

- 1<sup>st</sup> Conference was in Charlottetown, PEI in Sept. 1864. It was originally scheduled to discuss union of the Maritime colonies.
- **MacDonald, Brown & Cartier** along with railway owner **Alexander Tilloch Galt**, asked to join the discussion to present their plans for Confederation.
- They convinced **Sam Tilley (New Brunswick), Charles Tupper (Nova Scotia) & Edward Whelan (PEI)** that Confederation could work. They agreed to meet again in Quebec.
- The **Quebec Conference (Oct. 1864)** was held to decide on the details for the new country. It was difficult to decide on what powers the federal government & provinces should have.
- The Quebec Conferences produced 72 Resolutions and a blueprint for Canada.
- Even though the conference delegates had agreed to Confederation, they still needed their legislatures to approve the proposal. Powerful speakers like **A.A Dorian** (Quebec) and **Joseph Howe** (NS) spoke out against it for various reasons.
- **New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Canada (Ontario & Quebec)** were the 1<sup>st</sup> four provinces of Canada. They needed and got approval from Britain to do this with the passage of the **British North American Act of 1867**.
- **July 1, 1867 – Confederation Day!**
- There will still be many problems to be solved:
  - Aboriginal & Metis opposed plans that hurt their rights.
  - Long standing disputes between the French & English.
  - Transcontinental railways were extremely expensive.
- British Columbia was observing and interested in joining, but needed a railway to connect them to the rest of Canada.

#### The BNA Act

- Canadas federal government is split into three branches:
  - Executive – the Prime Minister, Cabinet, Governor General & Civil Service
  - Legislative – House of Commons, Senate
  - Judicial – Supreme Court, Federal court

