**SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNIT 4B REVIEW**

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| Notes to Study:  Britain’s Response to Rebellions Note  **Confederation Flow Chart**  Timeline and Map(dates and locations listed on this sheet)  This review sheet! |

Test Date:

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Who was sent to Canada from Britain after the rebellions

in Upper and Lower Canada in order to look for solutions to

the unrest?

1. One recommendation was to join Upper and Lower Canada to make one province (called The United Province of Canada). This was called the Act of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What is “responsible government”?
3. Responsible government was more democratic than the usual colonial government. Which three reformers were responsible for bringing about responsible government?

Upper Canada:

Lower Canada:

Nova Scotia:

1. Lord Elgin was the governor who allowed these reformers to introduce responsible government. What happened to him when the Rebellion Losses Bill was passed?
2. What was the Rebellion Losses Bill?
3. Which two groups strongly opposed the Rebellion Losses Bill?
4. In 1846, Britain adopted Free Trade. How did this affect Canada?
5. What is representation by population, or “rep by pop”?
6. What city was chosen to be the capital of the United Province of Canada, and eventually became the capital of the country at Confederation? Give two or three reasons why.
7. Go over Confederation flow chart and be familiar with the reasons for considering Confederation and the Confederation proposal.
8. Dates: 1861-65 1864 1865 1866 1867

1. Map Locations: Ontario Quebec Nova Scotia New Brunswick P.E.I. Newfoundland

British Columbia Ottawa Quebec City Charlottetown