**Social Studies Grade 7 WS 2 Answer Key**

**Chapter 6**

**Listening to the People**

## Page 99

In the 1830’s, the elite in BNA were forced to share their ***power*** with others.

The three main ways people tried to change the government:

* ***Use the media to spread the word about wanting change***
* ***Threatening to kill or harm others until they got change (violence/rebellion)***
* ***Get involved in politics and pressure for change***

**Government in the Colonies (page 100)**

Fill in the roles (jobs) of the different parts of the Representative Government found on page 100.

# Monarch

* The king or queen
* Government of great Britain makes all final decisions

**The Legislative and Executive Councils (page 101)**

# Voters

* Male, 21 and older and own property or pay a certain rent on a year round home, British citizen

Send bills to

elects

# Legislative Assembly

* Can raise money through taxes
* Can suggest bills
* Only powers they had

\*\*\* only group elected by the people

# Legislative Council

* Advises the governor
* Decides what bills become laws

# Executive Council

* Advises the governor on what bills should become law

Appoints

Appoints

# Lieutenant-Governor or Governor

* Puts Britain’s wishes first
* Can veto any bill
* Decides when to hold elections

Appoints

4. Who made up these two councils? (what group)

***Males who were part of the elite and from the Church of England (Protestant) (ROWG)***

5. How did they get their positions on the Councils?

***They were appointed***

## The Legislative Assembly

6. What groups of people made up the Assembly?

***They were prominent business men and wealthy merchants but were not always part of the elite.***

7. Was the Assembly powerful in the government?

***No they weren’t***

Why or why not?

 ***They could only suggest bills and raised taxes. This was the only power they had. They could not really represent the wishes of the people as other groups had the power to veto them and make final decisions. The elite would bring in their own bills that benefitted themselves.***

What would happen to the Assembly if they did not do what the government wanted?

***The government could dissolve (get rid of) the Assembly if it didn’t approve the money that the government wanted.***

## Voters

Who could vote in British North America?

***Male, 21 and older and own property or pay a certain rent on a year round home, British***

**The Push for Change (page 103)**

10.Why did people in BNA want change in the 1830s?

***In the late 1830s some people were beginning to resent all the power that the elite (ROWGs) had. They didn’t think it was fair and wanted change.***

**Responsible Government (page 103)**

11. The people in BNA wanted to be more empowered through Responsible Government. In this form of government, the people with the most say in government are those that are ***elected***, not those that are appointed.

12. In the painting on page 103, we see a fight because of an election. If people had to stand up and call out the name of the person they were voting for in public, how do you think this would affect the voting?

* ***People would vote but not for who they wanted out of fear***
* ***People would be afraid to vote at all***
* ***The vote not be a true picture of what people really wanted***

## Taking Sides: The Churches (page 104)

The churches usually supported the government, feeling that if the government ran the politics, the churches would guide people’s daily lives, etc.

13. In Newfoundland, this was different. Why did the Roman Catholic Church support reform (a change from the old type of representative government) and want to see Responsible Government elected?

***In Newfoundland, the bishop Michael Fleming worked hard for reform as he believed that Catholics in Newfoundland would be treated fairly only if they could elect Catholic politicians who had real power.***

**Taking Sides: The Newspapers (page 105)**

14. Newspapers were considered to be more ***valuable*** than today. They would often be read aloud and everyone would ***discuss the issues.***

**Politics and Newspapers (page 106)**

15. Newspapers were the most important way for people to learn about ***political issues***.

16. In the editorial section of a newspaper back then, what did the average person read about?

***They often read the long essays written by the editor that gave opinions on political issue or on which candidate to support in an election. They would also read letters that supported the papers point of view. Letters were not checked and did not have to be signed .***

17. [Sometimes the facts were ***exaggerated*** or biased.