

- The _____ of Canada had serious consequences both for the west and for the Metis who lived there.
- Despite the fact the Dominion of Canada's borders lie nearly 700km to the east of the Red River, the desire of Canada to expand _____ was evident from the beginning. In order to provide land for their growing population, to take advantage of the excellent agricultural potential of the prairies, as reported by Henry Hind's 1857 survey of the west, and to lay claim to Rupert's Land before the American's did, Canada was in a hurry to move west.
- In 1870, ownership of Rupert's Land and the _____ Territory were transferred to the Dominion of Canada. Canada's path westward was now open.
- The _____, Metis and Inuit peoples, who lives would be impacted the most by this were never consulted.
- The transfer in _____ of Rupert's Land to Canada prompted the government of Canada to begin making plans for their new territory, especially the desirable Red River region.
- In anticipation of an influx of _____ from Canada, a survey team was sent to Red River. The changes that were being planned and prepared for were done so without consulting the long-term residents of Red River
- Despite the fact that any land issues were to be resolved by the HBC prior to transfer of ownership to Canada, the HBC made no effort to see it done. This meant that many Metis families, who had lived and worked the region for several generations, had not had their farms recorded in the HBC _____.
- As tensions between the English-speaking surveyors and the _____ speaking residents of Red River grew, it was suggested that all such land claims be settled before continuing with the survey, but the Canadian government order the survey to continue.
- After a confrontation between Metis farmers and _____ land surveyors, the people of Red River form the Comite national des Metis (National Committee of the Metis) on October 19, 1869.
- The Comite wrote the government arguing that the people of the region had a right to be informed about any policies affecting their land and to be part of _____ between the HBC and the Dominion of Canada.
- It further stated that Canadian delegates had no right to enter Red River without _____ of the Comite.
- The Comite was led by John Bruce. Secretary for the Comite was _____.
- On 1 November 1869 lieutenant-governor designate of the North-Western Territory, William McDougall, along with a party of armed officials tried to enter Red River from the US. His party was denied entry into Red River, and he was informed that until negotiations with the _____ was complete, that the current residents of Red River would decide who was in political control.
- On November 2nd, the Comite took control of Upper Fort Garry. On November 6th, they called on the parishes of _____ to elect representatives to come to the Fort to discuss the future of Red River. On November 16th 12 French and 12 English representatives met at the Fort to await Canada's next move.
- On December 1st, McDougall rode to the border and read a proclamation claiming Rupert's Land for the Dominion of Canada, despite the orders given by PM _____. After reading the proclamation, McDougall returned to the US, leaving Red River in a political vacuum where neither Canada nor HBC controlled Red River.

- On 8 December 1869, the Comite declared the formation of a provisional government, with Louis Riel as its president. It was argued that such a government was necessary to maintain _____ and order until negotiations with the Dominion of Canada were complete. Until such a time as their rights were guaranteed, Red River would not recognize Canadian authority in the region.
- In January of 1870, Canada sent a _____ to meet with the provisional government. On February 7th, the residents of Red River elected a new provisional government consisting of 20 French and 20 English speaking representatives. Louis Riel would again serve as president.
- Called the Convention of _____, this group would begin drafting a list of rights to be used in negotiations with Canada.
- Opposition to the Provisional Government quickly arose, led by John Schultz, the ' _____', was formed with the intent of overthrowing the new government.
- The week following the formation of the government (Feb. 16), Schultz and his Portage Gang beat a Metis woodcutter, Norbert _____ on his way home from work. During the violence, Parisien would fire his gun, killing passerby John Sutherland. Parisien would later die of the injuries he received from the Portage Gang.
- On February 19th, members of the Portage Gang tried to take over Upper Fort Garry but were arrested in the attempt. Of the three men tried and found guilty of treason, two were released, while _____, who was anti-French, anti-Catholic and from Ontario was sentenced to death by firing squad. He was executed on March 4th.
- Due to the execution of Scott, a Metis delegation sent to begin negotiations with Canada were _____ when they arrived in Ontario on March 24th, but later released.
- Scott's execution led to tensions between Canada and Red River, but between Ontario and Quebec based on the divide between English and French. Ontario seeing Riel as a villain, Quebec seeing Riel as a hero.
- _____ between Red River (led by Father Noel-Joseph Ritchot, Judge John Black and Alfred Henry Scott) and Canada continued, and on 12 May 1870 the Canadian government passed the Manitoba Bill. The British government would approve the Manitoba Act in June and set July 15th as the date the act would take effect.
- The Provisional government of Red River accepted the terms of the Act as it included many of the terms from the Metis _____ that had been passed by the Provisional government back in March of 1870.
- Key to the Act for the Provisional government was that Manitoba would enter _____ as a province and not as a governed territory. As such, the Act guaranteed the right of Manitoba residents to elect their own local government rather than being ruled by Ottawa.
- Other key sections of the Act were Sections 22 and 23, which guaranteed government support for _____ schools (run by churches) and enshrined bilingualism in the Manitoba legislature and courts.
- Section 31 promised that children of Metis and Country-born households would receive title to _____ acres of land.
- Section 32 guaranteed people _____ to the land they already owned and occupied as of 15 July 1870.
- Initially, the Manitoba Act looked like a _____ for the Metis of Red River.
- Despite not having the same rights to its natural resources as other provinces, the Provisional government believed it had secured the rights and land (lands along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers - the Old Settlement Belt) the residents of Red River would need to protect their unique _____, as well as the basis for their economic, social, and political cohesion.

- Perhaps the single issue that would prove the Manitoba Act to be a success or a failure was _____.
- Time would prove that the Manitoba Act would ultimately be a _____ for the Metis while being a success for the Dominion of Canada.
- Section 31 of the Manitoba Act was to guarantee 1.4 million acres for the children of Metis and Country-born households. The Metis believed that title over this land would ensure the survival of their way of life. The Dominion of Canada believed that they could use this land grant as a means of _____ the Metis way of life.
- In this way Canada was able to use Section 31 to distribute land to Metis peoples that would disperse them and force them to give up their Aboriginal Title to the land.
- Under Section 31, Canada issued land grants that were often disconnected from and far removed from the _____ Metis settlement of Red River.
- Rather than giving the land directly to the people, the government issued “parental scrip”, a paper certificate given to the parents whose children were to receive the land grants when they were of age. This process was meant to _____ the parent’s aboriginal title to the land (as they were not the ones receiving it) and the child’s as well (as they were being given the land by the government and not by virtue of aboriginal title).
- Section 32 of the Manitoba Act was to guarantee land title to Metis residents of the Red River settlement as of 15 July 1870. The Metis believed that this too believed that title over this land would ensure the _____ of their way of life.
- The Metis believed that their _____ long habitation of the area (the Old Settlement Belt along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers) would be honored and were promised as much by Canada.
- Metis communities practiced a land distribution model based on the traditional French system of _____.
- People would have long narrow strips of land, each with access to the water. Water access was key as it was the main means of long-distance _____.
- This conflicted with the land distribution system favored and _____ upon the province of Manitoba by the Dominion of Canada.
- By dividing the land by _____ without taking into account river access, Canada was essentially dividing up lands that had been inhabited by the Metis for generations in a way that denied the very title the government promised to uphold.
- In addition, the government dictated that residency was not enough, and that certain ‘_____’ to the land (farm buildings, amounts of cultivated land) had to be demonstrated in order to claim title to the land. Some Metis did not live on their plots of land all year round and had difficulty establishing claim to the land.
- Another way that the government used land as a tool against the Metis, was in taking more than a _____ to settle even half of the land claims that the Metis had.
- While these claims were delayed, non-Metis immigration to Manitoba soared, many from _____ who viewed the Metis with contempt after the execution of Thomas Scott.
- The government issued land grants to new immigrants much more _____ than they settled long-standing land claims of the Metis.
- As the Metis waited for the government to make good on its promises, they were becoming outnumbered and made to feel like _____ in their own land.
- In 1991, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples noted that “the promises [made to the Metis] were spoiled by delay, like _____ left out in the prairie sun.”

- In the end, Canada issued scrip to 3200 Metis, and 800 non-Aboriginal people. The Section 31 land grants process took until 1890 (_____) to be complete. The lands were then distributed by lottery to the children (240 acres each) who could then take possession when turning 21.
- These delays, along with the loss of Section 32 land title to the Old _____ Belt was a severe blow to the Metis community. Many fed up with government corruption, delays and lies gave up and moved away.
- The loss of these lands were significant in that it denied the Metis participation in the social, political and economic hub of the new _____ . It meant that the Metis could not vote or attend school.
- The _____ they needed in order to maintain and grow their wealth, and actively play a role in the development of Manitoba had been taken from them. The government had successfully used the Metis' own land, as a means of doing away with the Metis' ability to participate in shaping Manitoba's future.
- With the issuance of the Manitoba Act, the Dominion of Canada government, under the leadership of Colonel Garnet Wolseley, sent to the new province the Red River _____ Force.
- The Red River delegation was told that the troops would simply be used as a means of keep order and _____ in the region during the time of transition.
- Leaving Toronto in May 1870, they arrived at Upper Fort Garry in August. Then began the Reign of _____ .
- Made up of significant number of anti-Catholic / anti-French Orangemen, the troops began to harass, threaten and beat any Metis people they encountered in the settlement. In addition, the troops committed _____ , theft and arson throughout the community.
- On 13 September 1870, Elzear _____ a member of the court marital that issued the Thomas Scott death sentence, was chased from a saloon towards the river where he tried to escape. The mob chasing him, which included militia men, began throwing rocks at him; Goulet drowned.
- Fearing the troops stationed at Upper Fort Garry, Metis began avoiding the area realizing that they had no _____ from the troops as military commanders will either unable or unwilling to control their men, while the Canadian government turned a blind eye to the violence being perpetrated by their troops upon the Metis people. The violence would last two years.
- Fearing continued violence, many Metis families chose to _____ Red River for the relative safety of the US and territories further west.

Formative Assessment

1. Take a historical perspective and think about the decision to execute Thomas Scott. Develop two research questions that could help you explore the ethical dimensions of this decision.
2. In what ways was the execution of Thomas Scott historically significant?
3. What do you feel was the most significant issue causing friction between the Metis of Red River and the Canadian government?