

Impact of Civil War on Canada

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Period 6

Affects

- Drove Canada towards a more expansive British-American Confederation.
- Radical Liberal ideas and political ambitions were inspired by the Civil War in America.
- The Constitution Act of 1791
- Canadians feared America would try to take over Canada.
- Fenian Raids.
- Slaves escape from United States to Canada.
- Trent Affair.
- St. Alban's Raid.
- Canadian Soldiers in the war.

The British-American Confederation Idea

- A dispute between two sides.
 - Expansionists/Reformers: Led by George Brown and also called the “Clear Grits.”
 - Intentions caused by Act of Union in 1841.
 - Wanted Constitutional change.
 - Conservatives: Led by John A. Macdonald
 - Most Reformers switched to Conservatives due to the fear of an English-speaking Legislature.
 - Did not believe in American politics
- Catholic bishops believed Canadian culture was in danger because of Americanization.
- Great Coalition of June 1864
 - Quebec Conference: A conference determining the want of a federal union under the British Crown.
 - Division of powers, financial arrangements and structure of governments was found and adopted in February 1865.

Canadian Motives

- Anti-Americanism was believed to be a “function of survival” to Canadians.
 - Weakness in American federalism was revealed in the Civil War.
 - Canada did not want a Civil War themselves, so they did not want to become American in politics.

The Constitution Act of 1791

- An Act by the British Parliament
- Repealed certain parts of the Quebec Act
- New Constitution for Lower and Upper Canada
 - Territory was divided.
- Passed June 10, 1791 and took effect on December 26, 1791.

Fenian Raids

- June 2, 1866
- Colonel John O'Neill led the Fenian Brotherhood.
 - Irish-American Volunteers.
 - Secret Revolutionary group.
 - Free Ireland from British Rule.
 - Many were Civil War veterans.
 - Tom Sweeny helped finalize attack plans.
- Fenian Army defeated Canadian Army at most areas in Quebec.

Fenian Raids Cont.

- Fenian efforts deflated with the U.S. Neutrality Laws of 1818.
 - United States would not help Fenian efforts.
- Ended in Holbrook Corners, Quebec with the arrest of O'Neill.
- Failed attempt to liberate Ireland.

Slaves Escape to Canada from the U.S.

- The underground railroad.
 - A network of secret routes and safe houses to get escaped slaves to free states or Canada in the late 19thc.
 - Ran by individuals and not a group.
 - Many whites but mostly blacks.
 - Thousands of slaves escaped.
 - Canada was the ultimate goal because slave-masters could not bring slaves back from Canada.
 - This is due to Canada's "contract" with Britain.
 - They were under British rule so they had British protection.

Underground Railroad

- Important people include: Harriet Tubman, who helped over 300 slaves escape to Canada and Quaker Thomas Garrett.
- Southern states and other slaveholders angry that they could not retrieve their slaves from Canada.

Trent Affair

- November 8, 1861-Charles Wilkes, a U.S. Navy Officer, captured two Confederate envoys on a British mail ship, the Trent.
 - Chesapeake Bay
- Great Britain accused the United States of violating British neutrality.
- Created a diplomatic crisis.

Trent Affair

- Even though the British enforced their “neutrality policy,” they sent troops into Canada.
 - To protect more British ships.
 - Afraid America would try to take over Canada as well as America.
 - More men=More protection

St. Alban's Raid

- A raid that took place from Canada into the Union states
- October 19, 1864
- Put strain between already tense relationship between U.S. and Canada.
- Confederate soldiers raided St. Albans, Vermont then retreated back to Canadian territory.

St. Alban's Raid Cont.

- Raider's captured by Union soldiers but were forced to be returned to the Canadian Government.
 - Made Union angry.
- October 21- Raiders were released by Canadian government and money was returned.
 - Protests throughout the United States.

Canadian Soldiers in Civil War

- Approximately 50,000 Canadians served in the American Civil War.
 - Many awards were rewarded to these soldiers.
- Why they served.
 - Money: Rich American elites could hire Canadian Soldiers to substitute their place.
 - Slavery: In efforts to either end or keep slavery.
 - Many free black slaves from Canada joined.
 - Loyalty: Many Canadians who left their homes served as loyalty to their friends or family still living in that area.
 - Force: Many young Canadians were forced into service.

Canadians in the American Civil War Cont.

- Important Soldiers:
 - John McNeil: Union General who lead an attack without commands, later kicked out of the Union.
 - John Franklin Farnsworth: Union Colonel and Congressman whom was a very close friend to Abraham Lincoln.
 - Jacob Cox: Union General who later was awarded the position of Ohio Governor.
 - All these men came from Canada to serve in the Union Army.

General Overview

- How did the Civil War affect politics in Canada?
 - Tension between Britain and America created fear in Canada for territory and safety.
 - Conflicts with emerging federation.
 - More centralized federation was made due to the power given to the states in America.
 - Less democracy was created due to the fact that America had “excessive democracy” and that created the Civil War. (According to Canada).
 - British North America Act was put in place to keep the Canadian government peaceful.

- How did the American Civil War affect the relationships between Canada and the U.S. and Britain?
 - Canada became less trustful with the U.S.
 - Canada became more dependent on British power and protection.
- What were the changes in Canada as a result of the Civil War?
 - Canada created their own Constitution and government.
 - Revolutions took place, they were not as bloody and violent as the American Civil War, between small groups as a way to determine the type of government Canada acquired.

OPVL

IB Course Companion Textbook

- O
 - Authors: Yvonne Berliner, Tom Leppard, Alexis Mamaux, Mark D. Rogers and David Smith.
 - It is an authentic source because it is a textbook dedicated to students.
 - Contains information about the history of North and South America.
 - Published in 2011 in Oxford, New York
- P
 - The purpose of the source is to teach students the history of all the Americas to help them gain their IB Diploma.
- V
 - Valuable because it shows a point of view on the events of history and also includes dates and significant events.
- L
 - It is biased because it was written in England, whom may or may not be very biased towards their home country. The events and articles may be more positive towards England.

The History of Canada by Kenneth McNaught

- O
 - Author: Kenneth McNaught
 - Authentic because it is a published source.
 - Contains information about Canadian history and events leading up to current Canadian politics.
 - Published in 1982 in Middlesex, England.
- P
 - The purpose of the novel is to teach both American and Canadian students about the history of Canada and the events leading up to the independence of Canada.
- V
 - Valuable because historians can use it as a reference to their studies. It can give important dates and events and details.
- L
 - Biased because it was written by a British author so it can be biased towards Britain.

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Canada emerged from the First World War a proud, victorious nation with newfound standing in the world. It also emerged grieving and divided, forever changed by the war's unprecedented exertions and horrific costs. A Country Fundamentally Changed. The war united most Canadians in a common cause even as the extremity of national effort nearly tore the country apart. The resulting post-war debt of some \$2 billion was owed mostly to other Canadians, a fact which fundamentally altered the nature of the post-war economy. Politically, the war was also a watershed. Borden's efforts to win the 1917 election and carry the nation to victory succeeded in the short term, but fractured the country along regional, cultural, linguistic, and class lines. The Guatemalan Civil War was the bloodiest Cold War conflict in Latin America. During the war, which lasted from 1960 to 1996, over 200,000 people were killed and one million people were displaced. The 1999 UN Truth Commission found that 83% of casualties were indigenous Maya, and 93% of human rights violations were perpetrated by state military or paramilitary forces. The U.S. contributed to human rights violations, both directly through military aid, provision of weapons, teaching counterinsurgency techniques to the Guatemalan military, and helping plan operations and indirectly, through its At the time of the American Civil War, Canada did not yet exist as a federated nation. Instead, British North America consisted of the Province of Canada (parts of modern southern Ontario and southern Quebec) and the separate colonies of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, as well as a crown territory administered by the Hudson's Bay Company called Rupert's Land. Britain and its colonies were officially neutral for the duration of the The British declaration of war automatically brought Canada into the war, because of Canada's legal status as a British dominion which left foreign policy decisions in the hands of the British parliament.[1] However, the Canadian government had the freedom to determine the country's level of involvement in the war.[1][2] On August 4, 1914, the Governor General. Canadians of British descent the majority gave widespread support arguing that Canadians had a duty to fight on behalf of their Motherland. Canada has unveiled its first monument to the US Civil War, honouring the 40,000 Canadians who fought during America's bloodiest conflict. The monument in Cornwall, Ontario, was championed by a Civil War re-enactment group who raised almost almost C\$44,000 (\$36,000, £27,000) to build it. About 7,000 Canadians died in the war, which claimed almost 620,000 US lives. Although Canada was part of Britain until 1867 and officially neutral, Canadians fought on both sides. The pressures of the 1861-65 Civil War, and the threat of an American invasion, helped urge Canada to its own confederation a