

Chapter 10, Part 1.

1. Read the introduction starting on page 294 of your textbook. The _____ colonies along the Atlantic coast were the most important part of _____. The American colonies were important customers for products made in the _____.
2. _____ saw themselves as being a part of the _____ culture and loyal to Britain. After the signing of the _____ in 1763, the American colonies declared independence through a revolution that eventually created the _____.
3. This loss forced the British to focus on the remaining territory in Canada which was up until then mostly _____. To the west, First nations peoples kept their _____ lands.
4. The British were helped by the _____ from the United States. The Loyalists had no option to come to Canada or return to _____. They settled in the fertile lands of the _____, and also later known as _____.
5. The Loyalists eventually won their own _____ and lived under British Law. In 1791, Quebec was divided into _____ and _____ Canada, along with the Maritimes, Rupert's Land, and millions of hectares of land was under the control of the _____ and became _____.
6. Later, Upper Canada was called _____ and the west. It was an area of great potential and growth, often under threat from the Americans from the south.

Part 2.

7. In 1760, the _____ almost lost a major battle at Ste. Foy. Montreal was held by the French governor, the _____ until later that year when he surrendered Canada to the _____ marking the fall of New France and the end of the war.
8. France gave up all rights and colonies in North America except for _____ and the city of _____. Also, the islands of _____. In exchange France received _____, _____, and _____.
9. The French Canadians did not expect or receive much democracy under British rule. Quebec came under _____ rule and the British hoped that they would abandon their culture and language. Governor _____ treated the Canadiens reasonably and admired the way in which they _____.
10. French fur traders left for Louisiana or went back to France. In their place rowdy Scottish and _____ traders took over the fur trade routes and called themselves _____. They used the Canadiens as voyageurs and later formed the _____ Company.
11. The natives peoples knew that the British and _____ trader & settlers were a serious threat to their _____. They protested, but the British did not listen since the Scottish had the support of _____. British factories sold goods through the _____ and land _____ had a lot of support from the British.

to remain loyal to Britain.

26. The American revolution lacked an overall plan since many of its leaders did not want to break ties with England and they believed in the political ideas of _____. Together, Franklin, Jefferson, and Adams decided to write the _____.
27. The _____ did not end the war, it in fact continued for another _____ years until France joined the American troops and the fighting. The British lost a whole _____ at the battle of _____. Sir Guy Carleton surrendered the ports of _____ and _____ before abandoning _____ which was the last British stronghold in 1783. This ended the war!
28. Read about the *Declaration of Independence* on page 307. Why is this document so important?
29. Turn to page 309 of your textbook. Why did American forces attack Quebec? Why did it fail?
30. Not all Americans supported the _____. About 1 in 5 people were in favour of British rule and these people were called _____ or _____. As a result, the Loyalists were abuse by _____ who burned down their homes and farms.
31. Some Loyalists fought against the Patriots and a bloody _____ took place. Eventually the Loyalist felt forced to leave their homes and go to other British colonies like New Brunswick. In 1784, 8000 went to the _____ colonies. This made the French Canadiens nervous and the Loyalists resented French culture and _____.
32. They demanded their own government and Quebec was split into _____, to the east, and _____, to the west.
33. When the American Revolution started, the Native peoples had to choose _____. The _____ Nation had strong links to the British and with _____. They felt that their interests would be best served by supporting the British. Mohawk leader, _____, was connected to Sir William by his sister's relationship with him.

34. Brant was an exceptional _____, a skilled leader and _____ .He was an _____ for the _____ and a friend of the monarchy. One of his purposes was to secure lands for the _____ Mohawks to settle. Brant was angry about the treatment of the _____ and destroying their alliances.
35. The Mohawks were given lands along the _____ in southern Ontario near the present city of _____. They helped the British in the war of 1812 against the USA.

Part 4.

36. The Constitutional Act of 1791 divided _____ into two new colonies. _____ was the heartland of old New France. It kept its French culture, catholic religion, and French _____ law. Upper Canada was English speaking, _____, and followed _____ and customs.
37. One seventh of the land was set aside for _____ to support the Anglican Church. Lower Canada later became the province of _____, while Upper Canada became the province of _____.
38. The Constitutional Act gave both colonies their own _____, each consisting of an _____, a _____ and the councils. Power in Upper and Lower Canada was held by _____ business people and by the _____ who passed laws that _____ their own interests. Their attitude ignored the common _____ and _____ leading to rebellions.
39. Most people who came to Canada left England from _____ or _____ by boat. The rich had cabins, while the poor travelled below deck in the awful _____.
40. Describe the conditions endured while travelling to Canada. What was indentured labour?
41. By 1815, the population of Upper Canada grew from _____ to _____. People came from Britain and from the United States drawn by _____ and opportunity. The New Loyalists preferred the American style of government and democracy, but did not cause trouble. By encouraging settlers, government hoped to avoid the United States from _____.
42. Over crowding and the _____ in Scotland forced many to leave their homes and resettle. The town of _____ is named after speculator Colonel Thomas talbot.
43. Briefly describe the pioneer society found in Upper Canada. What was a barn raising?

44. British control and influence was everywhere. The Anglican Church had special privileges and control over _____. British _____ was the law of the land and they worked hard to establish a _____ to lead the colony.
45. To ensure the British model be followed, _____ was appointed the first Governor of Upper Canada. The establishment rejected that the settlers could govern themselves. Simcoe thought that British North America needed protection from the _____ and _____ so he made defence a priority.
46. Describe the steps taken by John Graves Simcoe to develop the colony of Upper Canada:

Part 5.

47. By the end of the 18th century, relations between Britain and the colonies were _____. The Americans were _____ by the loss of trading privileges with the British Empire and often having its ships _____ or _____. Britain saw

the Americans as a threat to the _____ and worried about the difference in their populations.

48. The sparsely populated British North America was a tempting target for the Americans called the _____. They saw the British support of Native peoples _____ acts as a threat. A Native confederation led by the _____ and his brother, the prophet, was actually defending its territory from the land hungry Americans.
49. The people of _____ were against war and remained _____ when War was declared in _____. Had the Americans been united in their attacks against British North America, they might have _____ the colonies. They called the it the _____ war and it did not look promising at all!
50. The American forces attacked at _____ and at _____. British General _____ and _____ attacked the Americans at _____ and forced them to surrender. This early victory convinced many _____ to remain loyal to Britain. Tecumseh and _____ built a firm alliance based on _____ for each other. Brock was killed while in the battle for _____ near Niagara Falls.
51. At first, Upper Canada was saved from the Americans by _____. Later, the Americans captured the capital at _____, but then retreated. What followed was a series of battles, wins and loses for both the British and the Americans.
52. _____, who had saved Upper Canada, was killed at _____. The largest battle of the war was won by the _____ at _____. In Lower Canada, the Americans were beaten at _____ farm and _____. British troops also attacked and burned _____.
53. With the defeat of the French and Napoleon at _____, veteran British troops were sent to help end the American war. The final battle was at _____ in 1815.
54. What was the final result of the 1812 war? How was the support of the Native peoples rewarded?
55. Briefly describe the Shawnee Chief known as Tecumseh: