

British North America in the mid-1800s

Colony	Physical Features	Political Features	People	Economic Features
Canada East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St. Lawrence - climate: cold winter / hot summer 	<p>Political Deadlock with Canada West.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Representation by population vs. Equal representation. Canada East preferred equal rep because the population in Canada West was growing and they were worried they would lose their culture to the growing British influence. 2) Transportation: Didn't want to spend money on increasing transportation facilities because they felt that better links with Canada West would threaten their identity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the population (about 74%) was concentrated in Canada East and Canada West. - mainly French speaking - The Great Migration brought greater diversity in the 1830s and 1840s - number of First Nations people are not known because they often lived on the fringes of settler society and census officials did not consider it important to get an accurate count of all the First Nations people in the colonies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industry began around Montreal, 1840s - children as young as six worked in factories - steam-powered factories by 1850s - Montreal was the most industrialized city in North America in 1860s - It was especially known for food, footwear, and textile factories
Canada West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great Lakes & St. Lawrence - climate: cold winter / hot summer 	<p>Political Deadlock with Canada East.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rep. by Pop. vs Equal Rep. Canada West preferred rep by pop because the population of Canada West was increasing faster than Canada East. 2) Transportation: Wanted to spend money to increase transportation facilities so that they could increase trade and wealth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the population (about 74%) was concentrated in Canada East and Canada West. - mainly English speaking - The Great Migration brought greater diversity in the 1830s and 1840s - escaped slaves settled here after crossing the U.S. border via the Underground Railroad. - number of First Nations people are not known because they often lived on the fringes of settler society and census officials did not consider it important to get an accurate count of all the First Nations people in the colonies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrialization started in 1870s - Largest industry was textile manufacture (ex. Clothing, curtains etc.) - Metal factories followed - Eventually became centre of Canada's manufacturing economy

<p>Maritimes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atlantic Ocean - climate: warm & humid summer; snowy & cold winter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consisted of several small colonies.- Considered joining together because a single government controlling this larger population would have a greater influence in North America. Supported by Britain because they thought it would be less expensive to have one colonial government as opposed to 2 or 3. - Scheduled a conference in Charlottetown to discuss Maritime union. PEI: - When Britain took over PEI from France most of the land on PEI was given to wealthy families who lived in Britain. - In other colonies farmers could buy land relatively cheaply but in PEI this was impossible. - PEI saw itself as different from the rest of British NA because of this issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - had about 25% of the population - mainly English speaking but with some sections that spoke mainly French - The Great Migration brought greater diversity in the 1830s and 1840s - escaped slaves settled here (especially in N.S.) after crossing the U.S. border via the Underground Railroad. - number of First Nations people are not known because they often lived on the fringes of settler society and census officials did not consider it important to get an accurate count of all the First Nations people in the colonies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on shipbuilding - Many workers were skilled - Later adapted to steam power - Farming and logging important in rural areas - spread out population meant there was little industrialization
<p>West</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mountains -climate: warm & moist 	<p>Strong American influence. Trying to decide whether to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - join the rest of BNA colonies under Britain. (other colonies were far away) <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The United States and become an American Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sparsely populated because not easily accessible. - fur traders (English & French); First Nations; Americans (gold miners) - The Great Migration brought greater diversity in the 1830s and 1840s - number of First Nations people are not known because they often lived on the fringes of settler society and census officials did not consider it important to get an accurate count of all the First Nations people in the colonies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - thinly populated and little industrialization in the 1880s - First Nations and HBC employees dependent on fur trade - B.C. based on forestry and shipping – did not need factories.