

WHAT TWO MODERN CANADIAN PROVINCES ORIGINALLY COMPRISED THE PROVINCE OF CANADA?

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THE HISTORY OF CANADA IS RICH AND COMPLEX, SHAPED BY NUMEROUS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS OVER CENTURIES. ONE PIVOTAL CHAPTER IN THIS HISTORY IS THE FORMATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, WHICH PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR THE MODERN CANADIAN NATION. UNDERSTANDING WHICH MODERN PROVINCES ORIGINALLY COMPRISED THE PROVINCE OF CANADA PROVIDES VALUABLE INSIGHT INTO THE COUNTRY'S EVOLUTION AND THE REGIONAL IDENTITIES THAT CONTINUE TO INFLUENCE CANADA TODAY.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA

THE PROVINCE OF CANADA WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1841 AS A RESULT OF THE UNION ACT (ALSO KNOWN AS THE ACT OF UNION 1840), WHICH UNIFIED THE PREVIOUSLY SEPARATE COLONIES OF UPPER CANADA AND LOWER CANADA INTO A SINGLE POLITICAL ENTITY. THIS UNION WAS PRIMARILY MOTIVATED BY THE DESIRE TO ADDRESS VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FACED BY THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA, ESPECIALLY AFTER THE REBELLIONS OF 1837-1838 IN BOTH REGIONS.

THE GOAL WAS TO CREATE A MORE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT THAT COULD BETTER MANAGE THE COLONIES' AFFAIRS, FOSTER ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND IMPROVE DEFENSE STRATEGIES. THE RESULTING PROVINCE OF CANADA WAS A SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARD THE EVENTUAL CONFEDERATION OF CANADA IN 1867.

WHICH MODERN PROVINCES MADE UP THE PROVINCE OF CANADA?

THE PROVINCE OF CANADA ORIGINALLY CONSISTED OF WHAT ARE NOW TWO OF CANADA'S MOST POPULOUS AND HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROVINCES: ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. THESE TWO REGIONS, ALTHOUGH UNITED POLITICALLY DURING THE 19TH CENTURY, HAVE DISTINCT CULTURAL, LINGUISTIC, AND HISTORICAL IDENTITIES THAT CONTINUE TO INFLUENCE CANADIAN SOCIETY.

1. MODERN ONTARIO

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- KNOWN AS UPPER CANADA BEFORE THE UNION, ONTARIO WAS PRIMARILY INHABITED BY LOYALISTS AND OTHER SETTLERS OF BRITISH DESCENT.
- THE NAME "ONTARIO" DERIVES FROM THE IROQUOIS WORD "ONTARÍO," MEANING "BEAUTIFUL LAKE," REFLECTING THE REGION'S NUMEROUS LAKES AND NATURAL BEAUTY.
- DURING THE PERIOD OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, ONTARIO WAS THE MORE ANGLOPHONE AND BRITISH-ORIENTED PART OF THE UNION.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT

- THE CORE REGION OF WHAT IS NOW ONTARIO INCLUDED THE AREA SURROUNDING THE WESTERN END OF LAKE ONTARIO AND EXTENDED NORTHWARD AND WESTWARD.
- IT WAS CHARACTERIZED BY FERTILE LANDS, VITAL TRADE ROUTES, AND STRATEGIC WATERWAYS.

SIGNIFICANCE

- ONTARIO BECAME A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HUB WITHIN THE UNITED PROVINCE, CONTRIBUTING SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN INFRASTRUCTURE, INDUSTRY, AND GOVERNANCE.

- THE CITY OF TORONTO, WHICH LATER BECAME ONTARIO'S CAPITAL, WAS A KEY URBAN CENTER DURING THIS PERIOD.

2. MODERN QUEBEC

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- KNOWN AS LOWER CANADA BEFORE THE UNION, QUEBEC WAS PREDOMINANTLY INHABITED BY FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADIENS.
- THE NAME "QUEBEC" ORIGINATES FROM THE ALGONQUIAN WORD "KEBEC," MEANING "WHERE THE RIVER NARROWS," REFERRING TO THE AREA AROUND THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
- FRENCH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE PLAYED A CENTRAL ROLE IN QUEBEC'S IDENTITY DURING THE PERIOD OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT

- THE QUEBEC PORTION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA INCLUDED THE AREA ALONG THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, STRETCHING FROM THE EAST OF ONTARIO'S BOUNDARY TO THE ATLANTIC COAST.
- IT ENCOMPASSED THE HISTORIC HEARTLAND OF FRENCH CANADA, WITH CITIES LIKE QUEBEC CITY AND MONTREAL.

SIGNIFICANCE

- QUEBEC MAINTAINED A DISTINCT CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC IDENTITY, WHICH WAS INFLUENTIAL IN SHAPING POLICIES AND POLITICS WITHIN THE UNITED PROVINCE.
- THE REGION WAS VITAL FOR TRADE, MARITIME ACTIVITIES, AND THE PRESERVATION OF FRENCH CANADIAN HERITAGE.

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF THE UNION

THE UNION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA INTO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA WAS NOT WITHOUT CHALLENGES. THE TWO REGIONS HAD DIFFERENT LINGUISTIC, CULTURAL, AND RELIGIOUS BACKGROUNDS, WHICH SOMETIMES LED TO TENSIONS AND CONFLICTS.

CHALLENGES FACED

- **CULTURAL DIFFERENCES:** THE PREDOMINANTLY ENGLISH-SPEAKING UPPER CANADA AND FRENCH-SPEAKING LOWER CANADA HAD DIVERGENT LEGAL SYSTEMS, RELIGIOUS PRACTICES, AND SOCIETAL NORMS.
- **POLITICAL REPRESENTATION:** BALANCING POLITICAL POWER BETWEEN THE REGIONS WAS COMPLEX, LEADING TO DEBATES OVER REPRESENTATION AND GOVERNANCE.
- **ECONOMIC DISPARITIES:** DIFFERENT ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND DEVELOPMENT LEVELS CREATED FRICTION WITHIN THE UNITED PROVINCE.

POLITICAL REFORMS AND DEVELOPMENTS

- THE ACT OF UNION 1840 AIMED TO CREATE A MORE CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT, BUT IT ALSO LED TO THE EMERGENCE OF REGIONAL POLITICAL IDENTITIES.
- THE CREATION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE 1850S ALLOWED FOR GREATER LOCAL CONTROL, EASING SOME TENSIONS.

- THE EVENTUAL MOVE TOWARD CONFEDERATION IN 1867 WAS DRIVEN BY THE DESIRE FOR A MORE UNIFIED AND SELF-GOVERNING NATION, CULMINATING IN THE FORMATION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

TRANSITION TO MODERN PROVINCES

FOLLOWING THE CONFEDERATION OF CANADA IN 1867, THE PROVINCE OF CANADA WAS SPLIT INTO TWO DISTINCT PROVINCES:

1. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

- THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE ORIGINAL PROVINCE OF CANADA WAS DESIGNATED AS ONTARIO.
- ITS CAPITAL WAS TORONTO, WHICH GREW RAPIDLY AS A COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

2. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

- THE EASTERN PORTION RETAINED THE NAME QUEBEC, CENTERED AROUND THE HISTORIC CITY OF QUEBEC.
- IT CONTINUED TO EMPHASIZE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE, BECOMING A VITAL PART OF CANADA'S BILINGUAL IDENTITY.

ADDITIONAL CHANGES

OVER THE YEARS, BOTH ONTARIO AND QUEBEC EXPANDED AND EVOLVED, INCORPORATING NEW TERRITORIES AND ADJUSTING BORDERS. TODAY, THEY ARE TWO OF CANADA'S TEN PROVINCES, EACH WITH ITS OWN GOVERNMENT AND UNIQUE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.

LEGACY OF THE ORIGINAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

THE ORIGINAL UNION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA INTO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA SET THE STAGE FOR MANY OF THE POLITICAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS THAT DEFINE MODERN CANADA.

KEY LEGACIES INCLUDE:

- THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL SYSTEM THAT BALANCES REGIONAL INTERESTS.
- THE RECOGNITION OF BILINGUALISM AND MULTICULTURALISM AS NATIONAL PRIORITIES.
- THE ONGOING IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL IDENTITIES IN SHAPING NATIONAL POLICIES.

CONCLUSION

THE QUESTION OF WHICH TWO MODERN CANADIAN PROVINCES ORIGINALLY COMPRISED THE PROVINCE OF CANADA IS FUNDAMENTAL TO UNDERSTANDING CANADA'S HISTORICAL TRAJECTORY. THE ANSWER IS ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—TWO PROVINCES THAT, DESPITE THEIR DIFFERENCES, HAVE PLAYED CENTRAL ROLES IN SHAPING THE NATION'S POLITICAL, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE. THEIR HISTORICAL UNION LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE COHESIVE YET DIVERSE COUNTRY THAT CANADA IS TODAY. RECOGNIZING THIS HISTORY HELPS APPRECIATE THE COMPLEX TAPESTRY OF REGIONAL IDENTITIES AND SHARED VALUES THAT CONTINUE TO DEFINE CANADA ON THE GLOBAL STAGE.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHICH TWO MODERN CANADIAN PROVINCES ORIGINALLY MADE UP THE PROVINCE OF CANADA?

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

WHEN WAS THE PROVINCE OF CANADA ESTABLISHED, AND WHAT WAS ITS SIGNIFICANCE?

IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1841, UNITING WHAT ARE NOW ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, TO CREATE A SINGLE POLITICAL ENTITY THAT LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR MODERN CANADA.

HOW DID THE CREATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA IMPACT CANADIAN CONFEDERATION?

IT SERVED AS A PRECURSOR TO CONFEDERATION BY UNITING TWO COLONIES, DEMONSTRATING THE FEASIBILITY OF POLITICAL UNION, WHICH EVENTUALLY LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE COUNTRY IN 1867.

WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR MERGING UPPER AND LOWER CANADA INTO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA?

TO STREAMLINE GOVERNANCE, REDUCE TENSIONS BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH SPEAKERS, AND PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

DID THE PROVINCE OF CANADA INCLUDE ANY OTHER REGIONS BESIDES ONTARIO AND QUEBEC?

NO, IT ORIGINALLY COMPRISED ONLY THE TERRITORIES OF PRESENT-DAY ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

HOW DID THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA DIFFER FROM MODERN PROVINCES?

IT HAD A UNITED GOVERNMENT WITH A JOINT LEGISLATURE, WHEREAS TODAY ONTARIO AND QUEBEC ARE SEPARATE PROVINCES WITH THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS.

WHAT ROLE DID THE PROVINCE OF CANADA PLAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN IDENTITY?

IT WAS CENTRAL IN FOSTERING A SENSE OF SHARED IDENTITY AMONG DIVERSE POPULATIONS, SETTING THE STAGE FOR LATER NATIONAL UNITY.

WHAT LED TO THE EVENTUAL SEPARATION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC FROM THE PROVINCE OF CANADA?

DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE, CULTURE, AND POLITICAL INTERESTS LED TO THEIR SEPARATION AND THE FORMATION OF DISTINCT PROVINCES AFTER CONFEDERATION.

ARE THERE ANY MODERN REGIONS THAT STILL REFLECT THE HISTORICAL BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA?

WHILE THE BORDERS HAVE CHANGED, THE HISTORICAL REGIONS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC CONTINUE TO INFLUENCE REGIONAL IDENTITIES AND SUBDIVISIONS TODAY.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

WHAT TWO MODERN CANADIAN PROVINCES ORIGINALLY COMPRISED THE PROVINCE OF CANADA?

THE HISTORY OF CANADA IS A TAPESTRY WOVEN WITH COMPLEX POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS, TERRITORIAL NEGOTIATIONS, AND CULTURAL SHIFTS. AMONG THESE FOUNDATIONAL MOMENTS IS THE FORMATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, A CRUCIAL POLITICAL ENTITY THAT LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE COUNTRY'S EVENTUAL CONFEDERATION. BUT WHAT TWO MODERN CANADIAN PROVINCES ORIGINALLY COMPRISED THE PROVINCE OF CANADA? TO UNDERSTAND THIS, WE NEED TO DELVE INTO THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE 19TH CENTURY, EXAMINING THE POLITICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND SOCIAL FACTORS THAT SHAPED THIS EARLY CANADIAN ENTITY.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: THE PRE-CONFEDERATION LANDSCAPE

BEFORE THE CREATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, THE REGION WAS A MOSAIC OF BRITISH COLONIES AND TERRITORIES, EACH WITH ITS OWN GOVERNANCE AND IDENTITY. THE LATE 18TH AND EARLY 19TH CENTURIES SAW THE BRITISH ESTABLISH COLONIES SUCH AS QUEBEC, ONTARIO, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK, LARGELY FOR STRATEGIC, ECONOMIC, AND ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS.

THE PROVINCE OF CANADA WAS OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT IN 1841 THROUGH THE ACT OF UNION, WITH THE GOAL OF UNITING THE COLONIES OF UPPER CANADA AND LOWER CANADA INTO A SINGLE POLITICAL ENTITY. THIS MOVE AIMED TO STREAMLINE GOVERNANCE, PROMOTE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, AND BETTER MANAGE INTERNAL CONFLICTS—ESPECIALLY THOSE ROOTED IN LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA: UNION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA

UPPER CANADA AND LOWER CANADA:

- UPPER CANADA: CORRESPONDED ROUGHLY TO WHAT IS NOW ONTARIO. ITS POPULATION WAS PRIMARILY OF BRITISH DESCENT, WITH A STRONG LOYALIST INFLUENCE FOLLOWING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR. IT WAS CHARACTERIZED BY ENGLISH-SPEAKING INHABITANTS AND A LARGELY AGRARIAN ECONOMY.

- LOWER CANADA: CORRESPONDED PRIMARILY TO WHAT IS NOW QUEBEC. IT WAS PREDOMINANTLY FRENCH-SPEAKING, WITH A DISTINCT LEGAL AND CULTURAL TRADITION ROOTED IN FRENCH CIVIL LAW.

WHY UNION?

THE UNION WAS DRIVEN BY MULTIPLE FACTORS:

- ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY: MANAGING TWO SEPARATE COLONIES WITH DIFFERENT LEGAL SYSTEMS AND POLITICAL STRUCTURES WAS CUMBERSOME.

- ECONOMIC INTEGRATION: FACILITATING TRADE AND MOVEMENT ACROSS THE COLONIES WAS SEEN AS BENEFICIAL FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH.

- POLITICAL STABILITY: ADDRESSING ONGOING CONFLICTS AND TENSIONS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH-SPEAKING POPULATIONS REQUIRED A UNIFIED GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA: THE TWO CORE REGIONS

1. CANADA WEST (FORMERLY UPPER CANADA / ONTARIO):

- GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES: INCLUDED THE REGION AROUND THE GREAT LAKES, PARTICULARLY THE WESTERN PART OF THE MODERN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

- DEMOGRAPHICS: PREDOMINANTLY ENGLISH-SPEAKING AND LOYALIST DESCENDANTS. IT WAS CHARACTERIZED BY A GROWING POPULATION DUE TO IMMIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE.

- ECONOMIC FOCUS: AGRICULTURE, TIMBER, AND EMERGING TRADE NETWORKS.

- POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE: THE REGION WAS INCREASINGLY ASSERTING ITS IDENTITY, ADVOCATING FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND GREATER SELF-ADMINISTRATION.

2. CANADA EAST (FORMERLY LOWER CANADA / QUEBEC):

- GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES: ENCOMPASSED THE AREA AROUND THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, INCLUDING THE CITY OF MONTREAL AND QUEBEC CITY.

- DEMOGRAPHICS: FRENCH-SPEAKING MAJORITY, WITH DEEP-ROOTED CULTURAL TRADITIONS AND A LEGAL SYSTEM BASED ON CIVIL LAW.

- ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: FUR TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURING, WITH A SIGNIFICANT EMPHASIS ON THE PRESERVATION OF FRENCH CULTURAL IDENTITY.

- POLITICAL DYNAMICS: FACED CHALLENGES BALANCING LOYALTY TO BRITAIN WITH THE DESIRE TO PROTECT FRENCH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE.

THE MODERN PROVINCES DERIVED FROM THE ORIGINAL REGION

1. ONTARIO:

- EVOLUTION: THE REGION KNOWN AS CANADA WEST EVENTUALLY EVOLVED INTO THE MODERN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. ITS NAME CHANGE OCCURRED IN 1867 WHEN CANADIAN CONFEDERATION WAS FORMED, REFLECTING A REDEFINITION OF REGIONAL IDENTITIES.

- GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: THE HISTORICAL BOUNDARIES OF CANADA WEST LARGELY ALIGN WITH MODERN ONTARIO, EXTENDING FROM THE GREAT LAKES EASTWARD AND NORTHWARD.

- CULTURAL IDENTITY: SHIFTED FROM A MIX OF LOYALIST AND COLONIAL AMERICAN INFLUENCES TO A PREDOMINANTLY ANGLOPHONE PROVINCE WITH A DISTINCT CANADIAN IDENTITY.

2. QUEBEC:

- EVOLUTION: THE AREA THAT WAS LOWER CANADA BECAME THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DURING CONFEDERATION IN 1867.

- GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: ENCOMPASSES THE HISTORIC CORE ALONG THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, INCLUDING MONTREAL, QUEBEC CITY, AND SURROUNDING REGIONS.

- CULTURAL AND LEGAL IDENTITY: MAINTAINED ITS FRENCH LANGUAGE, CIVIL LAW SYSTEM, AND DISTINCT CULTURAL HERITAGE, WHICH CONTINUE TO BE CENTRAL TO ITS IDENTITY TODAY.

THE TRANSITION FROM PROVINCE OF CANADA TO MODERN CONFEDERATION

THE PATH TO CONFEDERATION (1867):

- THE PROVINCE OF CANADA WAS A CENTRAL PLAYER IN DISCUSSIONS LEADING TO THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

- RECOGNIZING THE NEED FOR A UNITED FRONT AGAINST AMERICAN EXPANSIONISM, ECONOMIC CHALLENGES, AND INTERNAL POLITICAL DISAGREEMENTS, COLONIES AGREED TO UNITE FORMALLY.

- ON JULY 1, 1867, THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT (NOW THE CONSTITUTION ACT, 1867) OFFICIALLY CREATED THE DOMINION OF CANADA, COMPRISING FOUR PROVINCES: ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA.

IMPACTS OF CONFEDERATION:

- THE ORIGINAL TWO COMPONENTS—CANADA WEST AND CANADA EAST—BECAME THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.
- THE POLITICAL STRUCTURES ESTABLISHED THEN LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR THE MODERN FEDERAL SYSTEM IN CANADA.
- OVER TIME, THE BOUNDARIES AND GOVERNANCE OF THESE PROVINCES EVOLVED, BUT THEIR ORIGINS TRACE BACK TO THE EARLY UNION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- THE PROVINCE OF CANADA WAS FORMED IN 1841 BY UNITING UPPER CANADA (NOW ONTARIO) AND LOWER CANADA (NOW QUEBEC).
- THIS UNION AIMED TO STREAMLINE GOVERNANCE, FOSTER ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND ADDRESS CULTURAL TENSIONS.
- ONTARIO AND QUEBEC ARE THE MODERN-DAY PROVINCES THAT ORIGINATED FROM THIS UNION, RETAINING HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IDENTITIES THAT CONTINUE TO INFLUENCE CANADIAN IDENTITY.
- THE EVOLUTION FROM THE PROVINCE OF CANADA TO THE CURRENT PROVINCIAL STRUCTURE WAS A PIVOTAL STEP IN CANADA'S JOURNEY TOWARD CONFEDERATION AND NATIONHOOD.

CONCLUSION

UNDERSTANDING THE ORIGINS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC FROM THE PROVINCE OF CANADA OFFERS VALUABLE INSIGHT INTO CANADA'S EARLY POLITICAL LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL FABRIC. THESE PROVINCES, WITH THEIR DISTINCT IDENTITIES—ONTARIO AS THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING HEARTLAND AND QUEBEC AS THE FRENCH-SPEAKING CORE—CONTINUE TO SHAPE THE NATION'S POLITICAL DISCOURSE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY. THEIR HISTORICAL ROOTS, ESTABLISHED THROUGH THE UNION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY, UNDERSCORE THE IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL IDENTITIES IN THE BROADER STORY OF CANADIAN CONFEDERATION. AS CANADA CONTINUES TO EVOLVE, ACKNOWLEDGING THESE ORIGINS HELPS APPRECIATE THE RICH TAPESTRY THAT MAKES UP THE NATION TODAY.

What Two Modern Canadian Provinces Originally Comprised The Province Of Canada

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