



Kayak

Canada's History Magazine for Kids

96¢

CELEBRATE CANADA



**FOUNDED ON
FRIENDSHIP**



**THE ROAD TO
CONFEDERATION**



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.

La Société offre notamment aux Canadiens le magazine *Histoire Canada*, le magazine *Kayak : Navigue dans l'histoire du Canada*, le site HistoireCanada.ca et les Prix d'histoire du Gouverneur général.



CANADA'S
HISTORY

HISTOIRE
CANADA

Kayak
MAGAZINE

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Psst! These symbols spell "Kayak" in Inuktitut.



Cover illustration: Matt Kehler

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FROM-THE-EDITOR



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!

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Canada



HUDSON'S BAY

BIRTHDAY BITS

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.

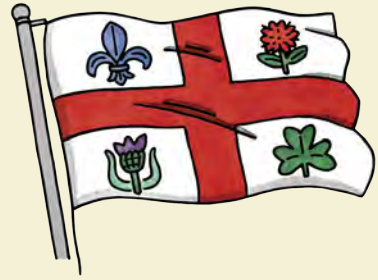
SESQUICENTENNIAL

(SEH-SKWEE-SEN-TEN-EE-YUL):

150TH ANNIVERSARY



\$13,000 THE VALUE OF THE
CHAMPAGNE THE GROUP FROM
CANADA EAST AND CANADA
WEST BROUGHT TO THE 1864
CHARLOTTETOWN CONFERENCE
ABOARD THEIR SHIP.



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.



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

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.

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.

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).

Go sort out these colonies, Lord Durham. They're revolting!

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.

And stay out!





Come
on over!

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.

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.


SEPTEMBER 1-9, 1864



Mind if we
join you?

Like, REALLY
join you?

OCTOBER 10-27, 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).

**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.

And
stay
out!



1866 TO 1871

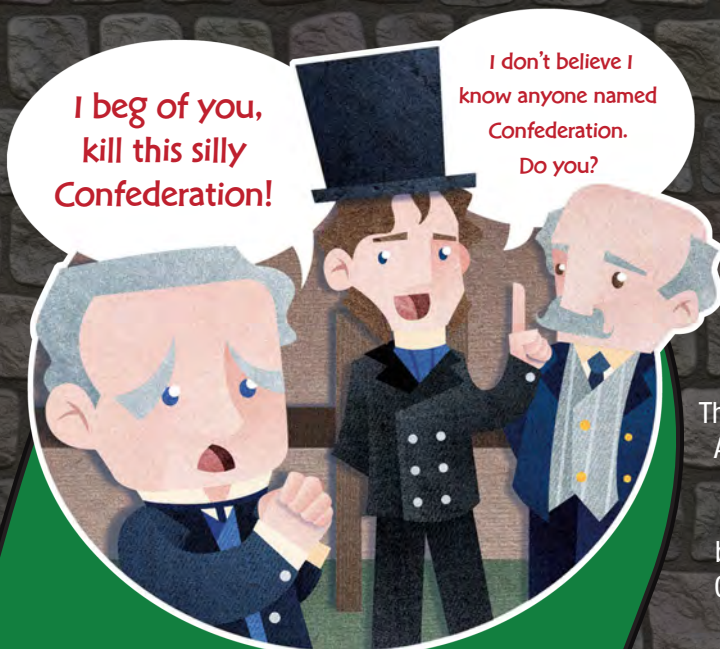
Some Irish Americans want the British to leave Ireland. They figure they can help by keeping British soldiers busy fighting them in North America. Plus they want to "free" North America from British rule. So from time to time, they grab guns and cross into Ontario, Quebec or the Maritimes. They are always 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.

Yeah, right!



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.



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 20, 1871

British Columbia joins
Confederation.

Can't wait for
that railway!



JULY 1, 1873

Prince Edward Island
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.

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.

1982

The Assembly of First
Nations is formed.

1983

The Métis National
Council is formed.



Happy 150th Birthday, Canada!

DID YOU KNOW?

What's so great about Canada? These fun facts and head-scratchers, for a start!

GIANT ROADSIDE STATUES

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



World's Largest
Fire Hydrant
Elm Creek, Man.

Giant Squid
Glovers Harbour, NL



Inukshuk
Rankin Inlet, Nunavut



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 **Halifax**,
taxi drivers
can't wear
T-shirts.

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 **Sudbury, Ont.**,
it's illegal to have a
siren on your bike.

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



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



Tim Hortons:

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

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.



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



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.



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



O, What?

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?

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.

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.

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.

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.**”

Cabotia

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.

Borealia

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

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.”

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?



NOBODY INVITED THE INUIT TO BE AT THE TABLE, THAT'S FOR SURE

AND YOU DON'T SEE ANY NISGA'A OR DENE OR MI'KMAQ . . .

. . . OR ANISHINAABE OR CREE.

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

ET PAS DE MÉTIS AUSSI!





Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. 1967-49-11

The Fathers of Confederation by Rex Woods. This is a 1968 copy of the 1883 original by Robert Harris, which was destroyed in the Parliament Hill fire of 1916.



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?

Illustration: Kim Smith



CONFEDERATION DIARY

Illustrated by Scott Chantler
Written by Anne McDonald



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 11

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



colds and blaming the weather. Pa, though, is too excited to care about the weather.

"John A. was making kind enquiries about you. He could not express how sorry he felt at your being ill." How caring Mr. Macdonald is! Earlier, Pa was upset the Canadians seemed to have forgotten about the money they promised P.E.I. at the Charlottetown meeting. Maybe things will be better now.

I am sure I'll feel better as soon as we get away from Quebec, and from all this rain and mud!

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!

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.

BUILT ON FRIENDSHIP

ALEX DIOCHON

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 CHOOSES

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.

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.

ROBERT BALDWIN,
CANADA WEST
REFORM LEADER

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

LOUIS-HIPPOLYTE
LAFONTAINE, CANADA
EAST REFORM LEADER



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."

UNEDUCATED
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.





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



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.



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!

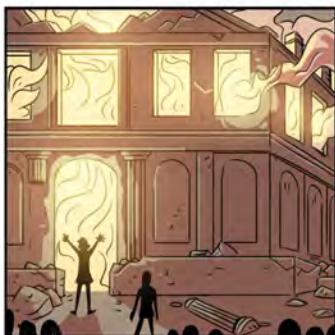


GENTLEMEN, I MUST TAKE THE ADVICE OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

I AM SIGNING THE BILL AND THAT IS FINAL. GOOD DAY.



APR. 26, 1849



MAY 1, 1849



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.



BALDWIN - LAFONTAINE

SITES AND SIGHTS TO CELEBRATE

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!



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.



FORT VICTORIA, VICTORIA

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.

PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA

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.



CARLETON MARTELLO TOWER, SAINT JOHN

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.



FINDING THE FATHERS

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.

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

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

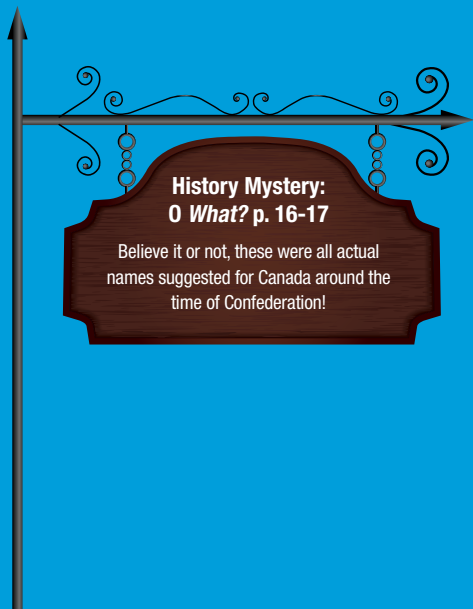


Feeling Canadian?

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



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