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Chapter 1 : Sir John Macdonald | prime minister of Canada | calendrierdelascience.com

Excerpt from Short History of the Dominion of Canada, From to This will do for a general rule, if you allow an exception in favor of authors in respect of their own books.

The Act, drafted by John A. Macdonald and signed on May 8, became effective on July 1, The Red River Rebellion continued to challenge Canadian authority in the northwest. Canada declared a provisional government in January, but the government was ousted by General Wolsely in August. The Manitoba Act created the new province of Manitoba out of the Red River Settlement, effectively suppressing the rebellion. Prime Minister Macdonald began the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad. Meanwhile, the new country was hit with a period of economic depression. Prime Minister John A. He also founded the Royal Military College in present-day Kingston. By an Act of Parliament, the groundwork was set for the academy. Meanwhile, Louis Riel was elected to the House of Commons in February but was denied the seat as a result of his involvement in the Red River Rebellion. On July 26, Alexander Graham Bell displayed his new invention, the telephone, to his family on the outskirts of Brantford, Ontario. Anabaptists Russian Mennonites began to arrive in Manitoba from various Russian colonies on the west coast of North America. Bell demonstrates the first functioning telephone in Boston in June. Jennie Trout became the first female licensed to practice medicine in Canada. Emily Stowe had been practicing in Toronto without a license since The Pacific Line, which would unite the new nation, was soon begun. Leonora Howard King, opened a hospital for Chinese women and children in Tienstin now Tianjin , southwest of Beijing, where she worked selflessly for 47 years until her death in Meanwhile, in British Columbia, anti-Chinese sentiment escalated, reaching a high point when the government banned Chinese workers from entering the public services. Emily Stowe was finally granted a license to practice medicine legally in Toronto. The work was dangerous and casualties were high. Standard time was soon adopted around the world. Louis Riel was captured and returned to Regina to stand trial for his treason. Riel was hanged on November Macdonald won his fourth consecutive election in March and died less than 3 months later on June 6 while still in office. The final score was Former prime minister Mackenzie King died on April PM John Abbott resigned due to poor health. Former prime minister John Abbott died on October Held in fond esteem by Queen Victoria, a requiem mass was held for Thompson in Windsor. Thompson was then returned to Halifax for burial aboard the battleship HMS Blenheim, which had been painted black for the occasion. The Yukon was created as a provisional district separate from the Northwest Territories. Seven ministers resigned in order to force Bowell into stepping down as prime minister. The Cabinet also prevented Bowell from replacing his ministers and the government fell into crisis. The Governor General The Earl of Aberdeen intervened and reinstated 6 ministers and Charles Tupper joined the cabinet and assumed virtual control of the party. Bowell resigned in favour of Charles Tupper and remained in the Senate until his death. Laurier was the first French-Canadian prime minister. Pearson was born on April 23 in Newton Brook, Ontario. Snow received a patent for a simple mechanical meat grinder he had invented. Meanwhile, Doukhobours began to settle in Saskatchewan. The Yukon was identified as a separate and new territory.

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Chapter 2 : A Timeline of Canada

Excerpt from Short History of the Dominion of Canada, From to I present the portraits of the Honorable W. E. Gladstone, and the not less honorable Mary A. Livermore, si side because I consider them the two most interest ing representatives of their respective sexes now living.

To regain Acadia, Ramezay was sent from Quebec to the region. Montesson was commended for having distinguished himself in his first independent command. The population increased dramatically from to approximately three thousand. New settlements began at Pointe-Prime Eldon , Bedec, and other places. Over the next forty-five years, the Acadians refused to sign an unconditional oath of allegiance to Britain. After the Siege of Louisbourg , the second wave of the expulsion began. On the eve of , the population had grown to almost One of the most dramatic removals was of Noel Doiron and his family from Eldon. British colony[edit] The British claimed dominion over all of the Maritimes in A separate colony on Prince Edward, named "St. Raid on Charlottetown [edit] Main article: Raid on Charlottetown During the American Revolutionary War , Charlottetown was raided in by a pair of American-employed privateers. The new British colony of "St. John", was settled by "adventurous Georgian families looking for elegance on the sea. Prince Edward Island became a fashionable retreat in the 18th century for British nobility". Prince Edward was the father of Queen Victoria. The majority of the colony was owned by absentee British landlords such as the shipping magnate Samuel Cunard. Protracted disputes, which lasted until Confederation, arose between the colonial office, tenants and the absentee landlords who owned most of it. Prince Edward Island did not find the terms of union favourable and balked at joining in , choosing to remain part of the nation of Great Britain and Ireland. In the late s, the colony examined various options, including the possibility of becoming a discrete dominion unto itself, as well as entertaining delegations from the United States , who were interested in Prince Edward Island joining the United States of America. Macdonald , anxious to thwart American expansionism and facing the distraction of the Pacific Scandal , negotiated for Prince Edward Island to join Canada. Prince Edward Island entered Confederation on July 1, The problem of absentee landowners was subsequently addressed by the passage of the Land Purchase Act, As a result of having hosted the inaugural meeting of Confederation, the Charlottetown Conference , Prince Edward Island presents itself as the "Birthplace of Confederation" with several buildings, a ferry vessel, and the Confederation Bridge , the longest bridge over ice-covered waters in the world, [21] using the term "confederation" in many ways. The most prominent building in the province with this name is the Confederation Centre of the Arts , presented as a gift to Prince Edward Islanders by the 10 provincial governments and the Federal Government upon the centenary of the Charlottetown Conference, in Charlottetown as a national monument to the "Fathers of Confederation.

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Chapter 3 : Results for Charles-R-Tuttle | Book Depository

I present the portraits of the Honorable W. E. Gladstone, and the not less honorable Mary A. Livermore, si side because I consider them the two most interest ing representatives of their respective sexes now living. If Mr. Gladstone is not the greatest living scholar and statesman, a great portion.

Smith The council sat in Fort Garry , Manitoba even though this was outside of the boundaries of the District of Keewatin. Morris determined during the creation of the territory that the affairs of the District of Keewatin should be administered from Fort Garry until November 7, The law that created the territory allowed for a minimum of five members. His portfolio gave him the title of Territorial Immigration Agent. Fort Garry , Manitoba The other members of the council were all chosen for their medical knowledge rather than a political background. Baldwin arrived at New Iceland and placed the area under quarantine as of November 27, The buildings were burned to contain the smallpox epidemic. Following the trail, they found the remaining 17 residents of the Sandy Bar band of about 60 people. This spread the epidemic and infected any bands living there. Ramsay guided the doctor to the various bands. At Sandy River dead bodies were found. Gimli , Netley Creek, Big Island Hecla Island and Riverton After the throne speech was read on November 30, , the council of Keewatin got to work quickly and passed its first piece of legislation. The Act also offered advice and procedures for medical treatment of the disease. Fortunately, many of the immigrants had been immunized in Iceland before they traveled to Canada. The Council feared furs contaminated with smallpox would be exported outside the quarantine zone. The Council invited people involved in the fur trade from Keewatin, Manitoba, and even the United States government to discuss the matter. The purpose of the meeting was to solicit testimony and gain the support of the industry, so that the Council could effectively draft, implement and enforce legislation. The measures adopted effectively quarantined furs from areas of the district deemed infected, and prevented their export. However furs from areas in the District of Keewatin deemed to be free of smallpox could be exported as long as they did not come into contact with infected furs. Any furs believed to have come into contact with parts of the district infected by smallpox were to be destroyed. Some people whose furs had been destroyed under these regulations applied to the Government for compensation, as no mechanism was put in place when the Act was drafted. These claims for compensation were considered, but ultimately ignored. Hagarty was appointed as medical superintendent of the Manitoba and North-West Superintendencies in October His mission was to vaccinate all Native persons resident in the Manitoba Superintendency. Every spring vaccinations were administered to thoe people who were not away hunting. The Board of Health was run out of a head office in the city of Winnipeg [B] and a local office was also established at the town of Gimli , in the District of Keewatin. All matters regarding quarantine within the district were handled by Edmund A. This party was to regulate the traffic in fur as well. The party arrived at Dog Head outpost in May , having travelled the winter months by foot. There were no supplies, money or instruction on arrival. The quarantine party returned to Winnipeg in July half starved. Less than a year after its formation, the smallpox crisis in the District of Keewatin subsided. The Department of the Interior determined that a territorial government for the district was no longer needed. The entire council resigned and was effectively dissolved after being requested to do so on April 16, , by Secretary of State James Aikins. The land formally comprising the territory is today governed by the provincial and territorial governments of Ontario , Manitoba and Nunavut. Begg representing the Province of Manitoba, and Messrs. McCall and Graham representing the Dominion Government. New Iceland New Iceland elected administrators again on February 13, Under the provisional constitution, the colony was named Vatnsthing Lake assembly. It was divided into four districts each with its own administration: When the quarantine ended in July , it was too late to seed. Workers were paid 60 to 70 cents a day along with their daily expenses. The women looking after camps were also similarly paid. New Iceland became a part of the province of Manitoba in This regional Icelandic government continued until Their settlement area was on the northern edge of New Iceland. Reid and Howard

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in October and requested lands for their reserves. The Sandy Bar Band, a branch of St. Northwest as one word was a adoption. It is located in the very south area of the District of Keewatin in respect to the northern shore line of Canada. The council during this time was involved with interlake region concerns which were in the southern area of the District of Keewatin, and not of the northern region. The New Iceland and local bands who were part of the Treaty 5 land negotiations were both situated within the interlake region of the District of Keewatin.

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