Format for Chapter 6 test (page 99‐116)

10 multiple choice worth 2 each = 20

4 short answer questions worth 5 each =20

Test is out of 40

Study Guide Answers

People to Know: be able to explain the following people and their importance to reform/rebellion.

i) Joseph Howe: reformer from NS. Owned a newspaper that spoke up against government (The NovaScotian). He was even charged for publishing an editorial against the elite. He later became involved in politics. ii) William Lyon MacKenzie: Reformer from Upper Canada. Led the 1837 rebellion. Grew up in a poor family. Owned a newspaper that criticized the elite. Known for being outspoken and shaking his wig at peeps. iii) Louis Joseph Papineau: Reformer from Lower Canada. Led the 1837 Lower Canada rebellion. Born in Montreal and was a wealthy landowner. He felt that french culture was threatened by the British government. Leader of the Parti Patriote.

iv) Lord Durham: nicknamed Radical Jack for his new ideas. Was hired by the British government to figure out why the rebellions happened and what could be done to stop it from happening again. Lived in BNA for 5 months and later released the Durham report that gave BNA responsible government.

# Study Guide Questions to Know

#1. People tried to reform government in three ways:

1. using the media to spread the word about need for change. Ex. Newfoundland newspapers speaking up against the government/ Joseph Howe printing editorials challenging the elite.
2. threatening to harm or kill others unless they got the changes they want ex. The rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada in which people were killed and house burned.
3. becoming active in politics and pressuring the government for change. Ex. Joseph Howe also ran for politics

#2 and #3. Do not memorize the structure of the charts. However you should know the different parts and who had the power in each type of government.

Parts of representative government:

Monarch (king /queen) appoints a governor ( puts wishs of Britian first) who then appoints the executive council (advise governor) and the legislative council (who could make laws). Voters (male, british, 21+, own land) vote in the legislative assembly (could only raise $ through taxes)

Who was ***empowered*** in representative gov't? Except for the LA, the others parts were all members of the elite who were usually rich, male and white.

***Disempowered?*** The everyday ordinary person (voters) as the people they voted in had no power. Women and

non‐British also had no power.

1. Church officials (like Bishop Fleming) and newspaper owners (Joseph Howe) were involved in the debate for and against responsible government. Newspapers gave opposing opinions on politics and people often were influenced by the political opinions of religious leaders.

(\*not a major question)

1. Look at what we wrote under People to Know
2. ‐ The leaders were: Upper Canada (English) William

Lyon Mackenzie and in Lower Canada (French) it was Joseph Louis Papineau.

‐ Upper Canada Issues :

* 1. 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!
	2. 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.
	3. many farm families were facing starvation.

‐ Lower Canada Issues :

* 1. they were worried about the effects recent British immigration would have on their colony.
	2. farmer were worried new settlers would take all the remaining land and none would be left for the farmer’s children.
	3. they were worried abut losing their language and culture.
	4. 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.

#6 continued:

‐ 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. 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.

‐ Know about the Rebellions and the years (1837‐1838) but they won't be a major question.

‐ After the rebellions Britain sent Lord Durham to investigate and write a report. He came up with two recommendations:

1. Join the colonies of Upper Canada and Lower Canada into one colony called the Province of Canada.
2. Give the Province of Canada responsible government. He felt people should have a say in their government.

#7. Do not memorize the structure of the charts. However you should know the different parts and who had the power in each type of government.

Parts of responsible government:

Monarch (king /queen takes advice from governor) appoints a governor ( considers the wishes of colonists and Britain) who then appoints legislative council (advises the governor) and the executive council (appointed from the elected people to take care of department). Voters (male, British, 21+, own land) vote in the legislative assembly (elected people who could now make laws)

Who was ***empowered*** in responsible gov't? The People who were voted in could now make laws so now the voters (everyday people) had power

***Disempowered?*** Women and non‐British citizens were disempowered and the elite lost power as well.