

Chapter 10: The American Revolution and British North America

Instructions: Using the slideshow to fill in the blank spaces

Introduction

- In 1763 when New France became a British _____, the 13 American colonies still saw themselves as English And they had large populations and growing economies and the most important part of BNA
- However by 1776 the colonies would erupt in _____ and independence from Britain which would shift British focus to her colonies in New France, Acadia, Newfoundland and the HBC
- An exodus of British loyalists, those loyal to Britain and the King, would flee the new republic of the USA and settle in possessions in Canada and settling in the fertile lands of the _____, Quebec and what would later become Ontario
- British subjects would seek _____ and in 1791 Quebec would be divided into upper and lower Canada
- These areas along with Nova Scotia, PEI, NFL, New Brunswick, Rupert’s Land and all the are under _____ control would become British North America

After the Fall of Quebec

- After the 1763 treaty of Paris, wars between Britain and France for _____ of North America ended and Quebec fell under military rule
- The first British governor, _____, realized the French would not abandon their language and culture and rather liked the way he could get along with the French priests and seigneurs
- The British occupiers soon learned that ruling in co-operation and out of respect was possible and _____, especially after the lessons of the revolution to the south
- French society and customs more or less continued with little _____ and when most French fur merchants headed back to France or south to Louisiana, Scottish and American traders took their place
- These new Anglo traders were rowdy and rough and would expand the fur trade west and later form the _____ company

Native People’s Resistance

- In the west of the Great Lakes and beyond native groups who had carved out a relationship with French traders were very _____ of the new Anglo traders
- Native leaders protested their _____ to British authorities in Canada but they did little to help
- Large British factories sold goods through the traders and land _____ like George Washington and Benjamin Franklin had a lot of support from the British
- Ottawa Chief _____ tried to unite FNs against the British and dreamed of a FN nation in the interior of NA
- The French were apprehensive to get behind Pontiac and his forces were _____ by the British

Royal Proclamation of 1763

- In 1763 the King of England issued a RP which cut off land speculation to the west of the _____ mountains which meant that settlers from the Thirteen colonies could not move west into the Ohio valley and other desirable areas
- FNs were satisfied because it meant that settlers and traders would not be able to enter their _____ without permission
- From the perspective of the Anglo Americans it appeared that Britain was far more concerned with what was good for Britain than helping the _____
- It made the Americans feel they were not being treated as equals and would be a major contributing factor to the _____ of the American Revolution

The Quebec Act 1774

- In 1774 the British Government passed the QA making the _____ territory a new British colony and while it was relatively good for Canada and the French it caused major problems for the American colonists
- QA recognized the importance of the _____ Church, kept French law for business and personal law matters and introduced English criminal law
- The Act also increased the size of Quebec to the _____ and east
- However the Act contained secret instructions to the governor to introduce English _____ and suppress the Catholic church but it was leaked to the Bishop of Quebec and Governor Carleton stepped back to the original plans set out in the Act

- French rights appeared to be respected, old feudal rights of the Church and seigneurs were intact- _____ were not happy
- THE QA was designed to keep the Canadiens (French) loyal to Britain in a climate of increasing _____ of the Americans colonies to the south who wanted to expand into the Ohio valley

The American Revolution

- The British thought the American colonists troublesome and argumentative seeing all the military _____ against the French and native peoples should be paid for by those they deemed responsible and accountable
- When the British began to tax Americans without their consent, they resisted and combined with American _____ over the Royal Proclamation and the Quebec Act, they reacted
- However, each of the 13 colonies, who had their own _____ making it difficult to stand up in unity when there were such strong business and cultural ties between the two
- The _____ system seemed to work for both sides and a disruption of it was daunting to business and the economy in general
- With some sort of unity necessary, the 13 colonies decided, a the _____ Congress of 1774 to work together in spite of what Britain may want

The Stamp Act

- The idea that some in the British _____ should do things on their own was beyond comprehension of policy makers in Britain
- The 1765 Stamp Act made Americans pay a small tax similar to our GST in Canada by having them purchase a stamp that had to be bought and stuck on _____ - this money was to pay for defending the American colonies
- Because the Americans had no representation in Britain’s _____, they were furious to be taxed without representation or their consent
- Those sent to enforce the tax were often attacked and many were tarred and _____ and government offices were destroyed
- Many in Britain agreed with the protest and the tax was repealed and taxes were instead put on _____ and imports by the colonists but Americans protested that and the new tax repealed- except the one on tea

More Tax Trouble

- The British gov't could not recognize fault in this matter, but all these taxes and _____ hurt American business
- In addition, Americans were expected to _____ American soldiers and pay for their lodging
- In 1770 as tensions ran high, nervous British soldiers in Boston shot on a crowd killing several people in the "Boston Massacre" spurring on a group of Americans called "The Sons of Liberty" who, in 1773, dressed as _____ and dumped tea into the harbour to protest the tea tax- The Boston Tea Party was well organized and was not a wild mob action
- The following year when the Quebec Act was passed in 1774, all colonies sent _____ to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia and took first steps to independence
- Leaders soon demanded a boycott of British goods and the British General Gage readied troops in _____ and the colonists began to train troops and store weapons

The Revolution Begins

- First shots were fired at _____ Green in Massachusetts in a standoff where a nervous American likely fired a shot and the British army fired their muskets-few Americans were killed but the British were attacked by militia and many were killed- the revolution had begun
- Colonial general George Washington would put together a sizable force that held ground at Bunker hill near Boston and as a result Washington was made _____ of the Continental Army
- Quebec was attacked by Americans in 1775 as a _____ strike against Britain who may be coming through the "back door"
- In the cold winter of 1775 Americans led by Richard Montgomery and _____ Arnold tried and failed to take Quebec
- This failure helped convince Canadians in Quebec to remain _____ to Britain

Declaration of Independence

- While the revolution was on its way, it lacked an overall plan and many did not want a complete _____ from Britain
- Many of the influential enlightened thinkers who inspired the Americans came from Britain, like John _____ and Adam Smith
- As the colonial delegates met, it became clear that complete independence was the only option at this time and in 1776 figures like Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams _____ on a statement to declare their independence from Britain
- Ultimately, the final document was mostly written by Thomas _____ and would become the Declaration of Independence, an important statement on principles of democracy and freedom
- As a result, war dragged on for 7 years and with French help, the British would _____ the war and the USA would be created

The American Revolution and British North America

- When Americans invaded Quebec they expected to be seen as _____ but the French recognized that the Quebec act was a far better deal than the Americans could give them
- When the Americans were in Quebec they were rough and took what they wanted- when they paid, they did so in _____ American money
- Back in the USA, 1 of every 5 citizens wished to remain loyal to Britain and many were new _____ to the colonies from countries other than Britain
- These Loyalists, sometimes called Tories, were persecuted by revolutionary _____ who humiliated them in the least and had them killed in the worst.
- Loyalist property was seized, they were _____ and feathered, or strung up from a liberty pole

Loyalist Arrival in Canada

- Loyalists felt forced to leave their homes and 43 000 would come in what was to become Ontario and 8000 would go to the _____ colonies which resulted in the formation of New Brunswick in 1784
- The 60 000 Canadiens felt overwhelmed with this _____ and the new arrivals were not interested in adjusting to French traditions which led to the split of Quebec into two colonies- Lower Canada to the east and Upper Canada to the West
- Mohawks loyal to Britain and represented by Joseph Brandt, pleaded the British for land set aside for them in loyalist Canada and would eventually get land along the Grand River in southern _____
- The _____ alliance would continue and be of great assistance to Britain in the War of 1812 against the Americans

The Constitutional Act

- The CA of 1791 established two completely different colonies in Upper and Lower Canada with French and British preferences in law, _____ and culture each with an elected assembly, a governor and two councils
- The British government had to intention of giving these _____ the type of democracy that had caused so many problems in America
- Power in both colonies was firmly held by landowners and business people who passed laws to benefit themselves at the expense of the _____ classes
- Most new immigrants to Canada departed for England and travelled in appalling _____ conditions
- Others sought passage by _____ themselves to wealthy families- a type of slavery where 5-7 years of service in Canada would be required to cover the cost of the trip

Pioneers of Upper Canada

- By 1815, Upper Canada went from 10 000 to 95 000 people most coming from the USA and Britain and drawn by _____ land and opportunities in what is now southern Ontario
- Many Scots who lost their rented farms in the Highland _____ came to Canada and those suffering the ills of city life during the transition to an industrial economy
- Most who came were farmers and they confronted a _____ climate and landscape often rocky and tree filled but once here they had to make the best of it
- Some found work in timber mills, boat yards and breweries and education was set up for children by the _____ Church for the upper classes
- Non Anglicans were exempt and expected to find their own _____
- Cooperation amongst farmers was crucial in _____ removal and barn raisings which became community affairs with food and drink, music and dance

John Graves Simcoe

- First governor of Upper Canada, JGS, was _____ to ensure that the colony would follow a British model with its law, the Anglican Church, and an aristocracy to lead and control- The US model was frightening to many
- Simcoe, an aristocrat, believed the upper class would provide _____, an army, and the Church but his fear of the US made defense central
- He built several roads to move troops from east to west, but it also linked scattered communities and building the basis of _____
- Simcoe supported FNs in their fight against the Americans because he hoped that strong native allies could help protect _____ Canada
- Simcoe’s focus on infrastructure put Upper Canada on a firm course and by his _____ from Canada in 1796, Upper Canada had grown by many thousands

The War of 1812

- By 1800 relations between the US and Britain was strained to the loss of American trading privileges within the _____
- In addition, Britain seized or stopped American ships during the war with _____ for fear of an alliance between the two foes
- At the time, York had _____ inhabitants with a total of 500 000 in BNA and the United States had a population of 8 million
- In the US James _____ and the War hawks wanted war and while they had support in the West the New Englanders were completely opposed
- Americans over estimated British support of native peoples who were in conflict with the USA as _____ continued to move west
- When war was declared in 1812, the New _____ stayed, more or less, neutral

The Course of the War

- Had the US been completely united against BNA they may very well have won but New England's lack of interest helped many Americans lose _____
- The US would attack Detroit and Niagara and a British force led by General Brock and Tecumseh, his native ally attacked first at _____ and forced an American surrender but the war would continue in a back and forth manor
- At Queenstown Heights, Brock is killed and in following years, York is _____ by Americans, but retreated
- The end of the Napoleonic wars in Europe _____ Britain to send their toughest veterans and the last battle was fought at New Orleans, in 1815, after the war ended
- 1812 was the final invasion of Canada, changed no boundaries and confirmed Canada's existence. Canada became more loyal to Britain and _____ became a genuine hero who helped save Canada