Political Empowerment

Chapter 5 - Life in British North America (BNA)

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Chapter 5 Terms

British North America
Confederation
Rebellions
Responsible Government
Colony
minority
majority
rural
urban
census
diversity
Immigration
elite
Loyalist
prejudice
discrimination
racism
epidemic

In Chapter 5, we will discuss what life was like in BNA in the mid 1800's?

- Map Political Boundaries

- People of BNA and their daily lives

Jan 27-8:02 AM

Jan 27-8:11 AM

British Empire, mid 1800s

Jan 27-8:17 AM

British North America, 1760s

Jan 27-8:08 AM

What happened to British North America after 1760?

- 13 colonies rebelled in 1776.
- Colonists vs. British Navy and Armies.
- American Revolution 1776-1783.

British North America, 1783

Jan 27-8:18 AM

British North America in 1800's was shaped by 2 events.

1) American Revolution - Colonies south of NB rebelled against Great Britain. They won independence and became the United States of America

2) In 1763, Britain won all of France's North American Colonies that now became a part of BNA.

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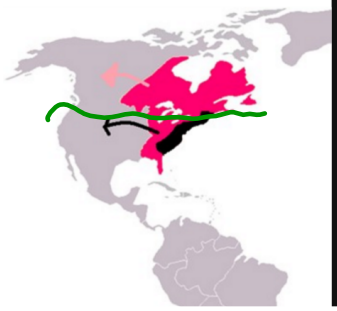
Race to the Pacific

- United States of America pushes political boundaries west.
- British North America gave control of these lands to Hudson Bay Company.



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Crown Colonies

- Controlled by Great Britain .

- Vancouver's Island
- Prince Edward Island
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Newfoundland
- Province of Canada

Jan 27-8:19 AM

British Territories

Controlled by Hudson's Bay Company

- Rupert's Land
- North West Territory
- New Caledonia

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Jan 27-8:20 AM

Newfoundland and its French Shore

- Treaty signed by France and England in 1783 and lasted until 1904.
- French fishers have rights to fish and live near British lands in Newfoundland.

Jan 27-8:20 AM

PROVINCE of Canada, 1841-1867

- What is now Ontario and Quebec.
  - Canada East (mostly French speaking).
  - Canada West (mostly English speaking).

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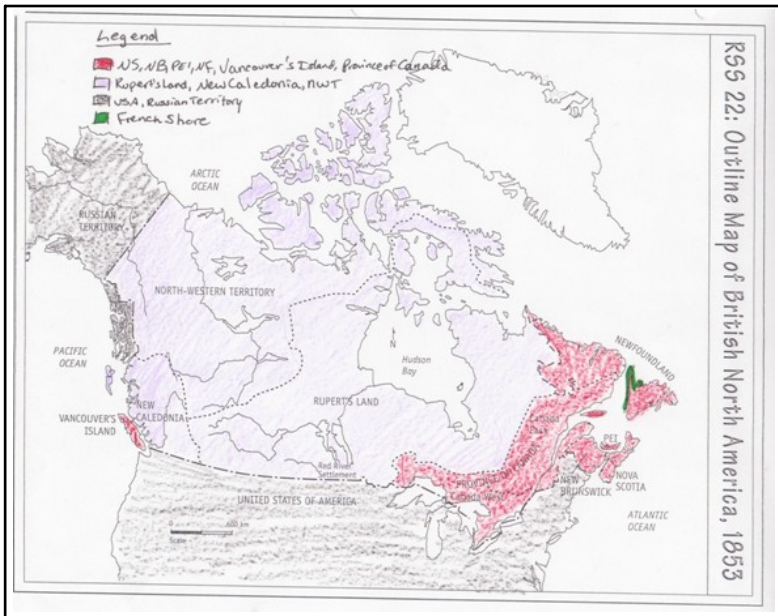

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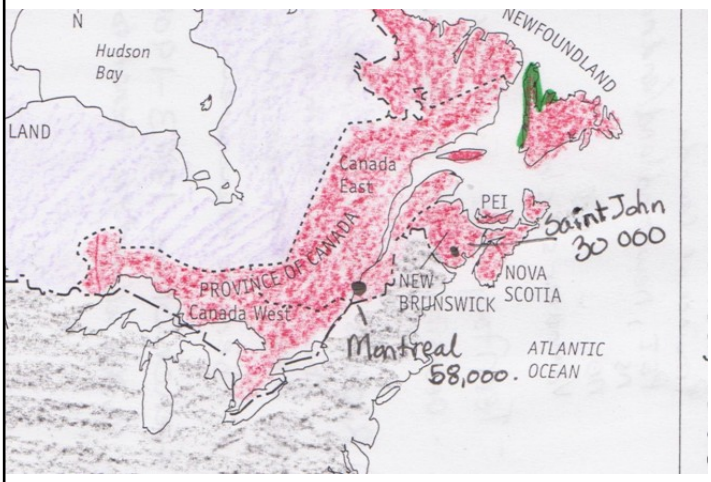

- In 1851, the population was only 2.5 million.
- Most of the population was in the eastern colonies
- Montreal was the largest city with a population of 58 000
- The largest city in the maritimes was Saint John NB with a population of 30 000
- Within the colonies, Europeans were the **majority.** First Nations were the **minority.**
- 85% lived **rural** and 15% lived **urban**

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A Closer Look

The New Economy in British North America

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Jan 27-8:35 AM

The People of British North America

There were many different groups of people living in BNA in the mid 1800's

- huge population increase because of immigration from Great Britain and Ireland

- approx 2/3 of the population was European.

1) The Elite

- a class of people that has more political, economic and social power than the majority.

- elite was made up of families of British or Irish heritage who was apart of the colony for generations

-had most say in government and biggest buisnesses.

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Newer Immigrants

- 1815-1850 800 000 immigrants came because of hardtimes in homeland. Hoped for a better life in BNA

- it wasn't easy to find jobs or clear land

- English and Scottish found it fairly easy to fit in.

- English was prejudice towards Irish because of conflicts in homelands.

- Irish was Roman Cathloic and English was protesant. Relglion caused conflicts

Feb 1-10:53 AM

People in French Heritage

The French in Canada East

When Great Britain took over French colonies, they gave the french special rights to their own language, beliefs and customs. The "played nice" because they were afraid that the french would rebel against them.

They have good strong communities, but with the increase in immigrants the french fears they would become a minority.

Feb 1-10:59 AM

Acadian's

- Acadia was the name of the first permanent french settlement in NA in PEI, NB, NS

- descendents of the first settlers

- Once the war was won, British made Acadians leave because they feared they wouldn't be loyal to British. This was known as Explusion.

- in time they were allowed to return.

Feb 1-11:02 AM

Aboriginals

Aboriginals had it "tough"

Loss of Land with the arrival of the loyalists and immigrants from Europe, the government made arrangements to take over more first nations land.

Drop in population: population dropped from 500 000 to 100 000. This was a result of disease.

Feb 3-1:43 PM

The loyalist

- loyal to G.B
- When the American Revolution happened these people left and came to BNA. They were given land (large lots) and became wealthy.

Feb 3-1:15 PM

Black Colonists

black people has been a part of BNA and french colonies since the earliest days. After 1800, slavery became less and less common. Black people choose to immigrate because they believed they had a better chance if not being enslaved.

Black Loyalist

During the American revolution, 3000 black people came to BNA and settled in NS and NB. They were given land, but not as large and they had a hard time getting the legal record that the land was theirs. They weren't given the same benefits as the loyalist.

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Comparing Groups of People in British North America

Class Activity

Feb 12-8:19 AM

Daily Life in British North America

Life was very different for people in the mid 1800's compared to what life is like today.

Homes

-Rich people had large elegant homes.

- A farmer's first home would be one-room cabin built from logs with a dirt floor

- No electricity- light came from candles or oil lamps

- No plumbing - outhouse outside

- Water had to be drawn by hand from a well or nearby lake.

Feb 12-8:20 AM

Transportation

- travel was difficult

- roads were rough

- people mostly travelled by river

- Travel on land was by foot, horse or oxen

- Potholes, stumps and deep mud made travel difficult and dangerous.

- In winter sleighs could be used

- Railways first opened in 1836 but many years later before it was useful

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Healthcare

- diseases and serious disabilites for accidents were very common
- many children died from measles, whooping cough
- health care was provided at homes and families
- Traditional medicines such as herbs and roots
- Most people never seen a doctor
- Very little doctors could do because there was no medicine

Feb 12-8:24 AM

Education

- learning a trade or working on the family farm was seen as the best way to get ahead
- school wasn't considered important
- Most Europeans could read and write. These skills were taught by family/
- Early on, schools were run by religious organizers. Religious instruction
- Later public schools were set up, mostly for white children.

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Pass times

- Hours were spent sitting around reading from a book and story telling
- playing and watching outdoor sports
- crafts, needle work and carving
- making music with friends
- People in cities could go to special events such as musical performances or plays.

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