

- Returning to St. Laurent in the summer of 1884, Riel spent his time visiting various Metis, Aboriginal and _____ communities in the area, seeking to find a consensus about the priorities of the various community members.
- On 16 December 1884 Riel and William Henry Jackson sent a petition outlining the community's grievances. While it was _____ by the government, it only promised to look into the matter.
- Four months later, a group of Metis occupied a church in _____, cut the telegraph lines between Regina and Prince Albert on 18 March 1885. On March 19th, they declared a provisional government with Pierre Parenteau as president and Dumont as its military leader. Riel was tasked with writing the Metis Bill of Rights.
- Response to the events in Batoche from the _____ community were varied.
- _____ speaking members generally supported the movement but refused to take up arms against the government.
- _____ communities were sympathetic but were suffering greatly themselves due to a smallpox epidemic, government regulations (treaties) and the decline of the bison herds. Many First Nations leaders hoped that the Metis confrontation with the government would help to draw attention to their own situation, such as broken treaty promises. As such they too declined to take up arms in support of the Metis.
- The stand by the Metis became _____, soon after their declaration of a provisional government.
- On 25 March 1885 a group of Metis took over several stores in _____ looking for food and other provisions.
- On March 26th, the North-West Mounted Police sought to restore _____ government control of Duck Lake.
- Leaving Fort Carlton, and led by Superintendent Crozier, a group of NWMP and volunteers arrived at Duck Lake but were confronted by a group of Metis. Fighting broke out between the two groups on _____. Within minutes, 12 of Crozier's men were dead along with 5 Metis.
- A few First Nations groups sought use the battle at Duck Lake as a diversion. Hoping to gain supplies and food for their starving people, a group from the _____ and Little Pine reserves raided stores at Battleford.
- As the troubles began to escalate, on April 2nd _____ war chief Wandering Spirit led a group of First Nations people and raided the HBC stores at Frog Lake in search of food, arms and ammunition. Mistahimaskwa (Big Bear) was against the use of violence, but the suffering of his people led him to follow Wandering Spirit. Before Big Bear could stop the violence at Frog Lake, 8 settlers and a Canadian government official were killed.
- This incident would come to be known as the Frog Lake _____.
- Unknown to the Metis and First Nations people, while the events of Frog Lake were occurring, 600 Canadian troops were on their way west. Leaving _____ on March 30th, they were able to reach Qu'Apelle on April 6th, a week after having left Toronto. Unlike in 1870 when the Red River Expeditionary Force had taken several months to reach Red River, the Canadian Pacific Railway was able to transport these troops much quicker.
- A portion of the troops disembarked at _____ and began the march to Batoche. The rest of the Canadian troops continued on to Swift Current, and then headed north towards Battleford.

- With Canadian troops in the area, under the command of Major General Middleton, the violence escalated, and the first battle occurred on April 24th at _____. Despite being outnumbered, the Metis were able to hold off the Canadian attack. When the battle was over, the Canadian troops retreated, and the Metis withdrew to Batoche.
- On May 2nd, a force of Canadian troops under the command of William Otter, engaged with Ininew and _____ peoples camped near Cut Knife Hill. Anxious to punish the Pitikwahanapiwiyin (Poundmaker) and his people for the looting at Battleford, the Canadian troops were forced to retreat to the combined force of First Nations and Metis fighters led by Ininew war chief Fine Day and the Metis leader, Norbert Delorme.
- On May 9th, a force of about 850 Canadian troops laid siege to the approximately 300 Metis and First Nations fighters at _____.
- Despite their preparations, the Batoche fighters could not hold out against the superior Canadian numbers, supplies and fire power (_____ guns).
- After a three-day siege, _____ surrendered.
- On May 15th, _____ surrendered.
- Dumont, along with several other Metis leaders who did not believe that they would receive a fair trial if they surrendered, fled to the _____.
- Pitikwahanapiwiyin (Poundmaker) surrendered on _____.
- Mistahimaskwa (_____) surrendered on July 2nd.
- The resistance was officially _____.
- In the weeks and months that followed the Canadian government tried 71 Metis and First Nations people for treason-felony, 12 for murder, and it tried Louis Riel for _____.
- Poundmaker and Big Bear were sentenced to three years in prison, despite neither man supporting the use of violence, and the fact that both had intervened to _____ further violence.
- Neither man would serve their full sentence due to ill health. Both would _____ within months of their release from prison.
- On 27 November 1885 eight First Nations fighters, including Wandering Spirit, were hanged in _____ for their participation in the resistance.
- On 6 July 1885 the trial of _____ for high treason began.
- Riel's lawyers argued that the trial should have a 12-person jury, consisting to 6 English speaking and 6 French speaking jurors. They sought to have the trial moved to Manitoba. They also argued that because Riel was an _____ citizen that he should be deported to the US. All of these motions were denied.
- Instead, the trial would be held in _____, with a 6-member jury, all of whom were English speaking Protestants.
- Riel's lawyers encouraged him to plead _____, as he had spent time in institutions for the mentally ill and had begun to see himself as something of a prophet.
- Riel refused as he felt it would undermine the legitimacy of the _____ resistance.
- Riel was found guilty of high treason and was sentenced to _____. Riel was hanged on 16 November 1885 in Regina.
- The Metis had begun the North-West Resistance hoping to finally receive land and the freedom to make decisions about their future on their terms. These hopes had been crushed by the _____ army, and the subsequent exile of Dumont and executions and trials of Resistance leaders.

- The events of 1870 (Red River) and 1885 (Batoche) had _____ the relationship between the Metis and Canada.
- After 1885, the Canadian government once again tried to implement a _____ program, and once again it did not result in any significant benefit for the Metis people. Many did not receive the scrip for land, and those that did often could not afford the equipment necessary to work it and as a result had to sell their scrip for less than half the land's value.
- Without a place to call home, many Metis people were forced to live on _____ lands.
- Road allowances were federally owned land and formed the borders between surveyed sections and land and could be used as _____ pathways.
- In many instances small shanty communities sprung up on these portions of public lands. In some places, the Metis would become known as _____ People.
- Increasingly Metis peoples were marginalized from society. Some were able to eke out a living by doing hired manual labour (clearing stones from fields, building and repairing fences, seasonal harvesting), others maintained _____ and continued to hunt in order to support their families. Still others chose to move further north, seeking to make a living out of hunting and trapping.
- Metis who did not own land were denied the rights and services offered to other residents such as public _____ (many Metis were sent to residential schools that had been established for First Nations children).
- It wasn't until the 1930s and 1940s that governments attempted to address the social, economic and political _____ of the Metis on the prairies.
- The relationship between the Metis and the Canadian government was / is unique. Being of _____ heritage, First Nations and European, meant that they were not seen as being either and as such were treated differently than both.
- People of _____ heritage were favored by the Canadian government, who were actively seeking European peoples to immigrate to Canada throughout the latter half of the 19th century and into the early part of the 20th century.
- _____ peoples were seen as a distinct group whose relationship with the Canadian government reached back to the preexisting Royal Proclamation of 1763, and such their relationship was based more on negotiation and treaties.
- The Metis' relationship with the Canadian government was based on _____ government policies.
- The failure of the _____, despite it being the only time that the Metis people had an opportunity to negotiate as a group, to protect their communal interests meant that the Metis who were left without a land base to protect and promote their interests. This left the Metis without assurance of special status in Confederation.
- Due to this fact, the Metis were left without a voice in _____ to fight for their rights and interests.
- Many argued that because they had been left out of the treaty process, that their inherent and legal title to various lands across Canada had never been _____. However, the federal government refused to negotiate with Metis communities, as they were not governed by the Indian Act. Only communities composed of status Indians had any chance of negotiating with the federal government.
- This did not stop the government from applying provisions of the _____ against the Metis with the goal of assimilating them into Euro-Canadian society.

- This began to change in 1982, when the _____ Act was proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth II on April 17th.
- The Constitution of Canada now defines the _____ peoples of Canada as including First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples.
- The leaders of the Assembly of First Nations, the Metis National Council, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, and the Native Council of Canada attended the first three First Ministers' Conferences on Aboriginal rights in 1983, 1984, and 1985. These conferences were significant because they marked the first time that Aboriginal leaders were officially represented in _____ talks.
- Since their beginnings in the fur trade, _____ people have often been a people without a land or a voice.
- Being neither fully _____ into First Nations culture or Euro-Canadian culture, the Metis have been forced to live apart, and to create their own path within the Canadian context.
- For many Metis, it was believed that the Manitoba Act would provide them with the foundation they needed to be active _____ in Canada, while maintaining their distinctiveness.
- As the events of 1870 and 1885 demonstrated, this was not the case, and for many Metis, the hard choice to abandon their culture, to fit in with Euro-Canadian culture, was the only choice. It seemed that the government's goal of _____ was working.
- In 1996, _____ people made up 2.8% of the Canadian population (829,080 out of 29,610,000 people).
- By 2006, they were 3.8% of the _____ (1,237,660 out of 32,570,000 people).
- There were 408,580 more _____ people in Canada in 2006, than in 1996.
- The highest growth occurred among _____ people – their number nearly doubled. Statistics Canada reports that some of this growth is because of a higher-than-average birth rate, but also because more people now identify themselves as Metis.
- Perhaps the process of _____ did not work after all.

Formative Assessment

1. What was the historical significance of the North-West Resistance? What lessons can you learn from it?
2. Take a historical perspective to think about why the federal government's approach to Metis people and their petitions was different from their approach to First Nations on the prairies.