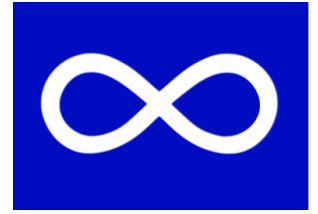


# CHAPTER 8: THE MÉTIS

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Chapter Inquiry** – In what ways did the Métis have an impact on the development of Western Canada?

TERM	DEFINITION
Assimilation	
Bill of Rights	
Country Born Metis	
Demographics	
Identity	
Manitoba Act	
Metis Provisional Government	
Migration	
Pemmican Proclamation	
York Boat	

**Emerging Identities** - Your identity is the set of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that you use to express who you are. Some groups may dress differently, follow different \_\_\_\_\_, speak different \_\_\_\_\_, and hold different \_\_\_\_\_ or points of view. These are all ways of an **identity**.

**Citizenship and Identity** – One result of contact between the First Nations and Europeans was the emergence of the \_\_\_\_\_. By the mid-1800s most of the Métis lived in Red River, Manitoba.



## An Emerging Identity In The West

The children of First Nations \_\_\_\_\_ and European \_\_\_\_\_ were called \_\_\_\_\_. They lived all over North America but the largest community of Métis lived in Red River, Manitoba, which is now called \_\_\_\_\_.

When we examine the characteristics of the people of a particular place we are referring to the demographics of the place. They include information such as:

- the \_\_\_\_\_ of people who live there, or
- the ratio of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. How many Francophone Métis lived in the Red River region by 1840? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What religion did most of them practice? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many **non-Métis** people lived in the area? \_\_\_\_\_

### ABOUT 1000 OTHER PEOPLE LIVED NEAR RED RIVER:

- Country Born Métis were the children of First Nation women and \_\_\_\_\_ traders from the \_\_\_\_\_. These Métis were usually \_\_\_\_\_ (non-Catholics) like their fathers and also held some First Nations beliefs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ First Nations.
- Roman Catholic \_\_\_\_\_ - who built churches and schools which became the centres of \_\_\_\_\_ Métis communities.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ who lived in St. Boniface.
- \_\_\_\_\_ employees of the Hudson's Bay Company.

## SHARED CULTURE OF THE RED RIVER METIS:

The Red River Métis shared a unique culture that shaped their identity. They developed their own language, artistic style, poetry, music, dance (\_\_\_\_), and economy. The Metis learned several languages, including their own language called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Shared Economy** – What does the word “economy” mean? \_\_\_\_\_

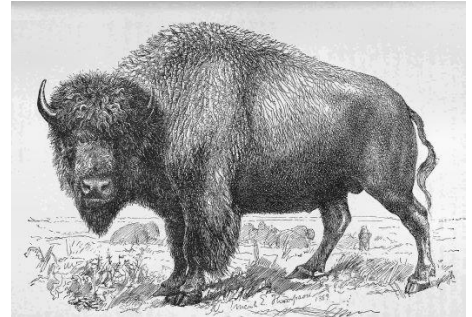
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How did the Métis make a living? \_\_\_\_\_

Jobs in the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**The Metis in the Fur Trade:** How were the Métis important to the success of the fur trade? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**The Buffalo Hunt:** What role did Métis play in the Buffalo Hunt?

- Expert \_\_\_\_\_
- Hunt was a focus on their \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ would \_\_\_\_\_ the hunt.
- Woman cut up the meat, dry it, then pound it into shreds. Mixed with fat & berries is called - \_\_\_\_\_.
- Would sell the Pemmican as it was a staple food for hunters in the West.

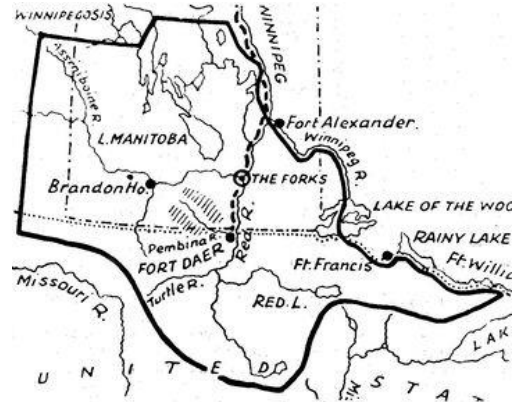
## Conflict At The Red River

In the 1800s a Scottish nobleman named Lord \_\_\_\_\_ bought a huge piece of \_\_\_\_\_ from the Hudson’s Bay Company. He brought dozens of \_\_\_\_\_ to the land from the Highlands of \_\_\_\_\_. He hoped that they would be able to turn the land at \_\_\_\_\_ into a great \_\_\_\_\_ colony. However, the land was \_\_\_\_\_ empty, and a large Métis community was already established and living there.



**Métis Reaction to the Colonists** – The Métis had no \_\_\_\_\_ papers that said they \_\_\_\_\_ the land that they had been farming for more than \_\_\_\_\_ years. They were worried that these \_\_\_\_\_ would push them off their farms.

The North West Company employees allied with the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the colony. They were competing with the Hudson's Bay Company for control of the \_\_\_\_\_. They thought the HBC sent Selkirk and the colonists to disrupt their trade.



**Conflict over Resources** – The governor was \_\_\_\_\_ that his colonists would \_\_\_\_\_ if all the food was exported out of the region, so in 1814, he \_\_\_\_\_ the Métis from exporting any \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ from the region.

What did they call this order? \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ and the Red River Métis were outraged by this order because the buffalo meat trade was important to the Metis \_\_\_\_\_ and economy. So they tried to force the Selkirk \_\_\_\_\_ from their area by stealing their farm equipment, \_\_\_\_\_ and frightening the settlers by shooting off their guns. As a result of these actions and a series of natural \_\_\_\_\_, many of the colonists left.

**Battle of Seven Oaks** - The battle was fought between the \_\_\_\_\_ Scottish Colonists and the \_\_\_\_\_. The two sides faced each other near a grove of \_\_\_\_\_ trees beside the Red River. A fierce fight broke out, one Metis and \_\_\_\_\_ Colonists were killed. This was the first time that the Métis stood up as a \_\_\_\_\_ group against the Canadian \_\_\_\_\_. The event marked the beginning of the Métis Nation.

**Migration Further West** – The Hudson's Bay Company (owned by the \_\_\_\_\_) took \_\_\_\_\_ the North West Company and with the purchase they also took over all their lands. The \_\_\_\_\_ began to \_\_\_\_\_ out and the Métis hunters had to travel \_\_\_\_\_ from the Red River colony to find a herd. To be closer to the buffalo the Métis \_\_\_\_\_ and settlements were set up in the provinces of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

# Red River Resistance, 1869

Red River Métis believed that \_\_\_\_\_ belonged to them.

The government of \_\_\_\_\_ thought it would make a good place to send European colonists. The government sent scientific teams to the \_\_\_\_\_ and they reported that the region was well suited to \_\_\_\_\_, and had many \_\_\_\_\_ resources. Outsiders started to take notice of the west. At the same time there was a shortage of \_\_\_\_\_ in Ontario. People began looking outside \_\_\_\_\_ Canada for new areas to colonize, and Rupert's Land looked like just the place.

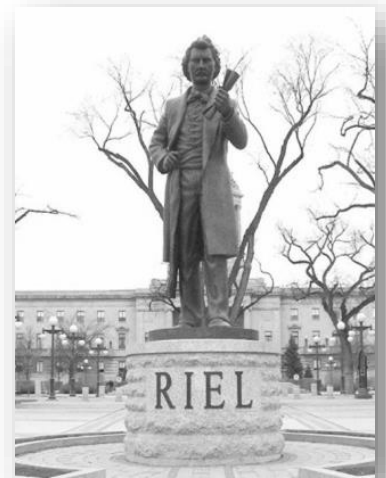


**Rupert's Land Joins Canada** - Some \_\_\_\_\_ newcomers began to arrive in Red River area and the Canadian government realized that if they didn't \_\_\_\_\_ claim Rupert's Land, the United States would. In \_\_\_\_\_ they purchased the territory from the Hudson's Bay Company for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ million dollars.

**Fears of Assimilation** - The First Nations and Métis living in Rupert's Land were not consulted about the sale of the land and were uncertain about their \_\_\_\_\_. They were worried about \_\_\_\_\_ which is when one culture is \_\_\_\_\_ into another \_\_\_\_\_.

**Red River Resistance, 1869** – Canada was ready to take \_\_\_\_\_ of Rupert's Land on December 1<sup>st</sup>, \_\_\_\_\_.

- The Federal Government sent surveyors to Red River without telling the First Nations and Métis.
- Louis Riel was a Métis, who could speak \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. He stopped the surveyors and told them to leave Red River immediately. This gave them time to decide how to \_\_\_\_\_ their land
- Riel became the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Métis Provisional Government and helped draw up a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ to be presented to the Government of \_\_\_\_\_. This bill was meant to \_\_\_\_\_ the interests of the different groups of people living in the area.



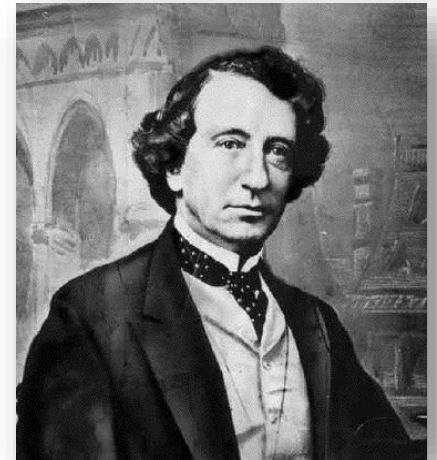
**French and English Canada Take Sides** – Not everyone in Red River supported the Métis \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_-speaking colonists were furious with the \_\_\_\_\_ (French speaking) Metis. The Métis \_\_\_\_\_ an Englishman named \_\_\_\_\_ when he threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ Riel. He was found guilty and was executed in front of a \_\_\_\_\_ squad. Depending on your perspective, your reaction to this event was very different.

**The Anglophone Perspective:** Scott was an \_\_\_\_\_-speaking Protestant. His death made the \_\_\_\_\_ population in Ontario want revenge.

**The Francophone Perspective:** The Canadiens in \_\_\_\_\_ reacted differently. They saw the Métis as \_\_\_\_\_ of the Francophone Catholic way of life.

## The Creation of Manitoba

Prime Minister John A \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to find a solution to the crisis, in July \_\_\_\_\_, the government passed the \_\_\_\_\_ **Act** to try to please both sides. This act would create the \_\_\_\_\_ province in Canada.



Some of the most important terms of the Manitoba act:

- It gave Manitoba its own \_\_\_\_\_ government
- Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ would be spoken in the government and court.
- The province could send \_\_\_\_\_ members to the House of Commons in Ottawa and \_\_\_\_\_ members to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- There would be a \_\_\_\_\_ for Protestants and \_\_\_\_\_ that would be \_\_\_\_\_ funded.
- Land would be set aside for the \_\_\_\_\_ to use.
- Natural \_\_\_\_\_ would be under the control of the \_\_\_\_\_ government.

**Soldiers on the March** – The Prime Minister sent \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers to Red River to keep the peace and defend the area in case the United States tried to \_\_\_\_\_ it. Many of the soldiers thought they were there to \_\_\_\_\_ the Métis and capture Louis \_\_\_\_\_. Knowing his life was in danger, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States. Some of the soldiers took out their anger on the \_\_\_\_\_ by killing, jailing and beating them. It was a bad beginning for the new province of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Second Metis Uprising, 1885 –

The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Province of Manitoba didn't solve all the problems for the Métis and First Nations people.

Why did problems persist?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Metis and First Nations Grievances** – By the 1880s, the Metis faced several challenges to their way of life, such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. This was a result of the reduced \_\_\_\_\_ population.

Why did the government ignore the Métis concerns?

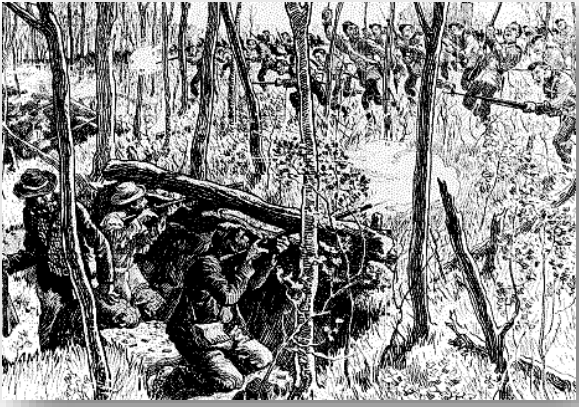
- Because they were more focused on what they thought was a more important issue which was the building of the \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was a priority because they wanted more colonists to move onto the \_\_\_\_\_ and develop the \_\_\_\_\_.



**RIEL RETURNS:** In the summer of 1844, a group of Metis led by Garbriel Dumont went & invited Riel back to \_\_\_\_\_ from the United States. The Métis were \_\_\_\_\_ and impatient that nothing was being done about their \_\_\_\_\_. They wanted Riel to be their \_\_\_\_\_.

Riel and the Métis set up their own government and demanded that:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



When nothing happened, Riel suggested they take up \_\_\_\_\_. Gabriel Dumont was a strong supporter of Riel, so they decided to join in the uprising. \_\_\_\_\_ was the military general for the Métis forces. The Northwest Resistance of 1885 was violent, but brief. The federal government rushed \_\_\_\_\_ of soldiers west aboard the newly built \_\_\_\_\_. After \_\_\_\_\_ days of fighting, the resistance was over, and the Métis \_\_\_\_\_.

**The Fate of Louis Riel** - Following the Resistance, Louis Riel was accused of \_\_\_\_\_ (or the betrayal of one's \_\_\_\_\_.) A jury found him \_\_\_\_\_ and Riel was sentenced to a \_\_\_\_\_. Prime Minister John A. Macdonald delayed the execution \_\_\_\_\_ because of a federal \_\_\_\_\_. If he sided with \_\_\_\_\_ (the English), rather than Quebec he would likely \_\_\_\_\_ the election.

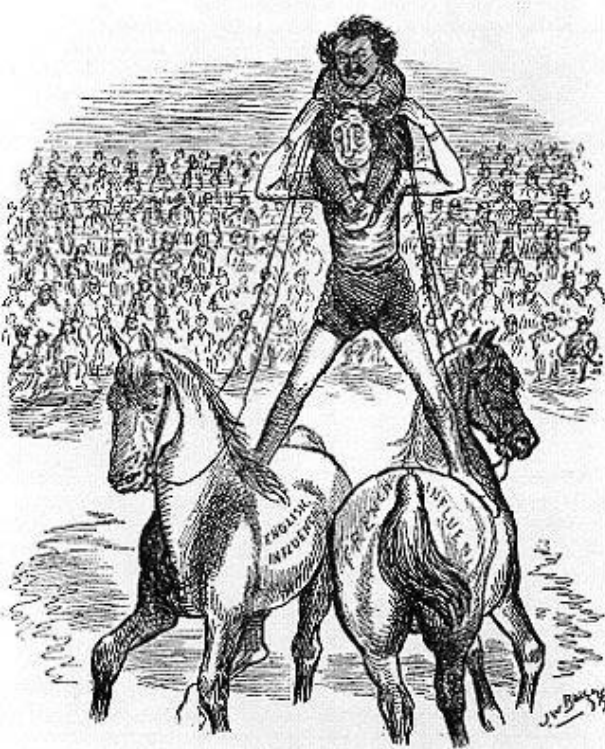


*Explain the dilemma that Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald found himself having to deal with by completing the following chart with information found in your textbook.*

<b>Macdonald's Election Dilemma</b>	
<b>The French (Quebec)</b>	<b>The English (Ontario)</b>



Analyze the cartoon on the left by using the **Skill Check** feature on page 218 of your text book. Explain the cartoon, who/what is being depicted in it? (8 Marks)



A RIEL UGLY POSITION.

On \_\_\_\_\_ 16<sup>th</sup>, \_\_\_\_\_, Riel was taken from his jail cell in \_\_\_\_\_ and hanged. Riel's execution confirmed the suspicions of the \_\_\_\_\_ that their \_\_\_\_\_ "partnership" with English Canada was **unequal**.

*Aboriginal people in the West were punished for their 'role' in the resistance. Only a few had joined the resistance, but whole communities were punished severely by having their government food rations stopped (even though there was limited buffalo left) and they were told to stay on their reserves unless they had permission from a government agent to travel. These restrictions opened up land to more European farmers and allowed the government to continue expanding the CPR without fear of another resistance.*

The Métis wanted rights \_\_\_\_\_ to the people in other \_\_\_\_\_, but the government \_\_\_\_\_ their requests.

Their struggle to be recognized as a \_\_\_\_\_ people would remain \_\_\_\_\_ for many years to come.

