



Circle the letters of reasons for the decline of village life.

26. a. Air transportation increased in importance.
b. The railroads carried people to cities.
c. The West attracted people from villages.
d. Numerous quarrels in villages prompted many to move to the cities.
e. The automobile made it easy to travel.
f. World War I almost emptied some villages.



Work on your town or city project from Lesson 7.

Lesson 9

The Canada Company

In Lesson 9, you will . . .

- study the role of the Canada Company in Upper Canada’s settlement.
- learn about the Amish settlement in Upper Canada.
- note the reason for the location of the black settlement in the Queen’s Bush.

Vocabulary

corduroy road (kòr’ də ròi’ rōd). road in a swamp made by placing logs crosswise, giving a bumpy ride.



Say this word to someone.



Read pages 70 to 76 in Pleasant Places.



Answer the questions.

1. Why was the Canada Company formed?

2. Why did many black settlers come to Upper Canada?

3. What two townships made up the Queen’s Bush where the blacks lived?

4. What were three reasons life was hard for the blacks in Waterloo and Wellington Counties?

5. Were the blacks in the Queen’s Bush landowners or squatters? _____
6. Who was the leader of the Canada Company? _____
7. What city did he begin? _____
8. What road did he build? _____
9. What was built to encourage settlement in the Huron Tract? _____
10. What was the name of the first church in Peel Township? _____



Complete the sentences.

11. Christian _____ led the Amish to settle in Upper Canada. He came from _____, sailed to New _____ and then went to _____. The Mennonites there suggested that he continue to Upper Canada for cheap land. Governor _____ made 200-acre lots available in _____ Township. Each settler got _____ acres free and _____ more at \$2.50 per acre.
12. The Amish spread along the _____ Road. They soon moved to _____ Township in Huron County and then settled in _____ Township where a large Old Order Amish community is located.
13. The Huron Road today from _____ to _____ is Highway _____. The Owen Sound Road became Highway _____.
14. The _____ of 1837 slowed immigration to Upper Canada. The _____ Road helped to bring settlers to Perth County.



Use page 74 to find the population of these places in 1841 and 1851. Then tell how much the population grew.

15.	1841	1851	Growth
Wilmot	_____	_____	_____
Guelph	_____	_____	_____
Waterloo	_____	_____	_____
North Easthope	_____	_____	_____
Mornington	_____	_____	_____



Name the four townships with the greatest population density.

16. _____

We Remember



Circle the letters of things that kept early settlers in Upper Canada isolated from each other.

17. a. Few bridges d. Clergy Reserves g. Large woodlots j. Tall buildings
b. Bank Reserves e. Small farms h. Sandy soil
c. Poor roads f. Crown Reserves i. Swamps



Write the correct two-letter abbreviation for each province or territory without looking back.

18. ____ Manitoba 25. ____ Saskatchewan
19. ____ Ontario 26. ____ Newfoundland
20. ____ Quebec 27. ____ Nova Scotia
21. ____ New Brunswick 28. ____ Prince Edward Island
22. ____ Nunavut 29. ____ Northwest Territories
23. ____ British Columbia 30. ____ Yukon Territory
24. ____ Alberta

Lesson 10

Changing Times

In Lesson 10, you will . . .

- observe changes in Upper Canada in the last half of the nineteenth century in roads, rivers, and industry.

Vocabulary

Manchester (Man' ches' ter). city in central England known for industry and manufacturing.



Say this word to someone.



Read pages 77 to 84 in Pleasant Places.



Answer these questions.

1. What two things usually followed a road's improvement in Upper Canada?

2. For what three reasons did navigation come to an end on the Grand River?



Match.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3. ___ Hespeler | m. threshing machines |
| 4. ___ Waterloo | n. buttons and rubber |
| 5. ___ Berlin (Kitchener) | o. textile mills |
| 6. ___ Galt | p. Manchester of Canada |



Write true or false.

7. _____ The earliest roads were gravelled.
8. _____ Gravelled roads were not always passable in the spring.
9. _____ The Grand River formerly had locks and canals.
10. _____ The railways caused some villages to grow a lot and others to almost disappear.
11. _____ By 1850 the settlements in midwestern Ontario were quite evenly distributed in terms of population.
12. _____ The Mennonite settlers were reluctant to sell land for industry on the outskirts of towns and villages.
13. _____ Skilled workmen from Germany made Waterloo County a major industrial centre.
14. _____ Village craftsmen learned they could make more money working in a city factory than working at their little shops.
15. _____ The Grand River Navigation Company connected Brantford and Lake Erie.



Work on your project.

- 16. Complete the project you began in Lesson 7.



Complete the sentences.

17. In the 1840s, about _____ boats and _____ barges moved along the Grand River each year from _____ to Lake Erie. The canal system was run by the Grand River _____ Company.
18. The _____ allowed farmers to ship produce and _____ to market.
19. Settlers upset the balance of nature by cutting _____ and draining _____. Pasturing _____ along the waterways hurt the fish population. Dams now control _____ and regulate water flow.

We Remember



Match.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 20. ___ Leader of the Canada Company | t. Huron Road |
| 21. ___ First church in Peel Township | u. Highway 6 |
| 22. ___ Road from Preston to Goderich | v. Nafziger |
| 23. ___ Amish settler | w. squatters |
| 24. ___ Owen Sound Road | x. Maitland |
| 25. ___ Queen's Bush | y. African Methodist |
| 26. ___ Governor of Upper Canada | z. John Galt |

☆ On a road map of Ontario find each road mentioned in the chart on the bottom of page 77.

Lesson 11

Review and Quiz 2

It's time to see how much you remember of what you have learned.

- Review the work you did in the LightUnit.
- Review the vocabulary words.
- Review the provinces and territories and their two-letter abbreviations and capitals.
- Review the *We Remember* sections.



Tell your teacher when you are ready to take Quiz 2.

Section 3

Lesson 12

Pioneer Homes

In Lesson 12, you will . . .

- learn of the first homes of the settlers in the interior of Upper Canada and the changes over the years.

Vocabulary

semi-barbarous (se' mē bär' bə rəs). half civilized; rather wild in conduct and lacking in manners.



Say this word to someone.



Read pages 85 to 92 in *Pleasant Places*.



Do these activities.

1. Describe the earliest pioneer shanties:

Size: _____

Height: _____

Walls: _____

Roof: _____

Food storage: _____

Chimney: _____

2. Describe a settler's log house.

Size: _____

Height: _____

Number of rooms: _____

Sleeping rooms: _____

Floor: _____

Roof: _____

Fireplace: _____

Windows: _____

3. Number the four items in the order they were used in Upper Canada.

___ electric washer

___ hand-operated mechanical washers

___ washboard

___ gasoline-powered washers

25. The writer and teacher in Waterloo County's earliest settlement: _____

Lesson 13

Pioneer Food

In Lesson 13, you will . . .

- note the main foods eaten by the settlers of Upper Canada.
- consider the plentiful supply of salmon and pigeons in the early Ontario years.
- consider the hardships of the Hungry Years.



Read pages 93 to 96 in Pleasant Places.



Complete the blanks.

1. When the white man arrived in Ontario, the streams below Niagara Falls were as full of _____ as the coastal waters of _____ Columbia. A man could spear _____ fish in several hours. Soil erosion destroyed the _____ grounds of the salmon. Passenger _____ were so plentiful that _____ could be killed with one shot.
2. _____, considered a luxury at first, were grown after the _____. In the 1840s, _____ became a common cereal. The settlers' main meat was _____. Chickens produced _____ and cows produced _____ and butter.
3. As transportation improved, _____ and _____ became available to the common people.
4. The year 1788 was known as the _____ Year. The snow was deep and the _____ was 60 centimetres thick. People ate _____ that the children gathered as well as _____ and weeds such as _____ and groundnut. Some died from eating poisonous _____, which the _____ avoided eating.



Follow these instructions.

5. List four things the settlers got from the Indians in exchange for salt pork and flour.

6. List five berries early settlers of Upper Canada ate. _____
