

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.

12. Ottawa Chief _____ tried to unite the tribes to fight the British and to build a single aboriginal nation together. He was defeated after he could not get French military help. Sir _____ called a peace conference that _____ the remaining supporters.
13. As a result of Chief Pontiac's resistance, Britain rethought their policies and issued a Royal Proclamation cutting off _____ west of the Appalachians. This angered the _____ since they could not move into the Ohio _____. It also please the Natives peoples because settlers and traders could not enter their _____. Anglo-Americans suspected that the British did not see them as _____, this led to war.
14. In 1774, the British passed the _____ making it a colony. This was good for the French and British, but caused a problem with the _____, who disagreed.
15. Describe the details of the Quebec Act. What other plans did the British have for the Canadiens?
16. What was the opinion of the American Colonists towards the Quebec Act of 1774?

Part 3.

17. Since they created problems with the Native and French peoples, the British thought that the _____ were troublesome and argumentative. The cost of British military protection was being paid for by Britain's taxpayers.
18. The Americans resented being taxed and treated like _____. However, they were not united like the United States today and often had ties only to their _____ and to the British homeland. Also, Britain needed _____ from North America & good relationships.
19. Britain continued to pass more infuriating laws such as the _____ of 1765. This was a _____ like the Goods and Service Tax (GST) on many goods and most services. It was in the form of a _____ which everyone had to buy and stick on all products. The money raised was supposed to pay for the cost of _____ the American colonies.
20. What was the American reaction to the Stamp Act of 1765? What was the "Boston Massacre"?
21. Who were the "Sons of Liberty" and what did they stand for?
22. After the Quebec Act passed, the colonies sent _____ to the _____ in Philadelphia. Congress took the first steps toward _____ from Britain. Leaders demanded a _____ of all English goods and cutting economic ties. Both sides stock piled ammunition and trained soldiers for the upcoming fight.
23. The first shots of the American Revolution were fired at _____ in Massachusetts in a stand off between British and American forces. Even in Britain, some people felt that the American grievances were _____ and could relate their situation to the English experience with democracy.
24. With the help of _____ they became a sizable fighting force and called it the _____. He later became the first American _____.
25. Congress leaders first looked to defend the _____ borders and to stop Britain invading them via Quebec. In the winter of 1775, the Americans led by _____ and _____ tried and failed to seize Quebec. This convinced Canadians

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?