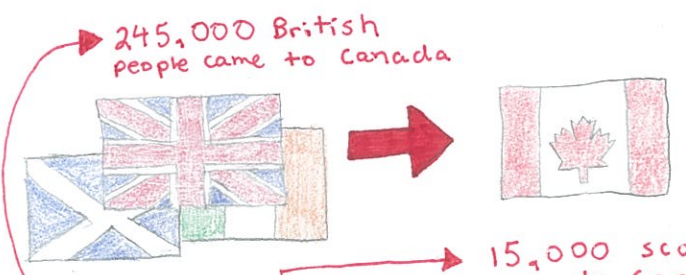
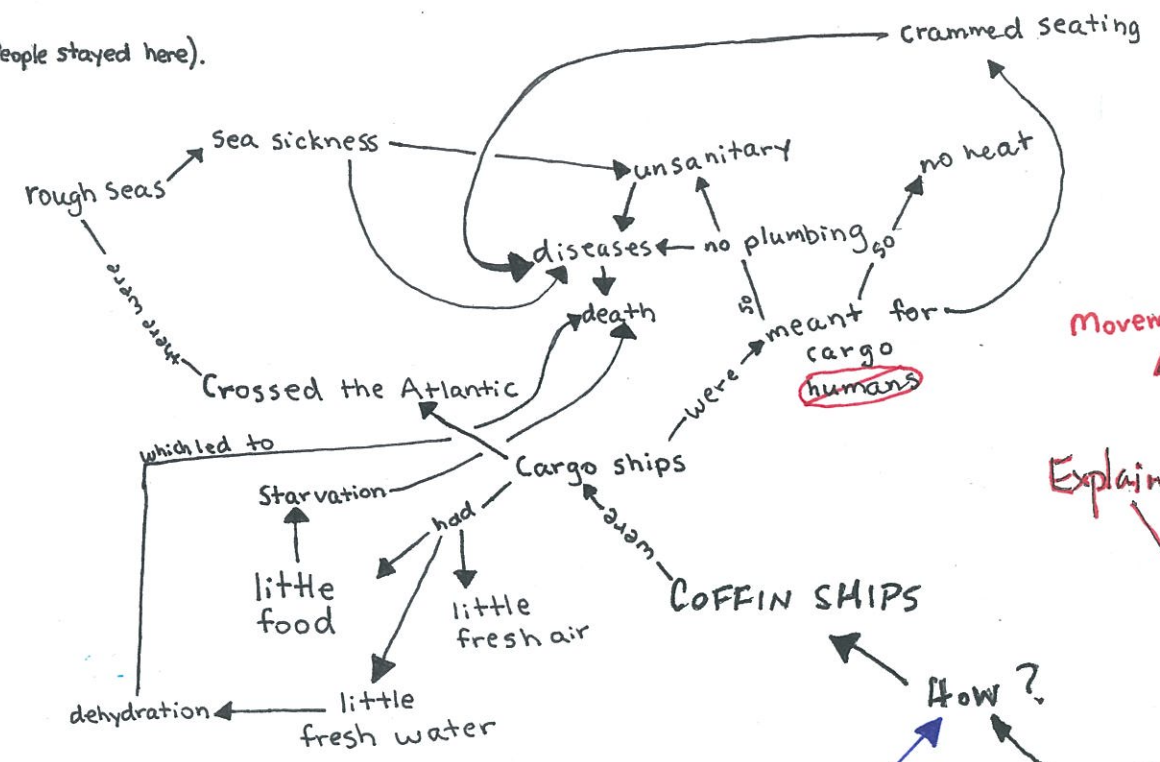


(People stayed here).



Explain/Describe

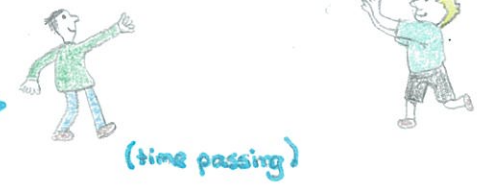
WHAT?

Population Explosion

How?

WHEN?

From 1815-1850



# THE GREAT MIGRATION

WHY?

WHO?

Britain

Scotland

Poor Europeans → from → Ireland

Poor Europeans =



Britain

Industrial Revolution

Machines replaced British workers

many were out of jobs

move to find jobs for \$

have to — no \$

and to

Ireland

Potato Famine

disease in potatoes

poverty

hunger/starvation

move for sustainability

caused → have to

caused → have to

Scotland

Highland Clearances

Scottish Lords Kicked them off their land

replaced by sheep

no jobs

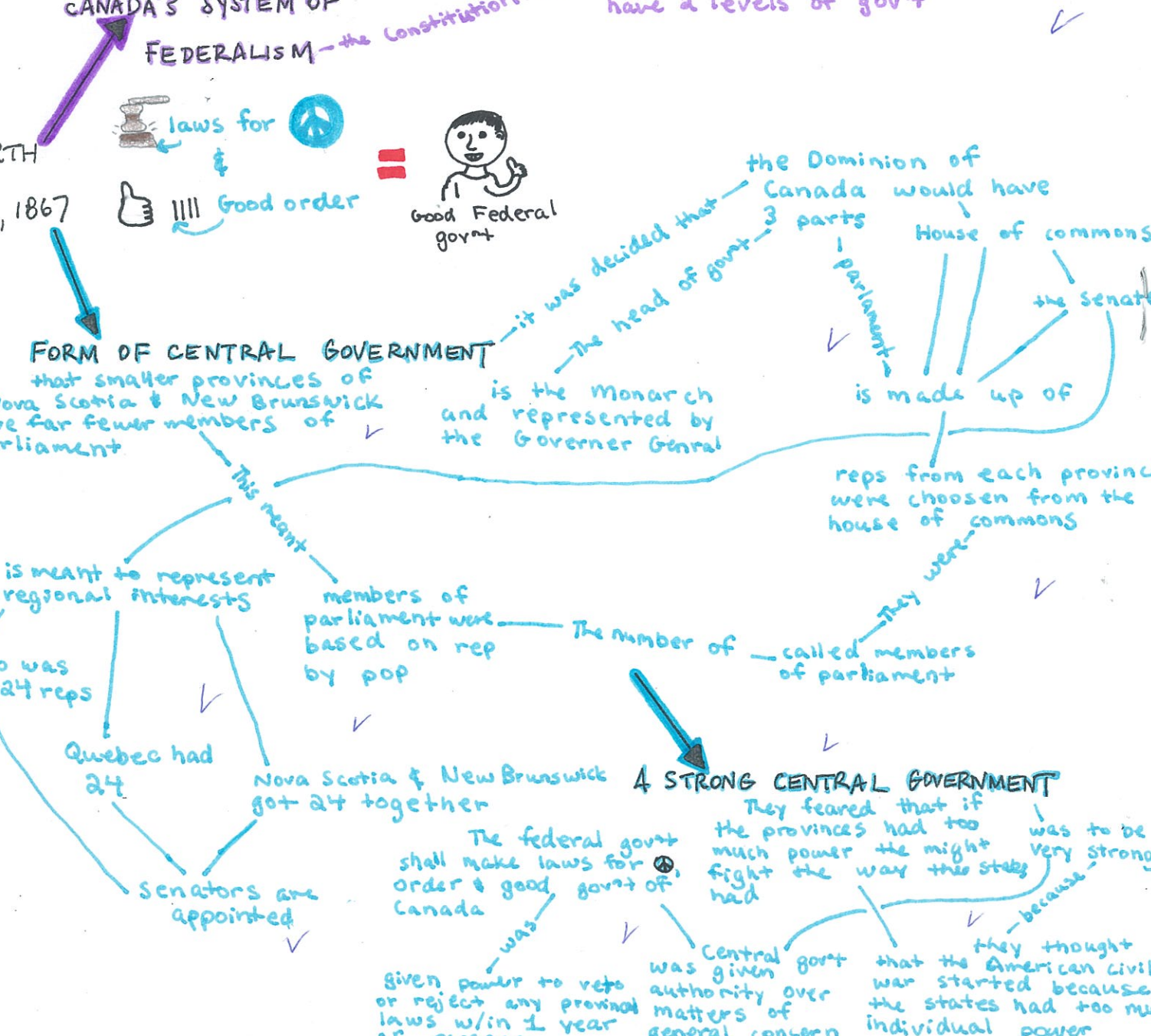
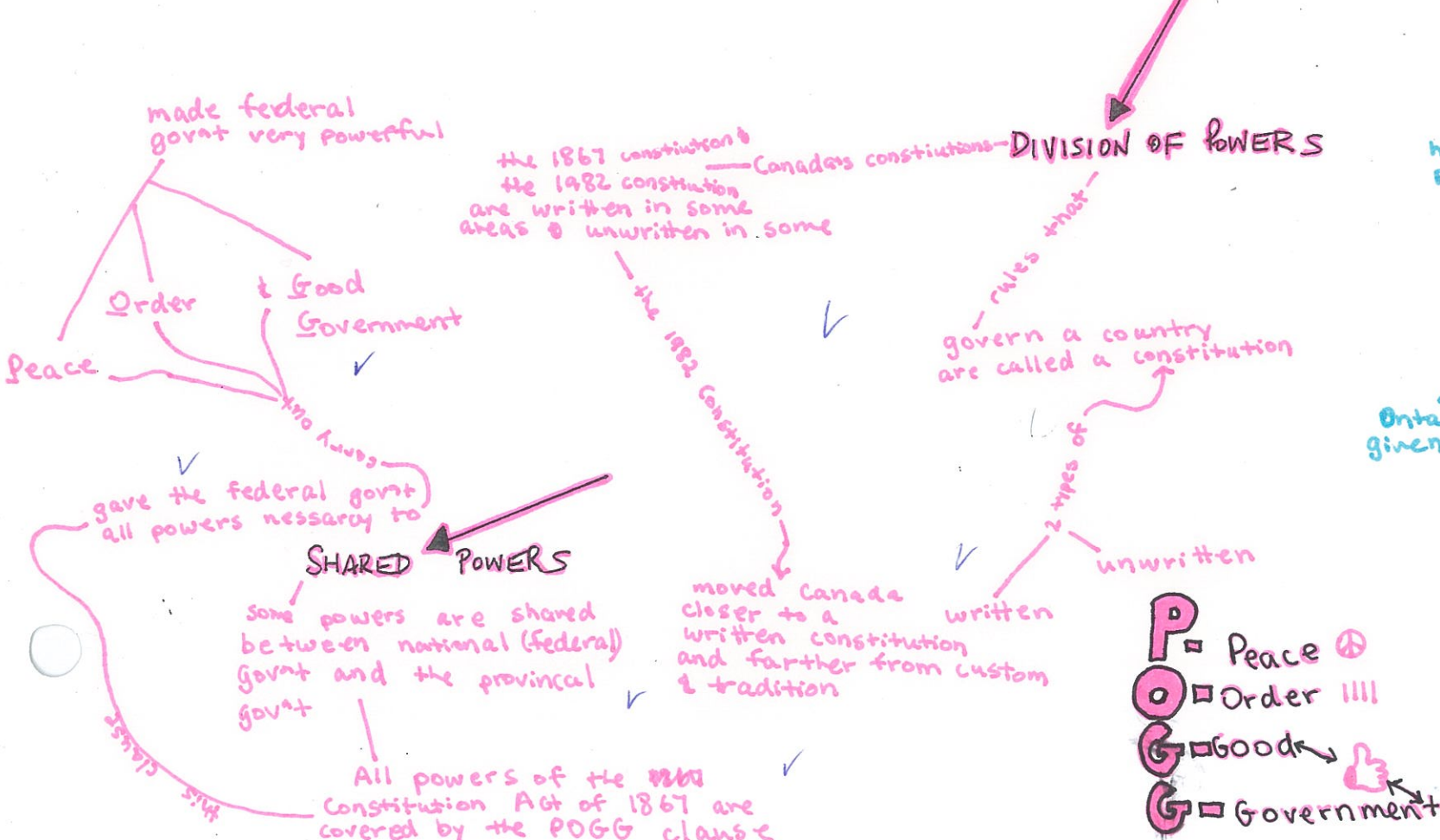
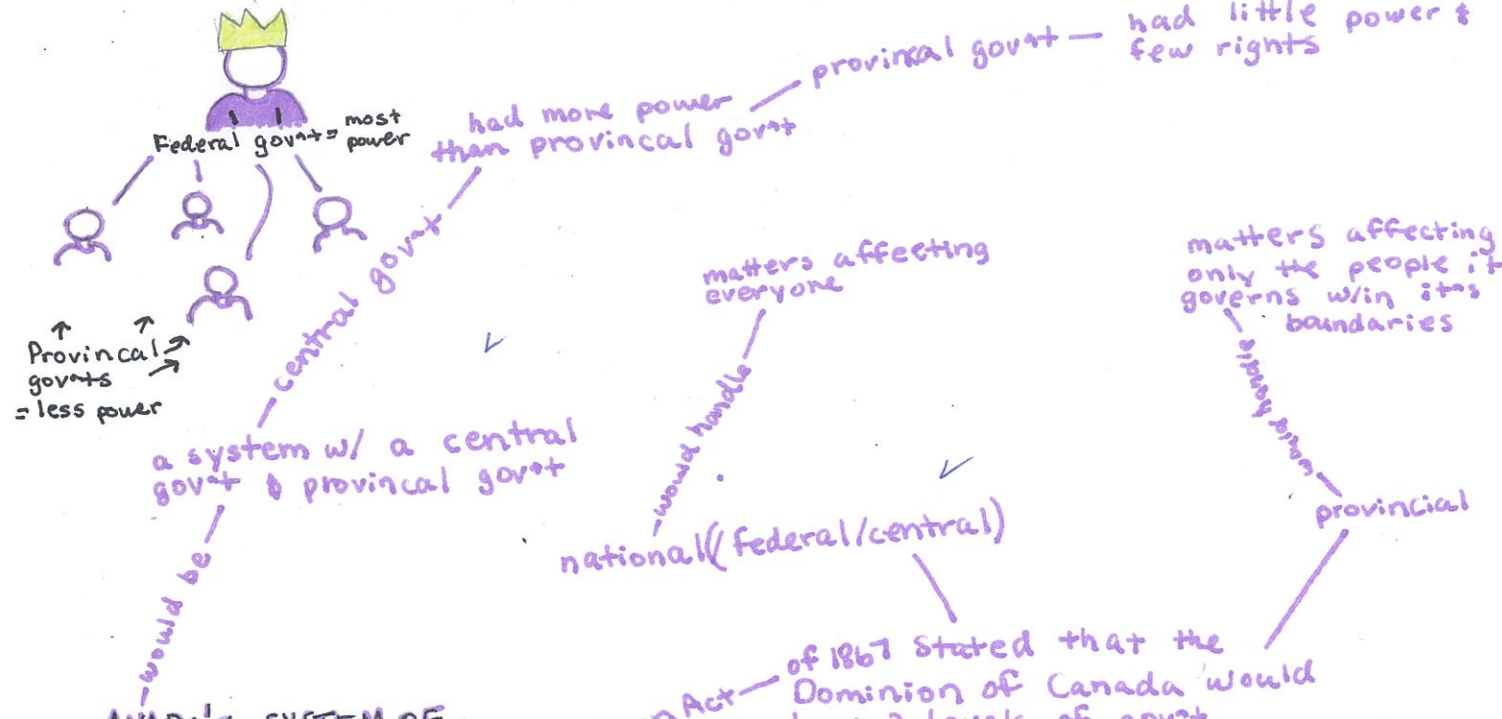
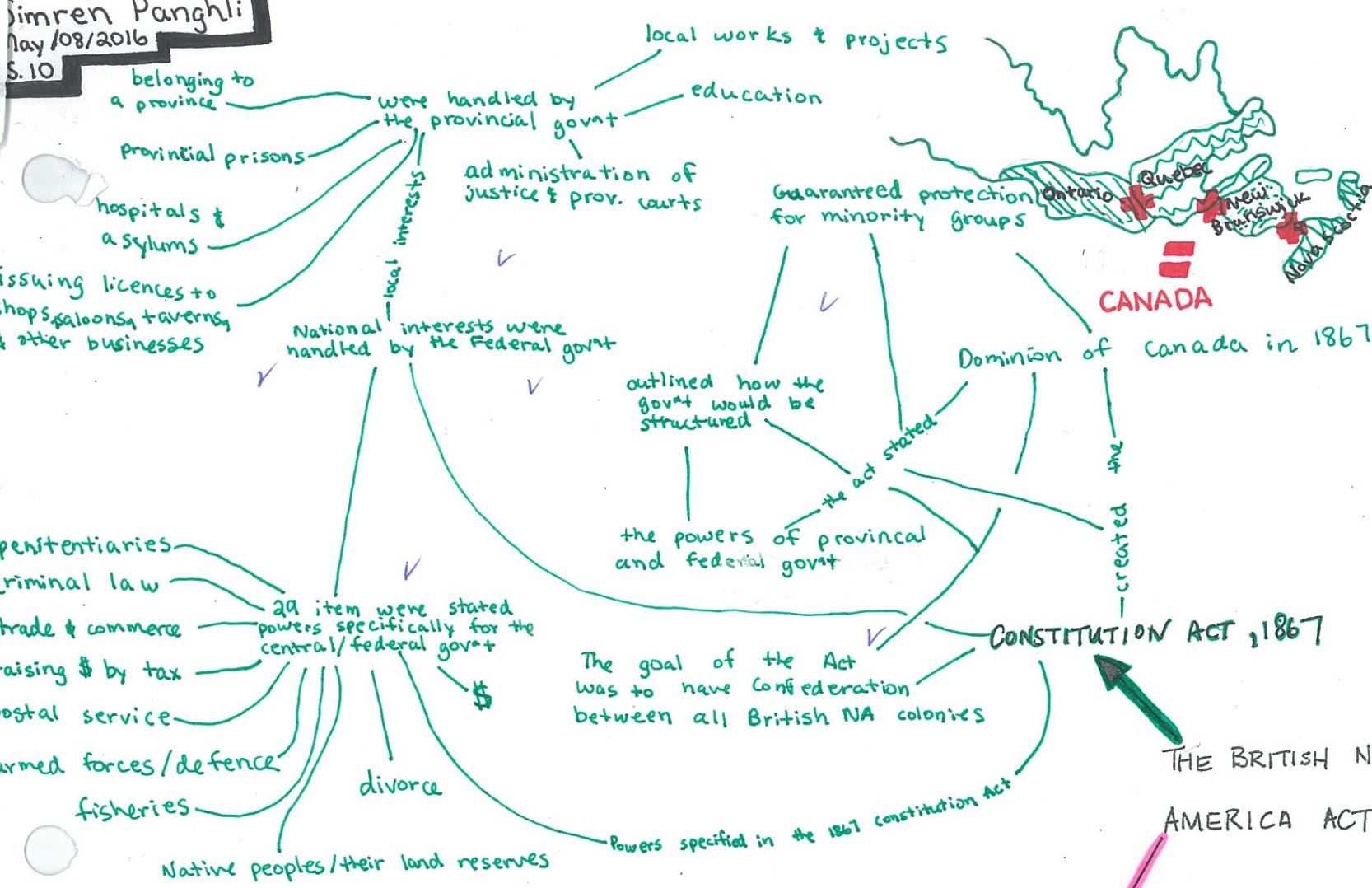
no \$

have to

made more \$









# REASONS FOR FEDERAL UNION (CONFEDERATION)

John A. McDonald, George Brown & George-Etienne Cartier formed the great coalition  
- on June 1864  
- called the Confederation Party  
- with Nova Scotia, PEI, New Brunswick & Quebec  
- a larger union w/ the other British NA colonies

Political deadlock - which led to - The seats were split 50/50 between the Canadas  
- because Canada West & Canada East kept vetoing each others ideas  
- because was separated fr. the Atlantic colonies by the mountains in Gaspé  
- took a day w/ railways instead of a week by feet  
- deliveries - mail delivery  
- distance between colonies shorter  
- made the first important railway line from Montreal to Portland in the USA  
- railway gave a way to transport goods in the winter  
- had to worry about St. Lawrence river freezing over  
- because paid little to no taxes when trading w/ Britain

## Political Deadlock and the Great Coalition

## A Railway was needed



Britain wanted confederation majority of the votes would be for confederation  
- if NA colonies were still very loyal to Britain  
- hoped that B.C., Vancouver Island & NWT joined too  
- was important

## Changing British Attitudes

Britain - was in favour of British NA colonies taking more responsibility of their own govt  
- which encouraged the colonies to unite  
- was a big step towards confederation  
- British governors - If they are independent I save money... Hmmm  
- also concerned about American expansion  
- oh no! They might take our colony!  
- good farmland  
- expensive to defend the British NA colonies  
- British wanted colonies  
- thought if the colonies were united then the British didn't have to help

The Americans in the colony of Red River wanted to join USA  
- because the Americans had to get there  
- Canada looked at present day prairie lands for settlement  
- the British feared that Vancouver Island & British Columbia would get taken over  
- many American miners came to B.C. during the gold rush during the 1850's & 60's which led to trading between B.C and San Francisco (American colony)

## Threat of American Expansion Northward

after The American Civil war Americans entered a period of expansion  
- during the 1860's - civil war took place  
- led to talk about invading British NA  
- in 1865 - The Fenians made several armed raids into British NA  
- The Fenians were a group of Irish Catholics in the USA  
- they attacked the British NA colonies since they couldn't get to Britain  
- The American civil war ended & the northern states accused the British colonies of helping the Southerners flee the north.



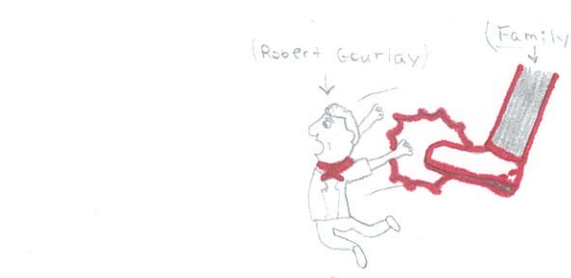
Support Anglican churches - retail - Anglican church  
Clergy reserve for  
The crown reserves reserved for government  
The 2 best pieces of land being reserved  
Less family & friends of the wealthy ruling  
Changes in Government & Society of Upper Canada

def: are more peaceful - don't use weapons, no disturbances or harm to others  
are - people who support peaceful change, with peaceful matters

def: People who support change & are willing to be violent to get those changes  
are willing to use weapons, protest and harm people

the attitudes of the members of the Family Compact towards the Americans in the Colony  
OPPOSED  
WANTED  
MODERATES  
THE REFORMERS IN UPPER CANADA

Land should be owned by those who work & live there  
reserves made it hard for farmers to transport goods as they could not enter the reserves  
believed that

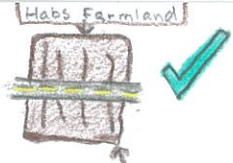


ROBERT GOURLAY  
arrived in Upper Canada in 1817 from Scotland  
Farmers had meetings to voice their concerns  
had a plan to bring over poor people from Britain to farm  
Sent out questionnaire to farmers asking questions about their grievances  
Family Compact - saw him as trouble & jailed him & later banned him from Canada (Upper)

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE - was a reformer  
Came to Canada in 1820 from Scotland - was elected into the Legislative Assembly in 1828  
he established The Colonial Advocate in 1824 - a newspaper  
Suggested government changes - led to an armed rebellion  
expelled 6 times - were caught & had to pay him \$2450 which he used to buy equipment to pay off debts  
15 wealthy men smashed the offices & broke printers  
That was used to speak out on land problems & the power of the Family Compact



Simren Panghli  
S.S 10  
Mr. Suzuki  
Blk: 3/4  
April/07/16



The English majority would result in agreement for them to continue the idea of building the canals, harbours & roads they wanted

The French didn't want these changes they didn't benefit  
The French didn't want to pay tax for the improvements  
The English wanted all landowners to pay tax for the improvements

encouraging emigration from Great Britain



Chateau Clique

was different from what the French people wanted

What the English merchants wanted

To improve canals, harbours, & roads for easier transportation of timber & wheat to Britain

Immigration

some immigrants settled in the Eastern townships of Lower Canada

Britain to unite upper & lower Canada

French

didn't want immigrants

they thought that their young people may not be able to farm

brought a deadly disease called cholera



UNREST IN LOWER CANADA

(English merchants) unite colonies



managed to persuade the British parliament to drop the idea of uniting the 2 colonies for the time being

Appeal to Great Britain

June 1832

If enough immigrants arrived the French habs of Lower Canada may lose their language & Catholic religion rights

an epidemic

Took a protest petition to Britain

Papineau

92 Resolutions

about 5500 lives were lost

to encourage immigration

that  
who  
A petition

a list of grievances put together in 1834 by the Legislative Assembly

British Response - the British

refused to give the Legislative Assembly any more power

prices dropped & many businesses failed

1837 an economic depression hit USA, Britain & British NA

British colonial secretary issued 10 resolutions

if the legislative Assembly refused to vote for taxes that they would take money from the treasury

decided to

the Canadian timber trade dropped

the Canadians took their anger out on English speaking merchants

Government workers would get pay

vote no to taxes until their concerns were resolved

which meant that the roads & bridges would stop being built