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| Colonies in the Wilderness |
| Chapter 1 Study Guide |
| Socials Studies 10 – Mr. Morrison |





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***Introduction: At the dawn of the nineteenth century, Canada was not the developed, prosperous country it would eventually become. Its vast spaces, often rocky and forbidding to farmers, and its cold winters made northern and western Canada far less attractive to settlers than the United States. For many years, these regions, including B.C., were inhabited by the Native peoples and a small group of daring fur traders, and no one else.***

***In the east, Canada was certainly growing. The population of Upper Canada (now southern and Eastern Ontario) had risen rapidly after the end of the War of 1812, as immigrants from Europe and the U.S. arrive to take advantage of cheap land.***



**The Immigrant Experience**

1. **Nobody who lived in British North America could have been prepared for the waves of immigrants who arrived at the close of the War of 1812. Most of these immigrants settled in Upper Canada. The map on page 23 shows the number of immigrants who came to Upper Canada between 1831 and 1836. Look at the numbers of people who settled in Upper Canada and add them all up. How many immigrants arrived in Upper Canada in this 5 year period? (p23)**
2. **A) What parts of the world did most of the new immigrants arriving in Upper Canada come from? (p23)**

**B) All of these immigrants arriving in Upper Canada were attracted by the widespread advertising campaigns that the Canadian Company posted all over the U.S., Britain, and parts of Europe. What did these posters promise the immigrants would find when they arrived in Upper Canada? (p23)**

1. **The overpopulated cities and countryside of Britain supplied Canada with many new immigrants. List two different reasons people from these places would leave their homeland for a new life in Upper Canada. (p23)**

**Upper Canada**

1. **A) Following the War of 1812, settlers poured into Upper Canada. What attracted these settlers to Upper Canada? (p14)**

**B) Most immigrants to British North America (BNA) wanted to farm. Why was Upper Canada a good place for farmers to settle? (p14)**

**C) What land in Upper Canada was most desirable for new immigrants? Where in Upper Canada was this most desirable land? (p14, and see the map on p16)**

**D) There was land not suitable for farming in Upper Canada as well. Where was this land and why was it not suitable for farming? (p14)**

**E) The early 1800s was an era of few roads. What difficulty did this pose for new immigrants? (p14)**

1. **A) How did Upper Canada compare with other BNA colonies in the early 1800s? (*in terms of development*) (p16)**

**B) What *almost* happened to Upper Canada during the War of 1812? (p16)**

**C) What were roads like in Upper Canada during these early years? What did it mean for any land further than 30km from any village? (p16)**

**D) New Immigrants who came to farm in Upper Canada had to first clear the land. Was this an easy task? Explain. (p16-17)**

1. **In point form, describe what life was like for *immigrants* who came to farm Upper Canada in the early 1800s. (The information for this answer starts at the paragraph on page 17 that begins with *“It was much more common to…”* and ends with “*…and mortgaged their next crop to obtain supplies.”*)**

**The Importance of Social Class in Upper Canada**

***In Europe, society was divided into three social groups: Upper class (rich aristocrats who owned large pieces of land and did not have to work for a living), middle class (professionals and businessmen), and lower classes (poor people who might have been labourers in the factories or tenant farmers). In Europe, the people from different social classes did not mix together except in a business or working relationship. People of different social classes did not attend the same social functions. And, generally speaking, you lived your whole life in the class you were born into. For instance, if your parents were members of the lower class, then so were you. If you were not born to Upper Class parents, then you had no hope of ever becoming a member of the Upper Classes. The only way you could improve your situation was to leave home and move to a country that did not have social class divisions.***

1. **A) Upper Canada had a way of leveling people (leveling out means the disappearance of social class divisions – making a society where everybody is equal and has equal opportunity.) Explain why social class divisions were not important to immigrants who came to farm in Upper Canada. (p19-20)**

**B) What conditions in Britain and Europe made it easy for social class divisions to exist? (p19-20)**

**C) What was it about some of the educated British immigrants that would suggest some of them might want to recreate the same type of social class divisions in Upper Canada that existed in their homeland? (p20)**

**The Family Compact**

***Members of the PRIVELEGED UPPER CLASS IN UPPER CANADA were known as the “FAMILY COMPACT.” They were a small group of men WHO CONTROLLED THE GOVERNMENT of Upper Canada and thus CONTROLLED WHAT DID, OR DID NOT, HAPPEN in Upper Canada.***

1. **A) Members of the Family Compact moved to Canada following the American War of Independence in 1776. Where did they come from and why did they move to Upper Canada? (p19)**

**B) How did members of the Family Compact see themselves in relation to other immigrants settling in Upper Canada? (p19)**

**C) What part of Upper Canada’s government did the Family Compact control? What important functions of the government did they control? (p19)**

**D) The Family Compact used the power they held in Upper Canada’s government to get the government to pay for projects that would make themselves and their families very rich. What kind of projects would this be? (*see the caption for Figure 1-11 on page 19 for this answer)***

**E) What were members of the Family Compact like on a social level? (*social refers to the people they hang out with when they are not working, what they like to do, what they like to wear etc.)* (p19)**

**The Problem of Land in Upper Canada**

1. **Almost everyone who came to Upper Canada in the early 1800s had some interest in farming. Explain. (p20)**
2. **A) What did *advertising campaigns* in England – and later in Europe – lead people to believe they would find when they arrived in Upper Canada? (p20)**

**B) What immigrants found when they arrived to Upper Canada was not what was promised in the advertisements. Explain. (p20)**

**C) What effect did the problems with the land have on the lives of new immigrants? How did they feel? Who did they blame? (p20)**

1. **A) Many members of the Family Compact were land speculators. What is a land speculator? Why did they do this? (p20)**

**B) Explain what the land speculators did in order to make sure their land brought in the highest profits possible? (p20)**

**C) What effect would their decision not to sell any land, at least until the price was high enough, have on the new immigrants arriving in Upper Canada? (p20)**

**Crown and Clergy Reserves (p21)**

1. **A) What are crown and clergy reserves?**

**B) How much of the *land* in Upper Canada was set aside in these reserves?**

**C) How did these land reserves affect the farmers in Upper Canada?**

**D) How did the existence of the land reserves affect the price of farmland?**

**The Role of the British Government**

1. **Upper Canada’s land problem was partly created by the attitudes of the British government. Explain. (p21)**
2. **A) Which group of people in Britain and in Upper Canada did the British government think were the best people to rule a country, or in Upper Canada’s case, to rule the colony? (p21)**

**B) What other reason did the British government think the aristocrats were best suited to run Upper Canada? (p21)**

**C) Most of the immigrants that came to farm Upper Canada had *republican* views and these republican views were different from the views held by the British government discussed in questions 14A and 14B above. What does the term republican mean? Explain these republican views the immigrant farmers held. (p21)**

1. **A) It was very true that Canada’s government, which was controlled by the members of the Family Compact, was discriminatory and anti-democratic in the early 1800s. Explain what discriminatory and anti-democratic means (p21)**

**B) Britain knew the government of Upper Canada was discriminatory and anti-democratic – they actually preferred it like that because they did not want a repeat of what happened in the United States. Explain (p21)**

***At the beginning of the 19th Century (1800s), there were thousands of hectares of land in Upper Canada that were available to “take up” and develop. The government allowed land companies, such as the Canadian Company, to acquire vast tracts of prime land at a very low price. The Canada Company, with Family Compact connections, purchased lands that stretched from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron.***

**16. A) The Canada Company bought up most of the prime farm land at low prices. What did the government make the Canada Company Responsible for? (p22)**

**B) Approximately how much money could the land speculators who bought up the land at low prices make within ten years? (p22)**

**C) What is a land speculator? (p20) How much of the land in Upper Canada was owned by land speculators? (p22)**

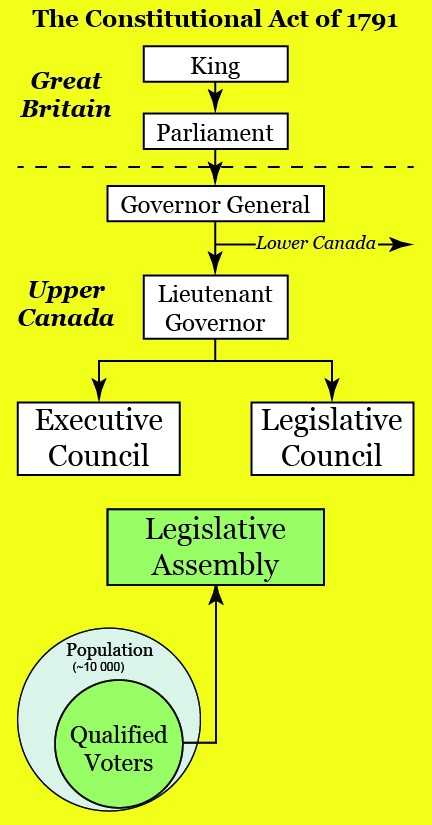
**D) The land speculators bought up the best available farm land and would not sell it until the surrounding land was sold off - this would drive up the value of the land they owned. Describe the land that land speculators bought up. (p22)**

**Colonial Government and the Need For Reform**

**17. A) Democratic governments today are usually both representative and responsible. Unfortunately, in the early 1830s, governments in the colonies of British North America were neither representative nor responsible. What is a representative government? What is a responsible government?**

**B) Whose hand was the power of colonial governments placed in? What do we call this type of government? (p33)**

**C) Britain appointed a *Governor* who was supposed to control the oligarchy in the colony, however the Governor did not control it. Explain. (p33)**



In 1791, the structure of Upper Canada's government included 1. An **elected** law making assembly, known as the Legislative Assembly, and 2. A governor **appointed** by Britain and 2 councils **appointed** by the governor. During this era, the only people who could vote in elections were men who owned property.

***The definition of a democratic government is a government where the voting citizens get to choose/elect who governs them - and these people who are elected have the power to make laws. When government members are elected by the people, then they are responsible to the people - when a government is responsible to the people, it is called a responsible government - to be responsible, a government can only be responsible to the people.***

**18. A) Look at the diagram on the previous page and comment why this government structure appears to be democratic and responsible. (p33)**

**B) In reality, the government of Upper Canada was not democratic. Why? (p33)**

***The government of Canada was not responsible either. By definition, responsible governments can be voted out if the people are not pleased with their decisions. This ensured that a government listens to and responds to the wishes of the people - that is, if they want to keep their jobs. The problem with the colonial government is that it did not listen to the people, nor did it respond to their wishes. The bigger problem, however, was the fact that the people could not vote out the government that was ignoring them. So, if the people were not happy with the decisions of its government, and the people were powerless to vote them out, the government then, by definition, cannot be responsible.***

***So, if they were not responding to the wishes of the people, whose wishes were the government members responding to? To answer to this question is...they were pleasing their employer - the one who gave them their job and the one who could take it away. An employee is always responsible to their employer - the one who they listen to and the one whose wishes they will respond to.***

**C) Which part(s) of the colonial government was responsible to the people, which part(s) was responsible to someone else. Remember, they will be trying to please the one they are responsible to. (p33)**

**I) Who gives the members of the *Legislative Assembly* their government job? Who is the Legislative assembly responsible to?**

**II) Who gives members of the Executive and Legislative Councils their government jobs? Who are these councils responsible for?**

**III)Who gives the Governor his job? Who is the governor responsible to?**

**The Veto Power...**

***Another aspect of the colonial government that prevented the people's representatives in the Legislative Assembly (and thus the people themselves) from having any kind of power in the***

***government making process was the veto power the British government gave to the colony's oligarchy. In fact, it was this veto power that drove the people's frustration with their government to an unprecedented height.***

**19. What power did the "veto power" give the Oligarchy over the elected Legislative Assembly? (p33)**

**20. What did the elected members of the Legislative Assembly in Upper Canada want the government to spend money on? (p33)**

**21. The elected members of the Legislative Assembly also wanted land reform. What was the problem with the land they wanted reformed or changed? (*hint: the Family Compact ignored these problems)* (p33)**

**22. When the appointed Executive and Legislative Councils ignored the calls for land reform, the calls changed from land reform to government reform. Explain what this means? (p33)**

**A List of Grievances (grievances means complaints)**

**23. A) What grievance did the settlers in Upper Canada complain the loudest about? (p34)**

**B) What person or people did many of the settlers in Upper Canada blame for the land problems? (p34)**

**24. A) Robert Gourlay was the first person to take a leadership role among the settlers calling for reform. These people came to be called the "Reformers" What action did Robert Gourlay take to get the government to listen to their complaints? Was he successful in getting the government to listen to their grievances? Explain. (p.34)**

**B) Why did the government handle Robert Gourlay the way they did? What effect did the government's action have on the settlers of Upper Canada? (p34)**

**25. A) Who is the man in this picture? What did he do to help the settlers settle their grievances with the government/Family Compact? (p34)**



**B) What kind of government did this man and the reformers want for Upper Canada? What kind of connection with Britain did these reformers want? (p34)**

**C) What was the difference between the *moderate* and *radical* reformers? (p34)**

**D) What happened to William Lyon Mackenzie in 1828? (p34)**

**Stirrings in Lower Canada (modern-day Quebec)**

**26. As with Upper Canada, Lower Canada had serious political problems. In some respects, these problems were more serious than those of *Upper Canada.* Explain. (p37)**

**27. Who controlled the government in Lower Canada? (p37)**

**28. Lower Canada did not experience the same kind of problems with the land as Upper Canada did. Why? (p37)**

**29. If the grievances in Lower Canada were not about land problems, what were their grievances about? (p37)**

**30. What event occurred in 1822 that the French-speaking people in Lower Canada interpreted as an attack on their French culture? (p37)**

**Feelings of Nationalism in Lower Canada**

**31. What did French-Canadians in Lower Canada believe the British government was doing to solve the "French problem" in Lower Canada (*Look for two things: one to do with immigrants, the other to do with diseases)* (p38)**

**32. Reformers in Lower Canada were frustrated in their attempts to bring about changes in the government. They had a small group of men who controlled the government in the same way that the Family Compact controlled the government in Upper Canada. What was the name of this group in Lower Canada?**

**33. What were the three issues in Lower Canada that became the focus of reform there? (p38)**

**34. A) William Lyon Mackenzie led the reformers in Upper Canada. Who led the reformers in Lower Canada? (P38)**

**B) What did they all believe should change about the government in Lower Canada? (p38)**

**35. In rival newspapers, and in government, the Chateau Clique and the reformers squared off against each other. Britain did little to ease these tensions. Explain. (p38-39)**

**36. A) In 1832 in Montreal, some British soldiers shot some French protestors. What did Panineau and other reformers in Lower Canada do as a result of these shootings? (p39)**

**B) When and why did the reformers in Lower Canada openly rebel against the government? (p39)**

**The Rebellions of 1837 (Upper and Lower Canada)**

**37. Did William Lyon Mackenzie of Upper Canada and Louis-Joseph Papineau of Lower Canada know each other? (p39)**

**38. When did it become clear to Mackenzie and Papineau that it was time to prepare for an armed attack on their governments? (p40)**

**39. A) In spite of the best-laid plans, the revolts in Upper and Lower Canada were not well-coordinated - meaning they did happen at the same time as planned. Rebellion actually broke out in Lower Canada first, ahead of schedule. What caused this to happen? (p41)**

**B) Who won the rebellion, the government or the reformers? (p41)**

**Rebellion in Upper Canada**

**40. In 1836, Lord John Russell, the man in charge of the colonial office in Britain, denied the demands of Upper and Lower Canada for a complete change in the way the colonies were governed. His decision was written in a report called the Ten Resolutions. This report, along with the appointment of Sir Francis Bond Head, dashed the hopes of the moderate reformers in Upper Canada in 1836? What was the problem with Bond Head's appointment as Governor? (p42)**

**41. What action did Sir Francis Bond Head take that led William Lyon Mackenzie to call for rebellion? (p42)**

**42. What two factors would eventually lead the reformers to defeat in the Rebellion of 1837? (p42)**

**Punishing the Rebels**

**43. A) What did the defeated rebels expect would happen to them when the rebellions failed? (p42)**

**B) What kind of punishment did the law prescribe for such crimes as insurrection? (*The crimes of insurrection is when you participate in a revolution against the established government)* (p42)**

**C) What actually happened to the citizens who participated in the Rebellions of 1837? (p42)**

**Lord Durham's Report**

**44. A) What did Britain realize in the wake of the 1837 Rebellion? (p43)**

**B) What did the British government do as a result of this realization? (p43)**

**45. A) Who was Lord Durham? What was he doing in Upper Canada? (p43)**

**B) Why did Lord Durham travel to the United States? What effect did this trip have on the U.S.? (p44)**

**C) What did Lord Durham do about all the convicted rebels who were in jail? (p44)**

**46. Lord Durham was sent to Upper Canada to investigate the cause of the rebellions and to make some recommendations to the British government to help improve the situation in Upper Canada. Lord Durham made three recommendations in his report. What were these recommendations? (p44)**

**47. Lord Durham's Report was not well-received in Lower Canada. Why? (p44)**

**48. A) Lord Durham proposed the changes for the elected Legislative Assembly. Explain. (p44)**

**B) Lord Durham proposed changes for the elected Executive and Legislative Councils in the governments of Upper and Lower Canada. Explain. (p44 and 45)**

**C) Were Durham's recommendations implemented immediately? Explain. (p45)**

**Conclusion**

***The years following the War of 1812, and leading to the Act of Union in 1840, were important to the development of Canada. At the end of the period, one very important political change had occurred: in passing the Union Act, the British government united Upper and Lower Canada into a single colony. Unfortunately, this union was imposed on French Canada - they had no say in this decision. Responsible government, one of Durham's major recommendations, and a demand of many of the people living in Upper and Lower Canada, was not immediately granted. Resistance to responsible government was strong in both England and in Canada, especially among the supporters of the Family Compact and the Chateau Clique.***