



Name: _____ Group: 404- _____ Date: _____

P&CP- British Regime Notes 5

Chapter 3 – Power & Countervailing Powers

Section 3: The British Regime (1760-1867)

Part 5: The Constitutional Act to the Rebellions of 1837-1838

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- Representative government after the Constitutional Act created a situation where French *Canadiens* in Lower Canada had SOME power → the ability to vote for representatives in the assembly
 - However... They were not included when it came to the positions of REAL power in the government → Executive/Legislative Councils/Governor
 - 2 political parties in Lower Canada:
 - _____
 - _____
 - The British Party A.K.A the ‘Chateau Clique’ or the ‘Tories’:
 - _____ businessmen/aristocrats
 - _____
 - Preferred laws that benefitted businesses
 - Build canals and railways → wanted property taxes to cover the expenses
 - Wanted to unite with Upper Canada → wash out French *Canadiens* in government and _____ culture to British



- 2 political parties in Lower Canada:
- The ‘British Party’
- The ‘Parti *Canadien*’
- The Parti Canadien:
- _____ professionals/bourgeoisie (doctors, lawyers, etc.)
- _____ most of the _____ (voted in by public)
- Had power to control tax issues and raise taxes
- Preferred laws that would benefit average person in Lower Canada
- Tax goods/business → to help pay for roads in the colony
- _____ → democratic → gives representatives more power
- Wanted to preserve French Culture in Lower Canada
- The problems mentioned earlier continues into the late 1820s-early 1830s:
- Agricultural crisis
- Immigration from Great Britain
- Taxes → where to collect and where to spend them
- Language in the assembly
- Appointment of the speaker of the assembly (who guides the discussion)
- Non-democratic government
- Governor & councils are APPOINTED and NOT ELECTED
- By the mid 1820s → a more _____ French nationalist political group called the _____ starts to make some noise in Lower Canada and within the Legislative assembly
- Led by _____ → start to drum up support with Lower Canada → the ‘Parti Canadien’ falls under the banner ‘Patriotes’ by 1826
- The sentiment of most supports went from ‘moderate’ to ‘_____’ → less aggressive to more aggressive in the pursuit for change in government



- Over time the Parti Candien/Parti Patriotes’ demands become more aggressive
- The main focus was RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT →
_____ from the governor AND making sure
the _____ not appointed
- Some other demands:
- The assembly should chose other civil servants → people who could work for the government
- Remove the Catholic church’s power over education
- The conflicting interests of the British Party and the Parti Patriotes force both parties to use
_____ to promote their ideas/accomplish political victories
- The use of _____ to spread ideas throughout Lower Canada was a
powerful weapon for both parties.
- _____ → a newspaper that will openly support a political party and it’s
views
- Strategies used by the British Party:
- Using the _____ held by the governor
- Electing British party supporters to the Executive and Legislative councils
- Flooding Lower Canada with British _____ to hopefully gain more
support
- Using newspapers such as the “ _____ ” and the “Courrier de Quebec” to
promote British Party ideas → PARTISAN PRESS
- _____ ‘moderate’ French Canadiens



- Strategies used by the Parti Patriotes:
 - Absolute _____ → majority of the members were Parti Patriotes supporters → the could control budget laws
 - Block any laws put forth by the British Party members in the Assembly
 - Asking the general public to show up during _____ to put pressure on the government
 - ‘Declaring’ Lower Canada’s independence (not as serious as the 13 Colonies)
 - Using newspapers such as the “_____” and the “La Minerve” to promote Parti Patriotes ideas → PARTISAN PRESS
 - Promoting the idea of _____ sold by British merchants
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- The tensions in Lower Canada (and Upper Canada) came to a boiling point in the mid to late 1830s
 - 1834 → The Parti Patriotes submitted a _____ - to the British Parliament in London called _____ -
 - A document that outlines the complaints and _____ of the Patriotes
 - Demanded _____
 - Demanded elected officials → which would give a chance for French Canadiens
 - Full control to the assembly when it came to spending colony funds
 - _____
 - How did the _____ respond to the ‘92 Resolutions’?
 - _____
 - Instead → British government published the _____ → a set of rules that did not promote any change in government in the colonies
 - This sparked many _____/protests by Louis Joseph Papineau, the _____ and their supporters



- Eventually, after clashes in the streets of Montreal between British Party and Parti Patriotes supporters
- The _____
- Arrested some of the Patriotes leaders
- This was the final straw → the Patriotes resorted would now _____
- This was coordinated with radicals in Upper Canada (same problems in UC)
- Patriotes supporters _____ in Lower Canada
- Some Locations:
 - _____, St. Denis, Beauharnois, Sorel
- Results of the Rebellions:
 - The British army in Lower Canada was too strong
 - Patriotes supporters were ‘regular’ people fighting against trained soldiers
 - _____
- Many of the leaders were arrested
- Some sent away in exile → to Australia
- _____ in a public square in 1838
- The British government knew it had to take action → there was too much civil unrest in the colonies