**History 30 Rebellions of Upper and Lower Canada Research**

**OVERVIEW OF THE DECADE: 1835-1845**

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| Which industries dominated British North America at this time? |  |
| What lead to the agricultural crisis in Lower Canada? |  |
| **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS** | |
| What caused the biggest change to the colonies during this period? |  |
| What was the effect of the increased colonization and development on the first nations peoples? |  |
| What allowed the aboriginal peoples to be able to continue their traditional ways of life in the Northwest? |  |

**POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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| What were clergy reserves and how did the slow development in the colonies? |  |
| Who is the leader of the reform movement in Lower Canada? Upper Canada? |  |
| **1837 AND 1838: REBELLIONS IN THE CANADAS** | |
| Were the Patriotes able to find any success in their rebellion against the British? Explain. |  |
| Were the rebels in Upper Canada able to find any success in their rebellion? Explain. |  |
| **EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION** | |
| What measures were put in place in Lower Canada that effectively saw French Canadians lose their right to ‘no taxation without representation’? |  |
| What did Lord Durham’s Report argue? |  |
| How did Quebec nationalism grow after the rebellions? |  |