

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 Patriotes 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 _____.

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 Assembly 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 _____.