

SOCIAL STUDIES 10

Horizons: Canada Moves West

Chapter One: Colonies in the Wilderness 1814-1840

Assignment Eight: The Rebellions of 1837 & Lord Durham's Report (pp39-45)

The Rebellions of 1837 (p39)

1. Why did Mackenzie and Papineau decide on armed rebellions against the governments of Upper and Lower Canada?
2. Why did Mackenzie and Papineau plan to rebel in Upper Canada and Lower Canada at the same time? Were their actions well co-ordinated? Explain.
3. Why didn't the Catholic Church in Lower Canada support the rebellion against the government?

Rebellion in Upper Canada (p41)

5. Two events left moderate reformers with little hope of achieving responsible government and little choice but to call for rebellion? One event was when the Assembly in Lower Canada submitted their Ninety-Two Resolutions and the British government denied them. What was the other event?
6. What ensured Mackenzie's defeat as leader of the rebellion in Upper Canada?
7. When did Mackenzie decide to begin the rebellion in Upper Canada? Why?

Punishing the Rebels (p42)

8. What punishments did the rebels receive following the failed rebellions in both colonies?

Lord Durham's Report (P43)

9. As a result of the Rebellions, what action did the British government take?
10. How did Lord Durham's treatment of the rebels differ from the punishments handed down by the colonial government? How did the colonists who fought the rebels, or had property destroyed in the rebellions, feel about Durham's actions?
12. What three recommendations did Durham make in his report to the British government? There were two recommendations to take effect immediately, and one to take effect later.
13. Why did Durham's report anger the French in Lower Canada?

Union and Beyond (p44)

14. Which of Durham's recommendations did the British government decide to accept and implement?