**Rebellion in the Canadas**

1. Rebellion is when people turn against the government of a country in a violent way.

2. The point of the rebellions was to try and remove the elite from power.

**Rebellion in Lower Canada (French majority)**

1. In Lower Canada the Reformers were called the Parti Patriote.
2. The issues that concerned those in Lower Canada were

a) they were worried about the effects recent British immigration would have on their colony.

b) farmer were worried new settlers would take all the remaining land and none would be left for the farmer’s children.

c) they were worried abut losing their language and culture.

d) there had been poor harvest and starvation. There were also diseases such as cholera and it was felt the gov’t wasn’t helping the people.

1. The trigger for the rebellion in Lower Canada was when the Parti Patriote drew up a list of complaints for the government to consider. Two years later the government responded by giving the governor more power. This made the Patriotes angry.
2. The leader of the Patriotes was Papineau (pg. 108).
3. The rebellion in Lower Canada started Nov. 23rd, 1837.
4. A group of Patriotes defeated the British troops in a minor battle.
5. After several minor battles the rebels began to take over some homes and communities.
6. However the British troops defeated the Patriotes as they had few weapons and little training.
7. 800 Patriotes were jailed and homes destroyed.

**Rebellion in Upper Canada (English majority)**

1. The issues in Upper Canada were:

a) they were concerned how gov’t money was being spent. The colony went into debt building things (canals) that helped only the merchants. Colonist paid taxes to cover the cost!

b) members of the elite usually got the biggest and best pieces of land. They didn’t use it for farming but help on to it to sell. Immigrants had to therefore move farther away from towns to find land.

c) many farm families were facing starvation.

1. The trigger for rebellion in Upper Canada was when the governor used threats and bribes to make sure the Reformers were voted out of the Assembly. This made the reformers very angry.
2. The person who headed the English Rebellion was William Lyon Mackenzie.
3. He decided to fight the British in Toronto as he heard that the British soldiers were busy fighting in Lower Canada and could not defend Upper Canada.
4. However the citizens formed a miltia
5. Militia : a group of citizens who are not professional soldiers but act as soldiers in times of troubles.
6. The militia defeated the rebels as the rebels had no military training.
7. The rebellion was over by 1838.
8. 880 rebels were arrested.

**After the Rebellion**

1. After the rebellions, the British government sent Lord Durham to suggest what do about the situation in the Canada’s.
2. Durham spent five months in the colonies and wrote a report called the Durham report.
3. The mains points of the Durham report were:

a) Join the colonies of Upper Canada and Lower Canada into one colony called the Province of Canada. This would give the English speaking people better control over the French and eventually the French culture would go away.

b) Give the province of Canada responsible government. He felt people should have a say in their government and that the poor should have access to education.

1. From this report two provinces were created which were:

a) Canada East

b) Canada West

1. Between 1848 and 1855, all the colonies in East BNA finally achieved responsible government.