

Immigration to BNA 1815-1850



How 2 key immigration events
impacted the colony



- ❧ Brainstorm all of the different reasons why people would move to BNA at this time

- ❧ Consider:
 - ❧ PUSH factors (emigration): events that are forcing people to leave their country
 - ❧ PULL factors (immigration): events/opportunities that are drawing and attracting people to a new country

The Great Migration



Why was it “Great”?



- It is estimated that 800,000+ people immigrated to BNA at this time
- They primarily came from:
 - England
 - Wales
 - Scotland
 - Ireland

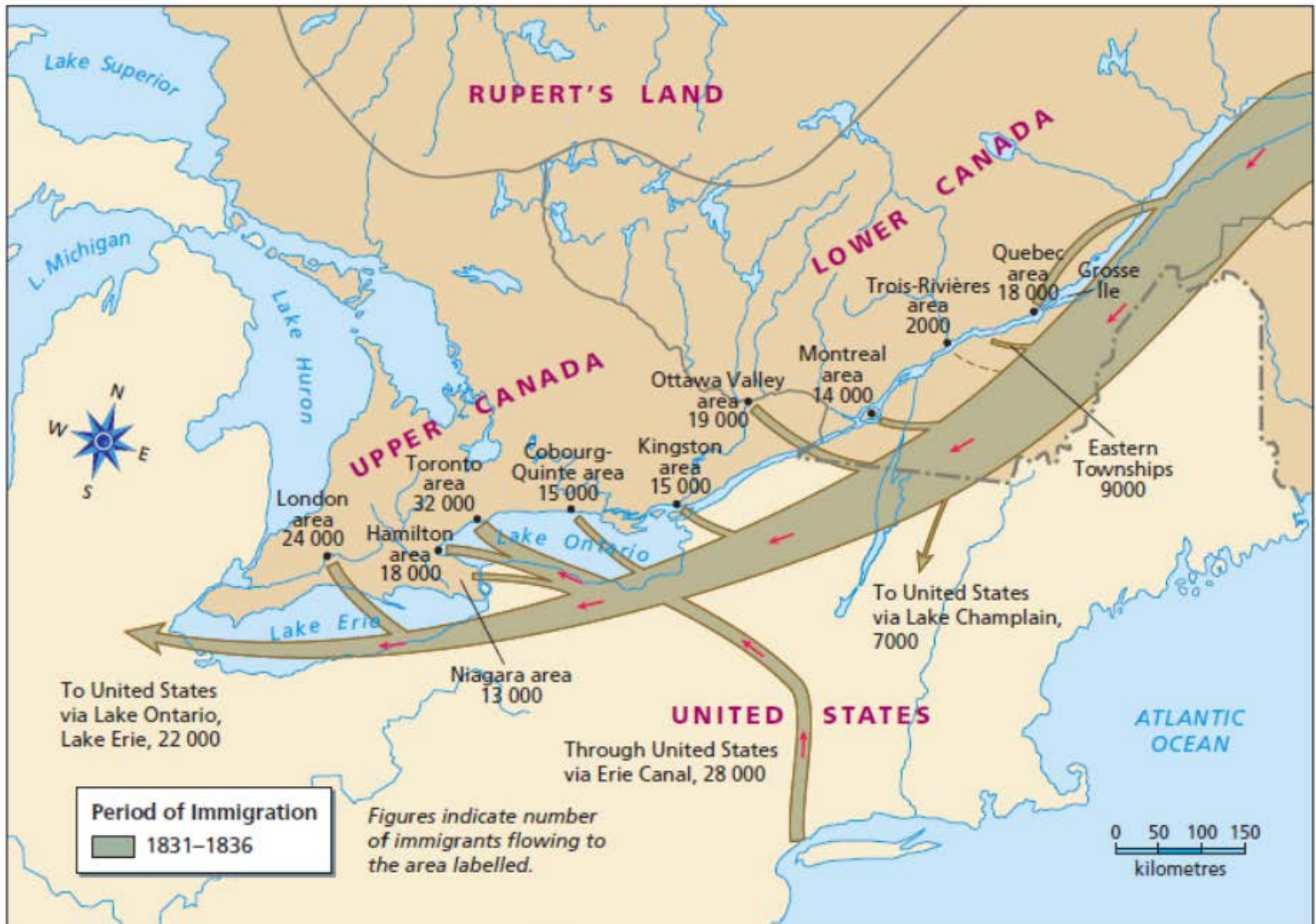


FIGURE 2-16 This map shows the movement of immigrants to Upper and Lower Canada between 1831 and 1836. By 1831, Quebec City was 45 percent English speaking. How do you think the French-speaking population perceived this trend?

Transatlantic Voyage



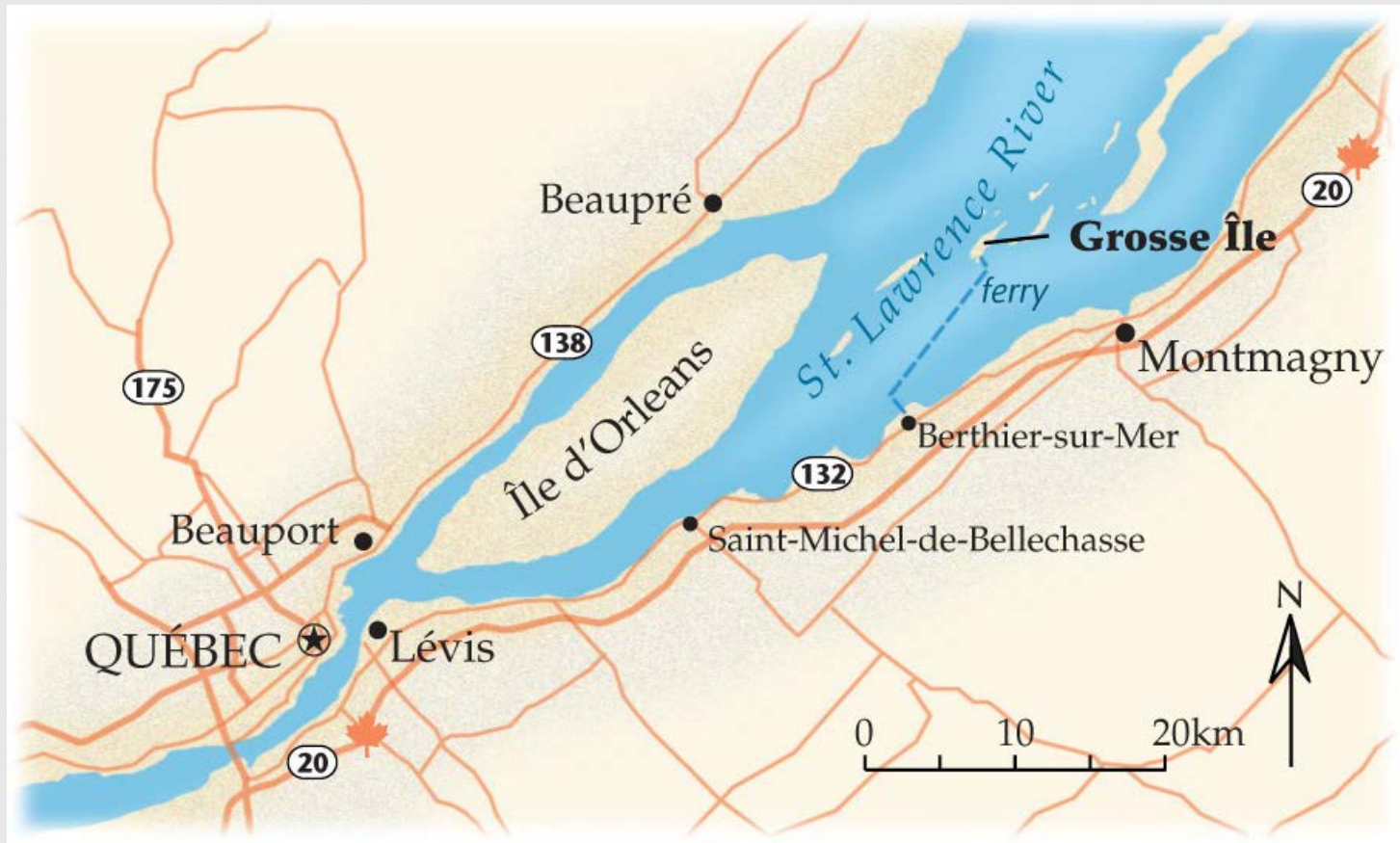
What was the immigrant experience across
the Atlantic Ocean like?

Key Ideas of the Great Migration



- ❧ Could take years for people to save up the money to make the voyage
- ❧ Voyage could take anywhere from 6 weeks to 3 months
- ❧ Poor lived in steerage (below deck)
- ❧ Overcrowded and filthy
- ❧ Lack of food, water, sanitation
- ❧ Wrought with disease, such as typhus and cholera; hence the nickname “coffin ships”

Grosse Ile



Upon first arrival...



immigrants arrived at Grosse Ile to be inspected for illness and disease before they were allowed to enter Upper and Lower Canada



What was its purpose?



- ❧ Ships were quarantined from 1-3 weeks if ill passengers were found on board
- ❧ Grosse Ile was originally built to house 200 in the hospital and 800 in quarantine



1847 was a busy year



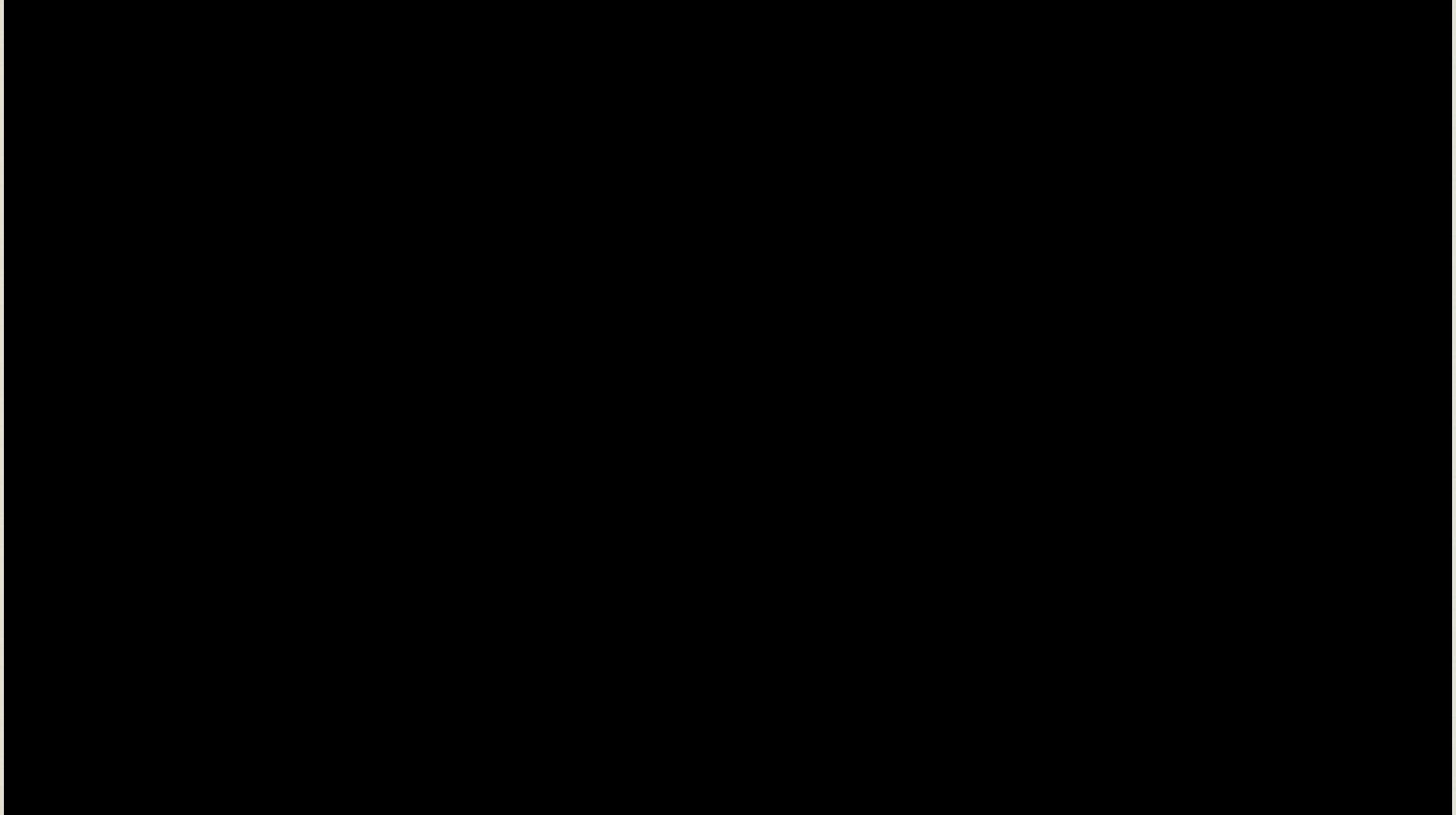
❧ The Irish Potato Famine in 1847 produced a wave of immigration and Grosse Ile was overrun

❧ By June the facilities were full, so people had to stay on board with the sick and dead

❧ Up to 85 deaths/day



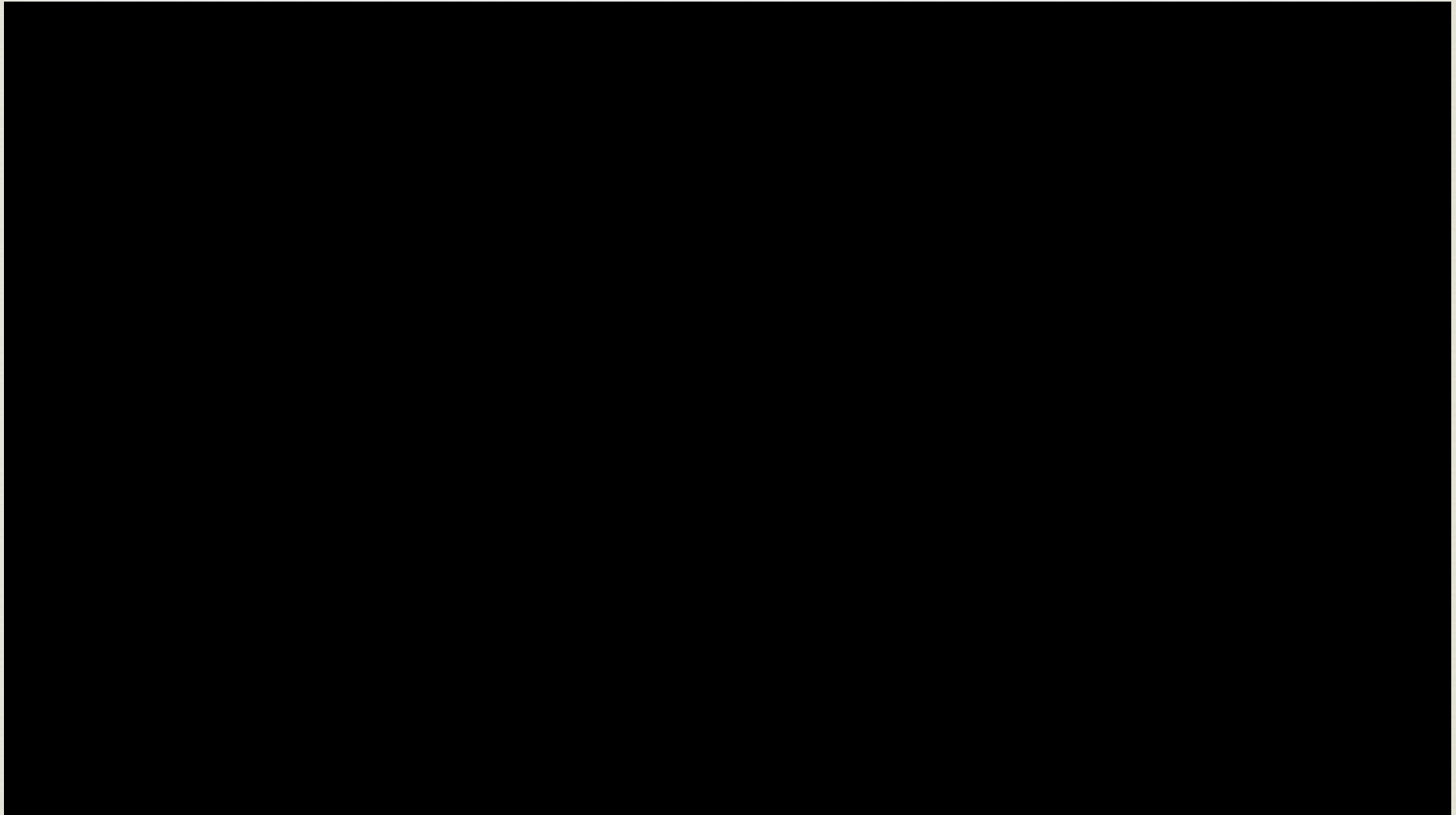
☞ Heritage Minute - "Orphans"



“Underground Railroad”



Heritage Minute - Underground Railroad



Key ideas of the Underground Railroad



- ❧ Secret network of trails, pathways, and safe houses
- ❧ Use songs and codes to share information
- ❧ Quakers, Methodists, and abolitionists aided slaves to freedom
- ❧ Settled in Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia
- ❧ While they gained freedom, Black slaves from the south did not find acceptance in BNA society
 - ❧ Lived as communities within communities

Slave Trade Laws

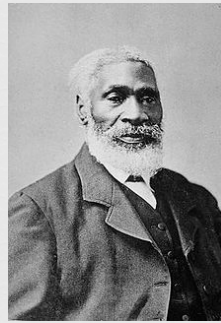


- ❧ 1793 – Upper Canada Lieutenant Governor Simcoe passes an Act that abolishes slavery
- ❧ 1833 – Slavery is abolished in the British Empire
- ❧ 1850 – Fugitive Slave Act (passed by the American gov't)
 - ❧ If a slave escaped to a “free” state, they would no longer be safe
 - ❧ Masters could find their slaves and claim them back as property
 - ❧ Anyone who aided slaves to get to freedom would be fined \$1000 and sent to jail for 6 months
 - ❧ Now, to get to true freedom, slaves would need to escape to British North America (BNA)

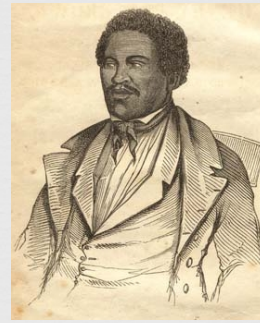
Important People of the Underground Railroad



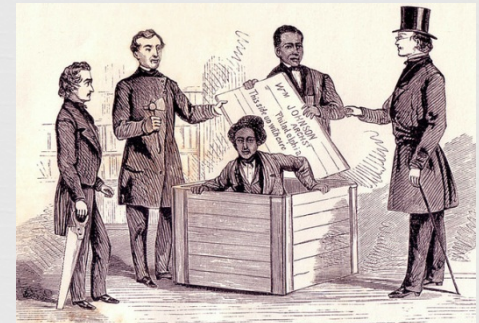
Harriet Tubman



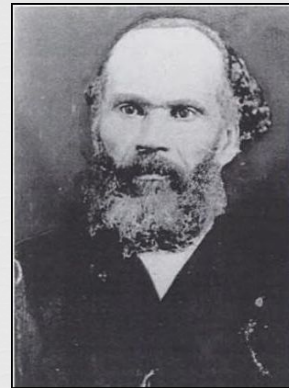
Josiah Henson



Henry "Box" Brown



Alexander Milton Ross



Abraham Doris Shadd

Immigration to BNA 1815-1850



Created by Ms. C. Ross

Socials 9

Updated February 2015