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PRONUNCIATION KEY

SYMBOL	EXAMPLE	
a	mat (mat)	capital (KAP uh tuh1)
ay	rake (rayk)	Australia (ah STRAYL yuh)
ah	spot (spaht)	Washington (WASH ing tuhn)
aw	draw (draw)	New Orleans (noo AWR lee uhnz)
eh	get (geht)	hedge (hehj)
ee	tea (tee)	Hawaii (huh WAH ee)
ih	give (gihv)	citizen (SIHT uh zuhn)
y or eye	smile (smyl)	island (EYE land) Taiwan (TY wahn)
oh	blow (bloh)	bureau (BY00R oh)
oy	choice (choys)	boyhood (BOY hud)
ow	cow (kow)	cloud (klowd)
oo	prove (proov)	grew (groo)
u	put (put)	foot (fut) could (kud)
yoo	mule (myool)	Europe (Y00R uhp)
uh	funny (FUHN ee)	Asia (AY zhuh) pencil (PEHN suh1)
ur	farmer (FAHR mur)	earn (urn)
zh	seizure (SEE zhur)	pleasure (PLEHZH ur)
th	thin (thihn)	South America (SOWTH uh MEHR uh kuh)
<u>th</u>	this (<u>thi</u> hs)	mother (MU <u>TH</u> ur)

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDENTS

How could our history have something to do with pleasant places? How could the difficulties which the Early pioneers encountered in making homes, and the wars that were fought possibly be connected with pleasantness? What connection do we have with history?

History is All around us. Who built the house you live in? How many years have passed since it was built? Does your attic contain old books, letters, and clothing? Are there Tools and machinery in your driving shed that were useful at one time but have been replaced? Do your Parents or grandparents tell stories of the past? Maybe you tell your younger brothers or sisters of things that occurred several years ago. All these events are related to history.

History is the study of people and events of the past. All the events from the beginning of time Right up to the latest moment are part of history. Every part of our lives is associated with the Past and history: the language we speak, the foods we enjoy, the way we live, work, And play. We follow the patterns formed in the past. They were fashioned through the ages of human experiences, thus it is not a minor thing to discard tradition. It is important to Realize that the study of history can help us better understand our own lives.

You are part of history. You can relate past experiences in your life. The stories your parents tell go back Even farther, and grandparents can give a glimpse of life long before you were born. All these happenings and Stories, your own personal history, helped to make you the person you are.

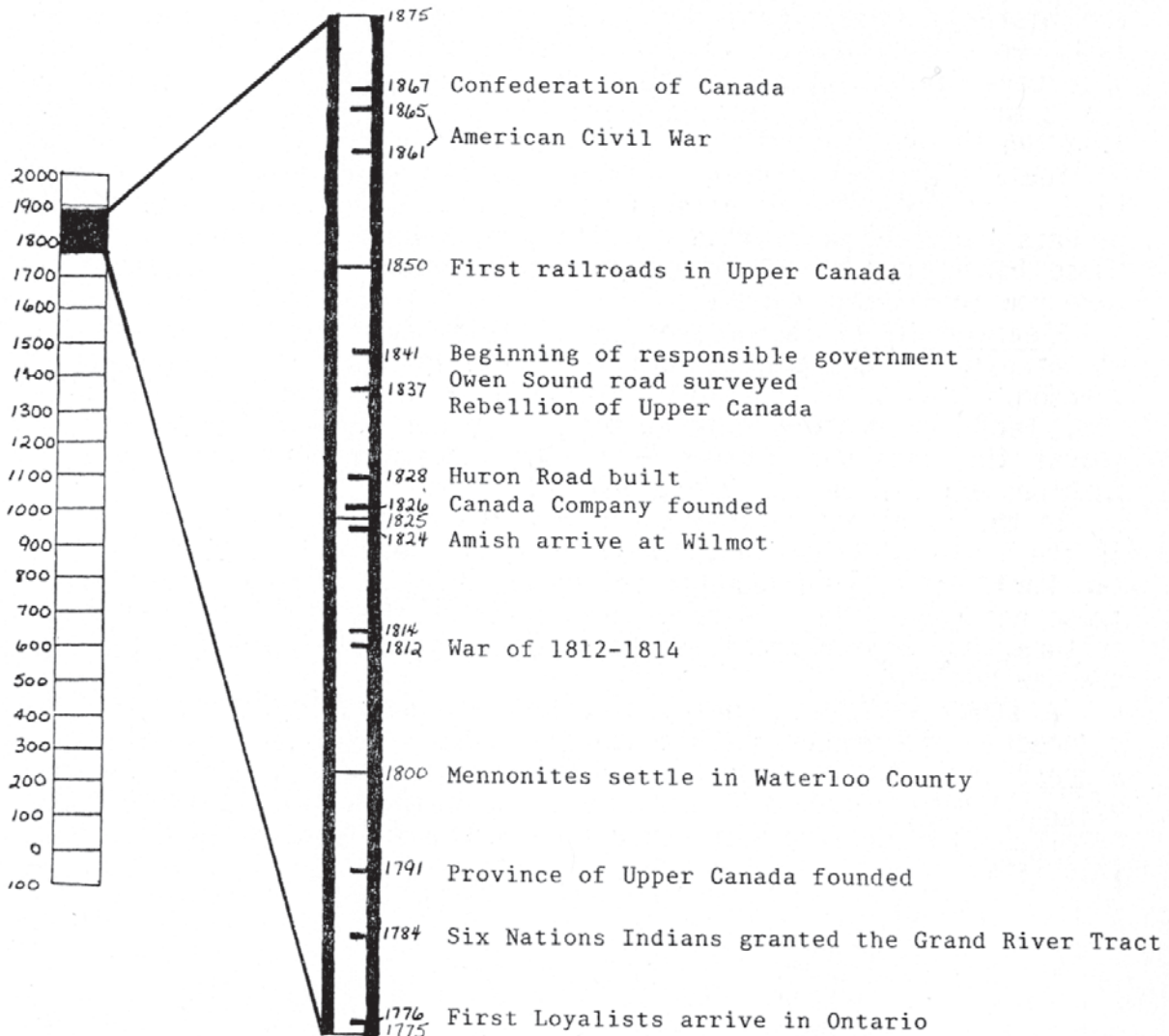
Pleasant Places is the story of pioneers who carved homes from the wilderness to form the communities where we now live in Unequalled freedom. The Story tells of their determination to keep on even when they Faced tremendous difficulties. It tells of changes Over the years: the bush was cleared away; the Industrial Revolution brought machines and new ways of doing Things.

In the twentieth century government Has become a greater influence in the lives of Canadians. The Early years were difficult times with two World Wars and Financial collapse. Pleasant Places tells Us of these happenings and shows how They affected the Mennonite church and culture: how some Mennonites chose not to join the Unchecked pace of the new society.

A study of history helps us appreciate our forefathers who persevered in their search for truth and Right. They dwelt in "pleasant places" even though their Environment was not always pleasant for the body. Their honest toil and quest for peace was pleasant for the spirit. Their living hope centred on a home in Pleasant Places after this life.

UNIT ONE

Early Settlements of Upper Canada



1. Settlement Patterns of Upper Canada

THE LAND The sparkling, blue waters of Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Georgian Bay all but surround the land we know as Southern Ontario. In the late 1700's this vast region was a beautiful wilderness of sweeping, untouched forest; deep, rich soil; and plentiful game. Black squirrels scampered about under the huge pine, oak, and maple trees; raccoons looked for clams along the chuckling streams; wolves made the night air ring with their howling. The transformation which was to change this wooded peninsula into a bustling agricultural region had barely begun.

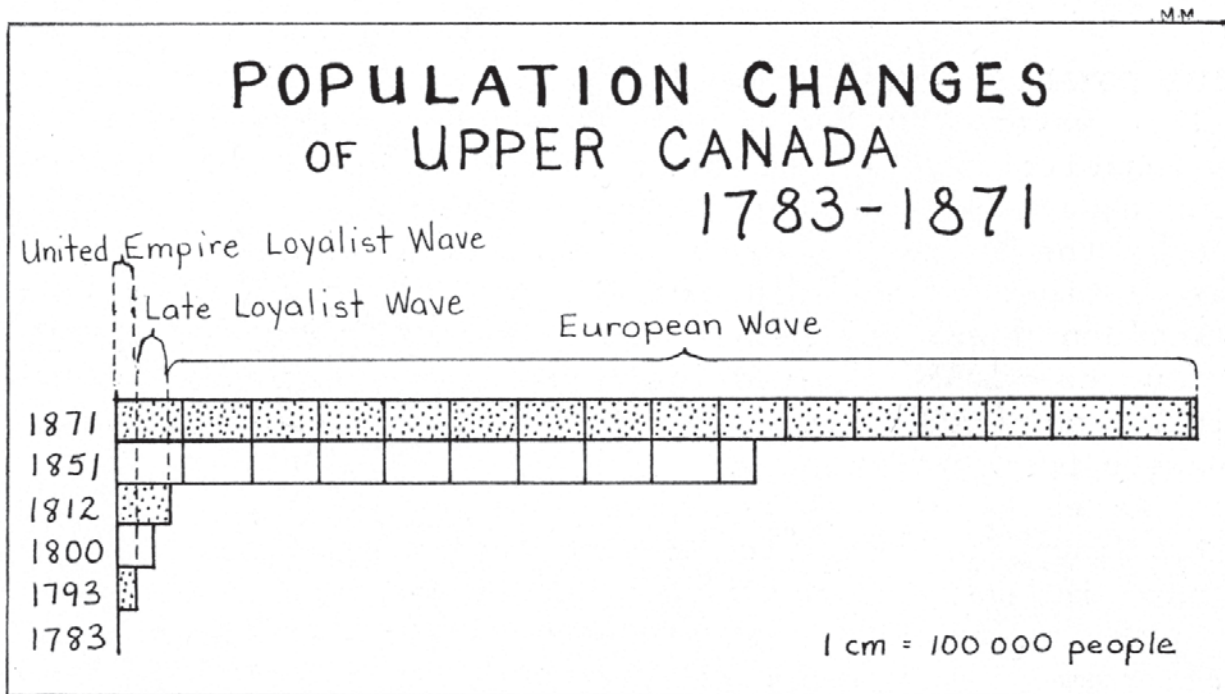
THE LOYALIST WAVE The United Empire Loyalists formed the first wave of settlers who carved homes from this wild, uninhabited wilderness which was the western part of Quebec at that time. They called themselves "Loyalists" because they remained loyal to Britain during the American Revolution. They did not support the struggle of the American Colonies against the rule of Britain. The rebellious colonists treated the Loyalists as traitors; therefore, many of them fled to British North America to escape persecution.

As early as 1776 refugees from the war began to cross the Niagara River into British territory. When the war ended in 1783 and the United States became an independent nation, many more Loyalists began their march northward. The communities these people established were small and scattered, but they formed the foundation of Southern Ontario's settlements.

HELP FOR THE LOYALISTS Most of the Loyalists had no special wealth or influence: they were farmers, tradesmen, storekeepers, teachers, clergymen, and soldiers. They were of various ethnic origins and included Scottish, English, German, and native people. When forced to leave their homes in the United States, the refugees could take with them only what they could carry. By the time they arrived in western Quebec most of them lacked sufficient money, food, and clothing.

The British government considered the arrival of the Loyalists a positive development and rushed to their aid. Land was granted: one hundred acres to the head of a family and an additional fifty acres for each member of the family. Although the government also supplied food, tools, livestock, seed, and clothing, it took the Loyalists many years of privation and toil to regain in Quebec, the prosperity they had known in the United States.

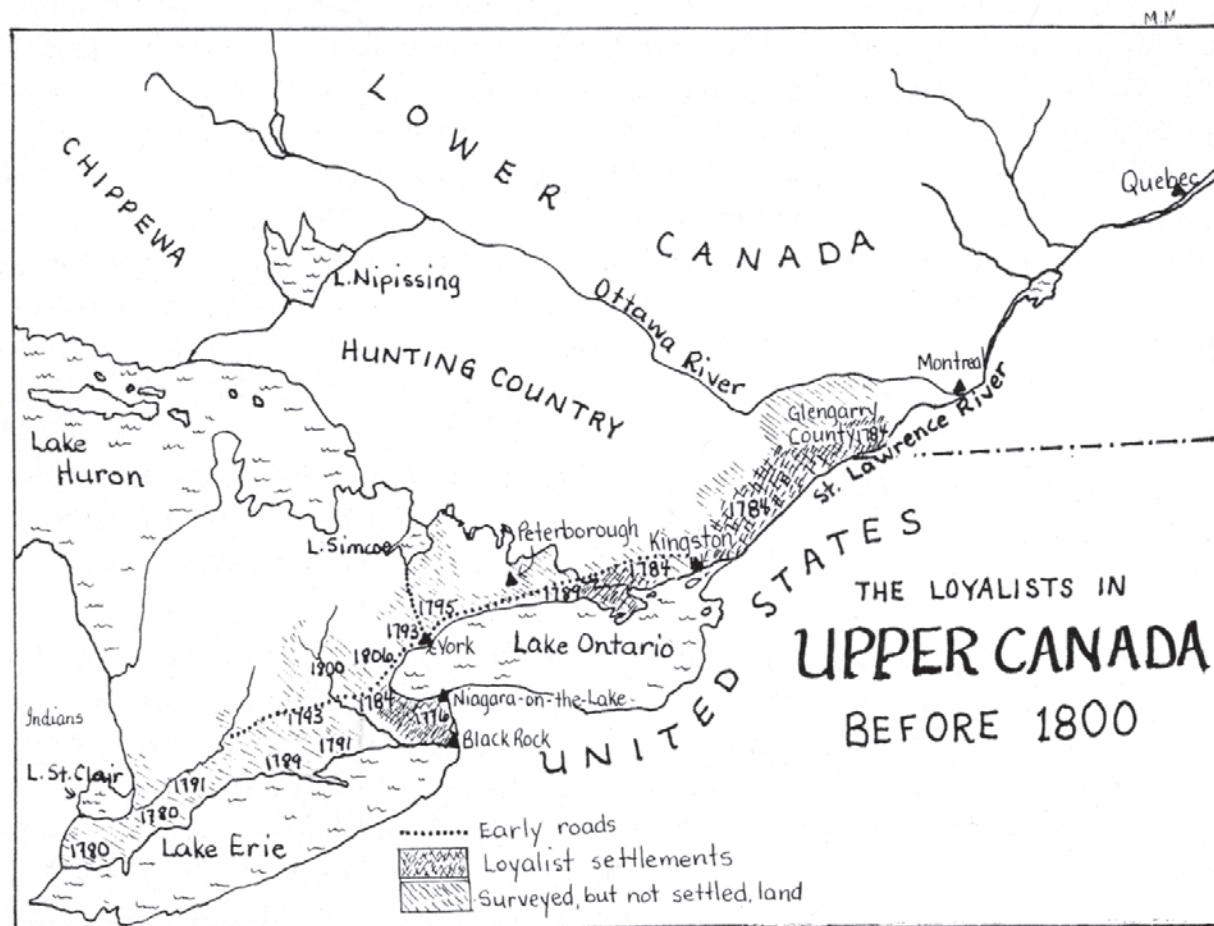
THE FORMATION OF UPPER CANADA The Loyalists soon grew unhappy with the government of Quebec. They disliked the French laws which upheld French traditions such as the seigneurial system. As a result, in 1791, Quebec was divided into Lower Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (Ontario).



POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA (ONTARIO) 1783-1871

Three main waves of immigrants came to Upper Canada—the United Empire Loyalists, the Late Loyalists (Americans), and the Europeans. Surprisingly few immigrants came from the British Isles before 1825. From 1783-1812 the population of Upper Canada increased from 2000 to 75 000. These 75 000 people lived in widely-scattered settlements between the Detroit River and the Ottawa River. The greatest increase in population took place from 1851 to 1871. During that period there was an increase of 33 400 people per year. The backwoods of Ontario were opened and completely settled as the railways pushed into the frontier.

In 1991 the population of Wellesley Township was 8020. When the population of Upper Canada in 1812 is compared with that of Wellesley Township in 1991, it is interesting to note that, in 1812, there were only enough people in Upper Canada to fully populate nine rural townships.



Each date on this map indicates the year in which the first settlers arrived in that district. By 1800 fifty thousand people were scattered along the north shores of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence River. The shaded area indicates the land which was partially surveyed and sparsely settled. If all of the men, women, and children in Upper Canada had stood along the 800 kilometres of shoreline between the Quebec border and Lake St. Clair, there would have been one individual every 16 metres.

The establishment of the county boundaries in Ontario evolved over a period exceeding sixty years. Waterloo County was originally part of the Nassau District. Lord Dorchester had divided Ontario into four districts naming them Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse in honour of the many Germans who had settled in Ontario. Governor Simcoe renamed these districts and called Nassau, Home District. By 1816 Home District became the District of Gore. In 1842 this well-populated district became part of the Wellington District with Guelph as the seat of local government. Ten years later Waterloo County was formed and Berlin received the honour of being named the county seat.

GOVERNOR SIMCOE Upper Canada's government was established at Niagara-on-the-Lake with John Graves Simcoe as the first lieutenant-governor. Simcoe was an energetic man and a strong Loyalist. He was determined to make Upper Canada a prosperous and strongly British province.

Simcoe worked to attract more settlers to Upper Canada. A road called "Yonge Street" was laid out from York to Lake Simcoe. The construction of Dundas Street was begun with plans to connect Montreal and Detroit. Each newcomer from the United States who could prove he was a farmer was given 200 acres of free land. During the first eighteen months he was required to clear five acres, build a cabin, and open a road along his farm.

Simcoe also passed a law which was favourable to non-resistant Christians. By paying a fee, Mennonites, Tunkers, and Quakers could receive military exemption.

THE AMERICAN WAVE The second wave of settlers moving to Upper Canada also came from the United States. These immigrants were Americans whose pioneering spirit led them to the wilderness. Unlike the Loyalists, they did not seem greatly concerned about their nationality. They simply kept moving with the frontier. A number of factors influenced the American pioneers to move north rather than west at this time. For one thing, the American frontier in the Ohio Valley was still terrorized by Indian raids. Also, it was easier to follow the Pennsylvania mountain ridges north than to cross them westward. Simcoe's invitations and the availability of good, cheap land helped to draw the Americans northward. The wave of American settlers continued until it was stopped by the War of 1812.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAVE A flood of settlers from Europe surpassed all former waves of immigration to Canada. What influenced thousands of Europeans to cross the ocean? Again, there were several factors. The Napoleonic Wars had brought great destruction to some parts of Europe. The worldwide crop failure and famine of 1816 was felt most keenly in Europe. In addition, the potato crop failures in Ireland during the 1840's drove thousands of the Irish people from their homeland.

The Industrial Revolution also brought drastic changes to Europe. Activities such as spinning and weaving, formerly done in small village shops, were now carried out in large factories with the aid of machinery. As a result

many people were out of work and felt there was little hope for future employment in Europe. North America appeared to be the land of opportunity. Thousands of Europeans left their homelands and sought a brighter future in Upper Canada. In the space of 75 years most of the land in what is now Southern Ontario was claimed.



The Hoofdport, or main dock at Rotterdam, where oceangoing passengers boarded ship.
(Frank Reid Diffenderfer, *The German Exodus to England in 1709*)

ROTTERDAM DOCK

In the early 1700's the main dock at Rotterdam where many ocean-going passengers boarded ship was small. For the emigrants of the Upper Rhine Valley, travelling down the Rhine River was a long, difficult journey which could take from four to six weeks. They had to stop at 36 customshouses between Heilbronn in the Upper Rhine Valley and Holland on the coast.