**Chapter 8: The Métis Name:**

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

**Emerging Identities** – Your identity is the set of and that you use to express who you are. Some groups may 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 between the First Nations and Europeans was the emergence of the . By the mid-1800s most of the Métis lived in a place called River, Manitoba.

**An Emerging Identity In The West** – The children of Nations and European were called . They lived all over North America but the largest of Métis lived in Red , Manitoba which is now called .

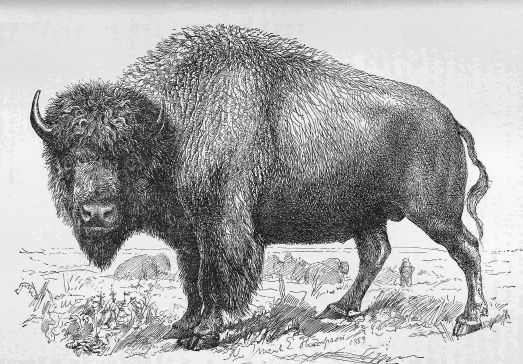
When we examine the of the people of a particular place we are referring to the of the place. They include information such as the of people who live there, or the ratio of to female .

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?

The non-Métis included the following groups of people:

* 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 .
* and First Nations.
* Roman Catholic - who built churches and schools which became the centres of Métis .
* The who lived in St. .
* employees of the .

The Red River Métis shared a unique culture that their identity. They developed their own language, style, poetry, , , economy, and .

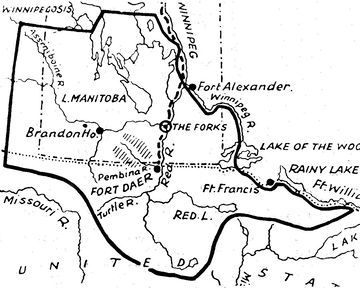
**Shared Economy –** What does the word “economy” mean?

How did the Métis make a living?

**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?

**Conflict At The Red River -** In the 1800s a Scottish named Lord bought a huge piece of from the Hudson’s . He brought dozens of to the land from the of . He hoped that they would be able to turn the at Red River into a great colony. However the land was not and a large Métis was already established and living there.



**Métis Reaction to the Colonists** - The Métis did not have any of the papers that said they the land that they had been farming for more than years. They were very worried that these colonists would them off their farms.

The North West Company were also Selkirk’s colony because they were with the Hudson’s Bay Company for and thought that HBC had the colonists to their trade.

**Conflict over Resources** – The governor was that his colonists would if all of 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?

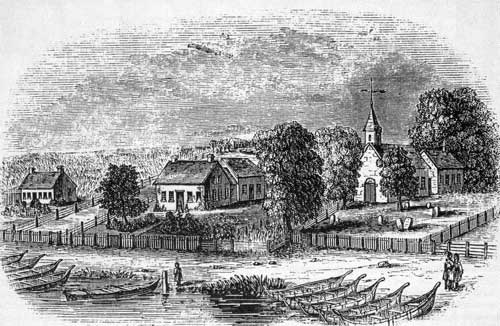
The and the Métis were outraged by this order because the buffalo trade was important to the Metis and economy. So they tried to force the Selkirk to by stealing their , and frightening the settlers by shooting off their . As a result of these actions as well as a series of natural , many of the colonists .

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

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

**Red River Resistance, 1869**

Red Métis believed that Rupert’s belonged to them.

The of Canada thought it would make place to send colonists. Government reported that the region was well suited to , and had many resources. There was a of farmland in Ontario.

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

**Fears of Assimilation**. The Nations and living in Rupert’s Land were consulted 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 1st, .

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

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

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

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

**The Creation of Manitoba**

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

Some of the most important terms of the act included:

* It gave Manitoba its own government
* Both and would be spoken in the and .
* The province could send members to the House of Commons in Ottawa and members to the .
* There would be for Protestants and that would be funded.
* 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 and the area in case the States tried to it. Many of the soldiers thought they were really there to the Métis and Louis . Knowing his life was in , he to the United States. Some of the soldiers took out their on the by , jailing and them. It was a bad for the new province of .

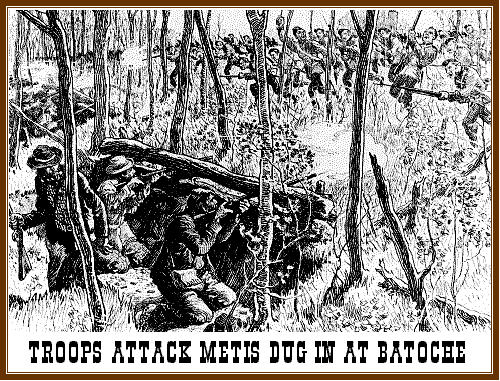
**Second Metis Uprising, 1885 -** The creation of the Province of Manitoba didn’t all of the problems for the Métis and First Nations people.



**Metis and First Nations Grievances -** 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 onto the prairies and the .

In the summer of Louis Riel is invited back to from the United . 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 a , but brief at the village of occurred. Gabriel was the military general for the Métis forces. After just days of fighting, 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 he is sentenced him to hang. 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.On 16th, , Riel was taken from his jail cell in and .

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.

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Macdonald’s Election Dilemma** | |
| **The French (Quebec)** | **The English (Ontario)** |
|  |  |