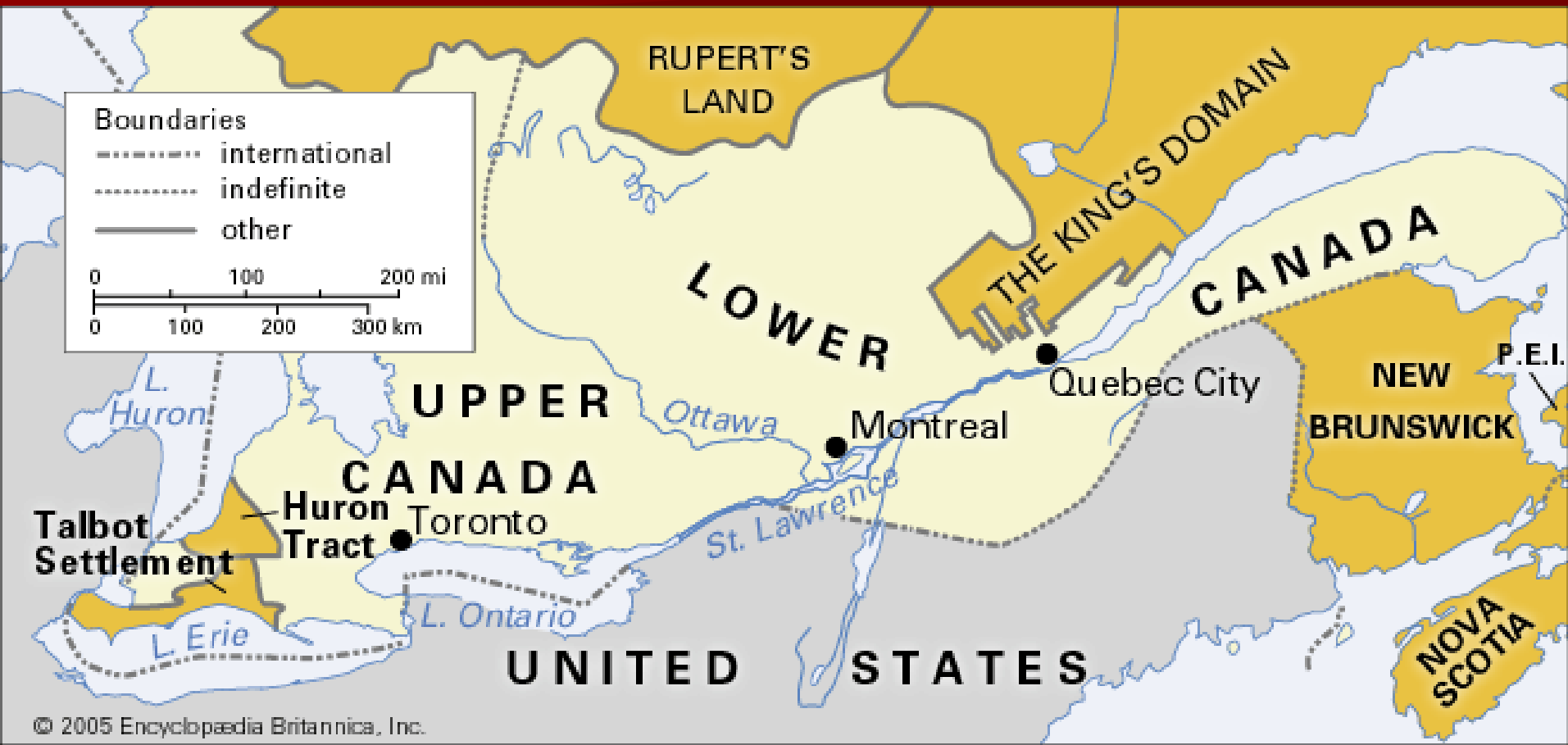




The Land of Yesterday

Canada in the 1820s





Coming to British North America

- The "Great Migration" refers to the period between 1815 and 1850 wherein a wave of settlers from Great Britain (Ireland, Scotland, England, and Wales) moved to British North America
- Many of these settlers left Great Britain because their landlords forced them to leave their farms, the Industrial Revolution took away their jobs, or because they were starving due to poor potato crops.

Coming to British North America

- As a result of British immigration, the population of Upper Canada increased from 71 000 in 1806 to 432 000 in 1841.
- While the population of Upper Canada was 80% American born in 1815, by 1841 almost 50% were British immigrants.
- Many immigrants began their new lives as labourers, servants, and farmers.

Coming to British North America

- The ocean / sea journey to British North America lasted anywhere from 20 days to more than two months.
- Most immigrants traveled in the cargo ship holds; these ships were not actually intended to transport people.
- Living conditions were unsanitary, cramped, and rat-infested.

- BNA was a challenging place to live. Made up of thick forest and rocky areas.
- After War of 1812, a war in which the United States declared war on Britain and its colonies, settlers began to come to BNA.
- Settles were divided into two groups:
 - Loyalists (Pensioned Military Officers)
 - Colonist (people in search of their own land)

Canada's history has always been affected by its Geography

- Upper Canada (Southern and Eastern Ontario): Lush and inexpensive farmland, scattered settlement.



Lower Canada (Quebec)

- Lower Canada (Quebec) farmland that had been settled for many years.
 - Montreal, trading capital attracted Scottish and American entrepreneurs.



Montreal



Maritimes

- Maritimes: Well-settled and stable shipbuilding center.
- Traded with Britain and New England





Newfoundland

- Newfoundland:
Economy based on
fish and timber



Northern Labrador to the Rocky Mountains

- Rupert's Land: HBC claimed all lands drained by rivers flowing into Hudson's Bay



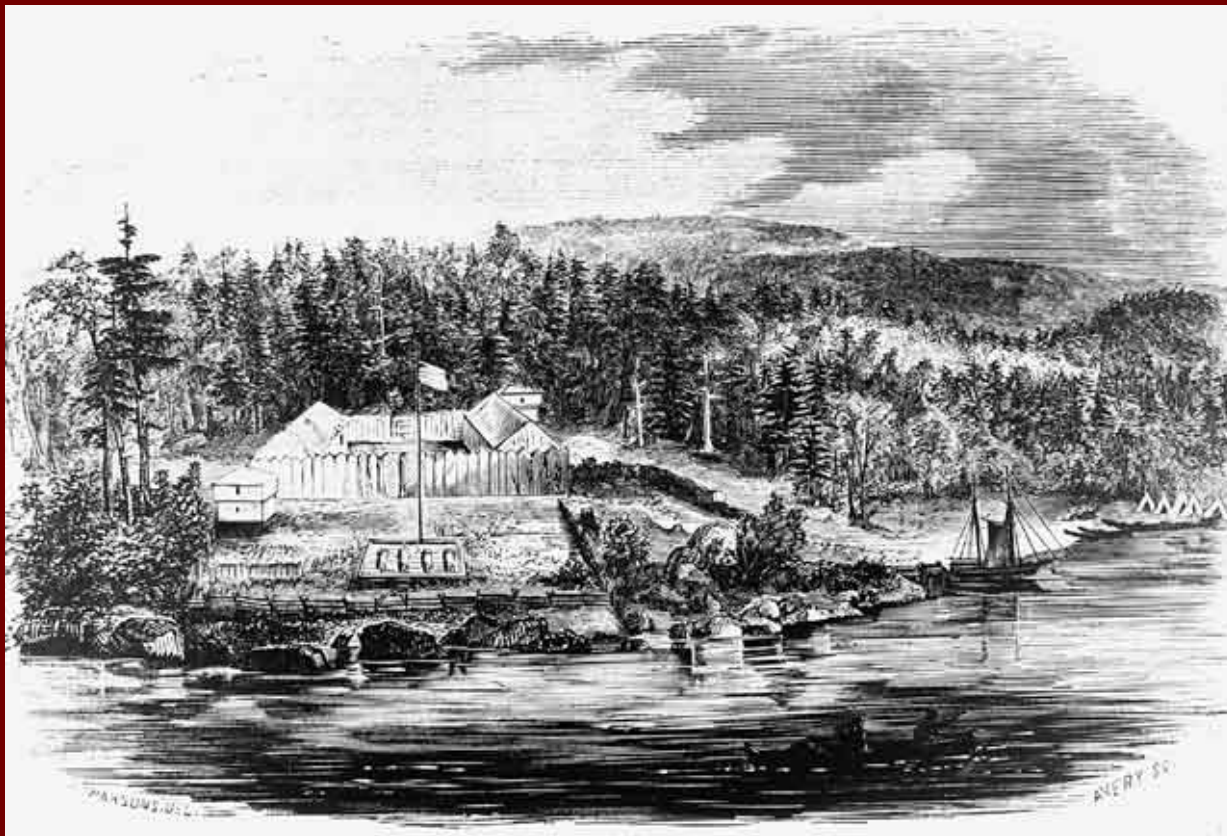
Beyond the Rockies

- West: NWC fought for control of the southern fur trade and trade beyond the Rockies.



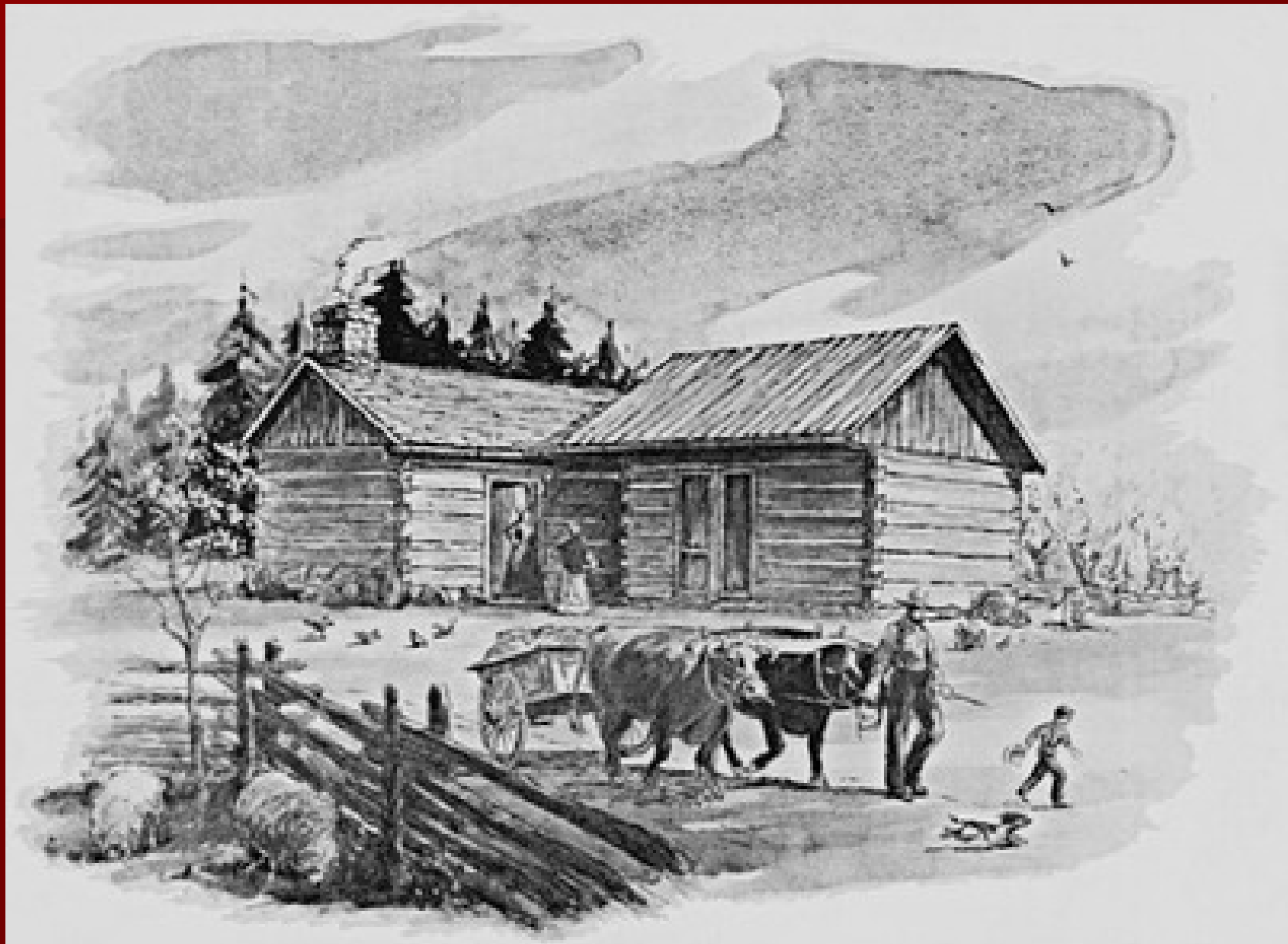
Coast of British Columbia

- Pacific: Russians, Americans, and Spanish fought for control for many years



Immigrants

- Immigrants came to Canada seeking farmland: they were attracted by the fertile soils of Upper Canada and the timber-producing hardwood.
- Lands close to the United States and waterways were most desirable (all in the south).



Fur Trade or Colonization

- By 1820, immigration had boomed but there were only a few people living in the areas west and north of the Great Lakes.
- The people working the fur trade prevented immigration to these areas.
- Colonist wanted boundaries, roads, and land.
- The Fur Traders wanted nothing to do with the Colonists. Colonist wanted nothing to do with the Fur Traders.