

7. A denominational school system was in place which meant the school a person attended was based on their religious background. Money was given to the churches and they would be responsible for running the school. This system lasted until 1997.
8. This was the separation religious affiliation and political sides. They agreed that all government positions would be shared by all religious backgrounds. Religious leaders agreed to stay out of the political scene if the government would agree to allow them to run their schools. This was done because there were many problems because of rivalries between denominations which eventually led to a riot in which three people died and others were injured.
9. The decision for Confederation was to decide whether to join Canada or not. Ultimately they decided overwhelmingly against Confederation.
10. Those who were in favor of Confederation felt that Nfld. was in a bad state of affairs and that joining Canada would help a poor and failing country. Those who were against Confederation did not want to lose their power they were recently granted and pass it on to Canada. They wanted to control their own affairs and felt a stronger connection to the Mother Country, Great Britain.
11. The construction of the railway began in 1881. At that time there were serious economic difficulties because market prices for fish and seal had dropped considerably and there were not enough jobs for the growing population. Many felt that the building of the railway would bring new opportunity and prosperity by opening up land-based resources creating many jobs in mining, forestry, and farming as well working for the railway itself.
12. The three major crisis were:
  - St. John's fire of 1892 where over 25% of the townspeople were left homeless. Many had nowhere to stay and nothing to eat. The government chartered vessels to go to Halifax and New York for essentials. They also set up shelter by constructing temporary sheds and tents.
  - French Shore Crisis was a particularly difficult crisis. Foreign affairs for Nfld. were looked after by the British government and therefore treaties between France and Britain would impact the French settlers' interactions with all other settlers of Nfld. These treaties from the past

that gave the French the right to fish and caused great tension because people in NL. felt this was within their jurisdiction of control, but Britain felt that it was an international affair and they should make the decisions in this matter.

- The 1894 Bank Crash known as Black Monday was when the commercial Bank couldn't open because it had no money to pay its depositors. The cause of this was the combination of many factors that occurred at the same time. The Newfoundland Government had no money to operate or pay its debts and chaos ensued. There was mass unemployment and mob activity and looting occurred. Canadian banks moved in to replace the bankrupted Nfld. banks and the Canadian dollar became the legal tender.

13. Coaker founded the Fishermen's Protective Union (FPU) which was aimed at giving working-class people a greater share of the wealth their labour produced. It gave people in outport Nfld. the opportunity to challenge the political dominance in and around St. John's. Originally in 1908 he signed up 19 fishermen, but by 1914 its membership had grown to over 20,000. Coaker realized that the FPU needed political representation in order to influence government decisions and by 1913 the union had 8 elected members in the House of Assembly.