1. Record Nr. UNISA996248142203316 Autore Errington Elizabeth Jane <1951-> Titolo The lion, the eagle, and Upper Canada: a developing colonial ideology // Jane Errington Montreal; ; Buffalo, : McGill-Queen's University Press, 1994 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-282-85095-4 9786612850950 0-7735-6137-4 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 272 p.: ill.;; 24 cm Disciplina 971.3/02 HISTORY / Canada / General Soggetti Canada History Canada Politics and government 1763-1791 Canada Politics and government 1791-1841 Canada History 1763-1867 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Includes index. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. [193]-268) and index. Nota di contenuto Front Matter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Acknowledgments --Introduction -- Part one -- The Land and the People -- And This Shall be a British Province -- Upper Canada - an American Community'? --The Steady Decline to War -- Part two -- Postwar Developments --Foundation Stone of Canada -- Brother Jonathan - the Sometime Allv -- The Fear of Abandonment -- Who Is an Upper Canadian? --Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index Sommario/riassunto Errington argues that in order to appreciate the evolution of Upper Canadian beliefs, particularly the development of political ideology, it is necessary to understand the various and changing perceptions of the United States and of Great Britain held by different groups of colonial leaders. Colonial ideology inevitably evolved in response to changing domestic circumstances and to the colonists' knowledge of altering world affairs. It is clear, however, that from the arrival of the first loyalists in 1748 to the passage of the Naturalization Bill in 1828, the

attitudes and beliefs of the Upper Canadian elite reflect the fact that the colony was a British- American community. Errington reveals that

Upper Canada was never as anti-American as popular lore suggests, even in the midst of the War of 1812. By the mid 1820s, largely due to their conflicting views of Great Britain and the United States, Upper Canadians were irrevocably divided. The Tory administration argued that only by decreasing the influence of the United States, enforcing a conservative British mould on colonial society, and maintaining strong ties with the Empire could Upper Canada hope to survive. The forces of reform, on the other hand, asserted that Upper Canada was not and could not become a re-creation of Great Britain and that to deny its position in North America could only lead to internal dissent and eventual amalgamation with the United States. Errington's description of these early attempts to establish a unique Upper Canadian identity reveals the historical background of a dilemma which has yet to be resolved.