Rebellions of 1837

• __________________________ in the colonies (Upper and Lower Canada) knew they had to work together.

• Both colonies wanted a change in ________________ and ________________.

• They both blamed the Family Compact in ________________ and the Chateau Clique in ________________.

• It became clear that government needed reform.

• Both colonies prepared for ________________.

Lower Canada

• Britain did not have enough troops to fight a rebellion in both colonies.

• Papineau organized ________________ and ________________.

• During an organized protest an armed rebellion broke out when the Patriots resisted arrest.

• A militant group called the ________________ (Sons of Liberty) joined the armed rebellion.

• The Fils de la Liberté begin parading down the streets of ________________ with weapons in hand.
• The British tried to arrest _________________ as the leader of the Rebellion. Papineau fled to the _________________.

• The rebellions move into the countryside with the Patriotes led by _________________.

• The Patriotes started the rebellion with a victory at _________________.

• Patriotes lost the next battles at ________________ and _________________.
  
  • Saint Charles (60 Patriotes dead, dozens arrested)
  • Saint – Eustache (70-100 Patriotes killed)

• By _________________, a month after the Rebellion began, it was over.

• 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 _________________ the rebellion ends.

• Papineau returned to _________________.

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Upper Canada

- Mackenzie and the other leaders wanted ________________ democracy.

- Most people (colonists) wanted better government.

- Many colonists had their hopes dashed by Lord Russell’s “______________________________”.

- Colonists also felt betrayed when ________________ was made governor in 1835.

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

- The Legislative Assemble tried to reprimand him and he
  ____________________________________________________________________________.

- 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 ________________, jail the governor, and create a new ________________.

- Rebels met at _____________________________ on December 5, 1837.

- ____________ Rebels march down Yonge Street in York armed with ________________, staffs, and ____________.

- The rebels found themselves in a battle with British volunteers.

- Rebels fled. ____________________________fled to the United States.
After the Rebellion

• Many rebels were imprisoned and faced ___________________________
• Many prisoners were _________________including Mackenzie and Papineau.
• Others were sent to _________________

Lord Durham’s Report

• In 1840, _________________ joined Upper and Lower Canada. English became the language of government.
• After 1837, England knew the government had to change in Canada and appointed _________________ as governor.
• He upset the Family Compact and the Chateau Clique because he believed in change.
• 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 _________________.
• The report outlined that all of the colonies of_________________________ should be brought together and be given ____________________________ government.
• Canada should still remain a colony but have control of ________________ and ________________

• The power should be given to the people.

• Durham received ________________ from Britain and later ________________