

- Waves of immigrants arrived after the War of 1812 – most settled in Upper Canada. They came from:
 - Britain, Scotland & Ireland – looking to own land which was nearly impossible in Europe.
 - U.S.A – Loyalists to the British Empire
- The trip across the Atlantic was expensive & dangerous. Many died making the trip on these “**coffin ships**”, from Cholera & other diseases.

Black Canadians

- Slavery existed in New France in 1600-1700s. Many Loyalists brought slaves when they came to Upper Canada during the American revolution.
- Many Black Americans came to Canada as free men & women; they were promised free land for their loyalty during the American Revolution & War of 1812.
- Upper Canada (1793) – Governor Simcoe abolishes slavery, becoming a refuge for U.S. slaves escaping their masters.
- While Canada offered freedom, there was still racial discrimination.
- They used a network of secret trails & pathways called the **Underground Railroad**. If a slave was captured, they were returned & severely punished.
- American slave holding states included: Virginia, Georgia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana & Texas.

Immigrant Women

- Women in U.C. defined themselves based on social class, which determined their expectations, values, lifestyle & beliefs.
- In colonial society, almost all women were married & they took on the social class of their husbands. Less importance was on romantic love & more was on finding a “good match”.
- Both Upper & Lower classes worked together clearing forests for farmland, this helped break social barriers.
- For immigrant women, hard work and long hours were typical with cooking, cleaning, sewing & raising children.
- Work wasn't fully shared; men didn't do any of the housework but women were expected to help with planting & harvesting.
- Families were large; children were expected to do chores as soon as they were able.
- Childbirth was dangerous.