Ms.	Ross
Soc	ials 9

Name:	
Date:	

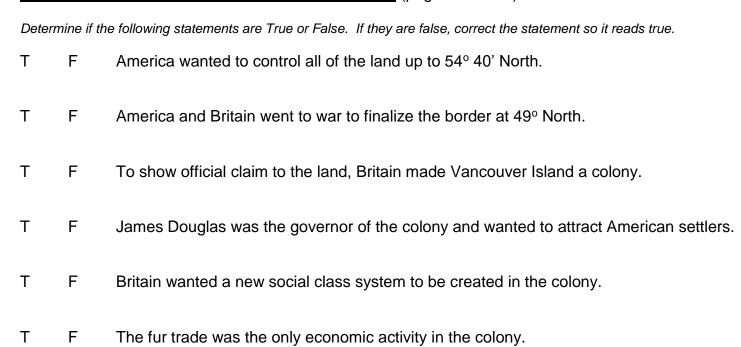
Foundations of British Columbia

PART A: THE OREGON TERRITORY (pages 208-213)

1.	were the first Europeans to make contact with the First Nations in BC.
2.	While the East saw a flourishing trade in beaver pelts, the West's fur trade centered around pelts. The following countries participated in this fur trade:
3.	Three nations each believed they had claim to the land that will become BC.
	a: claimed control all the way down to the northern tip of Vancouver
	Island
	b: claimed control of the Oregon Territory (spanning from Haida
	Gwaii to northern California)
	c: claimed the region as an extension of Rupert's Land
4.	Compare and contrast how America and Britain wanted to use the Oregon Territory.
5.	To show claim to the Oregon Territory, the HBC created two new forts in the region: Fort and Fort
6.	knew that Americans were coming to the region and encouraged them to
	settle south of the Columbia River by offering and This reduced competition for the HBC.
7.	Now that the HBC had settled their concerns about their southern neighbours, they turned their
	attention north to deal with An agreement was made that stated
	In exchange, the HBC would supply
	food to Russian posts using

8.	George Simpson was concerned that American settlers in the Oregon Territory may take
	control of the area and Fort Vancouver. As a result, he asked
	to create a new fort on Vancouver Island called

PART B: THE COLONY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND (pages 213-216)



- T F Douglas established a Legislative Assembly that was appointed and he would not have Veto power.
- T F There were an equal number of British immigrants and First Nations in the colony.
- T F Douglas signed treaties with First Nations on Vancouver Island to acquire the land.
- T F The Douglas Treaties were the only treaties signed in BC until the 2000 Nisga'a Treaty.

PART C: THE COLONY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CONFEDERATION (pages 225-227)

The main reason the Colony of Vancouver Island and the Colony of British Columbia	
concerned joining together was to solve their problem. The Colony of Vancouver Island of	wed
\$ and the Colony of British Columbia owed over \$ The main	
reason each colony was in debt was because the came to an end and this v	was
the main way each colony was earning money. British Columbia came into being on	
and this is a statutory holiday for us each year. Governor	
became the governor of this new united colony. He would govern with a Counc	il
made up of members, of which were elected. This was not a	
government!	
Creating a united colony did not solve the economic or population issues. The idea of join	ning
was one option for solving these 2 issues. There were 3 different opinions:	pro-
Confederation, anti-Confederation, and those who wanted us to join Interest	ingly,
pro-Confederationists and annexationists believed in the same principle: BC could not survive o	n its
own. Where they differed was with which country we should be connected to. Annexationist bel	lieved
it made more sense to join the US because the rest of Canada was too, we could sell	our
in the US market, and it was more likely would come from the US	than
across Canada. The colony of BC had demands for joining Canada: pay for our and bu	ild a
linking us to the East.	
Confederation got a boost when Governor replaced Seymour. He was a second confederation got a boost when Governor replaced Seymour.	vas a
personal friend of John A. Macdonald, so no surprise he favoured the idea of uniting with Canad	a!
Together, the pro- and anti-Confederationists drafted a list of proposals that were accepted by	
Canada. Upon return, Governor Musgrave promised he would grant governr	nent
if the Legislature agreed to join Canada. Who could refuse that?! On, Britis	sh
Columbia became the 6 th province to join Canada.	