

Name/Date:

Social Studies 9 Unit 3: Building a Nation

3A The American Influence 1774-1815



"Betty Ross"
American Revolutionary flag

References:

Cranny, M. (1998) Crossroads: A Meeting of Nations, Ch. 10
video or filmstrip titles (e.g. Origins or Canada: A Peoples' History)

Background to Rebellion:

Military Rule and the The Royal Proclamation

In 1760, after six years of war, Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Governor of New France, surrendered the colony to the British general Jeffery Amherst and approximately 65,000 French Canadiens passed under English rule. The links with France were severed and New France became part of the British Empire. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 (and a Royal Proclamation that went with it) made it all official. New France was now the British province or colony of Quebec, the Ohio Valley (south of the Great Lakes) was set aside for the Native Peoples, and the 13 "American" colonies (still British colonies) were contained along the east coast. The French-speakers living in the province of Quebec were left alone in many ways to practice their customs and remain Catholic.

Quebec Act

In 1774, The British made some changes to the boundaries and governance in North America. This, in turn angered the American (English) colonists and was one of the reasons they ultimately revolted and broke off from Britain.

Read Crossroads p. 300-301 and answer the following:

1. What was the Quebec Act? Why was it necessary How was it different (or what changed) from the Proclamation of 1763?

2. List some reasons why the Quebec Act was seen by the French Canadiens as a favorable law.

3. List some reasons why the Quebec Act was seen bas "intolerable" (bad) by the English settlers in the 13 colonies.

Read Crossroads p. 302-308 and complete the following vocab

Persecution

Quartering Act

Skirmish

Revolutionary Wars

Tories

Loyalists

Patriots

Blockade

Read Crossroads p. 302-308 and complete the following questions

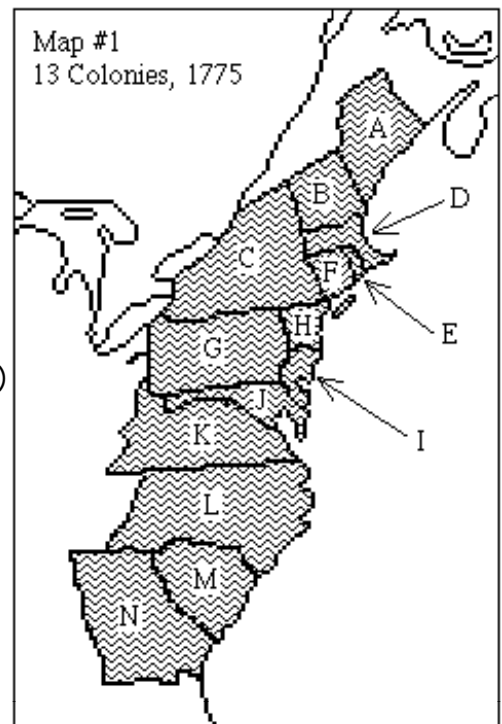
1. Explain taxation without representation (what is it and why was it a problem in the 13 colonies?)
2. What did the Stamp Act apply to and what was it meant to pay for? What was the American response? What did Britain do in return?
3. What was the Boston Tea Party?
4. When British soldiers marched on Lexington Green, what did the American do? What was the result on Britain?
5. Who was the first commander of the American revolutionaries' Continental Army?
6. What happened at the Battle of Bunker Hill?
7. Who What Where Why When...The Declaration of Independence

8. How did the French help the American's desire to become independent?

9. Why did Americans attack Quebec in the winter of 1775?

10. Learn some names -- the 13 colonies:

- A** _____ (belonged to Massachusetts in 1775)
B _____ **I** _____
C _____ **J** _____
D _____ **K** _____
E _____ **L** _____
F _____ **M** _____
G _____ **N** _____
H _____



Read Crossroads p. 309-312 and answer the following questions

11. Who were the Sons of Liberty?

12. Explain the difference between a patriot and a loyalist (include a definition). How did the patriots treat the loyalists?

13. What percentage of American colonists remained loyal to British rule (during the revolution)?

14. What was the impact of the arrival of Loyalists in British North America? (provide detailed results)

15. Why did Joseph Brant and the Mohawk Nation support the British during the Revolution?

Read Crossroads Ch. 10, p. 313-319 and answer the following questions

CONSTITUTIONAL ACT

16. How did the Constitutional Act of 1791 divide Canada?

17. Describe the three levels of government the Act created for the new colonies and then identify one provision from the Act that was unique for each colony.

18. What powers did elected assemblies have under the Constitutional Act of 1791?

19. Why didn't the Constitutional Act of 1791 allow for democracy or a "level playing field"?

IMMIGRANTS

20. What were the sea voyages to British North America like for immigrants? How long did the passage take? How did poor immigrants pay for their passage?

21. Describe some of the hardships that pioneers had to endure in Upper Canada.

22. Why did the British government encourage settlers to come to Upper Canada after 1815?

23. What was the impact of land speculation in Upper Canada on settlers?

DEFINE BRIEFLY

24. cooperative labour

25. indentured servant

26. crown reserves

27. clergy reserves

SIMCOE

28. Describe some the accomplishments of Governor Simcoe.

29. What was the purpose of his road-building in Upper Canada?

30. How much public land in Upper Canada did Simcoe order to be reserved for the "crown"?

31. Why did Governor Simcoe support the Native peoples in their disputes with the Americans?

Read **Hosford Study Atlas p. 77** and answer the following questions

32. Make a list of Loyalists' destinations and their approximate number. Some of the regions will have to be grouped because not all of the arrows have the number of migrants on them.

33. Explain how Upper and Lower Canada are different

77 Loyalists Settle in British North America

By 1784, about forty thousand people had left the Thirteen Colonies because of the American Revolution. These people called themselves Loyalists.

Many Loyalists came north by sea and settled along the coasts of Nova Scotia and up the Saint John River. Others travelled by land and many of these settled along the St. Lawrence River, the north shore of Lake Ontario, the Niagara Peninsula, and the northwest shore of Lake Erie.

Québec was divided into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This permitted the Loyalists in Upper Canada to live under a system of British law.

Since many Loyalists came from farms in the United States they were knowledgeable pioneers. Although the work was very hard, most carved out prosperous farms from the dense forests of Canada. Those who came in groups were the most successful. They helped each other clear the land and harvest the crops. They built churches and schools and established new communities.

Compare these illustrations. The first one shows a farm in the first year of settlement; the second shows the same farm about ten years later. What pioneering skills are shown?

77 Loyalists Settle in British North America

- Area of Loyalist Settlement 1784-1791
- Loyalist Migration Routes
- International Boundary
- Towns founded by the Loyalists

11 000 plus 1 800 Mohawks
13 500
16 000 to West Indies
21 000
8 000 to England

Loyalist Exodus from the Thirteen Colonies

Atlantic Ocean

Upper Canada
Lower Canada
Québec
Trois-Rivières
Sorel
Montréal
Kingston
York
Newark
Chatham
New Brunswick
P.E.I.
Sydney
Saint John
Nova Scotia
Annapolis Royal
Halifax
Shelburne
Portland
Boston

St. Lawrence R.
St. John R.
Gulf of St. Lawrence

Complete the following notes with help from your teacher or text

34. Identify three of the sources of conflict between Britain and the Americans that led to the War of 1812.

35. Explain why the Americans were defeated in the War of 1812, providing three reasons.

Read Crossroads Ch. 10, p. 320-323 and answer the following questions

36. What was the primary reason for the outbreak of the War of 1812?

37. How did Americans react to the outbreak of the War of 1812? Were they in agreement?

38. In the War of 1812, where did the Americans launch their first attacks?

39. What did the Americans hope that settlers in Upper Canada would do?

40. During the War of 1812, who led the British forces in Upper Canada?

41. At what key battle did the British forces in Upper Canada defeat the Americans in the War of 1812?

42. What impact did the War of 1812 have on "Canada?"

43. Who was the Native leader that helped save Canada in the War of 1812?

Read Hosford Study Atlas P. 78 and answer the following questions

44. It is often said that there was no actual "winner" in the War of 1812. By looking at the battles won by each side, would you agree with this conclusion? Explain.

45. What does the text say was the nature of the battles of the War of 1812? Describe the war.

46. Why would Canadians feel a new sense of pride at the end of the War of 1812

