truchement de l’histoire est au cœur de la philosophie de la Société Histoire Canada. Le travail de la Société, fondée en 1994 grâce au généreux soutien de la Fondation d’histoire de la Compagnie de la Baie d’Hudson, consiste à faire connaître le passé diversifié de notre pays et à l’ancrer dans le contexte actuel, mais également à mettre en valeur les gens, les lieux et les événements qui nous unissent en tant que Canadiens.

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Psst! These symbols spell “Kayak” in Inuktitut.

Welcome to Kayak! This special issue celebrates Canada’s 150th birthday and how our country came to be—the silly, the serious and the surprising stories of our past. You’ll meet some of the people who helped bring democracy to our country, the people who made it a country, and the people who watched along the way. Plus you’ll find out about lots of great places to visit to discover more tales of our past for yourself. And we’ll bring you all kinds of fun facts you probably didn’t know about Canada.

This year is packed with great ways to celebrate our country’s big birthday. From coast to coast to coast, there will be lots to see, do and enjoy. We hope you have a wonderful summer. And if you can spare a moment sometime, visit kayakmag.ca to tell us how you celebrated and what you think of our magazine!

nancy
The men who went to England in 1866 to finalize Confederation weren’t always serious. At a famous horse race, they used peashooters to fire at the crowd.

“Come near at your peril, Canadian wolf”
—Newfoundland anti-Confederation song

George-Étienne Cartier loved to sing and write songs. In 1834, he wrote the words for a piece called, “O Canada, mon pays, mon amour” that became very popular.

The Haudenosaunee First Nations tackled a kind of confederation long before the rest of the country. The Great Law of Peace, symbolized by the white pine, is more than 500 years old.
SEWICENTENNIAL
(SEW-ee-CEN-tuh-nuhl): 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Montreal’s flag has a fleur-de-lys to represent France, a rose for England, a shamrock for Ireland and thistle for Scotland. The mayor has suggested adding a symbol to represent the Indigenous people who settled there first.

$13,000 The value of the champagne the group from Canada East and Canada West brought to the 1864 Charlottetown Conference aboard their ship.

Old Tomorrow John A. Macdonald’s nickname

Most people in Charlottetown in September 1864 were much more excited about the first circus to come to town in 20 years than the meetings that helped create Canada.
The Road to 150

How did Canada become a country? Let’s go back to the time of British North America, which was made up of settlements known as colonies. We know them now as Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Ontario.

1758 to 1792
First Nova Scotia, then P.E.I. (1773), Lower Canada/Quebec (1785), and Upper Canada/Ontario (1792) elect decision-makers to what is known as a legislature or legislative assembly. Although a British governor is still in charge, for the first time, ordinary people have a say in how their government works.

1839
Lord Durham’s report had some good ideas (allowing the colonies to rule themselves) and some terrible ones (forcing French Canadians to give up their language and culture).

1841
Act of Union
Britain took Lord Durham’s main idea and united Upper and Lower Canada to create the new province of Canada.

1837
Rebellion!
Ordinary people tire of rich families having all the power. In Upper Canada, the rebels, led by William Lyon Mackenzie, are scattered soon after they start marching on Toronto. In Lower Canada, Louis-Joseph Papineau’s patriotes do a little better, but also fail.

1812 – 1814
War of 1812
Americans are sure they will beat Canadian and British forces easily. They are wrong.
1847 to 1855
Responsible government comes first to Nova Scotia, meaning it can run its own government but still be part of the British empire. The province of Canada follows in 1848, P.E.I. in 1851, New Brunswick in 1854 and Newfoundland and Labrador in 1855.

1863
Arthur Gordon, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, suggests a union of his province, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.

1864
The government of the province of Canada is stuck. It can’t do anything because there are always equal numbers for and against on votes, so no side can make change or pass laws. Finally, ultra-stubborn George Brown agrees to work with John A. Macdonald and George-Étienne Cartier as long as they promise to unite all of the colonies in British North America.

September 1–9, 1864
Representatives from all five colonies of British North America meet in Quebec City to keep talking about uniting to form a new country. They debate how to ensure there won’t be a terrible civil war — that’s a war that takes place among the people of a country — like the one happening in the United States. They agree on a system of national and provincial governments with powers for each. There will be a House of Commons with members elected based on how many people live in each province, and a Senate chosen by the government. Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes would each have the same number of senators. Britain would still be in charge of foreign affairs, and Queen Victoria would appoint a Governor General as her representative in Canada. Oh, and there would be a railway joining the colonies (remember that bit for later).

October 10–27, 1864
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Come on over!
It’s the first time in history that colonies decide how they will be governed, and Britain accepts. But not everyone is happy.

The small provinces won’t have enough say!

We’re out of here!

Nova Scotia doesn’t want this botheration!

No Confederation for New Brunswick!

1865
When the Civil War ends, many Americans look north and decide it’s their right to control all of North America — they call it “Manifest Destiny.” This does not go over well.

1866
The United States passes the Annexation Bill which says the U.S. should take over Canada. Not just what was Canada then. All of what is Canada now.

1866 to 1871
Some Irish Americans want the British to leave Ireland. They figure they can help by keeping British soldiers busy fighting them in North America. Plus they want to “free” North America from British rule. So from time to time, they grab guns and cross into Ontario, Quebec or the Maritimes. They are always beaten back, but at the cost of dozens of lives on both sides. The British colonies realize they must unite to stand up to the Americans.
**DECEMBER 1866 TO MARCH 1867**

Politicians from British North America meet in London, England, to sort out all the final details of how the new country will work. They fight over lots of things, especially language and education rights. But eventually they agree on the London Resolutions — the rules for Confederation — which they send to the British Parliament for approval. They decide against calling the new country a kingdom, choosing to name it the Dominion of Canada. Joseph Howe and others opposed to Confederation try and fail to stop the union.

**I beg of you, kill this silly Confederation!**

**MARCH 29, 1867**

The British North America Act, which had already been passed by the British government, becomes official when Queen Victoria signs it.

**JULY 1, 1867**

Canada becomes a country with four provinces: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec.
1868
Fearing the Americans would buy the huge Hudson’s Bay Company territory between Ontario and British Columbia, Canada pushes Britain to transfer it to Canada instead.

JULY 15, 1870
Britain transfers Rupert’s Land and the North-Western Territory to Canada. The Northwest Territories officially become part of Canada. What Canada really gets is the right to discuss treaties with the actual owners, the First Nations. The Métis stand up for their rights, and Manitoba enters Confederation as a province, not a territory run by Ottawa.

MAR. 31, 1949
After a bitter debate, Newfoundland and Labrador becomes the tenth province in Confederation. The bells on Parliament Hill play traditional Newfoundland music to celebrate.

1971
The Inuit Tapirisat, later renamed the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, is formed to represent Canada’s Inuit.
July 1, 1873
Prince Edward Island joins Confederation.

Can’t wait for that railway!

July 20, 1871
British Columbia joins Confederation.

1885
Canada completes a railway to the Pacific to help bind the country together.

June 13, 1898
After people flood into the North looking for gold, the Canadian government creates the Yukon Territory.

Sept. 1, 1905
Alberta and Saskatchewan, which had been part of the Northwest Territories, become provinces.

1982
The Assembly of First Nations is formed.

1983
The Métis National Council is formed.

April 1, 1999
Canada creates Nunavut, the country’s third territory. Its people are mainly Inuit, giving them the right to control their own government and environment.

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Happy 150th Birthday, Canada!
What’s so great about Canada? These fun facts and head-scratchers, for a start!

**DID YOU KNOW?**

**GIANT ROADSIDE STATUES**

No matter where you go in Canada, you’ll find a giant something-or-other nearby.

**Inukshuk**
Rankin Inlet, Nunavut

**World’s Largest Fire Hydrant**
Elm Creek, Man.

**Giant Squid**
Glovers Harbour, NL

**World’s Largest Blueberry**
Oxford, N.S.
World’s Largest Gold Pan
Burwash Landing, Yukon

Hockey Cards
Kelvington, Sask.

Potato
O’Leary, P.E.I

World’s Largest Tin Soldier
New Westminster, B.C.

World’s Largest Pysanka
(Ukrainian Easter Egg)
Vegreville, Alta.

CANADIAN WORDS YOU WON’T HEAR OUTSIDE CANADA

- toboggan
- chip truck
- tuque
- icing sugar
- serviette
- eavestroughs
- chocolate bar
- Kraft Dinner or KD
- pencil crayon
- hydro
WEIRD CANADIAN LAWS

In Fredericton, it’s illegal to wear a snake.

In St. Paul, Alta., kids can’t be out of their houses without a parent or guardian between midnight and 6:00 a.m.

In Souris, Man., you can’t build a snowman higher than 76.2 cm (30 inches) if you live on a street corner.

In Petrolia, Ont., it’s illegal to whistle, yell, hoot or sing between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.

In Halifax, taxi drivers can’t wear T-shirts.

In Sudbury, Ont., it’s illegal to have a siren on your bike.

In Jasper, it’s against the law to swear in public.

You can’t pay for something with more than 25 loonies at once.
FAMOUS CANADIAN FOOD COMPANIES NAMED FOR THEIR FOUNDERS

J.L. Kraft: Born and raised in Ontario’s Niagara region, Kraft moved to Chicago in 1903 to start his cheese company.

Rose-Anna and Arcade Vachon: The couple started a bakery in Sainte-Marie de Beauce, Que., in 1923 and invented the Jos. Louis (named for their two sons) in the early 1930s.

Tim Horton: The famous donut chain started with a store in Hamilton, Ont., opened by the famous hockey player.

Charles Doerr: This Kitchener, Ont., businessman started Dare Foods in 1892. In 2017, the company celebrates 125 years of making cookies and more.

Peter Goudas: Canned beans, bagged rice and more have the name “Mr. Goudas” on them, after their founder, who moved from Greece to Toronto.

J.M. Schneider: He started in the meat business selling sausages door to door in Kitchener, Ont., but soon began making his own hot dogs, cold cuts and more.

Miss Vickie’s: Vickie Kerr started making skin-on, lightly salted potato chips for her family in her farm kitchen near New Lowell, Ont., in 1987.

Carlo Catelli: The Italian immigrant started his macaroni company in 1867 in Montreal.

John Redpath: He started the Montreal-based sugar company in the 1830s, making his logo one of the oldest in Canada.

PLACES WITH ABORIGINAL NAMES

1. Nunavut — our land
2. Chicoutimi, Que. — end of deep water
3. Minnedosa, Man. — swift water
4. Aklavik, N.W.T. — place of bear
5. Etobicoke, Ont. — place where the alders grow
6. Quispamsis, N.B. — little lake in the woods
7. Torngat Mountains, N.L. — spirits
8. Pugwash, N.S. — deep water
9. Yukon — great river
10. Okotoks, Alta. — big rock
The name “Canada” comes from the Huron word “kanata,” which means village. When explorer Jacques Cartier heard First Nations people in Stadacona (now Quebec City) use the word, he thought they were talking about the whole country. He called the St. Lawrence “rivière de Canada” on his maps, and the name stuck. In 1791, the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada were created; they were joined again as the Province of Canada in 1841.

Victorialand
Queen Victoria was on the throne of Great Britain when Canada came to be. She chose Ottawa as the capital. There’s a city in British Columbia named after her, Alberta is named for her daughter, and pretty much every town has a Victoria Street/Rue Victoria. But obviously the person who made this suggestion thought the whole country should bear her name, too.

Hochelaga
Finally — a name that honours First Nations. Pronounced “haw-shuh-LAG-a,” this one is an Iroquois word meaning either “beaver path” or “big rapids.” It’s also the village where Jacques Cartier landed, on the site that we now know as the island of Montreal.

Just about everyone had an idea for a name for the new country. George Brown even invited readers of his newspaper, the *Globe*, to come up with proposals. Which of these are real suggestions and which are made up?
This suggestion focused on our geography: The word “boreal” means “of the North.”

Efsiga

Another acronym. This one stands for “English, French, Scottish, Irish, German, American.” Some have also said the “A” might stand for “Aboriginal,” but that’s not a word people of 1867 would have used.

Tuponia

Actually more of an acronym — that’s a word created when you take the first letter of a bunch of words and put them together — this name stands for “The United Provinces of North America.”

When Canada was formed, some wanted it to be called a kingdom, while others worried that would anger the Americans. Leonard Tilley suggested a third option, a dominion, which came from this line in the Bible: “He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.”

This idea honours the great explorer John Cabot, who sailed to our shores in 1497. (Then again, he thought he was in Asia . . .) Another slight problem: We know him by this name, but he was Italian, so his name was actually Giovanna Caboto.

Cabotia

Borealia

This suggestion focused on our geography: The word “boreal” means “of the North.”

Answer on page 34
OUT OF THE PICTURE

This famous painting shows the men who worked out the details that would create our country in 1867. Take a closer look, though — what do you notice about the people in the painting? (The people outside the picture looking at it give you some clues.) How do you think Canada might have been different if different people had been at those meetings? Who else would you include in discussions about Confederation if they were happening now?

NOROBODY INVITED THE INUIT TO BE AT THE TABLE, THAT’S FOR SURE

AND YOU DON’T SEE ANY NISGA’A OR DEBE OR MI’KMAQ . . .

. . . OR ANISHINAAWE OR CREE.

IT NEVER OCCURRED TO THEM THAT WOMEN MIGHT HAVE SOMETHING TO CONTRIBUTE.

ET PAS DE MÉTIS AUSSI!
ALTHOUGH THEY SAY WHEN GEORGE BROWN MARRIED ANNE NELSON, SHE SOFTENED HIM AND MADE HIM SEE THE VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

BUT DON’T FORGET THAT I, QUEEN VICTORIA, APPROVED THE BNA ACT AND CHOSE OTTAWA AS YOUR CAPITAL!

EVERYBODY’S WHITE, TOO – DID YOU CATCH THAT?
Monday, October 17, 1864

Home all alone. I have not been able to leave my bedroom since Friday. Papa went off for Dr. Tupper, he came up directly... He saw I had a very sore throat and was very feverish.

Emma Tupper and Margaret Gray are my first visitors — aside from Dr. Charles Tupper, who doesn’t count — since I fell sick before the first big ball. I was just going to comb Mama’s hair when the room suddenly started spinning. Ever since then I haven’t raised my head from the pillow. Dr. Tupper has to come and go between the conference and me. How lucky I am that there is a doctor among the delegates!

Emma is only 17 and is beautiful. Margaret is 19 and is from P.E.I. like me. It is wonderful meeting girls from the other Maritime colonies. At least, it was until I fell ill.

“How was the ball?” I asked. I’d been so disappointed to miss the dance at Parliament House, held especially for us from the Maritimes. (The Canadians need us to agree to Confederation so they want to make sure we have a nice time.) I did go to the Drawing Room party given by the Governor General on Tuesday, but it was every bit as boring as Mr. Drinkwater, John A. Macdonald’s secretary, said it would be. Imagine — 800 people waiting to be introduced to the Governor General! The line went in one door and out the other.

But it sounds like I didn’t miss much at the ball. “The Quebec people didn’t introduce us to any partners to dance with!” said Emma, exasperated.

“They didn’t even make sure we got any supper!” Margaret added. “We girls just sat to the side feeling as if we weren’t there at all. Papa was upset about the way we were treated.” Her father had told her the party got even worse after the women left. There was lots of drinking, even pushing and shoving. Perhaps the others, like him, weren’t happy about the way things were going at the talks.

We all want to meet someone, to at least have the chance of falling in love. At 26, I am the oldest of the unmarried young women here. After they left, nice Mr. Crowther (he’s...
Mr. Galt’s assistant brought me a comic newspaper. Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Bernard, the conference secretary, came by, too. Mr. Drinkwater brought me my bouquet Tuesday night. He’s very handsome, but too young for me. I like Mr. Bernard a lot. He’s waiting to see me in my blue silk dress again — he called it “irresistible.”

Wednesday, October 19

In bed again the whole day. My throat got so bad they were all frightened about it. Mama has brought me more ice. Last night my throat got so bad I couldn’t breathe and the doctor rushed here and cut it open. I was scared when I saw his scalpel, but more afraid of suffocating. I held ice in my mouth all night. I can’t talk, but at least I have my diary.

Wednesday Night

It’s very late. Father had just arrived back from Madame Tessier’s party and all his clothes were wet with perspiration. “Oh, I’ve had such a time!” he said, throwing his hands up. “I had no idea the Speaker of the House and his wife threw such wonderful parties!”

Ma and Mrs. Tupper didn’t go, nor did Margaret or Emma. Everyone is catching
Mercy Coles was the daughter of Prince Edward Island Father of Confederation George Coles. Many delegates to the Quebec Conference brought along their daughters in hopes the girls might meet someone to marry. That’s why Mercy Coles went on this trip, but she found lots of other interesting things to write about in her journal, the only known diary by a young woman who was there. (The parts in italics in the story are taken straight from it.) Getting married was the only way for a woman to have her own home back then. Otherwise she would stay living with her parents or family. Unfortunately for Mercy, she fell sick with diphtheria almost right away. Diphtheria often killed its victims, especially children, and there were no vaccines. Canada was the first country to test the vaccine on a lot of children, and it worked. You’ve probably had shots to prevent diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and polio, which is why hardly anyone in Canada catches these diseases anymore.

**Thursday November 3rd**

We left Quebec a week ago and I felt so much better almost immediately. We’ve been to Montreal and saw the new Victoria Bridge. We ate luncheon in the magnificent new Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. Now we are in Toronto. We spent the day sightseeing and tonight, at last, a ball!

**Friday November 4th**

We had a glorious Ball last night. And I danced every dance!
BUILT ON FRIENDSHIP

THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, MARCH, 1841

CANADA EAST (ALSO KNOWN AS LOWER CANADA, NOW QUEBEC) AND CANADA WEST (UPPER CANADA, NOW ONTARIO) HAVE JUST BEEN COMBINED INTO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA. CANADA IS RULED BY A BRITISH GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE COUNCIL HE CHOSES.

THE COUNCIL IS MOSTLY RICH MEMBERS OF GROUPS KNOWN IN CANADA WEST AS THE FAMILY COMPACT AND IN CANADA EAST AS THE CHÂTEAU CLIQUE. THE REBELLIONS OF 1837 THAT TRIED TO BREAK THEIR POWER FAILED.

THE MEN ELECTED TO REPRESENT ORDINARY PEOPLE HAVE NO REAL POWER.

BUT THE REFORMERS CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO RUN THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

THE PEOPLE SUPPORT US. BUT I FEAR THE GOVERNOR GENERAL’S THUGS WILL SEE TO IT YOU LOSE THE ELECTION IN TERREBONNE.

ROBERT BALDWIN, CANADA WEST REFORM LEADER

HE HAS ALREADY MOVED THE VOTING PLACE AS FAR AWAY AS POSSIBLE AND SENT HIS MEN TO FRIGHTEN VOTERS. BUT WHATEVER HE DOES, WE MUST NOT FIGHT BACK.

I AGREE, MY FRIEND. ENGLISH AND FRENCH MUST STAND TOGETHER, PEACEFULLY.

LOUIS-HIPPOLYTE LAFONTAINE, CANADA EAST REFORM LEADER
TERREBONNE, CANADA EAST, MARCH 22, 1841

WE DON'T WANT ANY TROUBLE
WE'RE JUST HERE TO VOTE.

STOP THIS! NO MORE VIOLENCE!
I RESIGN AS A CANDIDATE FOR TERREBONNE.

Baldwin is offering me a chance to run in his old riding in York.

IF IT HELPS YOU GIVE THE PEOPLE A VOICE, YOU MUST DO IT.

But will English-speaking people vote for a candidate from Montreal with a French name?

ADELE BERTHELOT, LAFONTAINE’S WIFE
YORK (NOW NORTH TORONTO), CANADA WEST, SEPT. 23, 1841

YES. THEY WILL...

LAFONTAINE!

REFORM!

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT!

THESE CANADIANS SHOULD KNOW THEIR PLACE, AND LET THEIR BETTERS RULE.
I'LL HAVE NONE OF THIS "DEMOCRACY."

UNETUTED FARMERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

NOT TO MENTION THE...

FRENCH.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT, THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*GOVERNMENT ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE

IMAGINE...

FRENCH-SPEAKING ROMAN CATHOLICS IN CHARGE!

WE MUST KEEP ENGLISH AS THE ONLY LANGUAGE OF GOVERNMENT.

AND KEEP THE CATHOLICS OUT OF POWER.

LAFONTAINE AND BALDWIN BOTH STAND FOR RE-ELECTION IN 1842. LAFONTAINE WINS, BUT VIOLENT MOBS IN BALDWIN'S AREA OF HASTINGS THREATEN BALDWIN'S SUPPORTERS, AND HE LOSES.
"IF YOU RUN IN RIMOUSKI, IT GIVES LOWER CANADA A CHANCE TO RENDER TO UPPER CANADA THE SAME COMPLIMENT PAID WHEN MONSIEUR LAPONTAINE WAS DEFEATED BY VIOLENCE IN TERREBONNE."

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IGNORES THE ELECTED ASSEMBLY AND TRIES TO DIVIDE ENGLISH AND FRENCH. THE REFORMERS SWEEP BACK TO POWER IN JANUARY, 1848.

MONTREAL, NOW THE CAPITAL.

AUGUST, 1848

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN IN. THE GOVERNOR WILL ALLOW THE ELECTED GOVERNMENT TO MAKE DECISIONS. AND FRENCH WILL TAKE ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE BESIDE ENGLISH AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF CANADA.

MAR. 9, 1849

WE GAVE THE PEOPLE OF UPPER CANADA MONEY TO PAY FOR WHAT THEY LOST IN THE 1837 REBELLION. THE REBELLION LOSSES BILL WILL DO THE SAME FOR THE PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA.

BUT THEY ARE FRENCH CATHOLICS!

THEY'RE AGAINST THE QUEEN!

THEY ARE ORDINARY CITIZENS WHO DESERVE PAYMENT.

NEVER!

NO MONEY FOR TRAITORS!

GENTLEMEN, I MUST TAKE THE ADVICE OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

APR. 25, 1849

I AM SIGNING THE BILL AND THAT IS FINAL. GOOD DAY.
APR. 26, 1849

THERE’S BALDWIN’S HOUSE!

NOW FOR LAFONTAINE’S HOME!

TOO BAD NO ONE’S HOME!
IT’S BEEN FIVE DAYS!

WE MUST ORDER THE ARMY TO STOP THESE MOBS.

WE WILL NOT OPEN FIRE ON OUR OWN PEOPLE. EVEN THE RIOTERS.

I AGREE WITH MY FRIEND. A PEACEFUL COUNTRY CANNOT BE BUILT ON VIOLENCE.

EVENTUALLY THINGS SETTLED DOWN, AND THE BALDWIN-LAFONTAINE GOVERNMENT GOT TO WORK. IT TOOK OVER THE POSTAL SYSTEM FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, MAKING IT CHEAPER AND EASIER TO MAIL LETTERS. IT CREATED THE ST. LAWRENCE AND WELLAND CANALS FOR SHIPPING, BUILT RAILWAYS AND SET UP A MODERN COURT SYSTEM. AND IT MADE THE GOVERNMENTS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES MORE DEMOCRATIC, TOO. LAFONTAINE AND BALDWIN GAVE CANADIANS THE POWER TO RUN THEIR OWN COUNTRY, AND THEY DID IT PEACEFULLY. YOU CAN SEE A STATUE OF THESE FRIENDS WHO HELPED CREATE CANADA ON PARLIAMENT HILL IN OTTAWA.
PROVINCE HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN
This national historic site really is where it all began. It’s where the representatives from the province of Canada persuaded some from Atlantic Canada to join in the big dream of a new country. Although this site is closed for repairs until 2020, you can still see the outside. The nearby Confederation Centre for the Arts has a special exhibition called The Story of Confederation.

MONTMORENCY PARK, QUEBEC CITY
The delegates did lots of work at this national historic site to cement the idea of Confederation. For a time, a building here was the centre of government after the union of Canada East and Canada West. Just like modern visitors, they probably admired the beautiful view of the St. Lawrence River.

This year is also the 100th anniversary of the first national historic site in Canada: Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal, N.S. You can see places where people helped create our country, and celebrate two birthdays at once!
The threat of American invasion helped push the idea of Canadian Confederation. After all, the colonies decided, they could defend themselves better if they joined together. The tower at this national historic site was built to watch over the harbour during the uneasy time between the War of 1812 and Confederation.

The Parliament Buildings took 17 years to build; they were finally finished in 1876. Only the Parliamentary Library survived a terrible fire in 1916. It’s home to the actual British North America Act and other important documents. You can take a tour, head up the Peace Tower for a beautiful view, and admire the statues of great leaders such as Cartier, Macdonald, Baldwin and LaFontaine, the Famous Five who won women the right to be considered “persons,” and many others.

The fort is long gone from this spot at the corner of Fort Street and Government Street in downtown Victoria. A fur trade fort founded in 1843, Fort Victoria was made by the British into a military post to keep the United States from taking over the area. That meant that Vancouver Island and British Columbia would stay independent and one day join Canada.

The threat of American invasion helped push the idea of Canadian Confederation. After all, the colonies decided, they could defend themselves better if they joined together. The tower at this national historic site was built to watch over the harbour during the uneasy time between the War of 1812 and Confederation.
They talked. They argued. They danced. They drank. They talked some more. And in the end, the Fathers of Confederation came up with a deal to create Canada. We couldn’t fit all of them into our puzzle, but can you find the ones we were able to squeeze in? The answers may run up and down, diagonally, sideways or backward.

You only need to find the last names, the ones in capital letters.

Sir Adams ARCHIBALD
George BROWN
Sir Frederick CARTER
Sir George-Étienne CARTIER
George COLES
Sir Alexander GALT
Sir William HOWLAND
Sir Hector LANGEVIN
Andrew Archibald MACDONALD
and Sir John A. MACDONALD*
Thomas D’Arcy MCgee
Sir Oliver MOWAT
William Henry POPE
Sir Ambrose SHEA
William STEEVES
Sir Étienne-Paschal TACHÉ
Sir S. Leonard TILLEY
Sir Charles TUPPER
Edward WHELAN
Robert WILMOT
Colonel John Hamilton GRAY
and another guy named John Hamilton GRAY*

*MACDONALD and GRAY only appear once each in the puzzle

Answer on page 34
Feeling Canadian? Submit your video to the #HeresMyCanada contest. Great prizes to be won!
FINDING THE FATHERS P. 32

| O | S | U | B | Q | S | T | L | A | G | U | E | R | D | A |
|---------------------------------|
| Z | Y | O | N | R | T | M | U | L | G | H | A | V | J | A |
| V | W | H | Q | A | O | M | G | R | L | Q | A | W | N | C |
| E | Z | E | T | W | X | W | A | A | P | S | H | E | A | T |
| H | P | N | A | G | U | R | N | G | E | E | M | G | L | T |
| T | N | T | R | C | R | G | L | V | C | A | R | T | E | R |
| G | T | A | C | H | E | E | G | C | M | I | G | H | K |
| J | Y | H | H | V | I | E | F | D | O | L | F | P | W | V |
| X | D | I | U | T | T | O | M | L | I | W | B | A | V |
| X | V | N | B | S | R | N | F | E | E | O | B | Y | U | V |
| C | K | X | A | F | A | Y | Y | D | S | F | A | U | I | R |
| N | Q | V | I | L | C | M | P | C | M | L | E | O | E | R |
| B | I | N | D | P | W | J | L | M | D | P | G | Q | E | M |
| T | X | G | U | R | W | O | L | L | G | Q | R | A | Y | U |
| E | G | M | S | A | A | I | H | X | I | M | E | F | G | J |

History Mystery: O What? p. 16-17

Believe it or not, these were all actual names suggested for Canada around the time of Confederation!

GAMES

Finding the fathers

You only need to find the last names, the ones in capital letters.

Sir Alexander GALT
Sir George-Etienne CARTIER
Sir Frederick CARTER
Sir Adams ARCHIBALD
Andrew Archibald MACDONALD
Sir Etienne-P. TACHE
Sir Ambrose SHEA
William Henry POPE
Sir Oliver MOWAT
Robert WILMOT
Sir Charles TUPPER
Sir S. Leonard TILLEY

*You only have to find the names Hamilton GRAY*

You only need to find the last names, the ones in capital letters.

Sir Alexander GALT
Sir George-Etienne CARTIER
Sir Frederick CARTER
Sir Adams ARCHIBALD
Andrew Archibald MACDONALD
Sir Etienne-P. TACHE
Sir Ambrose SHEA
William Henry POPE
Sir Oliver MOWAT
Robert WILMOT
Sir Charles TUPPER
Sir S. Leonard TILLEY

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