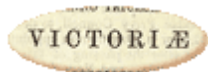
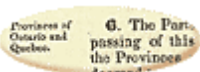




Extracts from the British North America Act, 1867
(PRO ref: CO 44/115)



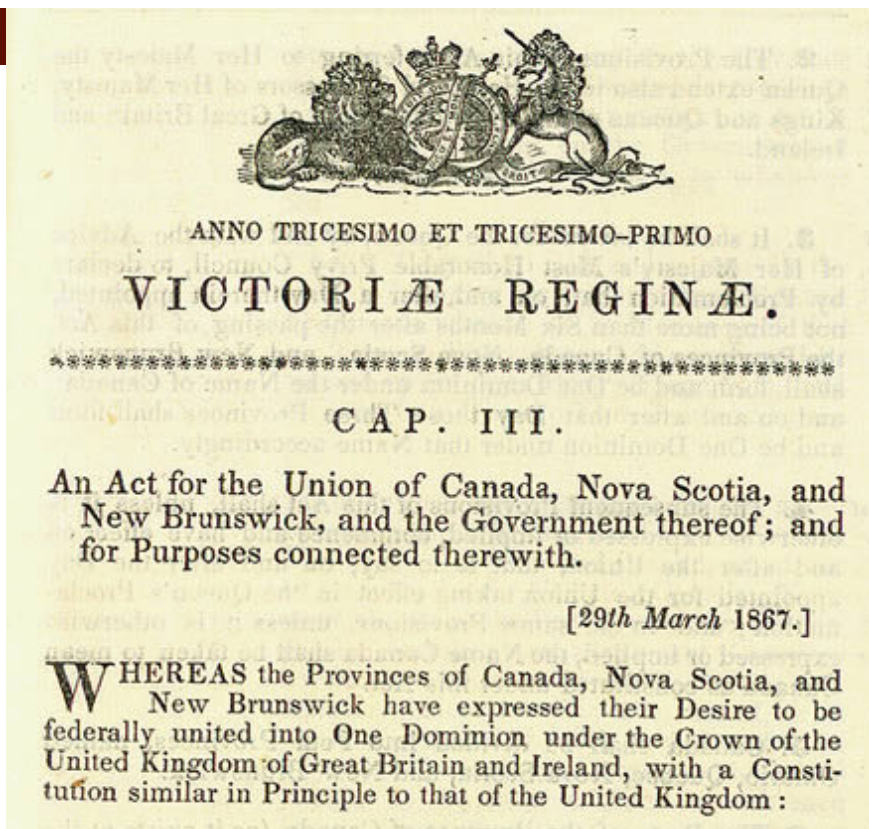
1a



1b



1c



How to use this source

1 Study this source carefully. Ask yourself whether the source supports or contradicts the view that:

- The British left as soon as the people wanted them to
- The British left because of the actions of important individuals
- The British were forced out by peaceful political protests
- The British were forced out by armed resistance
- The British wanted to leave because the area was causing them problems
- The British left because they felt the country was ready to rule itself democratically

2 If you were an **admirer** of the British empire, explain whether you would be able to use this source to support your viewpoint.

3 If you were a **critic** of the British empire, explain whether you would be able to use this source to support your viewpoint.

[Background](#) | [Worksheet](#)



Source 1a

Extracts from the British North America Act, 1867
(PRO ref: CO 44/115)



ANNO TRICESIMO ET TRICESIMO-PRIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. III.

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and
New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and
for Purposes connected therewith.

[29th March 1867.]

WHEREAS the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and
New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be
federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Consti-
tution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom :



Source 1b

Extracts from the British North America Act, 1867

(PRO ref: CO 44/115)

Four Pro-
vinces.

5. Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Provinces of
Ontario and
Quebec.

6. The Parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form Two separate Provinces. The Part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the Part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

Provinces of
Nova Scotia
and New
Brunswick.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same Limits as at the passing of this Act.



Source 1c

Extracts from the British North America Act, 1867

(PRO ref: CO 44/115)

12. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exercisable by the Governor General, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

All Powers
under Acts to
be exercised by
Governor Ge-
neral with
Advice of Privy
Council or
alone.