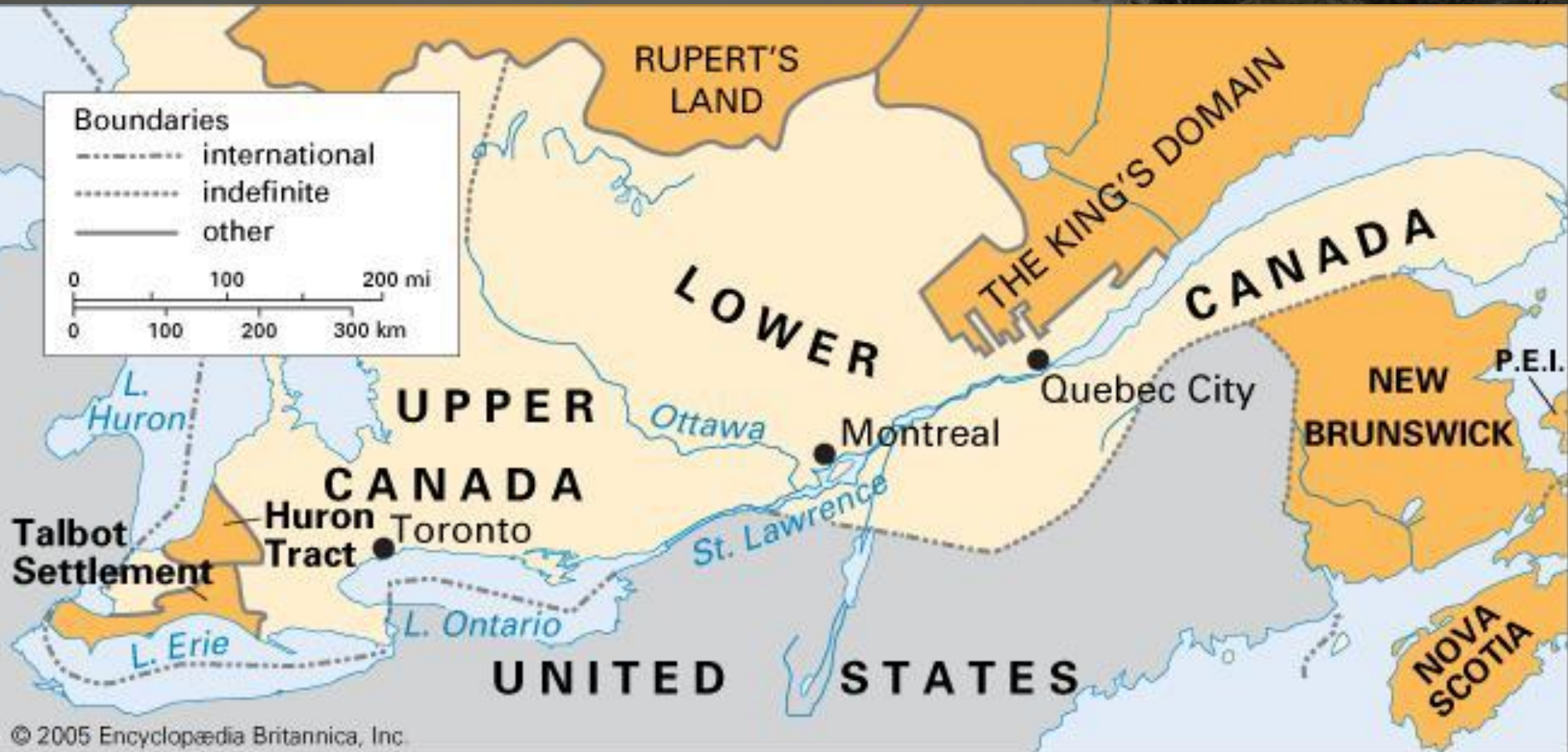


# Upper Canada



# Life in Upper Canada

- In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Upper Canada was the newest colony in British North America.



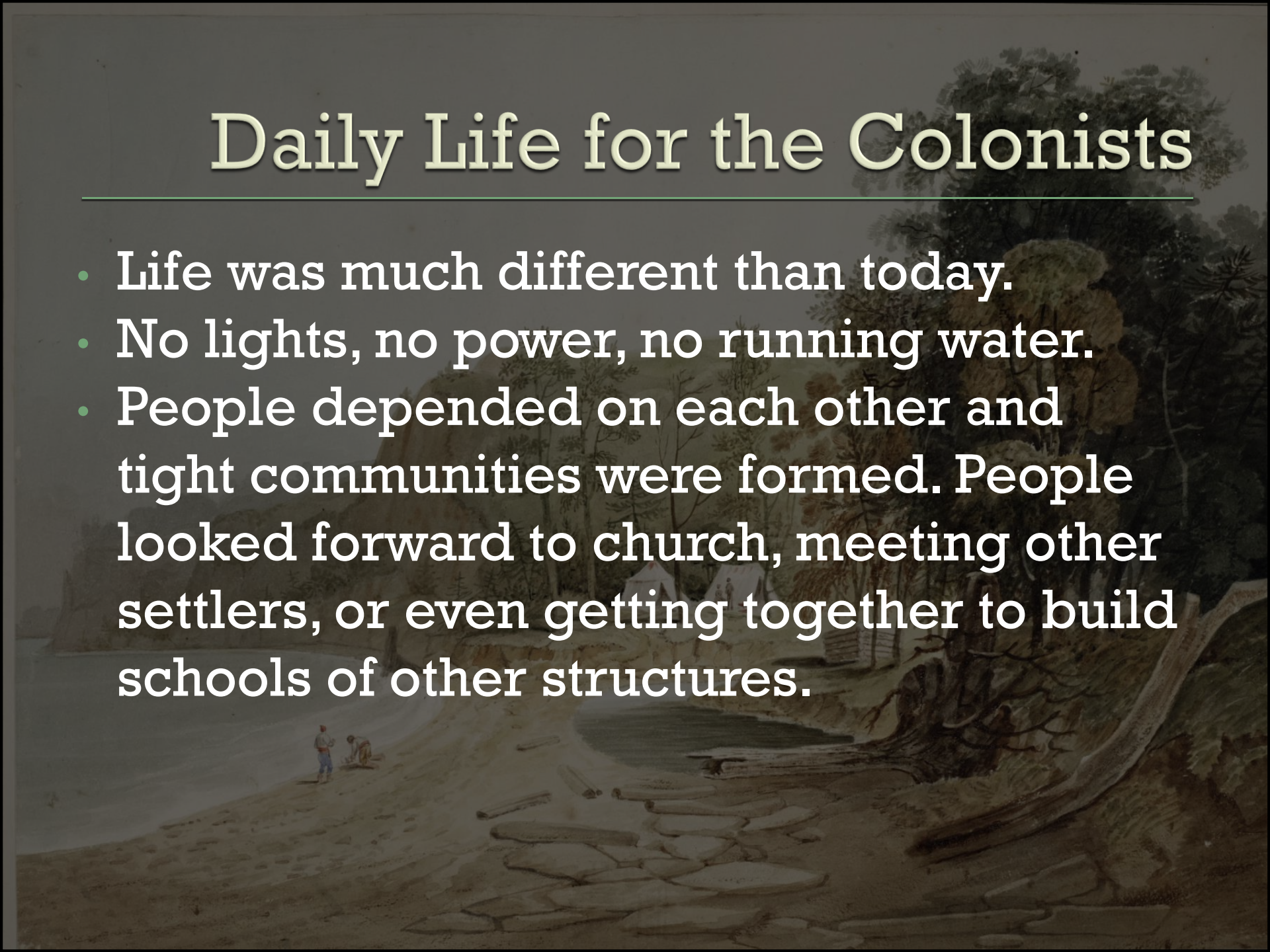
- Upper Canada colonist had strong ties with the British Empire and the War of 1812 strengthened these ties.



# Daily Life for the Colonists

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- Life was much different than today.
- No lights, no power, no running water.
- People depended on each other and tight communities were formed. People looked forward to church, meeting other settlers, or even getting together to build schools or other structures.



- The goal of the people that came to Upper Canada was to own land.
- Farmers mortgaged crops to buy supplies.
- Colonist depended on a barter economy (farmers and blacksmiths would trade tools for wheat)



# Some of the Equipment / Supplies Available to Settlers



**Broadaxes**



**Planes**



**Adzes**

**Horses and  
Ploughs**



**Chisels**



**Whipsaws**



**Scythes**



**Sickles**

# Social Structure

- Social class played an important role in Upper Canada.
- Many of the rich settlers tried to keep the life style that they had in Britain.



- As the Upper Class tried to use their wealth and power it created conflict with the poor colonists.





# The Problem of Land

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- People came to Upper Canada in search for land. Those who could not farm worked in the farming industry (selling seed, blacksmith, wagon making).
- Most of the land was taken by absentee landlords or land speculators.
- The good farm land was owned by the Family Compact (upper class officials who made up the executive council after 1812).

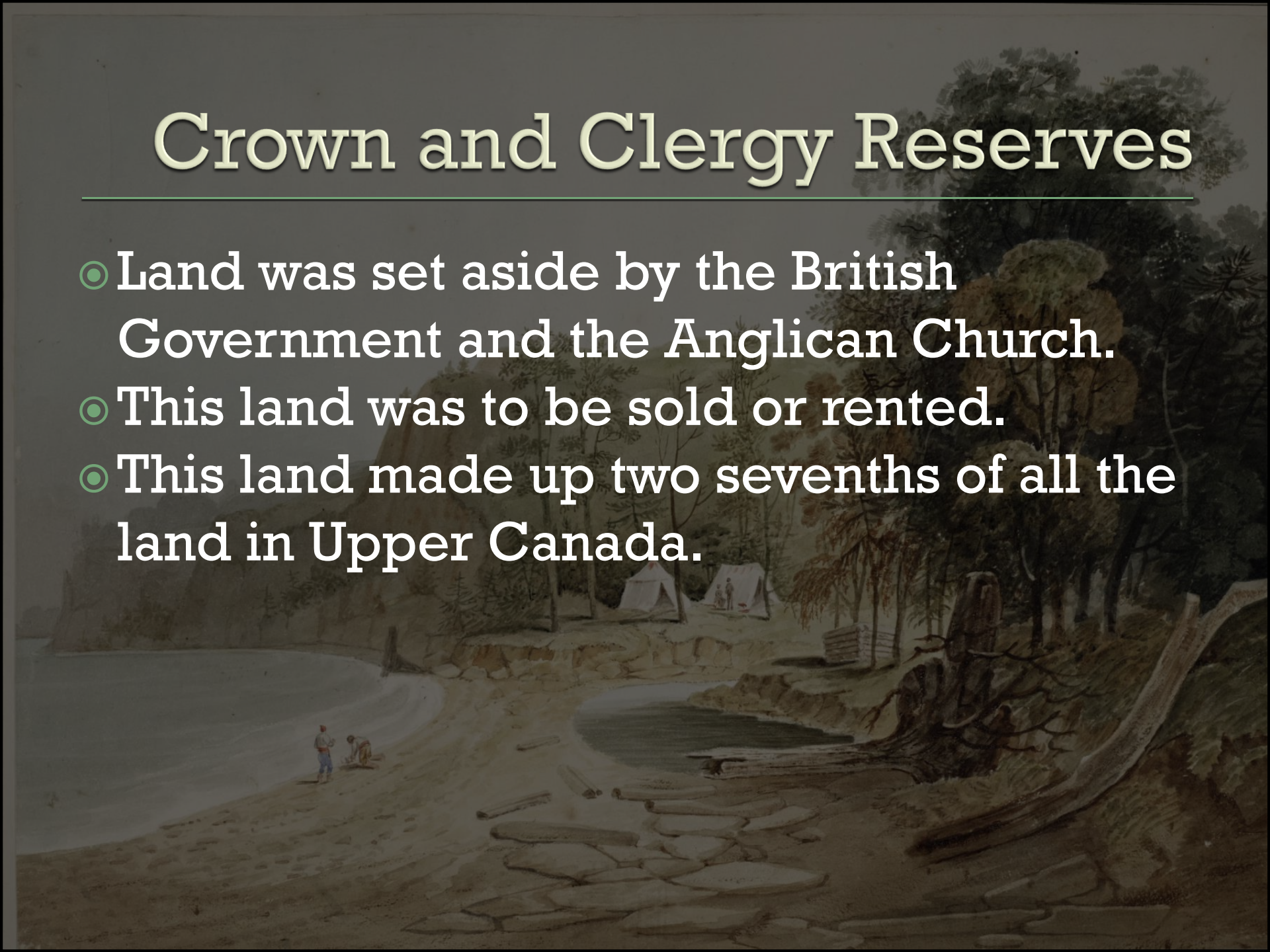
- Colonists could only afford land in remote areas that had poor soil.
- The problems of Social Structure become one of the major causes of the Rebellions 1837.



# Crown and Clergy Reserves

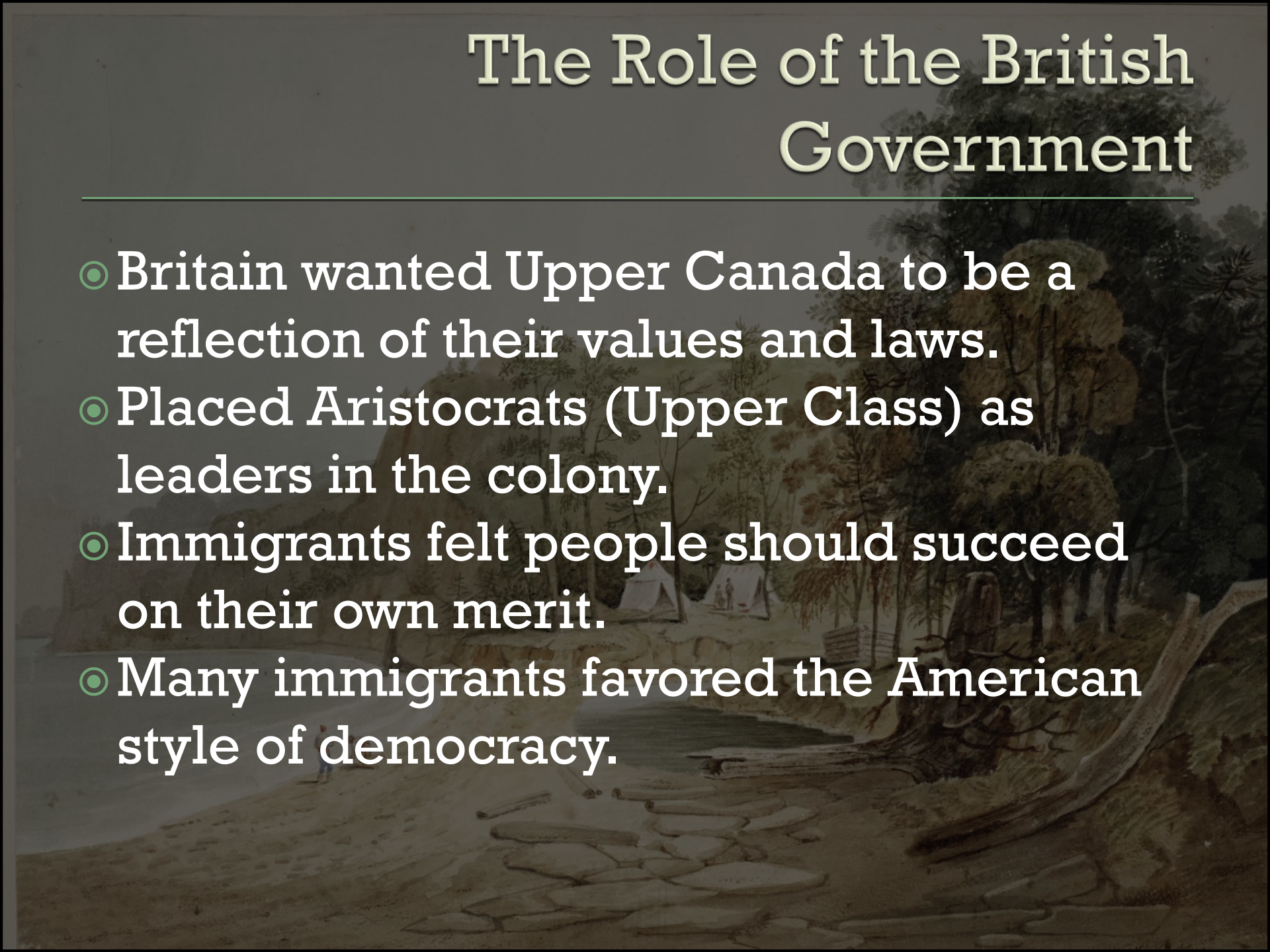
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- Land was set aside by the British Government and the Anglican Church.
- This land was to be sold or rented.
- This land made up two sevenths of all the land in Upper Canada.



# The Role of the British Government

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- Britain wanted Upper Canada to be a reflection of their values and laws.
  - Placed Aristocrats (Upper Class) as leaders in the colony.
  - Immigrants felt people should succeed on their own merit.
  - Many immigrants favored the American style of democracy.
- 
- The background of the slide is a historical painting depicting a settlement in a wooded area. In the foreground, a path leads through a clearing with several tents pitched. A person is visible near one of the tents. The scene is set in a dense forest with tall trees and a large log lying on the ground. The overall tone is historical and somewhat somber.

- ◎ To make matter worse, governments in both Upper and Lower Canada allowed speculators (well off people who bought large sections of land for cheap and sold it for profit).

