

Unit 2

CHAPTER 4

British Colonial Rule

(British Colonial Rule)

Chapter 4 – British Colonial Rule p. 108-112**Word Bank**Pontiac
AcadiansSmallpox
Ohio ValleyFranco-Native alliance
stalemate**Governing the Peoples of North America**

- 1760-1763: New France was ruled by a military government under the control of General James Murray, who had served under Wolfe at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
- Murray was lenient towards the French-speaking Roman Catholic population. Citizens in Quebec could worship and live according to custom. This was practical, as Murray had only 1500 British troops to keep order of 70 000 French.
- After the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, there was mistrust between the French and English.
- The English were unsure if the people of Nouvelle-France would not rebel again. The French did not trust the English and feared another expulsion like what happened to the _____ and the church and seigneurs feared a loss of power and influence.
- The Seven Years' War left Britain in debt and the economy of Quebec in ruins. Quebec merchants could no longer trade with France and had to establish trade links with Britain.

The Ohio Valley

- Britain also now had to deal with the First Nations who lived in the _____. Much of the main fighting took place in the region, but the First Nations had not been part of the Treaty of Paris.

- First Nations in the Great Lakes region included members of the:
 - Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Confederacy
 - Kanienkehaka (Mohawk)
 - Oneida
 - Onondaga
 - Cayuga
 - Seneca
 - Tuscarora
- First Nations in the Ohio Valley included the:
 - Delaware
 - Shawnee
 - Wyandot
 - Odawa
 - Miami
- Some of these groups had been forced to move to the Ohio Valley due to expansion by the 13 Colonies.
- Before 1763, the French had built many trading posts in the area as their part of the fur trade. They maintained alliances with gifts of guns, ammunition and trade goods to the First Nations, which was seen as a form of payment in exchange for land use.
- The new administrator, General Jeffery Amherst, did not wish to continue this policy. _____-infected blankets were distributed during Pontiac's Rebellion and the siege of Fort Pitt to spread disease, and it spread illness along the Ohio River.

- The 13 Colonies also had residents that wanted to move into the Ohio Valley, as they felt the French control of the valley had previously prevented this.
- Britain however had wanted to control the settlement in the area. Mass settlements still took place.

Pontiac’s Rebellion

- _____ was a chief from the Odawa First Nation. He had fought with the French at the Plains of Abraham.
- Afterwards, he tried to build alliances with the British, but was unsuccessful. He felt his people were suffering and decided to rebel against the British.
- Under his leadership, First nations from the Ohio Valley, Great Lakes and Northwest united to fight the British in the summer of 1762.



Main territory where Pontiac’s Rebellion took place

- 1763: Allied First Nations took 9 of 12 British forts in the regions north and west of the 13 Colonies.
- 1766: Pontiac, on behalf of the First Nations he was allied with, signed a peace treaty with the British at Fort Ontario.
- Pontiac allowed the British to take back their forts, and insisted the First Nations hunting grounds had to be protected from settlement.
- Pontiac's Rebellion has traditionally been portrayed as a defeat for the First Nations but scholars now usually view it as a military _____: while the Native Americans had failed to drive away the British, the British were unable to conquer the Native Americans.
- Negotiation and accommodation, rather than success on the battlefield, ultimately brought an end to the war.
- The First Nations had in fact won a victory of sorts by compelling the British government to abandon Amherst's policies and instead create a relationship with the First Nations modeled on the _____ - _____

The American Revolution p. 112-117**Word Bank**

language	Intolerable Acts	assimilated
Ohio River Valley	civil	democracy
taxation without representation		criminal

Royal Proclamation of 1763

- The Royal Proclamation of 1763 created a clear boundary between British colonies and land reserved for First Nations. This was hoped to prevent further conflicts over land.
- Ownership of the First Nations land could only be transferred to the British Crown instead of individuals or companies. This was done to ensure a slow and orderly settlement of the West.
- It was also hoped that slow and controlled settlement of the West would cause English-speaking people to move north into former New France, where they would eventually outnumber French-speaking people.
- The Royal Proclamation also established the Province of Quebec.
- It gave French residents a _____ government instead of the military one that had been in place since 1759.
- French laws were abolished and only those loyal to the Church of England could hold political office.
- It established a Governor-General and an appointed council, but there was to be an elected council brought in as soon as was practical.
- Quebec's boundaries were limited to the area around the St. Lawrence Valley and permits were required to travel outside the area.
- The Royal Proclamation helped establish First Nations' rights to land in the West.

- It made the French-speaking religious and land-owning elites feel threatened.
- The Royal Proclamation did not result in more French-speaking people of Quebec become _____ into British customs.

Governor James Murray

- He was military governor of New France from 1760 to 1763 and Governor-General of British North America from 1763 to 1766.
- He chose not to call an elected assembly, feeling that the French-speaking people of New France would be upset at not being able to vote in such an election.
- British people in Quebec were upset that _____ was not being brought in.
- Murray was recalled in 1766 and the Royal Proclamation was put under review.

Sir Guy Carleton

- Sir Guy Carleton took over as Governor-General in 1766.
- He saw that discontent in the 13 Colonies could spill into Quebec, so he kept Murray's policies in order to prevent unrest among French-speaking people in Quebec.

The Quebec Act, 1774

- Carleton urged the British Parliament to pass the Quebec Act in 1774.

- It revoked the Royal Proclamation and expanded Quebec's territory to include the Ohio Valley.
- It guaranteed French _____ rights and allowed Roman Catholics to take some roles in government.
- It reinstated French property and French civil laws, but kept British _____ laws. This blend of policies exists to the present day.
- The Quebec Act made Roman Catholic Church officials and French landowners feel more secure.
- English-speaking residents of Quebec were not pleased with the Quebec Act.
- Residents of the 13 Colonies were very much opposed to this granting of minority rights.
- The Act was considered to be one of several _____ _____ passed by Britain, including taxation acts that many American colonists were an abuse of power.

Discontent in the 13 Colonies

- The relationship between Britain and its 13 Colonies was becoming strained.
- Britain felt that the Colonies should pay for the war effort against France and for the costs of defending the Colonies.
- Colonists were opposed to the taxes that were created to pay for the war against France.
- Colonists felt that they should have a greater say in how they were governed and how they were taxed.

- They felt that _____ _____ was "tyranny."

American War of Independence, 1776-1783

- 1774: 12 of 13 colonies met at First Continental Congress (Georgia did not attend).
- 12 Colonies agreed to boycott British trade until their concerns were heard by the British government.
- 1775: Rebels have armed clashes with British Soldiers



- July 4, 1776: Second Continental Congress. Declaration of Independence drafted. 13 Colonies announce their independence. The American Revolution had begun.
- The warring Americans twice travelled to Quebec to encourage them to fight the British and join the American effort. They were mostly met with indifference.

Treaty of Paris, 1783

- The Treaty of Paris ended the American War of Independence.
- The United States of America was now an independent country.
- Americans gained control of the _____ _____.

Chapter 4 p. 118-123**Word Bank**

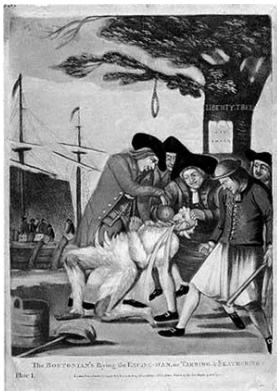
First Nations
Black Loyalists
Constitutional Act

American
New Brunswick
Joseph Brant

Upper Canada
Loyalists

The United Empire Loyalists

- 1783: Treaty of Paris grants protection to those who had remained loyal to Britain during the American Revolution.



- Those who had remained loyal to Britain were called _____. Many were forced to leave their land, homes and possessions behind.
- Some moved to Canada soon after war broke out. Others left from New York in 1783 and 1784.
- 1782-1784: 35 000 Loyalist *families* settled in Nova Scotia. 10 000 settled in Quebec. Close to 100 000 Loyalists in total migrated to British North America during this time.
- In Nova Scotia, so many Loyalists settled on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, that they demanded more political autonomy. In 1784, this region was separated from Nova Scotia and became the colony of _____.

- Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had elected assemblies, something that Quebec did not have.
- In Quebec, most Loyalists settled on free land west of seigneurial lands along the Great Lakes. A few settled in the Eastern Townships in south eastern Quebec.

The Constitutional Act, 1791

- When the Loyalists arrived in Quebec, they suddenly made up 9% of the population.
- The Loyalists expected and demanded a full range of democratic rights. This went against what most people had been used to, following the views of the Roman Catholic Church.
- Sir Guy Carleton decided to modify the terms of the Quebec Act of 1774 and then created the Constitutional Act in 1791.
- The _____ recognized that there were two dominant groups in the colony – English and French. Each group had different religious, political and economic views and land-owning traditions.
- To reflect this distinction, Carleton created two separate colonies: _____ (present-day Ontario) and Lower Canada (present-day Quebec).

- Each of the Canadas could maintain its own language regulations, laws, land-owning system and religious institutions.

Who were the Loyalists?

- Loyalists were varied in their makeup: rich and poor, male and female, European, African, American and First Nations.
- They had many reasons for migrating to British North America. Some wanted to live under British rule. Others did not wish to live in the US, feeling harassment for not having supported the American rebels.
- Many had difficulties adapting to life in British North America. Some had next to no belongings and some required the assistance of neighbours, both European and First Nations to be able to survive the winter.

First Nations Loyalists

- Loyalist refugees included First Nations people from the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Six Nations Confederacy. While some First Nations groups, such as the Tuscarora and Oneida sided with the _____ rebels, many Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca sided with the British.
- At the start of war in 1776, many First Nations groups were neutral, but were encouraged to join the British in 1777 by Mohawks Molly Brant and Joseph Brant. Many Mohawk leaders felt that

supporting Britain was their only hope of keeping territory in the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes regions.

- The needs and wishes of _____ people were largely ignored in the 1783 Treaty of Paris. _____ travelled to London to speak on behalf of the Mohawk peoples.
- 1784: the new governor of Canada, Frederick Haldimand, awarded the Six Nations 275 000 hectares of land north of Lake Erie. Brant and his followers settled there. By 1828, 2/3 of this land had been lost due to errors in the original land grants, land claimed by other settlers and land sales and leases.

Black Loyalists

- In 1775, the British governor of Virginia issued a proclamation promising freedom and land to any slave who enlisted with Britain. Thousands of slaves took this opportunity.
- At the end of the war, Black Loyalists were issued with Certificates of Freedom. 3000 Black Loyalists travelled to Nova Scotia. Many did not receive the land that was promised them.
- Some slaves of Loyalists were brought to Canada as slaves as well.
- _____ were suffering from famine and racism in Canada as well. Eventually 1200 Black Loyalists chose to leave Nova Scotia in 1792, when a British anti-slavery society announced the formation of the colony of Sierra Leone.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES p. 125-130

<u>Word Bank</u>		
impressing	Sir Isaac Brock	Rideau Canal
Tecumseh	49 th parallel	arbitration
	Treaty of Paris	

Jay's Treaty

- **Jay's Treaty** (1794) was a treaty between the United States and Great Britain that is credited with averting war, resolving some issues remaining since the _____ of 1783, which ended the American Revolution.
- The Jay Treaty increased trade between the countries, and it averted war until 1812.
- It was also agreed that disputes over wartime debts and the American-Canadian boundary were to be sent to _____ —one of the first major uses of arbitration in diplomatic history.

The American government had a number of issues it wanted dealt with:

- The British were still occupying a number of forts on U.S. territory in the Great Lakes region (the Northwest Territory).
- The British were continually capturing and _____ American sailors into British service, meaning they were captured and forced to join the Royal Navy.
- Southerners in the United States wanted monetary compensation for the slaves that the British Army had taken away from them during the Revolutionary War.
- The boundary with Canada was vague in many places, and needed to be delineated clearly.
- The British were believed to be aggravating Native American attacks on settlers in the West.

Treaty terms

Both sides achieved many objectives:

- The British agreed to vacate the six western forts by June.
- In return, the United States gave most favored nation trading status to Britain
- Two joint boundary commissions were set up to establish correctly the boundary line in the northeast and in the northwest (this one never met).
- The American negotiators dropped the issue of compensation for slaves, which angered Southern slave owners.
- Jay (the American negotiator) was unsuccessful in negotiating an end to the impressment of American sailors into the Royal Navy.

Native Rights

- Article III of the Jay Treaty declared the right of "Indians" ("Native Americans") as well as of American citizens and Canadian subjects to trade and travel between the United States and Canada, which was then a territory of Great Britain.
- As a result of the Jay Treaty, "Native Indians born in Canada are therefore entitled to enter the United States for the purpose of employment, study, retirement, investing, and/or immigration".
- The Canadian Parliament never enacted the Jay Treaty into legislation. Article III of the Jay Treaty is the cause of most Native land claims.

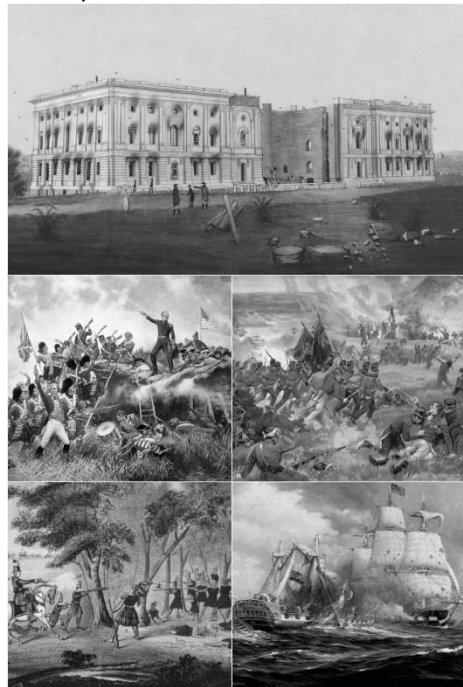
Dissatisfaction Grows

- Not all Americans were happy with Jay's Treaty.
- By 1812, a group of Southern US politicians called for the opportunity to permanently rid North America of British Influence.

The War of 1812

- The War of 1812 began on July 12, 1812, when American General William Hull invaded Upper Canada with 2000 men.
- They occupied Sandwich (present-day Windsor, ON).
- The Americans used propaganda to try and convince the population not to oppose the invasion.
- The British were worried that the Loyalists living there would welcome the invasion.
- The Americans had trouble maintaining supply lines and retreated to Fort Detroit.
- _____ was the head of British forces in Canada, and had been since 1811.
- After the invasion, he noted that the population seemed defeated.
- Brock decided to attack the Americans, rather than wait for the next American attack.
- He allied with _____, leader of the Shawnee First Nation, which was located in the Ohio Valley.
- In exchange for Tecumseh's help, Britain promised to support his people's claim to territory.
- On August 16, 1812, Brock and Tecumseh led 1300 men against the 2000 men of Fort Detroit. General Hull and the Americans quickly surrendered.
- The quick success helped build support among the general population for the fighting against the Americans. Large numbers of Canadians volunteered.

- The War of 1812 was fought on the Great Lakes, at sea and in the American South. British soldiers and militia in Upper and Lower Canada, as well as First Nations and Metis people fought the American forces.
- The War of 1812 ended in 1814 with the Treaty of Ghent. The war was a stalemate, with neither side making any territorial, economic or political gains. The British wanted to finish negotiations quickly in order to concentrate on the Napoleonic Wars with France.



Consequences of the War of 1812

- There were several lasting effects of the War of 1812.
- An alternative form of transportation to the St. Lawrence River was created: the _____ _____. It linked Kingston, ON with the inland port of Bytown (later known as Ottawa).
- Many historians have argued the War of 1812 as a time when British Canadian nationalism was born.

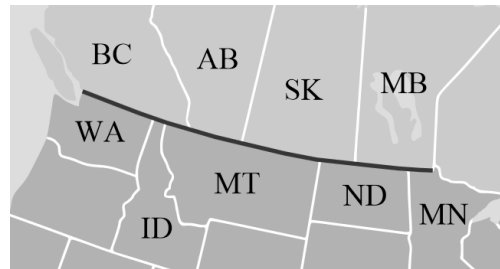
- Others have argued that most of the population refused to fight.
- Loyalists were seen as having fought for Canada more than others, and Canada's bonds with Britain and distinctness from the United States were strengthened as a result of the war.

The Canada-United States Border

- The Treaty of Ghent ended the fighting of the War of 1812, but several later treaties established the peace that has existed since 1814 between Canada and the US.
- The Anglo-American Convention of 1818 established the _____ as the western boundary between the

countries running from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains.

- Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 settled the border between Maine and New Brunswick.
- Oregon Treaty of 1846 extended the border of the 49th parallel all the way to the West Coast, allowing for Canada to keep the lowest part of Vancouver Island.



Toward Responsible Government

(starting on p. 131)

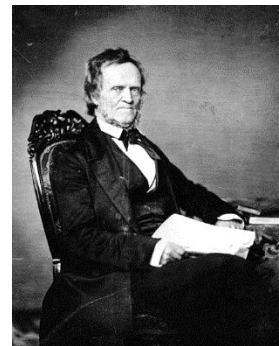
<u>Word Bank</u>		
Patriotes	coalition	assimilation
William Lyon Mackenzie	clergy reserves	The Province of Canada
Responsible Government	oligarchy	Lord Durham
free trade		

- Most Upper and Lower Canadians shared similar democratic goals.
- Each side was controlled by an _____ (a small ruling class, usually rich)
- Lower Canada had the Chateau Clique.
- Upper Canada had a group called the Family Compact.
- They weren't alone. Other colonies, like Nova Scotia had similar groups.
- Elites were dominated by the Anglican Church (The Church of England in Canada)
- Anglican Church was given _____ (tracts of land used to support the church and its officials)
- Elites used political power to support their economic power.
- The elites wanted to build things like canals and railways that would help their businesses grow.
- The ordinary people living in British North America wanted roads to be built instead that would aid their farming activities.
- The elites dominated each colony's executive and legislative councils, which were separate from the legislative assemblies.

- The council often overrode laws passed by the assembly, which angered many who felt their needs were being ignored by the government.

Demands for Responsible Government Grow

- Reformers in Upper Canada and Lower Canada wanted _____, where the voters can elect to support a government or vote in a new government.
- Newspapers became an effective way to spread the reform message.
- In Upper Canada, _____ was a newspaper editor who used his newspaper to expose what he saw as political, social and economic injustices in the Constitutional Act and the Family Compact.



- In Lower Canada, Louis-Joseph Papineau and his Parti Patroite (Patriot Party) used

the newspaper *Le Canadien* to push for reform.

- Both reform movements were aiming for increasing the political and economic rights of the population.
- In Lower Canada they were also fighting against _____ into English-speaking culture. They felt that Lower Canada should not be governed by an English-speaking minority.

The Road to Rebellion

- Both Mackenzie and Papineau tried to pass laws to demand political and economic changes, and tried to get these changes made through the legislative assemblies. They were unsuccessful.
- Some decided that the moderate approach was not working.
- Radical groups formed in both Canadas. In Lower Canada, those supporting the rebels were known as _____.

Rebellion Breaks Out

- Throughout 1837, unrest in Lower Canada grew.
- Protest rallies and violence broke out on the streets of Montreal.
- On November 16, government officials tried to arrest Patriote rebels. Violence broke out. Other clashes followed between government troops and rebels.
- November 25 – Several towns in Lower Canada were now under government control and the rebel leaders flee.
- December 4 – Mackenzie calls upon his followers to meet at Montgomery's Tavern, north of Toronto.
- December 7 – Mackenzie's rebels, armed with pitchforks and small weapons march towards the city of

Toronto. The militia (army) meets them and forces them into retreat.



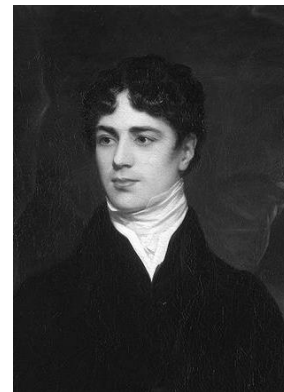
- December 8 – William Lyon Mackenzie and other rebel leaders run away to escape prosecution. Some wind up in the United States.

Aftermath of the Rebellions

- After the rebellions, hundreds of rebels were imprisoned.
- In Lower Canada, 20 rebels hanged for treason.
- In Upper Canada, 12 rebels hanged for treason.
- Papineau and Mackenzie sought political asylum in the United States. They were later pardoned.

Lord Durham's Report

- _____ was sent to Canada to try and find out what caused the problems that led to the rebellions.



- Durham interviewed reformers for five months and then returned to England.

- Durham blamed the Upper Canada rebellions on the Family Compact, which he called a “petty, corrupt, insolent (conservative) clique”. He called for a government that would be more responsive to the wishes of the majority in the assembly.
- In Lower Canada, Durham saw significant divisions between the English and French. He recommended the union of Upper and Lower Canada into a single colony, so as to assimilate the French-speaking population of Lower Canada.
- Many political differences between Canada East and Canada West and forces within those regions limited the effectiveness of the assembly.
- Two moderate politicians (Robert Baldwin of Canada West and Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine from Canada East) formed a _____, where their parties agreed to work together.
- By the late 1840s, Britain had moved away from mercantilism and adopted _____, which meant that Canada would no longer get a preferential trade arrangement.

The Act of Union, 1841

- In 1841, The Act of Union united Upper Canada and Lower Canada into one colony: _____. It was then divided into Canada East (Lower Canada/Quebec) and Canada West (Upper Canada/Ontario)
- The Province of Canada would have one governor, one elected assembly and one language – English.
- French Canadians felt the aim of the union was to assimilate them and erode French influence.

Nova Scotia and Responsible government

- Nova Scotia was dealing with a similar situation at about the same time as the 1837 Rebellions. After calls for reforms, responsible government was peacefully granted to Nova Scotia in 1848.

Questions from TEXTBOOK (please submit all AT THE SAME TIME)

p. 133 - #'s 1-2

p. 138 - # 1

p. 139 - #1

p. 140 #1