

Firebrand - William Lyon Mackenzie and the rebellion in Upper Canada.

Clarke, Irwin - The Firebrand: William Lyon Mackenzie and the Rebellion in Upper Canada



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The Firebrand: William Lyon Mackenzie and the Rebellion in Upper Canada by William Kilbourn

In April 1848, Mackenzie resigned from the Tribune; two months later his daughter Margaret died from an illness.

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Mackenzie faced a difficult reelection campaign in 1854 for his Haldimand seat. In November 1832, Goderich sent instructions to , the , to lessen the Legislature's negative attitude against Mackenzie and reform the province's political and financial systems. Sculpted by , it was placed in west of the in 1940.

Rebellions of 1837

In the 1830 election, he campaigned for equal rights for religious denominations. The victorious Tory supporters burned homes and farms of known rebels and suspected supporters.

The Firebrand: William Lyon Mackenzie and the Rebellion in Upper Canada

In The Firebrand, William Kilbourn brings to life the rebel Canadian hero William Lyon Mackenzie. The rebel leaders met that night to discuss who would become the rebellion's leader after the death of Anderson and Lount's refusal to lead on his own.

Rebellions of 1837

He launched Mackenzie's Gazette on May 12 after soliciting subscriptions from friends.

William Lyon Mackenzie

He won the election, defeating George Brown, the owner of the Toronto Globe, partially because Brown's well-known anti-Catholic views did not play well in a riding with a large number of Catholics. In his defence, Mackenzie gave the history of the Upper Canada Rebellion and compared it to the American Revolution. He was a Toronto alderman and the founding chairman of the Humanities Division at York University.

Upper Canada Rebellion

His mother Elizabeth Chambers , a weaver and goat herder, had been orphaned at a young age. Mackenzie struggled to influence legislation and his amendments to government bills were often rejected by the Assembly.

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