

- Not everyone in the \_\_\_\_\_ supported the War for Independence. There were many who supported Britain in the conflict and stayed loyal throughout. These people were known as United Empire Loyalists.
- With the war now over, the question of what would become of those \_\_\_\_\_ to Britain? Many would flee the Thirteen Colonies once the war began, but many stayed and hoped that Britain would win.
- When the Treaty of Paris (1783) was signed, those loyal to Britain were afforded \_\_\_\_\_ and it was made possible for them to leave for either Britain, or other British colonies.
- Governor Carleton was eager to receive as many \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants as possible.
- Some migrated across land crossing the new border between the United States of America (USA) and BNA in places such as Windsor, Niagara Falls and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Others were transported by ships leaving \_\_\_\_\_ and New York bound for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.
- Between 1782 and 1784 close to \_\_\_\_\_ Loyalists migrated to BNA, with approximately 35 000 families settling in Nova Scotia, while another 10 000 families settled in Quebec (which at the time included what is today southern Ontario).
- Loyalist migrants in Nova Scotia (which at the time included the modern province of New Brunswick) came to outnumber the resident population. So many settled to the north of the \_\_\_\_\_ that they began demanding more political autonomy, and in 1784 the colony of New Brunswick was created. Upon creation, the new colony was provided an elected assembly, something Quebec still lacked.
- As for the Loyalist migrants to Quebec, many chose to take advantage of free land available along the \_\_\_\_\_ to the west of the seigneurial lands, along the St. Lawrence River. A few settled in the southeastern Quebec.
- With so many English-speaking, Protestant Loyalists entering BNA the demographics of the colony were irrevocably altered. A result of this increased population was an increase in the demand for \_\_\_\_\_ land.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ community of Quebec swelled to become 9% of the population, a sizeable minority.
- While loyal to the British Crown, these Loyalists came to demand and expect a full range of \_\_\_\_\_ rights. Something that their Yankee relatives now enjoyed but something still lacking in Quebec.
- In response to the growing call for change, Governor General Carleton decided to replace the Quebec Act, with the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1791.
- The Constitutional Act recognized that there were two dominant groups in the colony: English and French. Each having different religious, political and legal outlooks, as well as different economic and land-owning \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Constitution Act recognized these differences by dividing Quebec into \_\_\_\_\_ Canada (modern day Ontario) and \_\_\_\_\_ Canada (modern day Quebec).
- Lower Canada would retain its \_\_\_\_\_ language, laws, religion and traditions, while the newly formed Upper Canada would provide the same protections for the English-speaking Loyalists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ churches would receive preferential land grants in both colonies.
- Each colony would have its own capital. Quebec City would serve as the capital of Lower Canada. \_\_\_\_\_ (present-day Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario) would serve as the capital of Upper Canada.

- Governance of both colonies would be overseen by a Governor General appointed by \_\_\_\_\_, while each of the colonies would have an appointed lieutenant-governor.
- Each colony would have an elected assembly as well as \_\_\_\_\_, the legislative council and the executive council, both of which would be made up of members appointed by the lieutenant-governor.
- While the elected assembly could make decisions, these decisions could be \_\_\_\_\_ by either council, by the lieutenant-governor or by the Governor General.
- The Loyalists that migrated to what became Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were not a \_\_\_\_\_ group. They represented a cross-section of society at that time: wealthy and poor, young and old, male and female. They were people of European, African and First Nations descent.
- Their reasons for migrating were varied. Some were from Britain and wanted to live under British laws and customs. Some found life in America intolerable, choosing to leave rather than deal with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Americans against those who had remained Loyal to Britain.
- Some were conscientious objectors, who for religious reasons would not fight for either side. People such as the \_\_\_\_\_. To the Americans, a neutral person was just as guilty as those who fought for the British, and so they too chose to migrate north.
- Others were referred to as \_\_\_\_\_, people who moved north to take advantage of the offer of free land.
- While some Loyalists that immigrated were wealthy, a great many weren't and were only able to bring with them what they could carry. Once in BNA, many had to wait years for to take possession of their \_\_\_\_\_, and when they arrived they found nothing; no roads, no homes or services.
- By necessity, the Loyalists were forced to become \_\_\_\_\_, building a new life for themselves from scratch.
- Many had the required skills to be \_\_\_\_\_ and pioneers, living a subsistence lifestyle for years, while many did not and decided to emigrate back to the United States, or to Britain rather than enduring the hardship they were experiencing.
- In order to survive, it was necessary for Loyalists to work together, helping one another through hard winters, with \_\_\_\_\_ or sickness, in building homes and barns.
- Additional help came from local \_\_\_\_\_ peoples that shared their corn stores during an especially harsh winter in 1794.
- Many Loyalists were First Nations people who had decided to fight alongside the British. Caught in the middle was the \_\_\_\_\_ Six Nations Confederacy.
- While initially neutral, many First Nations chose to ally themselves with the British in 1777, encouraged to do so by Konwatsi'tsiaienni (Molly Brant) and her brother Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant), both of whom were influential \_\_\_\_\_ leaders. It was argued that Britain offered the First Nations peoples the best chance at retaining their territories in the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley regions. The nations that allied with the British included the Iroquois, Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca.
- Despite their loyalty, these First Nations were ignored in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Thayendanegea travelled to London to make a case for his people. In 1784, the governor of Canada, Frederick Haldimand, awarded the Six Nations \_\_\_\_\_ hectares of land north of Lake Erie along the Grand River.
- By 1828 the Six Nations had lost \_\_\_\_\_ (roughly 180,000 hectares) of their land due to errors in the original land grants, settlers claiming the land as well as land sales and leases.

- One of the realities of American life was the existence of slavery. Despite the lofty ideals of their Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,” for \_\_\_\_\_ slaves, nothing could be further from the truth.
- Slaves were unable to vote, marry, congregate or move freely. They were the literal \_\_\_\_\_ of their owner.
- When during the War, the British governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore issued Dunmore’s Proclamation in 1775 which promised freedom and land for any slave that enlisted with the \_\_\_\_\_. Thousands accepted the offer.
- At the end of the War, these Black Loyalists were issued a Certificate of Freedom, and any person bearing this certificate was offered free passage from New York to \_\_\_\_\_.
- From April to November 1783 approximately \_\_\_\_\_ Black Loyalists were transported to BNA.
- Other African American’s came to BNA as property of \_\_\_\_\_ Loyalists. Such people were still slaves and did not receive their freedom.
- Despite being promised land as were the other Loyalists that emigrated to BNA, Black Loyalists rarely received this land. Despite the promises, it was the intention of British authorities that these “free” Black peoples would become the \_\_\_\_\_ of the White population rather than independent farmers.
- Life for the \_\_\_\_\_ of Black Loyalists was little better in BNA than it had been in the USA.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was an endemic part of life in BNA as it was in the USA. When a Black woman was caught stealing less than a shilling (a few cents) she was given 200 lashes as punishment. A White person in the same situation would have most likely received a fine.
- In 1787 a British Anti-Slavery Society announced that they were going to establish a new colony in \_\_\_\_\_ on the west coast of Africa. Due to circumstances such as those faced by Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia, more than 1200 Black Loyalists chose to in 1792 for Sierra Leone to try and make a new life for themselves in Africa.

### Formative Assessment:

1. Thinking in terms of Historical Perspective, what do you see as the inherent pros and cons of the Constitutional Act for the Loyalists settled in Upper Canada? For the Canadiens in Lower Canada? For the British administration?
2. First Nations had been betrayed by Britain at the negotiating table before. Take a historical perspective to consider why Konwatsi’tsiaenni and Thayendanega still decided to help Britain.
3. Thinking in terms of Continuity and Change, what could have happened to the American revolutionary leaders if Britain had won the War? How might the lives of Loyalists, First Nations and Black peoples have been different? What would have been the effect on Canada today?