

Section 1

Lesson 2

Colonial Government

In Lesson 2, you will . . .

- . . . observe the importance of government.
- . . . describe the basic operation of government in Upper Canada prior to the Rebellion of 1837.

Vocabulary

Lieutenant Governor (lef ten' ənt). representative of the King of England in Upper Canada. Ontario still has a lieutenant-governor.

Clergy Reserve (klər' jē ri zər'v'). land in Upper Canada for the use of the Anglican Church (Church of England) in the early nineteenth century. Other denominations were to benefit from the sale of the land too.

Family Compact (fam' lē kām' pakt). group of men in Upper Canada who basically controlled the government and business of the colony.



Read pages 291-293 in A Goodly Heritage.



Answer these questions.

1. How did the American Revolution cause dissatisfaction with government in Upper Canada?

2. For what two reasons did people move from the United States to Upper Canada?

3. What is Upper Canada called today? _____

4. What is Lower Canada called today? _____

5. About what was the basic struggle in Lower Canada? _____

6. What type of government was given to the Canadians in 1791? _____

7. Why didn't Britain want Canada to have democratic (responsible) government?

8. In what way did the Legislative Assembly not have much power? _____



Fill in the blanks.

9. Canadians were influenced in their thinking about government by revolutions in the countries of United States and _____. People sent from these countries stirred up unrest and encouraged especially the _____ - Canadians to rebel.
10. Because of the high cost to Britain of the _____ Wars, _____ were heavy, prices were _____ and many workers were _____. These things caused unrest and demonstrations against the _____. The _____ Act of _____ gave the _____ class in Britain a voice in government.



Write the correct term for each description of colonial government.

11. Highest level of authority in Upper Canada: _____
12. Title of head of government in Lower Canada: _____
13. Appointed the governors: _____
14. Represented the British King: _____
15. Appointed the Executive Council: _____
16. Governor-in-chief of colonies in America: _____
17. Connected the British Parliament and Upper Canada: _____
18. Group elected by the people: _____
19. The equivalent of the Legislative Council today: _____
20. The equivalent of the Governor today: _____
21. The equivalent of the Legislative Assembly today: _____
22. The equivalent of the Executive Council today: _____
23. The nickname given to the friends the governor chose to be members of the Executive Council and Legislative Council (pp: 292, 294): _____



Answer these questions.

24. In Upper Canada, what was the land surveyed into? _____
25. What fraction were Crown Reserves for government use? _____
26. What fraction were Clergy Reserves for the use of the Church of England? _____

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Write *Crown, Clergy, or Private* for each location on the map on page 293.

- 27. a. Lot 3, Concession 3 _____ d. Lot 16, Concession 13 _____
- b. Lot 13, Concession 5 _____ e. Lot 9, Concession 14 _____
- c. Lot 9, Concession 12 _____

We Remember



Match the city with the province by writing the abbreviation of the province.

MB - Manitoba

SK - Saskatchewan

AB - Alberta

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 28. ___ Edmonton | 32. ___ Lethbridge | 36. ___ Saskatoon |
| 29. ___ Thompson | 33. ___ Churchill | 37. ___ Brandon |
| 30. ___ Grande Prairie | 34. ___ Winnipeg | 38. ___ Moose Jaw |
| 31. ___ Regina | 35. ___ Calgary | 39. ___ Flin Flon |

Lesson 3

Political Reasons for Unrest

In Lesson 3, you will . . .

- . . . note some political reasons for the Rebellion of 1837.
- . . . observe the traits of the Family Compact and Chateau Clique.
- . . . understand why the Clergy Reserves were resented in Upper Canada.

Vocabulary

Chateau Clique (sha tō' klēk). French equivalent of Family Compact.

Patriotes (pä trē ōts'). reformers in Lower Canada (Quebec).

Anglican Church (ang' gli kən). Canadian term for Church of England.



Read pages 294 and 295 in *A Goodly Heritage*.



Answer these questions.

1. What was the goal of the Loyalists who fled to British North America from the newly-formed United States of America?

2. What five things about clergy reserves did many people in Upper Canada dislike?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____



Circle the letters of the items that were true of the Family Compact members.

3. a. well educated
 b. relatively poor
 c. favoured reform in government
 d. lawyers and businessmen
 e. resented the clergy reserves
 f. owned banks and businesses
 g. favoured democratic government
 h. supported the Church of England
 i. became what today is called the Progressive Conservative Party
 j. landowners but not farmers
 k. thought it their duty to operate the government
 l. largely French-speaking
 m. often held positions in government
 n. appointed friends to be judges
 o. included many Mennonites
 p. awarded public lands to themselves



Fill in the blanks.

4. The Loyalists, who were also called _____, were said to be more British than the _____ were.
5. The Tories held large tracts of land for _____. Because they were often on the _____ Council, they could form policies in government for their own _____.
6. The Reformers in _____ Canada and the _____ in Lower Canada became the _____ Party of today. The _____ became the Progressive _____ Party.

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7. Only the _____ of the Church of _____ could legally perform _____.
8. John _____ promoted public schools controlled by the _____ Church but paid for by taxation. Strachan was a _____ in the Anglican Church and the leader of the _____ Compact.



Write *FC* for *Family Compact* or *CC* for *Chateau Clique*.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 9. _____ Lower Canada | 13. _____ John Strachan |
| 10. _____ Upper Canada | 14. _____ French-speaking |
| 11. _____ opposed by the Reformers | 15. _____ English-speaking |
| 12. _____ opposed by the Patriotes | |

We Remember



Match.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 16. _____ nickname of governing class | a. lots |
| 17. _____ land reserved for the Church of England | b. Legislative Assembly |
| 18. _____ represents the Queen in Canada presently | c. Governor |
| 19. _____ elected by the people in Upper Canada | d. Governor-General |
| 20. _____ title of head of government in Lower Canada | e. House of Commons |
| 21. _____ name of Legislative Assembly today | f. Clergy Reserve |
| 22. _____ what concessions were divided into | g. Family Compact |

Lesson 4

Economic Reasons for Unrest

In Lesson 4, you will . . .

. . . note the economic reasons for the dissatisfaction with the government of Upper and Lower Canada prior to the Rebellion of 1837.



Read pages 296 to 298 in A Goodly Heritage.



Answer the questions.

1. What complaints existed about the following?