

#### SECTION 4: GLOSSARY OF IMPORTANT PEOPLE

**Robert Baldwin:** (1804-1858) became a lawyer in 1825. In 1829, he was elected to the House of Assembly. He was an outspoken advocate of responsible government and believed it could solve all the political and economic problems of the colony. He was appointed to the Executive Council in 1836 by then Governor Bond Head. He found himself without influence and resigned within a month. Though a reformer, he disapproved of the rebellion led by Mackenzie in 1837.

**Bruce, James (Lord Elgin):** (1811-1863) a British colonial administrator and diplomat. In 1849, as Governor-General he made the controversial decision to support the *Rebellion Losses Bill*. The controversy resulted in armed conflict between French (supporters of the bill) and English (opponents) in Canada, i.e. The Stony Monday Riot took place in Bytown. Tories (Anglophones) and Reformists (Francophones and Irish) clashed over the planned visit of Lord Elgin. The two factions were armed with cannons, muskets and pistols, and faced off against one another on Sappers Bridge. The timely arrival of the military (oh, and the arrival of the balding and toothless rent-a-cops who do security for Distrubed and Metallica concerts) helped disarm both factions and prevent bloodshed. In 1854, Lord Elgin negotiated the *Reciprocity Treaty* with the United States creating a system of Canada-USA free trade. He also abolished once and for all the seigniorial system in Quebec.

**Bonaparte, Napoleon:** (1769-1821) French general and emperor famous for leading his armies to victory after victory in Europe. By 1807 he ruled an empire stretching from Portugal to Italy and north to the river Elbe. His attempt to conquer the rest of the continent failed; a defeat in Russia in 1812 and his 1815 loss to the British and Prussians at the Battle of Waterloo effectively destroyed his empire. He was sent into exile on the island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

**Bond Head, Sir Francis:** (1793-1875) was appointed governor of Upper Canada in 1836 in an attempt by the British government to appease the reformers in the colony who wanted responsible government. In December of 1837, Mackenzie led a brief and bungled rebellion in Toronto. Bond Head sent the colonial militia to put down the rebellion, which they did within a day. In response to the rebellion, Britain replaced Bond Head with Lord Durham.

**Brock, Isaac:** (1769-1812) British general given command of forces in 1806 of Upper and Lower Canada. In 1811, he was appointed governor of Upper Canada. During the War of 1812, Brock joined in an alliance with Tecumseh's Native Confederacy. He later received a knighthood for his part in the capture of the American fort at Detroit.

**Chenier, Jean-Olivier:** (1806-1837) born in Lower Canada, he commanded *Patriote* forces during the Lower Canada Rebellion. He was killed at the Battle of Saint-Eustache. After the village in which he was killed was looted, the British apparently mutilated Chenier's corpse to scare and humiliate his supporters. I find it silly that the British thought "beating up" Chenier's corpse would accomplish anything. "Oh no, they might do something to my body after I am dead!" Lame. Fail.

**Chenier's Legacy:** even today, in Quebec someone who shows great courage in the face of insurmountable odds is said to be "brave like Chenier." People like Secord, Howe, and Chenier, in my opinion, make studying Canadian history worthwhile because they demonstrate some of the greatest qualities Canadians possess—courage and perseverance.

**Colborne, John (Lord Seaton):** (1778-1863) a member of the Family Compact and a governor of Upper Canada. He was a strong supporter of the Church of England (and British traditions in general). He opposed responsible government. His policies brought him into conflict with reform-minded politicians in Upper Canada and contributed to the Rebellions of 1837. He led English forces against the Patriotes during the Lower Canadian Rebellion in 1837. Colborne had no great love for the French. He had fought against Napoleon at Waterloo, and he now turned his wrath against the rebellious French. For his violent treatment of French Canadiens he earned the nickname "Lord Satan."

**Hampton, Wade:** (1752-1835) served the United States during the American Revolution. He was reputed to be the wealthiest plantation owner of his day in America. A major general in the War of 1812, Hampton

commanded a force that was to march from New York to the St. Lawrence River and then, after affecting a union with Gen. James Wilkinson's army, move against Montreal. He was defeated by a smaller Canadian force in the Battle of Chateaugay. He blamed Wilkinson for the failure of his campaign and resigned his command in disgust. Wilkinson and Hampton's relationship was symptomatic of the internal division and personal rivalries that weakened the officer core of the American Army.

**Harrison, William:** (1773-1841) an American military leader, politician, and the ninth President of the United States. He served as the first Governor of the Indiana Territory and later as a U.S. Representative and Senator from Ohio. Harrison first gained national fame as a war hero, defeating American Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811 and earning the nickname "Old Tippecanoe." As a general in the subsequent War of 1812, his most notable contribution was a victory at the Battle of the Thames, which brought the war in his region to a successful conclusion.

**Howe, Joseph:** (1804-1873) a journalist and reform-minded politician. He was the son of a United Empire Loyalist. Thus, he felt a strong connection to England. Yet, he saw the need for political reform within the colony (which meant he had to challenge the colonial system Britain had established through the *Constitution Act* (1791). Howe is best remembered for his gifts of oratory and writing. In particular, he used both his gift for writing and oratory to expose corruption in the colony. As a consequence, he was charged with libel by those police and politicians he exposed. He won his case which firmly established freedom of the press for Nova Scotia. Today, he is considered one of Nova Scotia's greatest and best-loved politicians.

**Hull, William:** (1753-1825) fought during the American Revolutionary campaigns in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. In 1805 he was appointed governor of Michigan Territory. At the outbreak of the War of 1812, he was appointed brigadier general and charged with defending Michigan and attacking Canada. His poorly planned invasion of Canada forced him to retreat to Detroit. He later surrendered to British-Native forces without firing a shot. He was subsequently court-martialed and given the death penalty by a military tribunal; however, he was pardoned by then President James Madison due to his earlier service to his country.

**Jefferson, Thomas:** (1743-1826) was the third president of the United States and one of the main writers of the *Declaration of Independence*. He is best remembered as a champion of human rights.

**La Fontaine, Louis-Hippolyte:** (1807-1864) was the first prime minister of the United Province of Canada. He was a supporter of Papineau and a member of the *Patriotes*. After the Rebellions of 1837, he advocated political reforms along more peaceful lines within the new Union regime of 1841. He worked with Robert Baldwin in the formation of a party of Upper and Lower Canadian liberal reformers (which later became the Liberal Party of Canada). La Fontaine and Baldwin formed a government in 1842 but resigned in 1843. In 1848, he was asked by Governor General Elgin to form the first administration under the new policy of responsible government. While Baldwin was reforming Canada West, La Fontaine was working to abolish the seigniorial system. La Fontaine retired to private life in 1851 but was appointed chief justice of Canada East in 1853. In 1854, he was created a baronet by Queen Victoria and a papal knight by Pope Pius IX.

**Lambton, John George:** (1792-1840) sent by Queen Victoria in 1838 to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Lower and Upper Canadian rebellions. His detailed and famous *Report on the Affairs of British North America* (1839) recommended that the colonies be granted responsible government and that the two Canadas be united into one large province.

**Mackenzie, William:** (1795-1861) was a Scottish born Canadian journalist, politician, and leader of the 1837 Upper Canadian Rebellion. He was also the first mayor of the City of Toronto. He used his newspaper the *The Colonial Advocate* as an instrument to attack Canada's economic elite. Perhaps his most important contribution to Canadian history was his coining of the phrase "Family Compact" to describe the "ugly noble dudes and their poker buddies" who were running/ruining the colony.

**Nelson, Dr. Wolfred:** (1791-1863) Nelson was elected to the House of Assembly for Lower Canada in 1827. He left politics in 1830 but remained an avid supporter of the reformist cause. He was a *Patriote* leader in the region of the Richelieu River Valley and he supported the use of violence to achieve Quebec's independence. In 1837, he led the resistance against the British army at St-Denis and was arrested soon after. He was exiled to Bermuda in 1838 and granted amnesty by the British colonial government and came back to Montreal in 1842. In 1844, he was elected to the new Parliament of the Province of Canada. In 1854, he became mayor of Montreal.

**Papineau, Louis-Joseph:** (1786-1871) was a Quebec politician, lawyer, seigneur and dedicated republican. He was an important leader of the *Parti Patriote* movement. Under Papineau the *Patriotes* worked to reduce the power of the French-English elite in Quebec. After peaceful attempts to expand democracy failed in Quebec, the Lower Canadian Rebellion broke out. Papineau fled to the United States to avoid prosecution. He tried to gain American support for the rebellion; however, America declared its neutrality. Thus, he traveled to Paris in the hopes of getting France involved. France, too, did not actively support the rebels. He left France and returned to Canada in 1845. Papineau supported something called the *Montreal Annexation Manifesto* that called for Canada to join the United States. He also participated in the creation of the *Parti Rogue* which eventually became what is known as the Liberal Party of Canada of today.

**Madison, James:** (1751-1836) was the fourth President of the United States. He was also a member of the Continental Congress (1780–1783) and the Constitutional Convention (1787). His presidency was marked by the War of 1812.

**Queen Victoria:** (1819-1901) her reign lasted sixty-three years and seven months (longer than that of any other British monarch) before or since. During Victoria's reign the British Empire experienced tremendous industrial growth. Also, the empire expanded to its greatest size. Under her reign, England became one of the world's most powerful empires.

**Royals:** (established around 1660) an elite fighting force also known as the “Royal Dragoons” or “Royal Guard” fought in the War of Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War. The Regiment went on to see service during the Napoleonic Wars and fought at the Battle of Waterloo against Napoleon Bonaparte. The Regiment was especially favored by King George IV. The king appointed the brilliant military strategist, the Duke of Wellington, as its Colonel.

**De Salaberry, Charles:** (1778-1829) was a French-Canadian nobleman who served as an officer of the British Army in Lower Canada (now Quebec) and won distinction for repelling the American advance on Montreal during the War of 1812.

**Tecumseh:** (1768-1813) an influential Shawnee war captain. He worked to unite all Indian tribes in North America to oppose American expansion into the west in the early 1800s.

**Wilkinson, James:** (1757-1825) an American army officer and double agent. He served during the American Revolution under Horatio Gates. He settled in Kentucky in 1784 and schemed to ally the Kentucky region with Spain (though he was in fact working against Spain). In the War of 1812 he commanded U.S. forces on the Canadian border, but his campaign against Montreal failed.