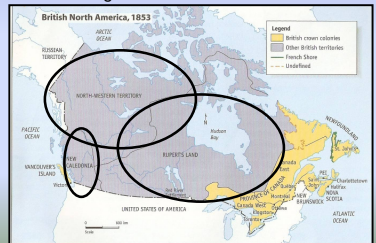


Politics

- The Hudson Bay Company was given control of:
 - Rupert's Land
 - North Western Territories
 - New Caledonia
- The HBC was given these rights without any discussion with the First Nations and Inuit of these regions



The Royal Proclamation of 1776

- According to the Royal Proclamation of 1776 no First Nations land was to be taken over unless there was a meeting and an agreement between the representatives of the First Nations and the British Government

Population

- In 1851 the population of British North America was **2 536 000**.
- The est. population for Canada on Jan 1st 2010 is **33 895 038**.
- In 1851 most of the population was concentrated in the east with Montreal the biggest city at **58 000** and the largest city in the Maritimes was St. John NB (**30 000**).
- Within the colonies the Europeans were the majority (greater numbers) and the First Nations were the minority (fewer numbers).

Population

- By the mid 1800 the population was approximately 85% rural (living outside the cities) and 15% urban (living in the city).
- Today the Canada population is 15% rural and 85% urban.

	1800's	2010
Urban	15%	85%
Rural	85%	15%

Economics

- In the mid 1800's the economy of British North America was mostly controlled by European settlers and based on fur, fish, timber, and farmland.



- Some manufacturing was starting but it was not a big part of the economy yet.





Economics

- First nations & Inuit communities in the Atlantic struggled to survive the effects of European settlement.
 - Some found ways to become part of the new economy but the traditional way of life was never going to return.



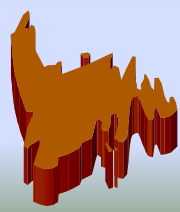
- In the lands under the control of the HBC aboriginal peoples participated in the fur trade but were able to keep their traditional way of life.

Economics - Province of Canada

- The economy was based on farming and lumbering. 
- Some manufacturing was starting 
- Montreal was an important center for shipping. 
- The wealthiest business owners in all of BNA lived in Montreal 

Economics - Newfoundland

- The economy was based on catching cod to sell to Europe 
- There was some fur trading but it was mostly fishing and fish processing 



Economics – New Brunswick

- From 1840 – 1870 New Brunswick was an important ship building centre.
- Over 100 ships a year were built.
- Ship building provided jobs for logging, sawmills, sail making, carpentry, iron work, rope making and many others.



Economics – Nova Scotia

- Most people were fisher, sailors or shipbuilders.
- Halifax was also an important port of the British Navy.
- It was also an important trading port with good coming from USA Britain and the West Indies.



Economics – PEI

- Shipbuilding and farming were important.
- The farmers worked the land for the owners who lived in England.



Economics – HBC

- The Hudson Bay company had control of the Northwest Territories, Rupert's Land and New Caledonia.
- HBC had trading posts throughout these regions. These posts were always along rivers.
- The First Nations and Inuit brought the furs to the posts to trade for European goods.

