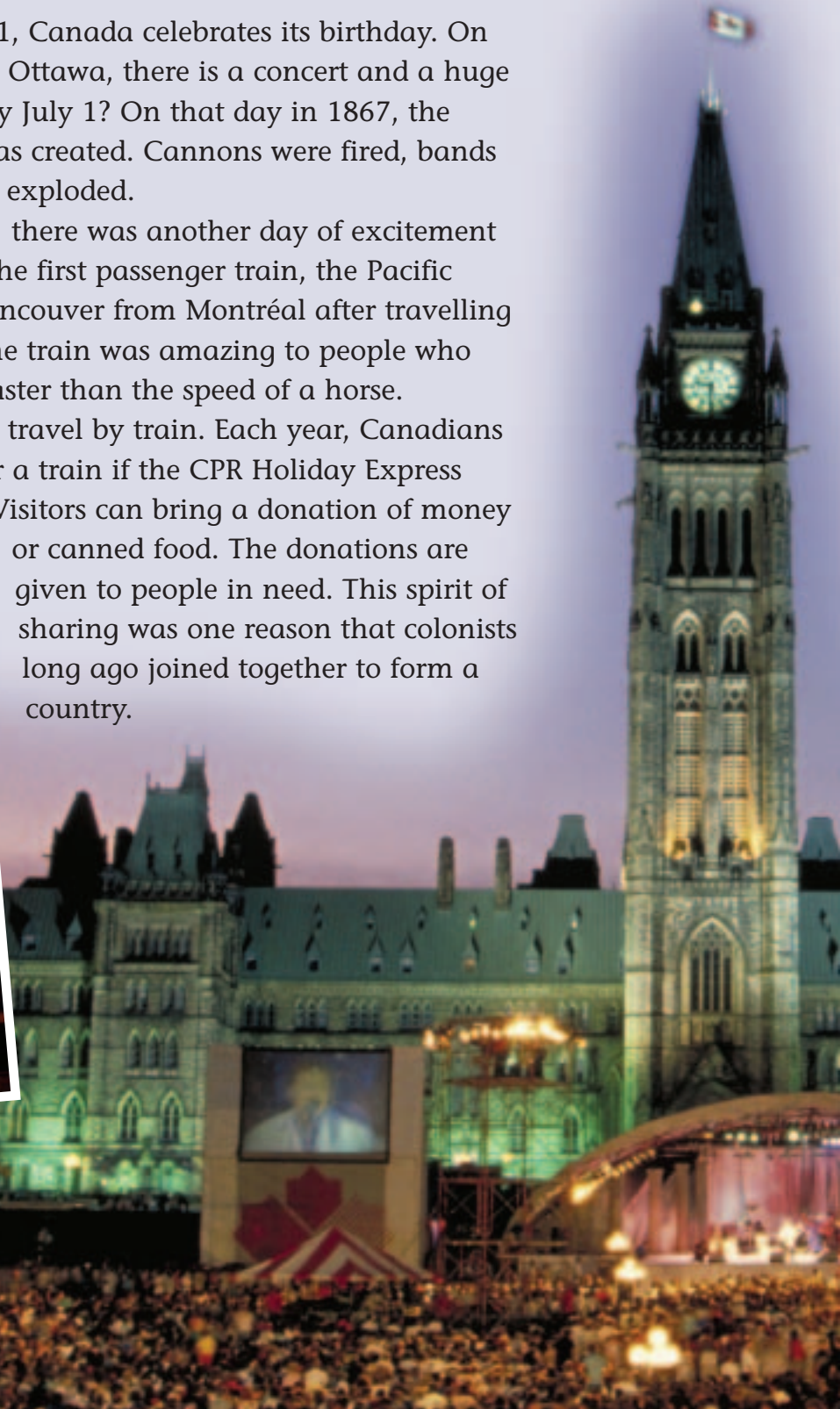


Building Canada

Every year on July 1, Canada celebrates its birthday. On Parliament Hill in Ottawa, there is a concert and a huge fireworks display. Why July 1? On that day in 1867, the country of Canada was created. Cannons were fired, bands played, and fireworks exploded.

On June 28, 1886, there was another day of excitement in the new country. The first passenger train, the Pacific Express, arrived in Vancouver from Montréal after travelling across the country. The train was amazing to people who had never travelled faster than the speed of a horse.

Today, people still travel by train. Each year, Canadians have a chance to tour a train if the CPR Holiday Express comes to their town. Visitors can bring a donation of money or canned food. The donations are given to people in need. This spirit of sharing was one reason that colonists long ago joined together to form a country.



Canada: Our Stories Continue

The CPR has existed for more than a hundred years. So has the country we call Canada. It officially became a country at the time of **Confederation** in 1867. Before then, several colonies made up what was known as British North America. Before 1867, the word “Canada” officially meant only the colony in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Lowlands region. Today that colony is part of Québec and Ontario. Colonies in the Atlantic region were Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Along the Pacific Coast was the colony of British Columbia. Each one had its own identity.

words matter!

Confederation marks the beginning of Canada as a country. On July 1, 1867, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec, and Ontario merged when their leaders signed the British North America Act.

? Inquiring Minds

Here are some questions to guide your inquiry for this chapter:

- If you were creating a country from a diverse group of colonies, how would you overcome the challenges?
- Why does Canada have two official languages?

Canada’s birthday is celebrated across the country on July 1. These people are celebrating on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.



Alistair's Inquiry

July 14, 8:00 a.m.

We are finally pulling into the train terminal in Vancouver. Dad and I have come from Halifax to visit

Grandma and Grandpa. It took five days to cross Canada by train! I saw forests and small towns in the Atlantic provinces. There was a long run along the St. Lawrence River from Québec City to Montréal and then Toronto. I saw huge rocks and vast columns of pine trees in the Shield for more than a day. Then we reached the Prairies. There was so much open space—fields and fields of yellow canola. It was like looking out over the ocean at home.



Then we got to the mountains. They're gigantic!

- Why does Canada have a railway from coast to coast?
- How did people build a railway through the mountains and the Shield?

As we travelled, my dad asked me to imagine that all the different provinces were different *countries*. In the past, each had its own money, laws, and ways of doing things.

- Why did all the colonies become one country?
- How did so many people from such different places agree on things like money and laws for the new country?

Taking the train is a comfortable way to travel. Rick Hansen must have had a long trip in a wheelchair, though! I can't imagine trying to get through some parts of Canada that way.

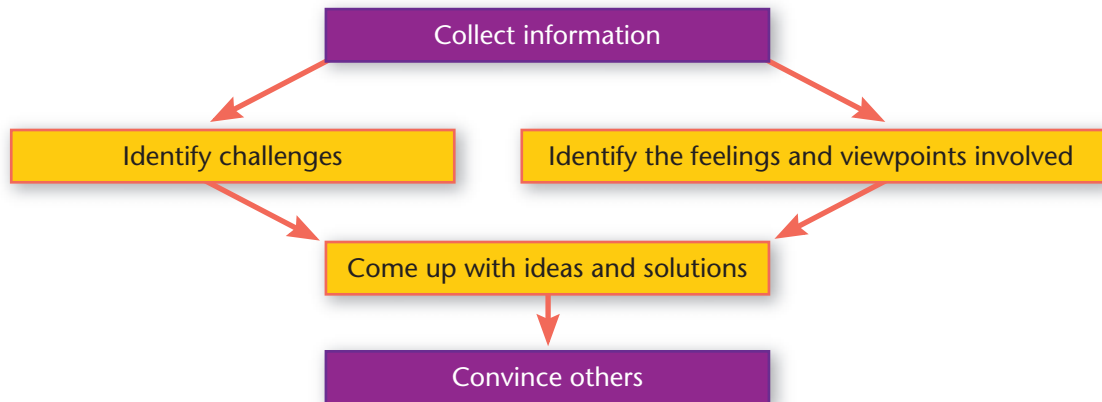
Skill Smart

- Make a list of three things you would like to know about building the railway. Look for answers in this chapter. Use jot notes to record what you find.

Working Together to Make Decisions

Forming a new country and building a railway required a lot of cooperation. People had different ideas and spoke different languages. They faced many challenges trying to decide the best places to build a railway. But they found ways to agree and make decisions.

Working with others to make decisions is important for you, too. It is not always easy, but there are steps you can take to help the process along.



Practise the Skill

Step 1

Work in a group of five students and go through the many decisions needed to build a railway through the Canadian Shield or Cordillera region. Where would you build the railway? How would you decide?

Step 2

Each of the five students should “walk in the shoes” of a person from the region. Review what you have already learned about the region when you state your position. Take turns listening to one another’s viewpoints.

Step 3

After you have agreed on a route, discuss other issues that would have to be solved. How will you convince others to follow your plan?

How Did Confederation Happen?



My dad told me that the story of how Canada came to be one country starts with John A. Macdonald, our first prime minister. I wonder why my dad thinks he is so important?

This is a caricature of John A. Macdonald. Caricatures often exaggerate a person's features. Compare this caricature with the portrait beside it. What features do you think have been exaggerated? Why was this done?

John Alexander Macdonald came to the colony of Canada with his family from Scotland in 1820. He was only five years old. His father became a shopkeeper and miller around what is now Kingston, Ontario. The family had no way of knowing that John would grow up to be a “father” of a new country. How did this happen?

John A. Macdonald became a lawyer. He was chosen by the voters to represent them in the government of the colony. There were many challenges. Schools, roads, and canals needed to be built and paid for. But nothing was getting done because people could not agree. Farmers and townspeople, for example, had different ideas about transportation and taxes.

Another challenge was that people in the colony spoke different languages and had different beliefs and values. The colony of Canada really had two parts: Anglophones lived mainly in “Canada West,” and Francophones lived mainly in “Canada East.” Sometimes they did not see things the same way. Macdonald had to find a way to get them to work together.





Parliament building under construction in 1863



The colonies in the Atlantic region, as well as the colony of Canada, faced other serious challenges. They all needed to earn more money from the sale of resource products from their farms, oceans, mines, and forests. But it was difficult to trade with each other when each colony had different money and rules, and even weighed and measured things differently. Also, people were worried about being taken over by the United States. How could the small colonies defend themselves with no troops or transportation?

Canada East wanted Montréal or Québec City to be the capital of the colony of Canada. Canada West wanted Toronto or Kingston. Queen Victoria ended the disagreement by choosing Ottawa. Why do you think she made this choice?

Solutions for the Colonies

Macdonald and other leaders tried to find a solution. What if all or most of the British colonies joined together and formed one country? Together they would be stronger and richer. They would be better able to defend themselves. Most importantly, together the colonies might be able to afford to build a railway joining them together. This would allow the colonies to

- move troops in times of war;
- move trade goods between the colonies;
- take settlers to the Interior Plains and to British Columbia. These regions might then join the new country.

The leaders now had to convince others that Confederation, or the joining of the colonies, was a good idea.



If the colonies joined and built a railway, trains could carry goods between the Canadas and Halifax in winter for shipping across the Atlantic Ocean. Why couldn't Ontario and Québec use the St. Lawrence River to send ships to the Atlantic during winter?



But wait, all of the other colonies were English-speaking. Wouldn't the Canadiens be worried about losing their French language and their culture?

words matter!

An **ally** is someone who cooperates with you and helps you in a debate, an argument, or a war.

Convincing Québec

Macdonald made a friend and **ally** with George-Étienne Cartier. Cartier was a Francophone leader in Canada East. Both he and Macdonald had dreams for this new land. Cartier dreamed of a country that spread west into the lands first opened by Francophone explorers and voyageurs. There, Francophones could start new communities. But he also wanted them to have new opportunities and jobs in the cities of Canada. Above all, he wanted to protect his people's language, religion, culture, and identity.

The Canadiens were proud of their way of life, their traditions, their Roman Catholic faith, and their contributions to the development of the colony. What would happen if they joined with the other colonies, in which most people spoke English? If they did not join, would the small number of Anglophones in Canada East lose *their* identity?



Voices of Canada



Cartier's Dream

The two Canadas stretching far out to the West will bring to Confederation a huge part of the Western territories.

George-Étienne Cartier

words matter!

A **minority** is the smallest in number of two or more groups.

The Canadiens were not willing to lose their language, culture, and identity. They wondered if the union of colonies was a way of forcing them to give up their identity. Francophones would be a **minority** in the new country. But Cartier told the Canadiens that their identity would not be lost. He promised that the French language would be protected by Confederation.

Speaker 1: The number of Canadiens is not growing very quickly. No one from France has moved here for more than one hundred years. Our Francophone population only increases because families are large.

Speaker 2: At the same time, many people are coming here from Great Britain. They all speak English!

Speaker 1: With so many English-speaking colonies and all the new English immigrants, it will be much easier for the English to outvote us in the government!

Speaker 2: Will we have a way to make sure that the law protects our schools and our language?

Choosing Bilingualism

Cartier wanted Francophones and Anglophones to be equal partners. He, Macdonald, and their followers agreed that the new country should have both French and English as its official languages. This would mean that either language could be used in the Parliament of Canada and in the federal courts. Records of speeches and debates would also be kept in both official languages.

In the new province of Québec, Canadiens would be the **majority**. Their provincial government could control schools, religion, and the court system. Québec also chose to protect the Anglophone minority in its province. English was made an official language in the Québec government, and Anglophones had their own schools and hospitals. Later, Francophone minorities in other provinces were disappointed that they were not treated in the same way.

words matter!

A **majority** is the largest in number of two or more groups.

Skill Smart

- What were some of the benefits and challenges of Québec joining the other colonies? Make a two-column chart to show your work.

Should We Join Confederation?

Each of the colonies had its own identity. Each also had its own challenges and concerns. Because of this, each colony had different reasons for wanting or not wanting to join with the others. Look at the information on these two pages. See if you can predict which colonies will join together to make the new country of Canada.

With Confederation, as we shall be in the great minority in the general Parliament... we shall have to carry on a constant contest for the defence and preservation of our political rights and our liberty.

Joseph-Xavier Perreault, Canadien, 1865

The stories of my Métis ancestors tell how our homelands on the Plains came to be part of Canada. Our lands were sold by the Hudson[’s] Bay Company to Canada in 1869. No one even bothered to ask us, or even to tell us.

Jordan Brown, Winnipeg

The Morning Chronicle (St. John’s) September 28, 1869, p.1

NO CONFEDERATION!

Reduced (not Increased) Taxation!
Let us keep our Fisheries to Ourselves! – Let us keep our Lands, Mines and Minerals to Ourselves! – Let us keep our Revenue to Ourselves!
Newfoundland for the Newfoundlanders

What do you think the Newfoundlanders were worried about if they joined Confederation? Think about what you have already learned about Newfoundland.



As we crossed our huge country, I wondered how people in each region felt about joining Canada. I know the people in the Atlantic region are proud of their communities and their way of life. I can just imagine some of the conversations.

In New Brunswick, we have great forests and ports, and the best sailing-ship builders in the world! We are doing just fine. We have no need for a railroad. We have no need to join the Canadian colonies.

I read that steel steamships are starting to replace wooden sailing ships. Maybe we should think about the future. And I think a railway would help with trade and defence. I think New Brunswick's future is to be part of the new country of Canada.

We have just a short railway in Nova Scotia. Wouldn't it be better if we could take a train to Montréal or Toronto? We could trade with the other colonies and learn new things. Together we would be stronger than we would be as separate colonies. Wouldn't it be exciting to be part of a larger and stronger country?

We have learned that the new nation of Canada dreams of stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We here in the colony of British Columbia would like to be part of this dream. But not unless we could be joined by road or railway to the East. George-Étienne Cartier has promised to build one. Is this even possible?

Over to You

1. Why is it important to hear and understand all sides in a debate?
2. What do you think the First Nations people would say about joining Confederation?
3. Do you think of yourself as an Albertan, a Canadian, both, or neither? Why?



Last year I had to do a project with a new student. First, we talked and got to know each other better. We found out we had a lot in common. It made working together easier.

No women were part of the Confederation conferences. But in the evenings in Charlottetown and Québec City, the wives and daughters of the “Fathers” joined the men for dinners and dances, such as the one shown in this painting called *Ball at Legislature* by Dusan Kadlec. They helped the men get to know one another better. Why did this help the men agree on important decisions?

Thinking It Through

- Why was it important for the Fathers of Confederation to see different parts of the country?

Convincing the Atlantic Colonies

Before Confederation could happen, Cartier, Macdonald, and Brown needed to meet the Atlantic colonists so they could convince them of the advantages of joining together. They travelled by boat to Charlottetown, PEI, in the summer of 1864. There, they held a conference with leaders from the Atlantic colonies.

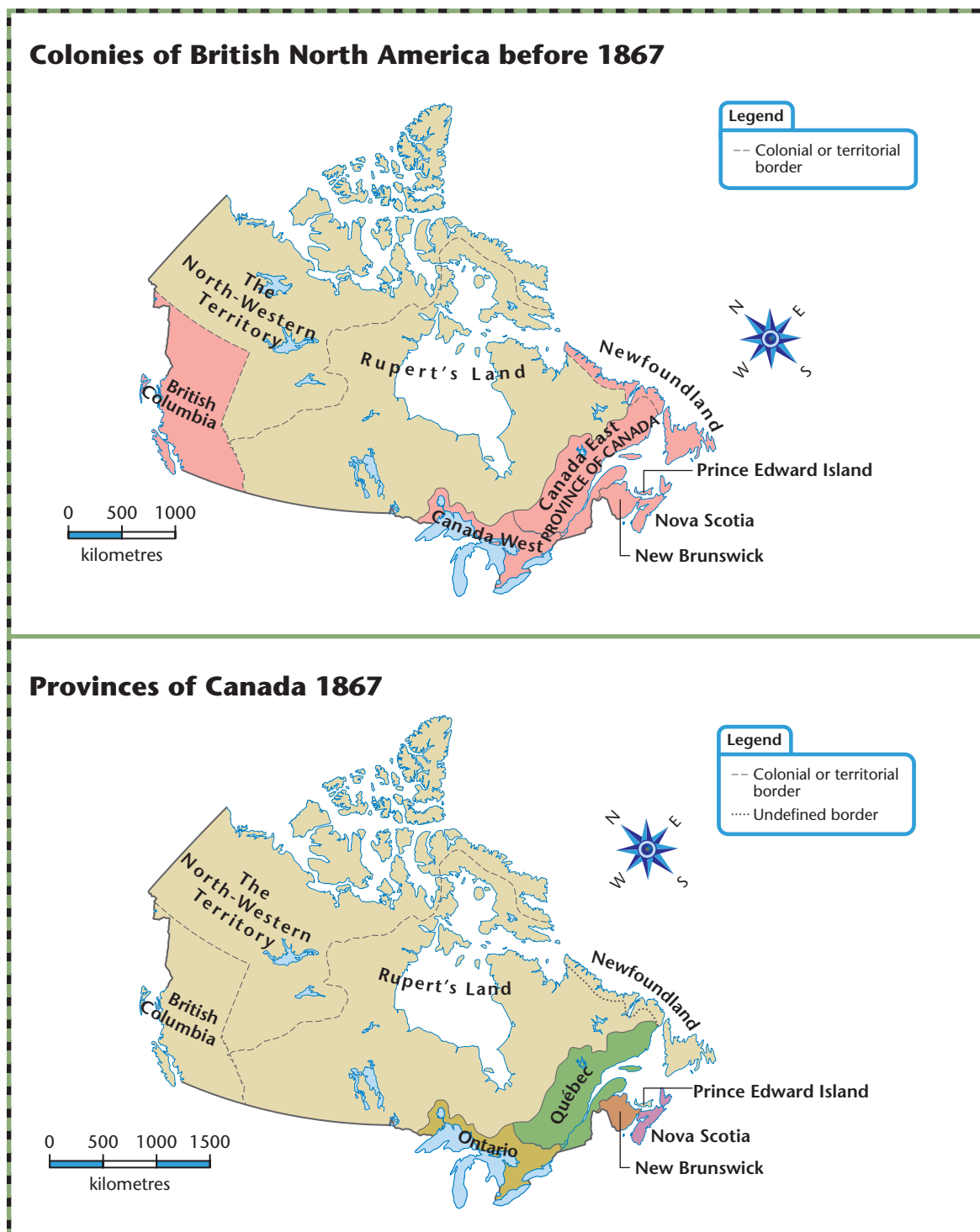
The Canadians and Canadiens visited Halifax, Saint John, and Fredericton. Politicians from the Atlantic colonies and their families were invited to a conference in Québec City. The representatives at these conferences became known as the “Fathers of Confederation.” At the conferences, the Fathers decided upon the rules for sharing power in their new country.



Choosing to Unite

Macdonald and Cartier identified the colonies’ challenges. They examined facts and listened to colonists’ views. They decided that Confederation was the best solution to make a better life for citizens. On July 1, 1867, three colonies—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada (East and West)—joined together to form the Dominion of Canada. The colony of Canada was divided into the provinces of Ontario and Québec. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia became provinces, too. Each province’s government would be in charge of its schools, hospitals, and communities.

Canada's central government in Ottawa controlled defence and trade. It would also make decisions about a national railway. The Fathers of Confederation were excited to create a new country without fighting a war. They hoped people across the land would proudly call themselves citizens of Canada.



Compare these two maps. Which colonies did *not* join Confederation in 1867?

Who Was Left Out of Confederation?



Why weren't any First Nations invited to these meetings and conferences?

In earlier times, First Nations and Europeans worked closely together, especially during the fur trade. Fur traders and settlers across the land depended on the skills and knowledge of First Nations people. So why didn't First Nations have a say about the future of the land? The main reason was that the fur trade was not very important in the colonies by the 1860s. This meant that many colonists did not think First Nations people were very important. The colonists also did not agree with First Nations people about land ownership. The Europeans believed that land could be owned, but First Nations people disagreed.



Voices of Canada

First Nations leaders in the years before Confederation realized that they were no longer being treated as allies and friends. Little Pine, chief of the Garden River Ojibwa near Sault Ste. Marie, wrote a letter to the governor of Canada in 1849.

When your White children first came into this country they... told us they came as friends.... Time wore on and you have become a great people... You have hunted us from every place... you have swept away all our pleasant land. [You] tell us "willing or unwilling, you must now go from amid these rocks... I want them now! I want them to make rich my White children..."



Critical Inquiry TIP

Retrieving

Sometimes it can be difficult to find information about an event that happened long ago. Good researchers know where to find information. Make a list of places you would go. Ask a librarian about letters, diaries, newspapers, and other sources.

Effects of Confederation

The Fathers of Confederation did not think of First Nations as citizens of the new country of Canada. How do we know? After Confederation, a special government department was created to decide how First Nations should live. Many First Nations were forced to live on reserves. These people were not allowed to vote. If they wanted to vote, they had to leave their reserves and begin living like the colonists did. This meant they had to farm or move to a city.

First Nations Take Action

By the 1950s, First Nations representatives had started working together to improve the lives of their people. Their group would later be known as the Assembly of First Nations. First Nations finally won the right to vote in federal and provincial elections in 1960.

Canada made more changes to its government in the 1980s. This time, the Assembly of First Nations made certain its people were included.

Making a Difference

Harold Cardinal

Harold Cardinal was a Woodland Cree chief from Alberta. In 1969, the Canadian government announced that they wanted to end all treaties made with First Nations. The government wanted to treat First Nations people the same way it treated other minority groups. They did not want First Nations to have their own land or special rights.



Harold Cardinal, at a meeting of First Nations in Calgary, April 1975

Cardinal and other chiefs knew that something had to be done. Cardinal wrote a book called *The Unjust Society*. In it, he said that First Nations were a founding people of Canada. They had a unique history that could never be taken away. Cardinal said, "*The Unjust Society* was written... to bring to the attention of the Canadian public, perhaps for the first time, a voice that was ours, a voice that reflected First Nation thoughts and reactions to the situation facing us."

The book helped people to understand the feelings and beliefs of First Nations. Many protesters came together, and eventually, the Canadian government changed its mind.

Thinking It Through

- How might Canada be different if First Nations had been included in the Charlottetown conferences?
- How do you think First Nations people felt about John A. Macdonald being called the father of a new country?

What Were the Challenges to Building a Railway?



When I look at the mountains near Kamloops, I wonder how people ever built a railway through them.

A railway across Canada started as a dream. John A. Macdonald wanted the new country to stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. For his dream to come true, though, people would have to build 5000 km of railway tracks across the muskeg of the Shield and through steep mountains. No one had ever built such a railway in Canada or anywhere else in the world. Many people thought it was an impossible dream. But once again, Canadians worked together to identify the challenges and discuss possible solutions.

Collecting Information

British Columbia would not join Confederation unless the railway stretched all the way to the West Coast. Finding passes through the mountains was difficult, though. These surveyors collected information in the Cordillera region.

People called surveyors collected information so they could suggest the best path for the railway. They travelled across the country measuring, thinking, and testing ideas. Many times, they discovered even more challenges. The surveyors had to be very tough. Their work was hard and lonely. They faced dangers like wild animals, sunstroke, and bone-chilling winds. They had to raft rivers, climb mountains, wade through swamps, and camp out in the wilderness.

Think about clearing a path through this forest for railway tracks. What would have to be done? Remember, there were no trucks or bulldozers in the 1800s.



Deciding on a Route

Besides wondering *how* to build a railway, people wondered *where* to build it:

- Would it take the shortest and the cheapest route? Or would it run through the best farmland and resources?
- Which towns should the railway run through? What would happen to towns that it did not run through?
- Should it run close to, or far away from, the United States border? Should it run through the United States itself?

Skill Smart

- In a small group, plan the development of a road or rapid transit to improve travel in your community. Discuss its affect on different groups of people.



Even if you could build tracks through the Rocky Mountains, could a train go up and down them safely?



How would you get through the rock in the Canadian Shield?



What would happen if you tried to build railway tracks over muskeg?



During the mid-1800s, huge herds of bison still roamed the Prairies. What problems might they cause for the railway?



My mom always tells me to think positive thoughts. I bet the people who built the railway had to do that, too—otherwise they might have given up!

Solving Challenges

The story of the railway was a story of great determination. People such as William Van Horne, Andrew Onderdonk, and Major A.B. Rogers wanted to make Sir John A. Macdonald's dream come true. William Van Horne was the chief engineer for the railway.

Andrew Onderdonk was in charge of the British Columbia section of the railway.

Major A.B. Rogers was a surveyor who would not quit until he found a way, or a pass, through the Rocky Mountains. Each of these men believed the impossible could be done. They imagined what the country of Canada might look like. They saw factories, mines, and mills, and more cities and towns.



Some people said that Van Horne did not know the meaning of the word "cannot." It was also said that he seemed to never need sleep, and assumed that nobody else did, either!

Skill Smart

- William Van Horne, Andrew Onderdonk, and Major A.B. Rogers were all very interesting people who solved huge challenges in building the railway. Find three interesting points about one of these men.



This is a whirlpool at Hell's Gate Canyon on the Fraser River in British Columbia. The surveyors had to find a way around it!

The Workers

A few people made the decision to build the railway, but others did the physical work. Railway workers risked accidents, disease, malnutrition, and death. In the mountains, Chinese workers had to build bridges across flooded rivers and canyons. They built tunnels. They twisted track around glaciers. Their dynamite set off avalanches and rockslides that sometimes buried construction camps.

Through the Canadian Shield there are countless kilometres of muskeg. How could tracks be built across this swampy land? One area of muskeg swallowed six sets of tracks and three locomotives. Workers tried to fill the muskeg with gravel and soil. But these tracks sank too. Eventually, workers drained the water from the area, then filled the holes and drilled down 30 m to the rock below.

Workers from Sweden and Italy also had to put up with mosquitoes, black flies, and extreme temperatures—all for very little pay.



Part of the Trail includes the Kettle

Valley Railway. It is a 600-km route on an abandoned railway bed that winds through south-central British Columbia between Midway and Hope. The Trail has many tunnels here. Some of them hang on the sides of the Myra Canyon. This route is for hardy travellers.



Along Lake Superior there are hard granite cliffs. Granite is one of the toughest materials in the world. Dynamiting it is very dangerous. In an 80-km stretch through the Canadian Shield, 30 workers died in explosive accidents.



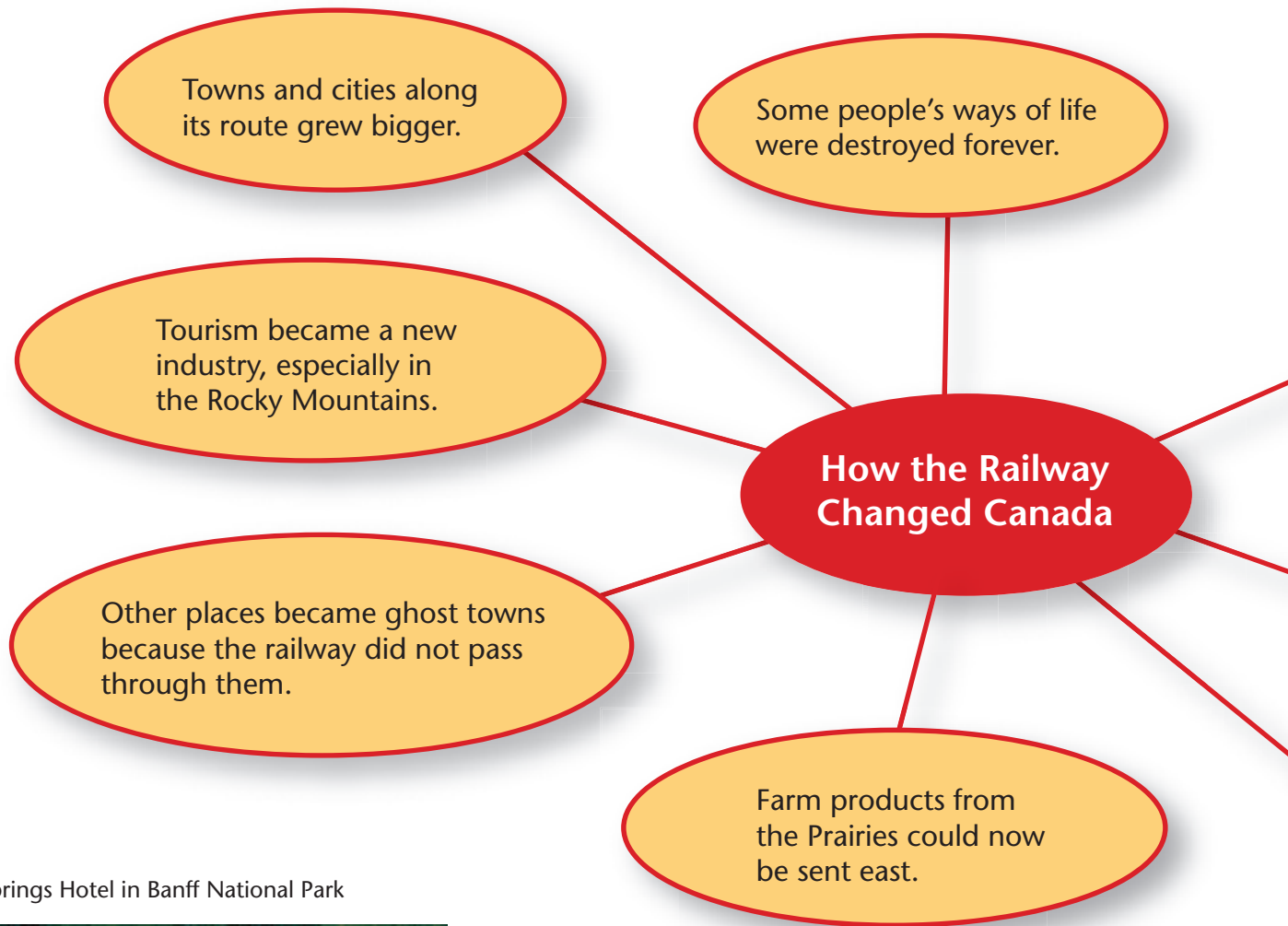
The railway was completed in November 1885. Donald A. Smith drove in the last spike, joining the sections of railway through the mountains of British Columbia. Lord Smith was one of the owners of the CPR. Why do you think he put in the last spike, and not one of the railway workers?

Thinking It Through

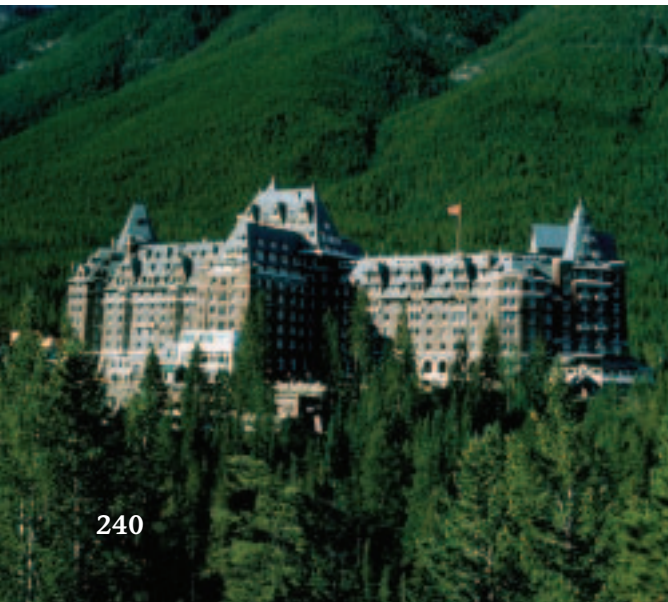
- Nominate two people who should be remembered for their significant contribution to the railway.
- How has transportation changed since the building of the railway?

How Did the Railway Affect People?

June 28, 1886, was a day of great excitement. The Pacific Express, a train that had left Montréal, arrived in the station at Port Moody, British Columbia. The railway changed the face of the whole country, especially the West. What changes did the railway bring to ways of life in Canada?



Banff Springs Hotel in Banff National Park



This freight train is taking products through Dalemead, Alberta.



The CPR started to provide sleeping cars in 1884. Although basic, they made the trip westward much easier for settlers. This photo was taken between 1885 and 1890.



It opened the Prairies and British Columbia to new immigrants from all over the world.

The Prairies and British Columbia were now linked to the rest of Canada (people did not have to go through the United States to travel west anymore).

The bison on the Prairies were nearly all killed.



Before there were telephones or the Internet, people sent messages by telegraph. Telegraph lines were put up at the same time as the railway, alongside the tracks. These workers put up lines in the Rocky Mountains around 1888. The telegraph was another way to join Canadians together. How will we communicate in the future? Will the Internet someday seem old-fashioned?





How do you think the way of life of Crowfoot's family would change because of the railway?

First Nations and the Métis People

Building the railway drastically changed the ways of life of the First Nations and the Métis of the Interior Plains. It destroyed the bison herds on which the Plains First Nations and Métis depended. The railway also brought farmers and settlers whose way of life was very different. Let's take a closer look at what happened during this time.



Voices of Canada

First Nations and the Railway

Chief Crowfoot led the Blackfoot First Nation at the time the railway was built.

The government has promised this land will be ours forever. We signed a treaty because we believed your government. Now you try to drive the railway across our land without even asking us. We will not allow it.

Chief Crowfoot



Voices of Canada

Change

Father Albert Lacombe was a Catholic missionary who worked among the Blackfoot First Nation. He convinced the government and railway officials to respect and help the First Nations of the Plains as the railway was being built. He helped the Cree and the Blackfoot adjust to their changed way of life after the railway was built.

I would look in silence at the [railway] coming on... cutting its way through the prairies; opening up the great country... changing the face of the whole country.

Father Lacombe

EFFECTS OF BUILDING THE RAILWAY

Cause

- One main purpose of the railway was to bring settlers to farm the plains and to build towns and cities.
- Farmers did not want bison damaging their crops. They sectioned off the land with barbed wire fences.
- Herds of bison travelling across the tracks could prevent trains from running on time.
- An animal with a hoof caught in a track could cause an accident.
- Trains caused damage.
- Horses were often hit by trains.
- Sparks came off the steam locomotives.



How would you feel if someone wanted to build a highway through your neighbourhood without your permission or without paying you? How would this be the same as building a railway through the Prairies? How would it be different?

ACROSS THE PRAIRIES

Effect

- The railway company or the Canadian government sold land to the new settlers. The farmers and settlers believed that they owned the land. But the First Nations and Métis had lived on the land for a long time. Now the First Nations had to live on reserves. They lost their independence.
- Bison could no longer roam freely. Without the bison, the way of life of First Nations and Métis was destroyed.
- Railway builders encouraged the killing of bison herds on the plains. As a result, the people of the Plains lost their main food supply. They eventually faced starvation.
- Horses were important to the lifestyle of the Plains People.
- Prairie fires were started by sparks. Fires destroyed grasslands and homes.



Voices of Canada

Ne-can-nete's Words

With the destruction of the [bison] herds, many First Nations had a choice: move to reserves and get food from the government or starve. Ne-can-nete, known as Foremost Man, was a Plains Cree chief at the time the railway was built. He loved the Cypress Hills where he lived. He and his people refused to move to a reserve unless it was near the hills. Ne-can-nete said, "Let them send the [bison] back, and take their own people to the reserve where they came from. Give us back the prairie again... But it is too late. The iron road has frightened the game away... It is too late: it is too late."

Ne-can-nete

Build Your Skills!

Work Together to Solve a Problem

In a small group, look in the newspaper to find out more about an issue in your community. What is the problem? What are some different viewpoints about the issue? Brainstorm some solutions and create a plan to solve the challenges. Write a letter to the editor to convince other people of your idea.

Research the Railway

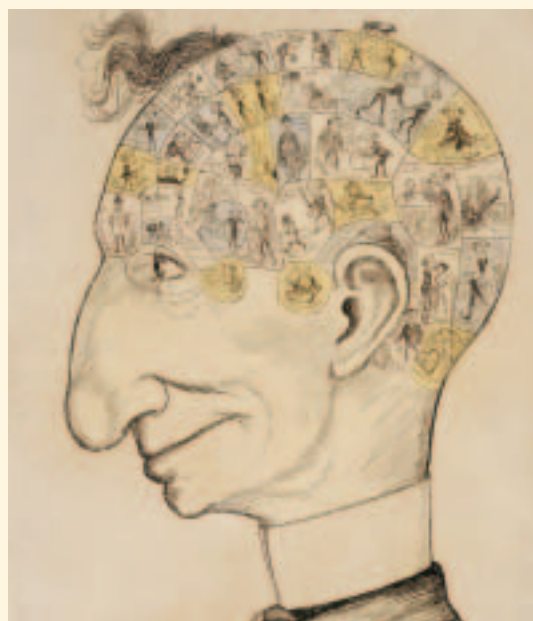
Research the impact of the railway on your town. Was your town formed because of a railway? Is there a railway station in your town? Is it still used as a station? If your town is not close to the railway, how does that affect your community? Present your research by making a poster.

Create a Cause and Effect Chart

Interview an adult in your family or community. Ask about the biggest change he or she has seen. Create a cause and effect chart to illustrate the impact of this change.

Draw a Cartoon

This cartoon shows John A. Macdonald's head. In it, you can see things like Love of Canada, Memory, and Hope. Draw a similar cartoon showing the thoughts and feelings that you have established about Canada's past.

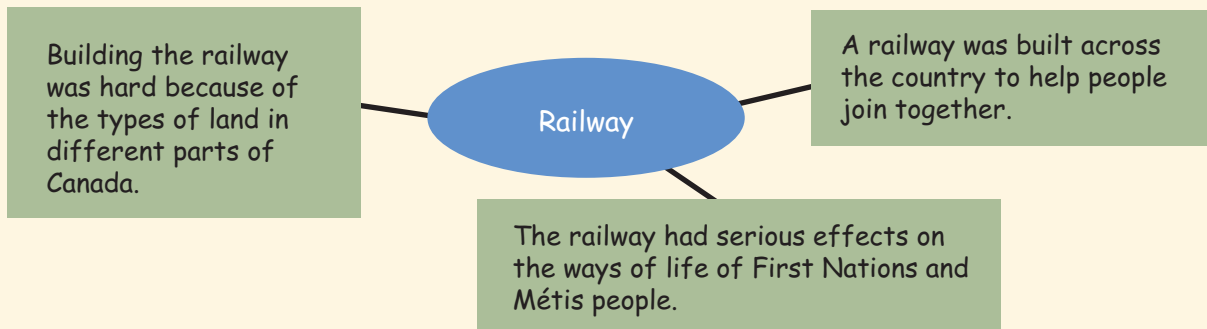
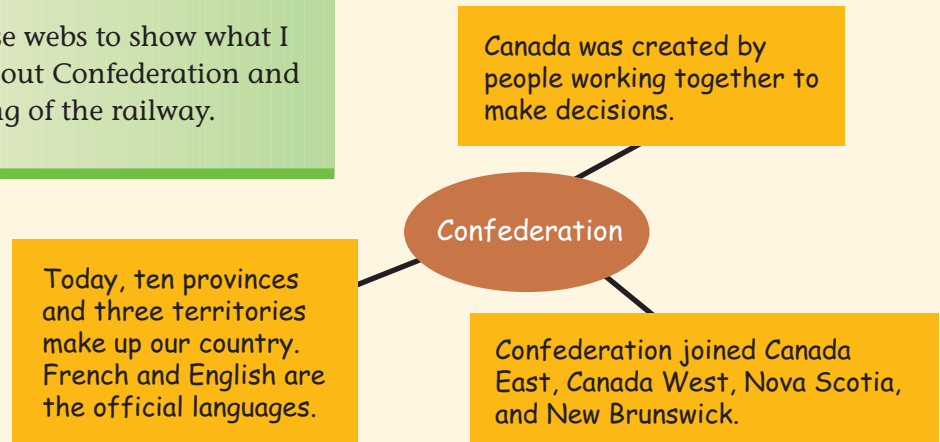




Putting It All Together



I drew these webs to show what I learned about Confederation and the building of the railway.



Review the inquiry questions for this chapter:

- If you were creating a country from a diverse group of colonies, how would you overcome the challenges?
- Why does Canada have two official languages?



Take Time to Reflect

Think about what you have learned in this chapter. How did decision-making skills help with Confederation and the railway?

Think of a decision you made with family members. Make a flow chart to show the steps you took. Use the flow chart on page 225 to help you. Save your work for your Canada Collection.