**Canada’s Independence**

Great Britain colonized lands around the world. In North America, the thirteen colonies declared their independence and fought a war with Great Britain to secure it. The United States of America was created. Other colonies fought for their freedom, especially in Africa. Some colonies were able to get their independence through peaceful means. Canada is one of those countries.  
 Canada became part of Great Britain in 1763 when Great Britain defeated France in the French and Indian War (also known as the Seven Years War). The country expanded, and pioneers and settlers found ways to use resources of the country. In 1791, the British government established itself in two areas in Canada. Upper Canada, now Ontario, had mostly British settlers. Lower Canada, now Quebec, remained largely French. Although hostilities continued between the two populations, by the mid-1860s, people in Canada wanted to be united. They asked the British Parliament to create a constitution allowing for increased self-government. Some Canadians worried that the United States might invade parts of Canada to gain new lands.  
 The British North America Act of 1867 put together the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec, and the new constitution titled the country the Dominion of Canada. The country was allowed to have its own parliament and prime minister. It was *not* allowed to make treaties with other countries, and it had to be a part of the United Kingdom’s military (Great Britain and Northern Ireland). The monarch, king or queen, would be the same for Canada and Great Britain.  
 This system worked well for many years. However, many Canadian soldiers were used by the United Kingdom in World War I. The loss of life was very high. Canadians decided they wanted more control in foreign affairs. After the war was over, Canadians began to work toward inpendence. In 1931, the British Parliament granted independence to Canada. It was 1982 before the final links were broken between the British Parliament and the Canadian government. The two countries still share the same monarch.

1. **The British North American Act of 1867 allowed Canada .**

**A. to have its own parliament and prime minister.**

**B. to make treaties with other countries.**

**C. to have its own army separate from the United Kingdom’s military.**

**D. to have a different monarch from the United Kingdom.**

1. **Canadians were opposed to as part of the British North American Act of 1867.**

**A. sharing the same monarch**

**B. not making treaties with other countries**

**C. having their own parliament and prime minister**

**D. the use of their soldiers in the army of the United Kingdom**

1. **Canada’s independence from the United Kingdom was granted after which event?**

**A. World War I**

**B. the selection of a new monarch**

**C. a war with the United Kingdom**

**D. the monarchs of the United Kingdom and Canada divorced**

1. **How long did it take for Canada to receive their full independence from the United Kingdom?**

**Answers will vary . . . support your reasons with facts**