

- Reformers in both Upper & Lower Canada stayed in contact with each other; they shared their views on the government, the economy, & shared problems.
- The leaders (**Papineau & Mackenzie**) were close even though they didn't share every goal.
 - Ex. – Mackenzie and his followers wanted an American style government.
- They realized that change in one colony would lead to change in the other. But when they saw they wouldn't be able to reform the government from within they prepared for armed attacks on the government.
- Leaders planned for revolts in both Upper & Lower Canada because Britain didn't have enough troops to fight everywhere. However these were not well coordinated.
- The reform movement in the Maritimes was led by **Joseph Howe**, but they were not involved in the rebellions.

Lower Canada

- The Patriotes were led by LJ Papineau, but they didn't have the support of the Catholic Church, where Church leaders strongly advised people to stay loyal to Britain.
- The rebellion began in November 1837 with the attempted arrest of Papineau.
- Three main battles in Lower Canada were:
 - St. Denis
 - St. Charles
 - St. Eustache – many Patriotes were killed & wounded
- By December of 1837, most rebel leaders were arrested. Papineau escaped to the USA.

Upper Canada

- Since Mackenzie and other leaders wanted an American style government, they didn't have support of many settlers who viewed the USA as an enemy power.
- However many settlers did see the need for a better government.
- Moderate reformers found their hopes for responsible government dashed by:
 - John Russell's Ten Resolutions (the rejection of the reformers 92 resolutions)
 - Appointment of Sir Francis Bond Head as governor
- Head was a sympathiser of the Family Compact and ruled in their favour. The Legislative Assembly reprimanded him and he responded by dissolving the House and calling new elections.
- These elections were marked by violence & fraud by Governor Head and they won the election with many reformers losing their seats.
- Plans were made for the rebellions; however poor planning and lack of military training would ensure their defeat.
- Mackenzie and the other reformers decided to attack when the governor sent troops to fight rebels in Lower Canada.
 - Mackenzie led them down **Yonge Street** to take the armory but were met by militia and defeated.
 - The **Battle of Montgomery's Tavern** – rebels were attacked and defeated by militia.
- Mackenzie escapes to the USA and the rebellion is over.
- After the rebellions major leaders of the rebels were executed or exiled.