

Directions: Be sure to complete reading the chapter **before** you attempt these questions. On a separate piece of paper, write out each question, and answer it in full unless specifically told you may use point form.

1. Compare the map on p.10 with a map of modern North America. What differences do you notice?
2. Who were the Loyalists? Why did they fear the Americans?
3. Why did the French resent the British ruling class?
4. A current school textbook is entitled Canada: Land of Diversity. What is diversity? Briefly discuss Canada's geographic diversity.
5. Natural resources influence where people settle and what they do. Explain this statement in reference to settlement in Canada.
6. Explain how settlement and farming were in conflict with the lifestyle of the natives, Métis, and fur traders.
7. Let's do a little math. Which individual fur among the first four in Table 1-1 on p. 15 was the most valuable?
8. Describe life in Upper Canada in the 1820's.
9. What is meant by a barter economy? Why would a barter economy be effective in Upper Canada in the early 1800's?
10. Social class was important in England but “Upper Canada...had a way of levelling people.” (p. 19) Explain what this means.
11. Identify: The Family Compact
The Chateau Clique
12. Explain the factors that caused a land shortage for immigrant settlers.
13. How did the Clergy and Crown Reserves create land problems for settlers?
14. Describe the attitude of the British Government in regard to owning land in Canada.

15. Two men are applying to Colonel Thomas Talbot for land on the Talbot Settlement. One is Angus McDougall whose father is an iron worker in Glasgow, Scotland. The other is Peregrine Featherstone, son of Sir Dudley Featherstone, an admiral in the Royal Navy. Who is likely to receive land? Why?
16. What attracted settlers to Canada?
17. What conditions made some settlers leave their home lands?
18. Describe the conditions in steerage for poor immigrants.
19. Define multiculturalism. Some of the cultures that made for a multicultural Canada are mentioned in your text. Name these. What other cultures might have contributed to Canada's multiculturalism?
20. Briefly explain or identify the following:
 - Underground railroad
 - Mary Ann Shadd
 - The Provincial Freeman
21. Why did black people move to Canada?
22. Study the map on p. 28. Make a list of the “slave states” and the “free states.”
23. Again refer to the map on p. 28. Do you know the expression “sold down the river”. If a slave in Tennessee was sold down the river, which river is probably referred to? Why would being “sold down the river” make life more difficult for a slave?
24. “This tended to break down social barriers.” (p. 31) Briefly explain to what this sentence refers.
25. In the 1791 constitutional system (see the diagram on p. 33) the people elected a legislative assembly. This assembly could propose laws but it lacked real power. Explain why.
26. What conflicting interests did the elected assemblies and appointed councils have?
27. Define compact as the word applies in the phrase Family Compact. (Use a dictionary!)
28. If you had lived in Upper Canada in the 1830's, do you think you would have been a member of the Family Compact? Why or why not?
29. Who was Robert Gourlay and how did he annoy the Family Compact?
30. How was William Lyon Mackenzie's approach to criticizing the Family Compact different from Gourlay's?
31. Study *Political Action and Protest* (p. 35). What is a secret ballot and what are its advantages over the system depicted in Figure 1-27?
32. In point form, list the problems or grievances of the French-Canadians in Lower Canada. (Refer to Figure 1-25 on p. 33.) Be as thorough as you can!

33. The rebellion in Lower Canada was quickly put down. Why was it unsuccessful?
34. Although many people agreed with Wm. L. Mackenzie that the government of Upper Canada needed reform, he lacked wide support. Why?
35. What other factors worked against the success of Mackenzie's rebellion?
36. Describe the events on Yonge Street and at Montgomery's Tavern which essentially ended Mackenzie's adventure.
37. As a result of the unsuccessful rebellions, what conclusion did the British Government come to?
38. Lord Durham studied the problems in the Canadas and made two significant recommendations. What were these?
39. Why did the French fear the idea of union of Upper and Lower Canada?
40. Although Durham recommended responsible government for Canada, he did not envisage complete democracy or independence. What limits would be imposed on a Canadian Government?
41. What was the Act of Union (1840)?
42. What problems did Lord Sydenham, the first governor of United Canada, face?