

Chapter 1 : The history of the Dominion of Canada. - City of Vancouver Archives

Dominion, the term adopted in to describe the status of Canada in the British Empire, and now used to describe also the status of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland. The story is told that the adoption of the term was due to a suggestion of Sir Leonard Tilley.

Dominion from Sea to Sea By fortunate coincidence, the possibility of a local union of colonies was under discussion at this very time in the Maritimes. A conference was convened in Charlottetown, P. Macdonald, accompanied by Brown and Cartier, headed a delegation from Canada to this meeting of their Maritime cousins. They set forth the possible advantages of a union wide enough to include the Canadas as well. It was quickly agreed that another meeting should be held to consider the plan further. The result was the Quebec Conference, which was held later the same year. Agreements in principle on the conditions that might permit so ambitious a union were finally reached. These agreements were summed up in the Seventy-two Resolutions. As if to lend emphasis to the importance of such a union, the anti-British Fenians in the United States were voicing plans to strike a blow for Irish independence at home by invading the British colonies in North America. In this threat culminated in a series of raids across the border into Canada, which were successfully repulsed. The United States took steps to preserve its neutrality by suppressing further Fenian attacks from its side of the border. Some of the national spirit of to was rekindled in the British colonies and served to strengthen the movement toward confederation. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island for the moment had withdrawn from the confederation talks. The London Conference led directly to the most important statute in Canadian constitutional history, the British North America Act of This act, with its subsequent amendments, embodied the written constitution of Canada for more than a century. It was proclaimed on July 1, now celebrated as Canada Day. Each province was to have its own seat of government, its own lawmaking body, and its own lieutenant governor to represent the Crown. It set forth the matters on which the provinces could make laws and listed those that were the special concern of the government at Ottawa. Any powers not listed were to belong to the federal government. The act remained in force until the Constitution Act of

Chapter 2 : The history of Canada

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The Dominion of Canada currency are highly sought after by currency collectors are many bank notes are rare and carry a lot of value. There are roughly 20 designs that are extremely valuable to collectors, this can make collecting challenging and exciting. An average currency collector will find that most of the bills will be in a denomination of 5 dollars or less. Any Dominion of Canada bill with a higher value is very rare and will be extremely valuable. You may encounter chartered bank notes issued during the same time as Dominion of Canada currency, these bank notes were regionally issued at the time. Dominion of Canada Cent Bank Note One of the most common Dominion of Canada bank notes is the cent bill, also known as shinplasters. This was the lowest denomination issued at the time by The Dominion of Canada. A typical 25 cent note will not have a lot of value, there are many in the market, but there are some exceptions. Notes from the Dominion of Canada series are known for being rare and will attract higher prices. Dominion of Canada 1 Dollar Bank Note One-dollar bills are often ignored by collectors due to the fact there are so many in the market. However, you will not want to dismiss any Dominion of Canada one-dollar bank notes. Dominion of Canada 2 Dollar Bank Note Dominion of Canada 2-dollar bank notes was issued in 1858, 1862, 1869, and 1878. This means collecting a major design type for the denomination only requires the purchase of six bank notes. Collecting 2-dollar bank notes is easier than other denominations, there are large amounts on the market. There are some 2-dollar notes that are challenging to find such as notes in VF condition from the 1850s. During its history, the bill was redesigned and issued again in 1869 and 1878. The odd denomination has made the bill a much sought-after piece for collection across Canada and beyond. There are lots of 4-dollar coins on the market, but high-grade bills are much harder to locate. The only other time the bill was offered was 1869. The Dominion of Canada 5-dollar bank note was released in limited quantities. Today, Dominion of Canada 5-dollar bank notes are common. When added together, the total issue for both denominations and both years equals a total of 1,000,000 notes. We are aware of a few collections of these bills, but there are more surviving bills throughout the country. The typical Canadian did not have a need for such a high denomination at the time and they are now a century old, this makes the bills very rare and valuable. Dominion of Canada Oversized Bank Legals " Bank Specials These oversized Dominion of Canada bills no longer exist, they were originally distributed to banks for internal use. Proofs and specimens can be found, but they are very rare. The artwork on oversized bills is known for being stunning and detailed.

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In the governments Of the provinces unitedly contributed the sum Of two thousand dollars to cover the expense Of the undertaking, each paying in proportion to the number Of schools under its control. In July of that year the Dominion History Competition was opened. It was limited to British.

Definition[edit] Map of the British Empire under Queen Victoria at the end of the nineteenth century. A distinction must be made between a British "dominion" and British "Dominions". At the time of the adoption of the Statute of Westminster, there were six British Dominions: At the same time there were many other jurisdictions that were British dominions, for example Cyprus. These dominions never had full self-governing status. However, it was at the Colonial Conference of when the self-governing colonies of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia were referred to collectively as Dominions for the first time. At the time of the founding of the League of Nations in , the League Covenant made provision for the admission of any "fully self-governing state, Dominion, or Colony", [8] the implication being that "Dominion status was something between that of a colony and a state". The Statute of Westminster converted this status into legal reality, making them essentially independent members of what was then called the British Commonwealth. Following the Second World War , the decline of British colonialism led to Dominions generally being referred to as Commonwealth realms and the use of the word dominion gradually diminished. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The later sense of "Dominion" was capitalised to distinguish it from the more general sense of "dominion". Dominion also occurred in the name of the short-lived Dominion of New England –” In all of these cases, the word dominion implied no more than being subject to the English Crown. Responsible government and Self-governing colony The foundation of "Dominion" status followed the achievement of internal self-rule in British Colonies, in the specific form of full responsible government as distinct from " representative government ". Colonial responsible government began to emerge during the midth century. The legislatures of Colonies with responsible government were able to make laws in all matters other than foreign affairs, defence and international trade, these being powers which remained with the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Bermuda , notably, was never defined as a Dominion, despite meeting this criteria, but as a self-governing colony that remains part of the British Realm. Nova Scotia soon followed by the Province of Canada which included modern southern Ontario and southern Quebec were the first Colonies to achieve responsible government, in All except for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island agreed to form a new federation named Canada from Section 3 of the Act referred to the new entity as a "Dominion", the first such entity to be created. From the Dominion included two vast neighbouring British territories that did not have any form of self-government: The remainder of New South Wales was divided in three in , a change that established most of the present borders of NSW; the Colony of Queensland , with its own responsible self-government, [17] and the Northern Territory which was not granted self-government prior to federation of the Australian Colonies. Until , the Cape Colony also controlled the separate Colony of Natal. Following the Second Boer War –” , the British Empire assumed direct control of the Boer Republics , but transferred limited self-government to Transvaal in , and the Orange River Colony in The New Zealand Observer shows prime minister Joseph Ward as a pretentious dwarf beneath a massive "Dominion" top hat. The hat will soon fit. Canadian Confederation and evolution of the term Dominion[edit] In connection with proposals for the future government of British North America, use of the term "Dominion" was suggested by Samuel Leonard Tilley at the London Conference of discussing the confederation of the Province of Canada subsequently becoming the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec , Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into "One Dominion under the Name of Canada", the first federation internal to the British Empire. However, neither the Confederation nor the adoption of the title of "Dominion" granted extra autonomy or new powers to this new federal level of government. By the time of Confederation in , this system had been operating in most of what is now central and eastern Canada for almost 20 years. The Fathers of Confederation simply continued the system they knew, the system that was already working, and working well. The Imperial Parliament at

Westminster could legislate on any matter to do with Canada and could override any local legislation, the final court of appeal for Canadian litigation lay with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, the Governor General had a substantive role as a representative of the British government, and ultimate executive power was vested in the British Monarch – who was advised only by British ministers in its exercise. When the Dominion of Canada was created in 1867, it was granted powers of self-government to deal with all internal matters, but Britain still retained overall legislative supremacy. This Imperial supremacy could be exercised through several statutory measures. Then, within two years after the receipt of this copy, the British Monarch in Council could disallow an Act. Thirdly, at least four pieces of Imperial legislation constrained the Canadian legislatures. The Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 provided that no colonial law could validly conflict with, amend, or repeal Imperial legislation that either explicitly, or by necessary implication, applied directly to that colony. The Merchant Shipping Act of 1869, as well as the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act of 1863 required reservation of Dominion legislation on those topics for approval by the British Government. Also, the Colonial Stock Act of 1867 provided for the disallowance of any Dominion legislation the British government felt would harm British stockholders of Dominion trustee securities. Most importantly, however, the British Parliament could exercise the legal right of supremacy that it possessed over common law to pass any legislation on any matter affecting the colonies. All matters concerning international travel, commerce, etc. For example, all transactions concerning visas and lost or stolen passports by citizens of the Dominions were carried out at British diplomatic offices. It was not until the late 19th and early 20th centuries that the Dominion governments were allowed to establish their own embassies, and the first two of these that were established by the Dominion governments in Ottawa and in Canberra were both established in Washington, D. C. As Heard later explained, the British government seldom invoked its powers over Canadian legislation. British legislative powers over Canadian domestic policy were largely theoretical and their exercise was increasingly unacceptable in the 19th and 20th centuries. The rise to the status of a Dominion and then full independence for Canada and other possessions of the British Empire did not occur by the granting of titles or similar recognition by the British Parliament but by initiatives taken by the new governments of certain former British dependencies to assert their independence and to establish constitutional precedents. What is remarkable about this whole process is that it was achieved with a minimum of legislative amendments. They provided a new model which politicians in New Zealand, Newfoundland, South Africa, Ireland, India, Malaysia could point to for their own relationship with Britain. The self-governing colonies contributed significantly to British efforts to stem the insurrection, but ensured that they set the conditions for participation in these wars. The assertiveness of the self-governing colonies was recognised in the Colonial Conference of 1921, which implicitly introduced the idea of the Dominion as a self-governing colony by referring to Canada and Australia as Dominions. It also retired the name "Colonial Conference" and mandated that meetings take place regularly to consult Dominions in running the foreign affairs of the empire. The Colony of New Zealand, which chose not to take part in Australian federation, became the Dominion of New Zealand on 26 September 1907; Newfoundland became a Dominion on the same day. The Union of South Africa was referred to as a Dominion upon its creation in 1910. Designed by Arthur Wardle, the poster urges men from the Dominions of the British Empire to enlist in the war effort. The initiatives and contributions of British colonies to the British war effort in the First World War were recognised by Britain with the creation of the Imperial War Cabinet in 1917, which gave them a say in the running of the war. Dominion status as self-governing states, as opposed to symbolic titles granted various British colonies, waited until 1914, when the self-governing Dominions signed the Treaty of Versailles independently of the British government and became individual members of the League of Nations. This ended the purely colonial status of the Dominions. The First World War ended the purely colonial period in the history of the Dominions. Their military contribution to the Allied war effort gave them claim to equal recognition with other small states and a voice in the formation of policy. This claim was recognised within the Empire by the creation of the Imperial War Cabinet in 1917, and within the community of nations by Dominion signatures to the Treaty of Versailles and by separate Dominion representation in the League of Nations. In this way the "self-governing Dominions", as they were called, emerged as junior members of the international community. Their status defied exact analysis by both international and constitutional lawyers, but it was clear that they

were no longer regarded simply as colonies of Britain. Dominion status was never popular in the Irish Free State where people saw it as a face-saving measure for a British government unable to countenance a republic in what had previously been the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Successive Irish governments undermined the constitutional links with Britain until they were severed completely in 1922. In 1922 Ireland adopted, almost simultaneously, both a new constitution that included powers for a president of Ireland and a law confirming a role for the king in external relations. Significantly, Britain initiated the change to complete sovereignty for the Dominions. In spite of popular opinions of empires, the larger Dominions were reluctant to leave the protection of the then-superpower. For example, many Canadians felt that being part of the British Empire was the only thing that had prevented them from being absorbed into the United States. Until 1907, Newfoundland was referred to as a colony of the United Kingdom, as for example, in the reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to delineate the Quebec-Labrador boundary. Full autonomy was granted by the United Kingdom parliament with the Statute of Westminster in December 1931. However, the government of Newfoundland "requested the United Kingdom not to have sections 2 to 6[â€™]confirming Dominion status[â€™]apply automatically to it[,] until the Newfoundland Legislature first approved the Statute, approval which the Legislature subsequently never gave". It is the view of some constitutional lawyers[citation needed] that[â€™]although Newfoundland chose not to exercise all of the functions of a Dominion like Canada[â€™]its status as a Dominion was "suspended" in 1931, rather than "revoked" or "abolished". Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland and South Africa prior to becoming a republic and leaving the Commonwealth in 1961, with their large populations of European descent, were sometimes collectively referred to as the "White Dominions".

Chapter 4 : Discover Canada - Canada's History - www.nxgvision.com

Canada set up its own Department of External Affairs in June , but diplomatic relations with other governments continued to operate through the governors-general, Dominion High Commissioners in London (first appointed by Canada in ; Australia followed only in), and British legations abroad.

Mackenzie King Foreign Minister: Even if he viewed the America First Union Party has a possible railing against American Syndicalism , he has vowed to support the traditional parties in place in the American continent, refusing to be the bearer of the "Canadian Big Stick Policy" promoted by some. He has also implemented a strong anti-Syndicalist policy, taking advantage of the economic upturn and expansion of industrialization that was brought about by the infusion of British gold and technology: With this alliance, King was able to win the next federal election and regain the Premiership. Winning the general elections, the Conservatives have been able to present themselves as the party of Imperial unity. Though a few generals such as Vanier the top ranking French Canadian in the army , Crerar , Stuart and McNaughton have attained positions of influence in the army, the Navy is firmly in the hands of British admirals. Proclaiming that the ultimate goal of Canada is the reclamation of Britain, Bennett recalled much of the British Fleet from the Pacific and the entire South African station, causing great resentment in the other Dominions and waged an inconclusive though popular war of skirmishes with the Syndicalist Navy in the Atlantic. While the Navy seems well prepared to renew the war against the Union of Britain, the Canadian army remains small and is in need of reorganization if it is to become capable of forcing a landing in Britain. Many Canadian officers look enviously at the Australasian army, which is no more advanced but is larger, better organized and better led as several of the more progressive British generals settled in Australasia. Such a policy played an important role in the Conservative loss in . Additionally the shocking rise of the Social Credit movement in western Canada in , which supports the monetary reform theories of C. Douglas and a strongly religious policy divided the right-wing vote, with Social Credit emerging as the new third party in Canadian politics at the Dominion level and simultaneously sweeping into control over the province of Alberta. King has met with great success in rallying the forces of Canadian liberalism by painting Meighen as a yes-man to the British lords. The Progressives, soon accused of Syndicalist tendencies, saw their influence fall quickly in Canada and by the end of the s had been completely returned to the Liberal fold at the dominion level. As dangerous as it seems, King is no fool. Relations between the Liberal leader and the Royal Family Relations with the Royal family are strained. The King has no time for the Liberal leader, leading wags in the press to talk about the war between the "Kings of Canada". He has been instrumental in establishing an Inter-service Air Training Program in the Province of Alberta where pilots from all over the Empire, the Pacific, the Caribbean and even some from India. Henry has remained in the army and patronizes the Royal Military College in Kingston as an honorary colonel. It is suspected that he will be dispatched to one of the other Dominions as Governor-General to increase the connection between the Crown and its subjects. The Quebec Question In the French Majority province of Quebec, Maurice Duplessis , as leader of the paternal-authoritarian-like Union Nationale, stands unopposed in provincial politics. He has successfully eliminated overt support for syndicalism and ensured the survival of the Catholic identity of Quebec. His party has used the election slogan "Survival" in every provincial election to paint the Quebecois self-image as a religious struggle for God. Duplessis, however, has been more than willing to let Anglo companies build branch plants within Quebec and build up an impressive commercial presence so long as they did not allow unions and did not try to intervene in politics at all. He has even allowed some of them to have English-only workplaces. He maintains cheerful and amicable relations with the corrupt and patronage driven government of Mitch Hepburn, the scandalous Liberal premier of Ontario. In light of the fall of the Empire, Duplessis has enhanced relations with the Italian Federation and its dominant Catholic political culture, especially in hopes that a weak pope will be elected when the current incumbent dies. If such an election took place and the Pontiff would not interfere with Quebec, Duplessis is eager to maintain his close alliance with the Catholic Church. The Church essentially runs education and social welfare as a result of this arrangement and very few Quebecois receive a higher education. Duplessis

also maintains a relationship with National France , not because of a kinship to the European French whom many Quebecois accuse of abandoning them to the English , but to stamp out any possible Syndicalist infiltration by Commune agents. Assuming a strong Pope, Duplessis may be forced to reconsider his alliance as he would not want the Holy Father looking over his shoulder. King has long given up on trying to engineer a liberal government for the Province of Quebec and both Conservative and Liberal governments have refrained from interfering in Quebec politics so long as Duplessis does not stoke disloyalty or interferes with Federal politics. Succeeding where British and French forces had failed, Canadian troops dislodged an entrenched and skilled contingent of German troops from Vimy Ridge under the brilliant leadership of Canadian general Sir Arthur Currie. Canadian newspapers lauded the troops while the soldiers themselves wrote home enthusiastically to state that Canada had been born on the fields of Vimy, an equal to England and all her other allies. Because of this battle, Canadian soldiers are now considered some of the most elite soldiers on the face of the Earth. Army After the Canadian army had returned from England there was a quick demobilization of forces to quell some of the concerns that Quebec had because of conscription. For the next four years, the Canadian military was downsized. The revolution of changed the military priorities of Canada and the military increased in size again. The Canadian army was not in a position to assist with an immediate attack on the home isles. A reorganization of the army began in to accommodate the influx of British officers from around the empire and focused on infantry combat using the experience of Vanier who pioneered the counter to Ludendorff stormtroopers known as "Reverse Infiltration". The army was brought back to a fighting strength by but it lacked modern equipment and manpower was a major issue. Navy The Royal Canadian Navy had been almost completely demobilized by the time of the revolution. When the Royal Navy broke the socialist blockade and evacuated the Royal Family it was able to escape to Canada. Overnight Canada became a major naval power. In the Royal Navy, under the guidance of Admiral Keyes , began an ambitious building program to bring the Royal Navy up to a modern fighting level. All the naval services were expanded and improved with the emphasis being put on long-range ships. Keyes was unimpressed with the idea but the submarines were easy to manufacture and could roam in secrecy to do reconnaissance of Union of Britain fleet movements, he was eventually overruled by the Prime Minister. By the production of the Royal Navy continued and two new carriers were laid down and the Royal Navy had also set up a base in Karachi. Air Force After the war in Europe, the services were demobilized and only casual flying was being done in Canada. When the Royal Air Force command staff arrived in Canada in the future looked bright for the Canadian air services but instead, the commanders were unable to decide how the service should be handled. Canadians like Billy Bishop wanted the air force to be a Canadian run service but the British commanders refused to work under Canadians. The prioritization of the Navy had significantly reduced the resources available to the service and by both the RAF and RCAF were running independent of each other and being commanded loosely by the Royal Command Staff in Ottawa. Bishop and Hugh Trenchard were consistently at odds over the design of the air force and by only a few air wings had been brought up to fighting strength. Canadian troops on parade. It was demobilized like the other services after the war but with the expansion program of the navy in the expansion of the service as being a support element for the navy begun. The introduction of the aircraft carriers to the naval program was a major boon for the RCNAS and unlike the traditional air force, there was no question this would be a Canadian run service. Admiral Lay and Billy Bishop worked together to make a flying service for the Royal Navy with the emphasis on pilot skill. The RCNAS is not the most professional service in the Canadian military but Royal Navy captains are more than willing to overlook infractions simply to keep these skilled aviators in the skies above them happy. By the RCNAS was considered the best service in the military, as well as the highest paying, but also lacked modern equipment. South Africa was the one Dominion of the Old Empire to receive only a trickle of Exiles and the share of the spoils they were able to save from Britain was minuscule. The British Naval Station in Delhi remains strong enough to be threatening, but too weak to maintain Order in the Indian Ocean and is growing old in the face of the German Naval Squadron based at Ceylon, the Canadians maintain it to keep a link with the ageing British technocrats in the Delhi government. This further antagonized the rocky relationship between Canberra and Ottawa, and King astutely dropped the matter. With the advent of more sophisticated

communication technology, many proponents of a global federation of Imperial British states is gaining more prominence within Liberal circles, especially as it would place a reclaimed Britain on an equal footing with Canada within such a political arrangement. The Canadian Dominion, Leads the Entente; a revanchist alliance with steel bonds forged between its members during the Weltkrieg. Economy The Canadian Economy is an Agriculture based one. The exporting of a large amount of produced grain in Saskatchewan and Manitoba fuels the Canadian economy. The Canadian wheat economy faces competition with the Platine wheat economy, and while the Platine wheat economy mainly exports within the Americas the Canadian wheat economy aims at exporting to Europe, Asia and Oceania. Canada also has a large amount of Fisheries in the Maritime provinces which currently is a booming industry within Canada. A sizable amount of Coal mines also exists in the Maritime provinces which previously exported exclusively to Great Britain. Canada does sit on large Iron and Crude Oil deposits however they remain unexploited. Like many members of the Entente, The Dominion of Canada has kept their economic ties to Germany very minimal. In the event of Economic boom or crash in Germany; Canada would remain unaffected. Industry The Dominion of Canada has:

Chapter 5 : Dominion of Canada - Canadian History

Excerpt from The History of the Dominion of Canada In the governments Of the provinces unitedly contributed the sum Of two thousand dollars to cover the expense Of the undertaking, each paying in proportion to the number Of schools under its control.

The native people lived off the land, some by hunting and gathering, others by raising crops. The Cree and Dene of the Northwest were hunter-gatherers. The Sioux were nomadic, following the bison buffalo herd. The Inuit lived off Arctic wildlife. West Coast natives preserved fish by drying and smoking. Warfare was common among Aboriginal groups as they competed for land, resources and prestige. The arrival of European traders, missionaries, soldiers and colonists changed the native way of life forever. Large numbers of Aboriginals died of European diseases to which they lacked immunity. However, Aboriginals and Europeans formed strong economic, religious and military bonds in the first years of coexistence which laid the foundations of Canada. The new Dominion of Canada Today, Canada is made up of 10 provinces and three territories. The Northwest Territories and Manitoba The year " three years after Confederation " brought multiple historic changes to land ownership, including: The selling price was , pounds sterling. In , British Columbia joined the union with the promise of a railway to link it to the rest of the country. Yukon, which had been a district of the Northwest Territories since , became a separate territory in Saskatchewan and Alberta Meanwhile, Canada was opening up its west, just as its neighbour to the south had done before. Migrants from eastern Canada and immigrants from Europe and the United States began to fill the Prairies, which were still part of the Northwest Territories. Then, in , the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, completing the map of Western Canada. On April 1, , Nunavut was created from the eastern part of the Northwest Territories, covering 1. Report a problem or mistake on this page Please select all that apply: A link, button or video is not working It has a spelling mistake Information is missing Information is outdated or wrong Login error when trying to access an account e. You will not receive a reply.

Chapter 6 : Dominion | Define Dominion at www.nxgvision.com

Q. What is the Dominion of Canada? A. "Dominion of Canada" is a title that was used for much of the late 19th and early 20th Century to refer to the nation of Canada in a full, formal capacity.

What is the Dominion of Canada? Just like individuals, most countries have both a "short-form" and "long-form" name, with one for casual use and the other for formal situations. For example, "Germany" would be the casual name, while "The Federal Republic of Germany" would be the formal title. Though we usually think of as the year Canada became a "country," at the time the situation was not so clear-cut. Though the passage of the British North America Act made Canada a self-governing confederation, the country was far from being entirely independent. The British Empire and its Imperial Parliament in London still retained a number of key political powers that limited the extent to which Canada could be regarded as truly "sovereign. Not that this was in any way contrary to the wishes of Canada at the time, however. Most Canadians were content for post Canada to remain a British colony, albeit a more mature and self-responsible one. As Derby phrased it, the name "would wound the sensibilities of the Yankees. What does "Dominion" mean? Dominion, literally means "that which is mastered. And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: As mentioned in the response above, the British did not permit Canada to use the term "Kingdom" to describe itself, so an alternative designation needed to be used. There is a popular legend regarding the origin of the phrase "Dominion of Canada" that is often cited in discussions of the title. I do not think that ever was the intention. When Sir Leonard Tilley suggested the word "dominion" there were four provinces of Canada, the province of New Brunswick, the province of Ontario, the province of Nova Scotia and province of Quebec. When they were looking for a term it was said that he, who was very religious man as most of us are in New Brunswick of course, was reading his bible and he read one of the texts in scripture which said something about dominion from sea to sea. I think the idea was that Canada, we the people of Canada, should have dominion from sea to sea, not that someone else would have dominion over us. May he have dominion from sea to sea, and from the River to the ends of the earth. The supposed biblical origins of the term "Dominion of Canada" contradicts other evidence, however. It is very likely that the entire story of Leonard Tilley pouring over his bible is simply a patriotic fable that has been invented over time. It was not in my opinion because Canada holds dominion from sea to sea. That was not the sense in which the term was used. The term generally used was "British dominions beyond the seas," and Canada was one of those British dominions. New Zealand was another of those British dominions; Australia was another[. The term already had a long history in English political parlance. Most importantly, in Britain itself the term "dominion" had a long history of use by the royal government as a generic title to refer to any of its extraterritorial possessions. If the above-mentioned Tilley story is true, it represents little more than an attempt to dream up a post-hoc, Christian justification for a political title that, by his time, was already in mainstream use. Did any other countries use the title "dominion? As MacInnis mentioned in the above passage, several other self-governing colonies of the British Empire were considered dominions equal in status to Canada. Only one other country actually used the title "Dominion of" in its full name however; the Dominion of New Zealand. The British used "dominion" in a generic context to refer to any colony that was more or less self-governing. On purpose, there was never a very specific constitutional definition. After the passage of the Statute of Westminster in , however, the definition of dominion became lot more precise, with the British drawing a clear line of separation between what was a "dominion" and what was a "colony. The Westminster Statute formally recognized the following six countries with "dominion" status in this regard: Today the term most commonly used to describe independent countries under the British Crown is "Commonwealth Realm" or just "realm. For a list of current Commonwealth Realms, past and present, you can see my full chart here. The word "Dominion" only appears four times in the entire document, twice in the preamble, and twice in Article II, which declares, in part: Look at the much more explicit language: There are over a dozen other acts of the British Imperial parliament that have the force of constitutional law in Canada, such as the acts of union between the federal government and the provinces that joined Canada after There can be little debate that, legally speaking, Canada is a dominion,

as many statutes and laws, including the BNA Act, do use that specific term to describe the nature of what Canada is. We can define the spirit of the term "dominion" however we want, but the fact remains that when we study constitutional documents we do come across the title rather frequently. Though the phrase may not be used today, all modern legal scholars must still be aware of the simple fact that references to "the dominion" in old Canadian laws refer to the Canadian state. The Constitution Act is very clear that the country will operate "under the name" of Canada. People are free to use whatever descriptive title they wish to refer to the political nature of the Canada regime, for example "the Canadian Confederation" or "the Union of Canada," but at the end of the day "Canada" is the only name needed to legally indicate what country we are talking about. The Newfoundland Act of 1907 was the first constitutional act to not use the term "Dominion. When did the term "Dominion of Canada" officially stop being used? There is no specific date. Instead, the decline of the term "Dominion" from popular use during the post-war era was largely a result of growing post-colonial Canadian nationalism, which triggered a desire to downplay terms and symbols that were considered excessively imperial in nature. Laurier was the first government to formally make the elimination of the term "dominion" government policy. Rising in the House of Commons on November 8, he declared: Today all references to "the Dominion of Canada" have been systematically purged from all updated laws, statutes, government publications, promotional materials, and archives. Why was the name controversial? It means to indicate the idea of subordination of these dominions to the United Kingdom. There is no direct French translation of "dominion" in the generic sense, let alone in the amorphous, British constitutional sense. Close French equivalents of the biblical usage of "dominion" are "puissance" or "souverainete" meaning "power" and "sovereignty," but these terms are still very far from the definition used in "Dominion of Canada. So, the Dominion of Canada simply became le Dominion du Canada. Much of the phasing-out of the term dominion was thus at least partially inspired by a desire to appease French-Canadian nationalism, by doing away with a term that was not only deemed excessively colonial, but excessively English as well. The Progressive Conservative party strongly opposed such a move, and many long debates were held in parliament on the matter. The holiday was fairly low-key for much of early Canadian history. Only in the latter half of the 20th Century did it begin to become a fairly mainstream observance. Though the holiday was officially called "Dominion Day," this term was never entirely popular, and fell out of use quite quickly. Instead, Canadians began referring to the holiday as "Canada Day" and the name stuck. As the years progressed and celebration of the date became more widespread there were increasing demands from politicians, newspaper editorials, and private citizens for parliament to formally change the name of Dominion Day to "Canada Day," and thus bring the law in tune with widespread convention. Such a holiday will certainly not put into shade the various colours of our Canadian mosaic, shining under the sun some other days in the year; but I believe the whole pattern should go on exhibition at least once a year and under a proper appellation. That bill died in the Senate, however. From 1977 to 1982, dozens of private members bills were introduced proposing a name change, but such efforts also fell flat. In 1982 the matter was finally brought before the House as a government bill, and nearly passed. However it too failed, and died on third reading when an election was called. In 1983 the matter was brought before the house a final time, in the form of the private member bill C, "a Bill Amending the Holidays Act. The bill was introduced on May 2, There were only two days of brief debate, the first on May 6 the first reading, then a year later on June 29, second reading. Herbert and his supporters argued it was an overdue symbolic change that asserted Canadian sovereignty. Liberals often drew parallels to the Canadian flag debate, arguing that the Tories were on the wrong side of history. On July 9, Bill C was passed by a voice vote in the House, and received royal assent a few months later, on October 27, July 1, was the first Canada Day.

Chapter 7 : TD Bank Group Corporate History | TD Bank Group

- *The tercentenary history of Canada: from Champlain to Laurier, MDCVIII-MCMVIII. F W77 - A popular history of the Dominion of Canada: from the discovery of America to the present time ; including a history of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Manitoba ; of.*

Chapter 8 : Canada - Wikipedia

The Dominion of Canada stretches from Ocean to Ocean. On the east, between it and Europe, lies the Atlantic; on the west, the broad Pacific separates it from Japan and China in Eastern Asia. On the south, it is bounded by the United States, from which it is separated in part by the Great Lakes.

Chapter 9 : The Comprehensive History Of The Dominion Of Canada

Dominion of Canada - \$50, \$, \$, & \$ Bank Notes Dominion of Canada bills from and are extremely rare and it's unlikely a collector will ever encounter these bills. It's possible that the bill may exist, but it's more likely they will only be found in institutional collections.