

SOCIAL STUDIES 10

Horizons: Canada Moves West

Chapter One: Colonies in the Wilderness 1814-1840

Assignment Seven: Colonial Government and the Need for Reform (pp33-39)

Introduction: p. 33

1. a) Define *representative* and *responsible* government.
b) Were the governments of Upper and Lower Canada representative and/or responsible? Explain.
2. Government in Upper and Lower Canada was run by small groups of rich, powerful men. What is this type of government called?
3. a) The government of Upper Canada had an elected law-making assembly, known as the Legislative Assembly, an appointed governor, and two appointed councils. Why did this cause problems in the colony?
b) What did the elected Assembly of Upper Canada want the government to spend its money on?
c) What did the appointed Executive and Legislative Councils want the government to spend its money on?
d) Which group was more likely to get what it wanted, (a) the *elected Legislative Assembly* or the (b) *appointed Executive and Legislative Councils*? Why? What potential problem can you see here?
4. Elected members of the Legislative Assembly were constantly frustrated with the government process. As a result of this frustration, what did they want? Explain.

A List of Grievances (p34)

5. What did the settlers in Upper Canada complain most loudly about? Why?
6. Who did the settlers blame for the colony's problems? Why?
7. Who was Robert Gourlay, what did he do for the settlers, and how did the government of Upper Canada respond to his actions?
8. What approach did Gourlay's replacement, reformer William Lyon Mackenzie, take in an attempt to promote government reform (reform means change) in Upper Canada?

Stirrings in Lower Canada (p37-39)

9. What problem existed in Lower Canada, but not in Upper Canada?
10. Why didn't Lower Canada experience the same problems associated with land that caused problems in Upper Canada?

Feelings of Nationalism (p38)

11. Why did the *French reformers* feel resentment toward the British government?
12. What three issues became *the focus of reform in Lower Canada*?
13. Between 1810 and 1832, the feelings of French Canadiens turned bitter towards the government of Lower Canada. What happened during these years that caused such bitterness?
14. What happened when the British government rejected the "Ninety-two Resolutions" (a petition) that Papineau and other reformers submitted?