

SOCIAL STUDIES 9

UNIT 4 TEAMS GAME TOURNAMENT QUESTIONS

1. Identify 3 push factors for immigration to BNA.
2. Identify 3 pull factors for immigration to BNA.
3. What is the time period of immigration between 1815-1850 known as?
4. Approximately how many people immigrated at this time?
5. From what 4 European countries did people immigrate from?
6. Use 5 words/phrases to describe the Trans Atlantic voyage.
7. What is the importance of Grosse Ile?
8. What group immigrated from the USA at this time?
9. What is the 'Underground Railroad'?
10. What is the significance of the Fugitive Slave Act 1850 to BNA?
11. Define 'oligarchy'.
12. What was the name of the oligarchy that controlled life in Upper Canada?
13. What was the name of the oligarchy that controlled life in Lower Canada?
14. What were the 3 grievances/troubles in Upper Canada?
15. Identify the 3 landownership issues in Upper Canada.
16. Explain why the colonial government in the 1830s was not responsible or representative
17. What were the 4 grievances/troubles in Lower Canada?
18. What did the reformers in Upper and Lower Canada want?
19. Who was the leader of the rebellion in Upper Canada?
20. Who was the leader of the rebellion in Lower Canada?
21. Identify 3 reasons why the rebellions of 1837-38 were unsuccessful.
22. Who was sent to BNA to investigate the rebellions and find solutions?
23. What did he determine were the causes of rebellion in Lower Canada?
24. What did he determine was the cause of rebellion in Upper Canada?
25. What were his 2 solutions to stop further rebellions?
26. Of these 2 solutions, which one did Britain reject? Which one did they accept?
27. Upper Canada will now be called _____ and Lower Canada will be called _____.
28. Who granted responsible government to the Province of Canada and when?
29. What was the first test of responsible government?
30. Explain this bill and why it was so controversial.

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ANSWERS – PART I

1. PUSH: famine, loss of land, lack of jobs, lack of education, slavery, unjust government, lack of resources, social class system, racism, lack of health care
2. PULL: safety, health care, access to land, different social class system, fresh start/better life, freedom, access education, job opportunities, access to food, more resources, democratic government
3. The Great Migration
4. 800,000
5. England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales
6. Long, dirty, unsanitary, diseased, cramped, poor lived in steerage, typhus, cholera, coffin ships, lack of food, lack of clean water, buried at sea
7. Island where all immigrants ships were taken to check passengers for disease; those who were ill were kept in quarantine until healthy
8. Black Slaves
9. Secret network of trails and passage ways to help slaves gain freedom
10. Increased the number of black slaves coming to BNA: the only way slaves would truly be free now was if they came to BNA
11. A few who rule the many
12. Family Compact
13. Chateau Clique
14. Social Class system (oligarchy), Land ownership, Colonia Government
15. a) Absentee landlords b) land speculators c) land reserves (clergy & crown)

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ANSWERS – PART II

16. a) not responsible: those with power in government were appointed, not elected, thus were not responsible to the people; b) not representative: those in power were from the oligarchy and upper class – they did not represent the interests of all the citizens
17. Social Class System, Colonial Government, Nationalism, Economy
18. Democracy OR responsible government
19. William Lyon Mackenzie
20. Louis Joseph Papineau
21. a) poorly planned b) disorganized c) poorly equipped d) ill trained e) lack of co-ordination
22. Lord Durham
23. Nationalism (clash between Fr and Br cultures); Economic woes (Fr agricultural economy was inferior to Br industrialized economy)
24. Clergy reserves
25. a) unite Upper and Lower Canada into one colony = Province of Canada; b) grant responsible government for LOCAL issues only
26. Britain rejected responsible government and accepted uniting the colonies
27. Upper Canada will now be called **Canada West** and Lower Canada will be called **Canada East**
28. Lord Elgin in 1848
29. Rebellion Losses Bill 1849
30. This bill would grant compensation to those whose farms/properties were damaged during the Lower Canada rebellions. This was controversial because some of those claiming compensation were rebels and Elgin felt they should not be compensated/rewarded for their actions