

**Canadian Confederation: I Can Statements**

1. I can evaluate the interactions between Aboriginal peoples, colonists, and the government.
2. I can describe how immigration influenced Canada's identity.
3. I can explain the development of Canada as a French and English country.
4. I can analyze political, social, geographical, and economic factors that led to Confederation.
5. I can compare the positions of the colonies on Confederation.
6. I can explain the British North America Act in terms of the divisions of powers between the federal and provincial governments, and describe the three branches of federal government.
7. I can define the following key terms:
  - Corn Laws: laws which protected agriculture in the British Empire by limiting the import of grain from other countries.
  - Tariff: a duty, or charge, that must be paid on an imported item.
  - Economic depression: a period of low economic activity marked by high unemployment.
  - Rebellion Losses Bill: a bill promising compensation to people of Canada East who suffered property damage during the Rebellions of 1837.
  - Federation: a union of provinces, each of which keeps certain powers but gives up other powers to a central, national government.
  - Annex: to take over a territory and add it to the territory of another country.
  - Manifest Destiny: an American idea that it was the fate of the United States to control all of North America.
  - American Civil War: also called the War Between the States, it began in 1861 and ended in 1865. The industrialized North fought the agricultural South. A divisive issue was slavery, which the South supported.
  - Coalition: in politics, when one or more political parties or interest groups work together to achieve a common goal.
  - Corruption: in politics, taking bribes or using one's influence to gain an unfair advantage.
  - Representation by population: a form of proportional representation in government; areas with higher populations have more elected officials in government.