

- In the fall of 1870, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, Adams _____, called for a reconciliation between Canada and the Red River provisional government. To this end, the Canadian government granted amnesty to any member of the provisional government that was involved in the trial and execution of Thomas Scott. Louis Riel and Ambroise Lepine were not granted amnesty.
- On 30 December 1870 _____ had its first election.
- Despite these measures, the influx of Euro-Canadians, most of whom were English speaking _____, it was distinctly uncomfortable to be a French speaking Catholic in Red River, due to the racial violence introduced by the Red River Expeditionary Force and furthered by some of the new settlers.
- Between 1870 and 1886, nearly _____ people immigrated to Manitoba. The original Metis population of approximately 10,000 Metis who had been living in Red River quickly became a minority in their own lands.
- Responses to this were varied. Some English-speaking Protestant Country-born families were able to “_____” as Euro-Canadians and so sought to adopt mainstream Euro-Canadian culture and so “fit in”.
- Those who were unable or unwilling to do so, were labeled as “_____” and denied a role to play in development of the west.
- Struggling to find a place for themselves in Canada, Country-born and Metis found common interest in _____ both Canada and the racist term “half-breed,” both peoples would become the Metis Nation as it is understood today.
- All of these factors, _____, violence and corruption, played a part in the choice that many Metis families made to leave Red River.
- Between 1870, the founding of Manitoba, and 1885 more than _____ Metis would choose to begin again somewhere else rather than stay and live on the land their families had lived on for generations.
- In 1870, the Metis accounted for 83% of _____ population. By 1886, they accounted for just 7%.
- Many Metis chose to settle along the South _____ River, others went as far west as Lac Ste. Anne in Alberta, while others chose to give up on Canada and relocated to the US.
- By 1883, 1300 Metis were living on a 50 kilometer stretch of the South Saskatchewan River between _____ and St. Laurent.
- This area became known as “_____ Branch.”
- By 1885, the village of Batoche numbered about _____ people.
- Life was hard for the Metis in their new _____.
- Traditionally the Metis would be involved in the fur trade, but much of their work was done now by new steam powered river boats. The bison were close to extinction in the west and so many Metis families turned to _____, but crop failures exacerbated their troubles.
- As early as 1873, the Metis of St. Laurent began sending petitions to the Canadian government seeking for their land _____ along the South Saskatchewan River be secured. They did not want a repeat of Red River. None of the petitions were answered.
- Problems in Red River had begun when land _____ from the Dominion of Canada had arrived and began staking out grid lots, ignoring the river lot system practiced by the Metis.

- In 1872, the Dominion of Canada passed the _____ Act. Its purpose was to organize the vast territory that Canada had acquired two years previously (Rupert's Land, North-West Territory) in order to encourage immigration to the west and facilitate the construction of a transcontinental railway.
- Begun in 1873, the Canadian Pacific _____ would be completed in 1885.
- The value of the land near the projected route of the railway increased due to access to the rail line. As such, land _____ were busy trying to buy up land along the proposed rail line, some of which Metis peoples had been petitioning the government for title to for years.
- As with Red River, the Canadian government sent surveyors to the Saskatchewan River to survey the land, this time for the construction of the _____.
- As with Red River, the surveyors _____ the river lot system practiced by the Metis, and instead followed the grid system defined by the Lands Act.
- As their petitions for land title continued to be ignored by the government throughout the 1870s, many non-Aboriginal peoples began immigrating to the area and staking claims to the land. Some Metis decided to move further _____, while others were tired of being pushed off their lands and so sought help.
- In June of 1884, a group of Metis people, including Gabriel Dumont, traveled to _____ to seek out Louis Riel.
- Louis Riel had fled Canada in 1870, when the Canadian government refused to issue him _____ along with other members of the Red River Provisional Government. Having originally fled Manitoba for the US, Riel would return from time to time for brief stays.
- In 1873, urged on by friends to enter federal politics, Riel won a by-election, and won a seat in the general election of 1874. He however did not take up his seat for fear of being arrested for the _____ of Thomas Scott.
- In February 1875, Canada granted both Riel and Lepine amnesty, the condition of which was that they would be _____ for five years.
- Between 1875, and 1883 when Riel would become a schoolteacher in Montana, he spent time in two Quebec _____, then moved to the US, marrying Marguerite Monet dit Bellehumeur and fathering two children.
- It was here in 1885 that Dumont and others sought out Riel. Riel agreed to help the Metis in their struggle for _____ treatment by the Canadian government.

Formative Assessment

1. In what ways was the Manitoba Act historically significant?
2. What were the consequences for Canada of the Manitoba Act and of the Metis' westward migration to the North-West Territories?
3. Thinking in terms of continuity and change, what elements of continuity exist between the situation developing in Batoche with those that had occurred in Red River? In your opinion will the outcome be better, worse or the same as Red River? Explain your answer.