PART ONE Read Horizons Ch. 2 p. 65-72 and answer the following questions

**1. What is an oligarchy? Give an example from Upper Canada in the early 1800s. (p. 65)**

Oligarchy is a small group of people with control over a country. In Upper Canada a small number of people (old, rich, British men) were chosen by the G.G. to exude control.

\*\* Problem with oligarchy is that the small number of people have a large amount of control, and often use their power to serve their own interests. It could be okay if they are thoughtful, diverse with their opinions and are representative of the larger collective. However we see in our discussions and readings that the people who were in control were not representative of the general population in upper and lower Canada at the time.

**2. What is a veto? Give an example. (p. 65)**

Governor General can over turn any decision from the elected assembly. Veto gives absolute power to change or out-vote another decision.

\*\* Think Ms. Bryan can veto class votes, but she cares about your opinion so unlike the G.G. at the time will take your opinion into consideration.

**3. Compare responsible and representative government. Are they pretty much the same? Do we have both in Canada now? (p. 66)**

Responsible Gov: Government responsible to the people, not monarchy. Started in Canada 1830s.   
\*\* This is why/how we gained independence without a revolution.

Representative Gov: People vote to elect a person to represent their interests. This means elected body is held accountable and responsible to the citizens they govern.

Yes we have both in Canada.

\*\*\*Canada vote for House of Assembly/Legislative Assembly ‘lower house’ of government.  
\*\*UPPER AND LOWER CANADA elected assemblies in 1791.  
\*\* First elected assembly Halifax 1758; P.E.I. 1773; New Brunswick 1784;Newfoundland 1832.

**4. What was the government reaction to Robert Gourlay’s when he criticized their policies with a “list of grievances?”? Who took up the reforms cause after Gourlay? (p. 66)**

Robert Gourlay- A land agent named Robert Gourlay surveyed farmers life in upper Canada and was surprised to know the extent of the dislike of the government and its policies. Gourlay came up with a list of grievances and with the help of the colonist \*\*ESPECIALLY FARMERS WHO WEREN’T REPRESENTED\*\* came up with petition and demanded change. The government was not interested in listening to the complaints and they were not about to change their polices. He was then banished which caused people to question the government even more.

William Lyon Mackenzie- William Lyon Mackenzie took over the role as leader of the radical reformers from Gourlay. William was a argumentative man with strong political convictions, and often times disagreed with moderate reformers like Egerton Ryerson and Robert Bladwin. William took a aggressive approach and started a newspaper called the Colonial advocate and published articles that criticized the Family Compact and the government. When members of the Compact broke in and tarred apart his offices and smashed his printing press, William did not back down instead he sued. He was the centre of a group of people who wanted radical change. William Lyon Mackenzie was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1828 and he became one of the most important people/leaders of the reform movement.

**5. Who could vote in Upper Canada in the 1830s? (p. 67)**  
Men, Caucasian, land owner.   
\*\* They did not have ballot votes…. Voted publicly with hands. Think back to circle for problems that may have arised.

**6. What was a problem that existed in Lower Canada, but not in Upper Canada? (p. 70)**  
Majority of the population in L.C. was French. Wanted to preserve their own culture. British had more wealth and power but a quarter of the population.

**7. What was the Chateau Clique? Who (which group in society) dominated the Chateau Clique? (p. 70)**  
Group of wealthy families in LC (british merchants and french siegneurs). Wanted French civil law to assimilate to british common law, led to Act of Union (1840). They had control over Crown lands and Clergy Reserves. Controlled government and business – they were able to look after their own interests!  
Leader: John Molson…recognize the name????

**8. Examine Figure 2-29 on p. 70. How did the organization of society differ between Upper and Lower Canada in the early 1800s?**  
Two structures in Lower Canada; the French ruled over by the British. Now think back to the French revolution. The French really wanted democracy and to keep their culture!!!– were not happy with British rule.

**9. “The Situation in Lower Canada” (p. 70-72) mentions many reasons why the Reformers in Lower Canada were angry with the British government? In particular, the section called Nationalism (p. 71) outlines the concerns of French-Canadian concerns. List some of the reasons here:**  
Protect language, religion. Worried that British bringing in more people (immigration!) to outnumber French majority. French had a hard time paying taxes, were upset they had to pay but got no voice in return \*\*#TBT TO FRENCH REV.  
Cholera from immigrant ships, French believe British were trying to kill them. \*\*History from fur trade repeating itself.

**10. Who were the leaders of the reform movement in Lower Canada? Beside their names, mention their nationality**.  
Mostly French like Louis Josephn Papineau. English, Wolfred Nelson. Irish, Edmund O’Callaghan.

Louis Joseph Papineau- He was a leader of the reformist movement before the Lower Canada rebellion 1837. Louis was a powerful public speaker who originally supported British rule and was optimistic that British rule would bring change for the better but it did not. When it didn’t he joined a cause for the reform. Louis became speaker for Legislative Assembly in 1815. Louis also became leader for the Prti Canadian . Louis and other reformers submitted Ninety Two Resolutions to the governor. The resolutions were demands for change in the colonial government. After thirty years of attempting political reform Louis and his Patriots openly rebelled against the government.

**11. The last line on p. 72 says that “[A]fter 3- frustrating years of attempting political reform, Papineau and his Patriotes openly rebelled against the government.” Read the paragraph for which this is the last line — what do you think finally pushed the reforms to start a rebellion?**Not being heard for a long time. Trying to exercise their voice in other ways (protests; ninety-two resolutions). Frustrated with lack of change. Protestors shot by British soldiers.

**12. Start with the Rebellion in Lower Canada (p. 73-74). Take some notes on who, what, where, when, and why — these are some details to help you know what happened during the rebellion.**  
The causes of the rebellions remain controversial. Some historians point to the inherent weaknesses of the constitutional arrangements in Lower Canada, which gave the elected Assembly the power to thwart the executive but not to control it, and they blame the British government for failing to respond adequately to the legitimate grievances of the French Canadian majority. But this interpretation ignores the ethnic division in Lower Canada and the economic and social tensions of the 1830s. The underlying cause was the conflict between the French Canadian majority, which demanded that all power be centralized in the popularly elected Assembly, which it controlled, and the British minority, which was no less determined to resist French Canadian domination.

**13. Do the same for the Rebellion in Upper Canada (p. 74-76).**

There is continuing debate over who was responsible for the rebellion, and the degree of popular support it enjoyed among the people. Among some historians there is considerable sympathy for the rebels and a feeling that they represented the authentic voice of the majority, at least of the colonial working classes. But the mainstream historical view is that the uprising had limited support and was largely an accident precipitated by the inexcusable partisanship of [Head](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/sir-francis-bond-head/), the new [lieutenant-governor](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/lieutenant-governor/), and the rash behaviour of that most unlikely of Canadian heroes, [Mackenzie](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/mackenzie-william-lyon/).

Connected to rebellion in lower Canada – without it upper Canada would not have revolted.

**14. Read Punishing the Rebels, and The Aftermath (p. 77-78). What were the consequences of the rebellions?**

Leaders of rebellion arrested and sent to Australia. Lord Durham sent to report on rebellions.

**15. What was the Durham Report all about? (p. 78-79). What were its recommendations? Were they well received?**  
Written to investigate why the twin rebellions occurred. 1838. Outcome unified two colonies into one. Paved way for responsible government.

- proposed municipal governments  
- unify colonies  
-recognized racial based problems in lower Canada; wanted to assimilate the French.   
=believed capitalism would bring harmony