

Canada Year by Year · Teaching Guide

About the Book

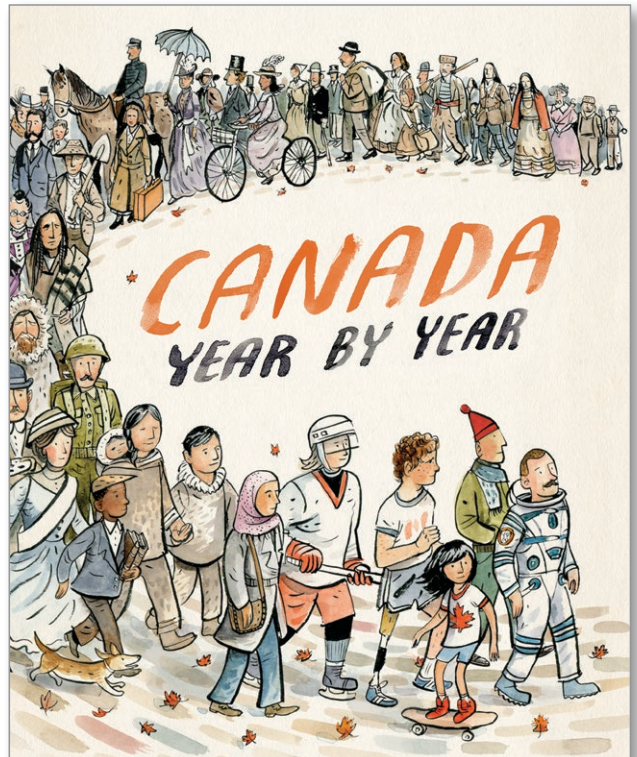
This chronological look at the story of Canada features a single milestone for every year from the country's founding in 1867 up to its 150th anniversary in 2017. Each of these noteworthy events — such as the formation of the Group of Seven or the first Canadian in space — has shaped the course of Canada's unique narrative story. Topics range from politics, sports and business to arts and culture, and include significant events both at home and in world affairs. Sidebars containing short biographies, quotes, important firsts and trivia provide additional information.

With this terrific book, kids can embark on an extraordinary journey through time, for a fascinating bird's-eye view of Canada's rich history!

About the Author-Illustrator

ELIZABETH MACLEOD has many happy childhood memories of Canada's 100th birthday celebrations in 1967. She has written more than 50 books for children, many about Canada and the people who live there, including *The Kids Book of Canada at War*, *The Kids Book of Great Canadians* and *The Kids Book of Great Canadian Women*. Liz lives in Toronto, Ontario.

SYDNEY SMITH was born in the South Shore of Nova Scotia, one of his favourite places in all of Canada. He won the Governor General's Literary Award for Children's Illustrated Books for the picture book *Sidewalk Flowers*, which was also named a *New York Times* Best Illustrated Children's Book. He lives in Toronto, Ontario.



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A COUNTRY IS BORN

At the stroke of midnight on July 1, 1867, Canadians began to celebrate the birth of their new country. Guns boomed, bells chimed and people cheered. A huge bonfire was lit in Ottawa, the new capital. Ever thought it was the middle of the night, people pounded their chests.

That afternoon, cannons led by Toronto's militia fired down the main streets of every city and town. The sun shone brightly in each of the bounding provinces. It was a perfect day to celebrate the birth of Canada!

1867, French explorer Jacques Cartier began using the name to describe parts of the country.

changed the world and how we live. This book is a year-by-year look at the history from 1867 to 2017. It's a look at the world's most interesting country. It's a look at the world's most interesting country. It's a look at the world's most interesting country.

What is a Country?
A country is a big place. In fact, it's the second largest country in the world. It has about 10 percent of the world's people. And some of its areas are bigger than other countries!

Canada also has the largest coastline in the world. It's so long, it's like a string of beads. It's so long, it's like a string of beads. It's so long, it's like a string of beads.

1869 Photos in print
The photograph of Prince Rupert was published in the *British North West* in 1869. It was the first photograph of a city in the Northwest Territories. It was the first photograph of a city in the Northwest Territories.

A NEW COUNTRY 1867-1884

In 1867, Canada became a new country — a confederation of four provinces. Confederation was full of hope and excitement as they set their vision growing.

Most Canadians were farmers in the year 1867. In small areas, however, there was an important industry, and mining was becoming. In many cities, people went to work in factories and made things on manufacturing developed.

Confederation streets looked very different in the 1860s. There were no cars. Street lights were still gas lamps.

not by electricity like today. In homes, people still burned candles or oil lamps for light and cooked on wood-burning stoves.

By the 1860s, technology was changing daily life. Railways connected towns and cities. Journeys that once took days by horse and cartage now could be done in hours.

Mail was now transported faster by rail. An underwater telegraph cable had been laid across the Atlantic Ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland. Now, Canada could quickly get news from Europe.

1867 Confederation
By the 1860s, the colonies in what is now Canada found it hard to manage. There was too much of the British Empire. The British would not let the colonies set up their own laws. As well, the colonies were fighting on their own. They might become too different from the British to be one another — foreign-born immigrants were not wanted. They began to think of themselves as Canadians. They wanted to be a new country. They wanted to be a new country. They wanted to be a new country.

Most Famous Fathers of Confederation
George Brown and John A. Macdonald were the two main figures in the Confederation talks. An excellent speaker, he was one of the few people to be born in the United States, so he suggested Confederation to prevent the United States from taking over the colonies. He was one of the few people to be born in the United States.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee was known as the 'father of Confederation'. He believed that Confederation was the best way to build a new country. He was one of the few people to be born in the United States.

Samuel L. Tilley was a politician before he became a judge. He believed that Confederation was the best way to build a new country. He was one of the few people to be born in the United States.

Charles Tupper was the Confederation's longest-serving prime minister. He was one of the few people to be born in the United States.

PROFILE
Sir John A. Macdonald
Sir John A. Macdonald was the first Prime Minister of Canada. He was a leading figure in Confederation. He was a leading figure in Confederation. He was a leading figure in Confederation.

When Did They Join Canada?
1870 New Brunswick, New Scotia, Ontario, Quebec
1871 British Columbia
1872 Prince Edward Island
1873 Yukon Territory
1874 Alberta, Saskatchewan

1868 The military expands

In its work, Canada didn't have a trained army. Instead, it had a militia — ordinary citizens who could be called to fight. They fought in the Northwest Territories. They fought in the Northwest Territories.

1871 Irish immigration
Beginning in the late 1840s, it was a large number of people came to Canada from Ireland. They came to Canada from Ireland. They came to Canada from Ireland.

Angus McKay
In 1871, Angus McKay became the first Aboriginal member of the House of Commons. He was the first Aboriginal member of the House of Commons. He was the first Aboriginal member of the House of Commons.

1870 Fenian raids

In the 1860s and 1870s, Canadians were being threatened by Fenian raids. Fenian raids were Irish Americans who wanted to use force to get back to Ireland. They were Irish Americans who wanted to use force to get back to Ireland.



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Celebrate Canada

1. Write a letter or draw a picture to show how you celebrate Canada's birthdays.
2. Work with your whole class, Guides or Scouts troop or other youth group to choose an activity to celebrate Canada's birthday in a way that will help your community. Describe how your community will benefit from your event.
3. Talk to your grandparents or older family friends and find out how they celebrated when Canada turned 100 years old.
4. Bake cookies, cupcakes or your favourite foods and decorate them to celebrate Canada. Can you make them red and white or maple-leaf shaped, or decorate them in some other way?
5. Make a presentation to your class about what you like best about Canada. Include at least five "best things" in your talk.



Find Out More About Canada

1. There are more than 30 "Great Canadians" who are briefly described at the end of *Canada Year by Year*. Choose three and find out five additional facts about each person.
2. There are many quotes in the book. Which is your favourite? Learn five facts about the person who said it.
3. Which three events in *Canada Year by Year* interest you most? Find out five more facts about each one.
4. Which of the events in *Canada Year by Year* would you have liked to experience? List three reasons why.
5. What are five facts in *Canada Year by Year* that you didn't know before you read the book and that surprised you?

Have Some Fun!

1. Design a postage stamp or poster to celebrate an important event in Canada's history.
2. If you could have lunch with one of the famous Canadians in the book, who would you like to meet? List three reasons why and three questions you would ask him or her. What would you serve this famous Canadian for lunch and why?
3. Create a collage about one of the events in the book. What can you include to make sure people know which event you're describing?
4. What do you think it would have been like to live during Canada's first 50 years? Pretend you lived then and write a letter to your best friend describing your day.
5. Choose one of the famous Canadians in the book and write three blog posts as if you are that person.

Think About Canada's Future

1. Canada will turn 175 years old in 2042. How old will you be then? Pretend it's July 1, 2042, and write a note to your best friend describing what you're doing to celebrate Canada's birthday.
2. Canada will celebrate its 200th birthday in 2067. What are five events that you think might happen between now and then?
3. What do you think school will be like in 2067? How do you think families will live?
4. In the future, do you think Canada will become most famous for its scientists, artists, athletes or politicians? Why? Give three reasons for your answer.
5. What issues do you think will be most important in Canada's future? Climate change? Clean water? Human rights? What else? Pick an issue and give three reasons why you think it will be important.

