

# Canada's Constitutional History Crossword

An activity for use with the *Canada in the Making* site

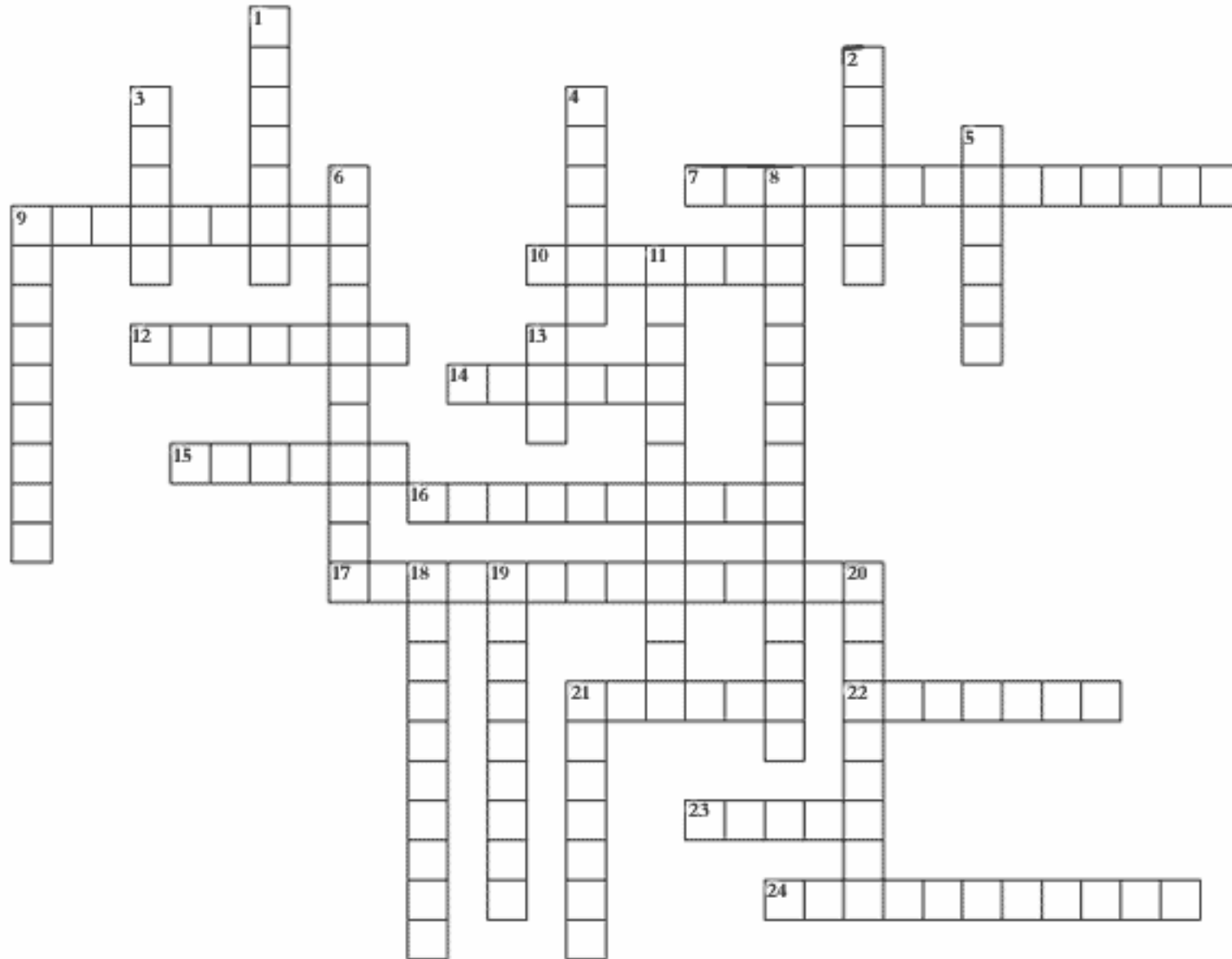
---

## Across:

- The \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1791 created Upper and Lower Canada.
- During the 1830s, many \_\_\_\_\_ in Upper Canada sought responsible government
- The Family \_\_\_\_\_ dominated government in Upper Canada.
- In 1949, the \_\_\_\_\_ Court of Canada finally became the last court of appeal for Canadians.
- Many argue that the provisions in the \_\_\_\_\_ Act helped keep French Canadians from joining the American Revolution.
- General \_\_\_\_\_ was the first governor of Quebec after the conquest.
- According to the *British North America Act, 1867* (renamed the *Constitution Act, 1867*), Parliament has the right to legislate for “peace, order and good \_\_\_\_\_.”
- A constitutional amendment in 1987 was passed to give the Newfoundland government control over \_\_\_\_\_ schools.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ invasions were key in convincing Maritimers to join Confederation.
- It took \_\_\_\_\_ and Saskatchewan until 1930 to get control of their natural resources.
- France surrendered her claims to New France in the *Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_*, 1763.
- With the *Statute of \_\_\_\_\_*, Canada ceased to be a colony of Britain.

## Down:

- G.E. \_\_\_\_\_ worked closely with John A. Macdonald to bring about Confederation.
- Laws in New France were based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of Paris.
- The *Act of \_\_\_\_\_* reunited the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in 1840.
- Canada's legal system is historically based on two systems: English \_\_\_\_\_ law and French civil law.
- Lord \_\_\_\_\_ was sent to Canada to investigate the causes of the 1837 rebellions.
- Many British in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries believed that French Canadians should be \_\_\_\_\_ into the English language and customs.
- The “\_\_\_\_\_ clause” in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* allows provinces to ignore the Charter in some cases.
- Lord Elgin proved that he supported responsible government when he passed the \_\_\_\_\_ *Losses Bill* despite his own opposition to it.
- The first de facto constitution of Canada is considered to be the *Royal \_\_\_\_\_*, 1763.
- By the late 1850s, many in Upper Canada were calling for “\_\_\_\_\_ by pop” to reflect the increase in population in their province.
- The first part of Canada to get representative government was \_\_\_\_\_, in 1758.
- Early governors in Quebec faced strong opposition from British \_\_\_\_\_ when they tried to protect French Canadian rights.
- When the \_\_\_\_\_ arrived in Canada after the Revolution, they expected to be given representative government.
- Sections 91 to 93 of the *British North America Act, 1867* (renamed the *Constitution Act, 1867*) divided the powers of government between the \_\_\_\_\_ and provincial governments.



## Answers

### Across:

7. The Constitutional Act of 1791 created Upper and Lower Canada.
9. During the 1830s, many Reformers in Upper Canada sought responsible government
10. The Family Compact dominated government in Upper Canada.
12. In 1949, the Supreme Court of Canada finally became the last court of appeal for Canadians.
14. Many argue that the provisions in the Quebec Act helped keep French Canadians from joining the American Revolution.
15. General Murray was the first governor of Quebec after the conquest.
16. According to *the British North America Act, 1867* (renamed the *Constitution Act, 1867*), Parliament has the right to legislate for “peace, order and good government.”
17. A constitutional amendment in 1987 was passed to give the Newfoundland government control over denominational schools.
21. The Fenian invasions were key in convincing Maritimers to join Confederation.
22. It took Alberta and Saskatchewan until 1930 to get control of their natural resources.
23. France surrendered her claims to New France in the *Treaty of Paris, 1763*.
24. With the *Statute of Westminster*, Canada ceased to be a colony of Britain.

### Down:

1. G.E. Cartier worked closely with John A. Macdonald to bring about Confederation.
2. Laws in New France were based on the Custom of Paris.
3. The *Act of Union* reunited the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in 1840.
4. Canada’s legal system is historically based on two systems: English common law and French civil law.
5. Lord Durham was sent to Canada to investigate the causes of the 1837 rebellions.
6. Many British in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries believed that French Canadians should be assimilated into the English language and customs.
8. The “notwithstanding clause” in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* allows provinces to ignore the Charter in some cases.
9. Lord Elgin proved that he supported responsible government when he passed the *Rebellion Losses Bill* despite his own opposition to it.
11. The first de facto constitution of Canada is considered to be the *Royal Proclamation, 1763*.
13. By the late 1850s, many in Upper Canada were calling for “rep by pop” to reflect the increase in population in their province.
18. The first part of Canada to get representative government was Nova Scotia, in 1758.
19. Early governors in Quebec faced strong opposition from British merchants when they tried to protect French Canadian rights.
20. When the Loyalists arrived in Canada after the Revolution, they expected to be given representative government.
21. Sections 91 to 93 of the *British North America Act, 1867* (renamed the *Constitution Act, 1867*) divided the powers of government between the federal and provincial governments.