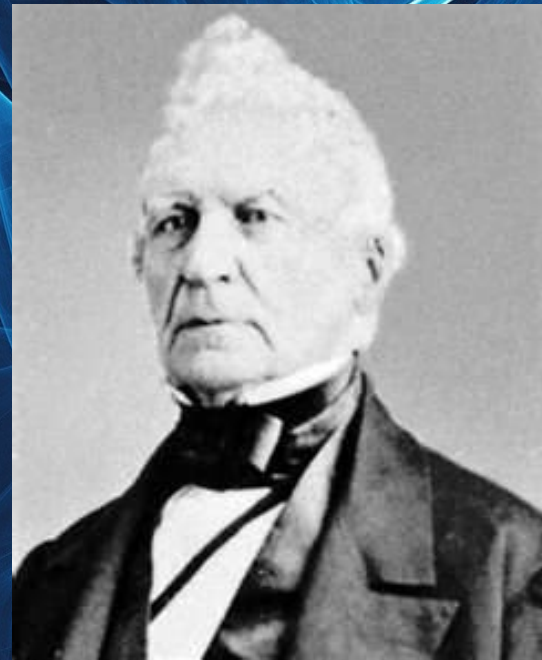
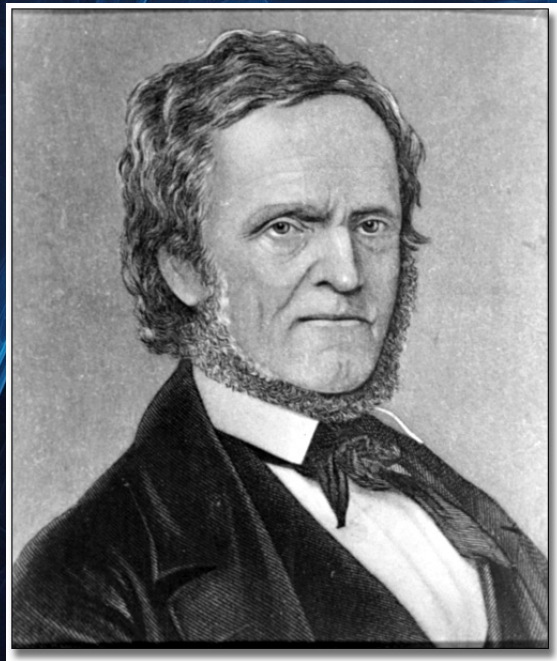


Rebellions of 1837

-
- ◉ Reformers in the colonies (Upper and Lower Canada) knew they had to work together.
 - ◉ Both colonies wanted a change in government and social structure.
 - ◉ They both blamed the Family Compact in Upper Canada and the Chateau Clique in Lower Canada.

Mackenzie and Papineau

- It became clear that government needed reform.
- Both colonies prepared for Rebellion.



Lower Canada

- Britain did not have enough troops to fight a rebellion in both colonies.
- Papineau organized protests and assemblies.
- During an organized protest an armed rebellion broke out when the Patriotes resists arrest.
- A militant group called the Fils de la Liberté (Sons of Liberty) joined the armed rebellion.

- The Fils de la Liberté began parading down the streets of Montreal with weapons in hand.
- The British tried to arrest Papineau as the leader of the Rebellion. Papineau fled to the United States.
- The rebellions moved into the countryside with the Patriotes led by Wolfred Nelson.
- The Patriotes start the rebellion with a victory at Saint-Denis.

○ Patriotes lost the next battles at Saint Charles and Sainte-Eustache.

- Saint Charles (60 Patriotes dead, dozens arrested)
 - Saint – Eustache (70-100 Patriotes killed)
- By December 1837, a month after the Rebellion began, it was over.

Sainte – Eustache



Battle of Saint-Eustache



- The rebellion ended quickly, but if they would have had the support of the Catholic Church things could have been different.
- The Church told the parishioners to stay loyal to the British.
- People were intimidated by the British
- In 1838, Patriotes prepared for a second rebellion with the support of the Americans.
- After one victory the rebellion ends.
- Papineau returned to France.

Upper Canada

- Mackenzie and the other leaders wanted American-style democracy.
- Most people (colonists) wanted better government.
- Many colonists had their hopes dashed by Lord Russell's "10 Resolutions".
- Colonists also felt betrayed when Sir Francis Bond Head was made governor in 1835.

- Head had connections with the Family Compact and he misused his power.

- The Legislative Assembly tried to reprimand him and he took away their power.
- Mackenzie saw this move as a call to arms.
- When Head sent the British troops to fight the Patriotes in Lower Canada Mackenzie saw his chance.
- Mackenzie wanted to take weapons and ammunition, jail the governor, and create a new government.

- Rebels meet at Montgomery Tavern on December 5, 1837.
- 500 Rebels marched down Yonge Street in York armed with pitchforks, staffs, and guns.
- The rebels found themselves in a battle with British volunteers.
- Rebels fled. Mackenzie fled to the United States.

After the Rebellion

- ◉ Many rebels were imprisoned and faced the threat of execution
- ◉ Many prisoners were pardoned including Mackenzie and Papineau.
- ◉ Others were sent to penal colonies.

Lord Durham's Report

- ◉ In 1840, The Act of Union joined Upper and Lower Canada. English became the language of government.
- ◉ After 1837, England knew the government had to change in Canada and appointed Lord Durham as governor.
- ◉ He upset the Family Compact and the Chateau Clique because he believed in change.

Lord Durham



- Durham tried to make a number of changes and ignored British law.
- Durham reported back to Britain many of his findings. The most important one was called the Durham Report.
- The report outlined that all of the colonies of British North America should be brought together and be given responsible Government.
- Canada should still remain a colony but have control of external affairs and military.
- The power should be given to the people.
- Durham received little support from Britain and later resigns.