

Note-Taking Frame: 1885 Resistance – Key

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<p>Reasons the Métis people in the region were unhappy with the Canadian government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government was surveying their river lots and taking over their land. ○ Scrip promised in the Manitoba Act had not been given. ○ They had moved west to vacant land and now this too was being promised to the CPR or the HBC by the government. ○ They were not consulted in these decisions. 	<p>Reasons the First Nations in the region were unhappy with the Canadian government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Buffalo hunting was being destroyed by trains and settlers. ○ First Nations people were being displaced to reserves, and off traditional hunting areas. ○ Food rations were insufficient; people were starving. ○ The government cut back on treaty payments because the railway was costing so much.
<p>Actions taken by Gabriel Dumont to obtain Métis rights before taking up arms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Petitions and letters were sent to Macdonald's government in Ottawa. ○ Dumont sought support of First Nations in the region. ○ Dumont went to the U.S. (Montana) to ask Riel to return to be their government leader. 	
<p>Describe an event that led up to the Battle of Batoche.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cree nations under Big Bear and Poundmaker allied with the Métis. ○ There were several conflicts in the region involving the Métis and First Nations against government representatives, the NWMP, and the settlers (Duck Lake, Frog Lake, Battleford). ○ The government feared a full-scale Indian war. ○ Riel declared a provisional government in March 1885, stating the government had not lived up to the promises of the Manitoba Act. 	
<p>Battle of Batoche: When did it happen? Who was involved? How did it end?</p> <p>May 9 - 12, 1885. The Métis under Dumont numbered 350 against 850 Canadian militia sent in under General Middleton. After three days the Métis were forced to surrender. Dumont escaped to the U.S. and Riel surrendered. Poundmaker and Big Bear later surrendered.</p>	<p>What was the role of the railway in the Battle of Batoche?</p> <p>The CPR line was not yet completed to the area, but it allowed troops to travel quickly to the site of the rebellion (10 days travelling time). The government then obtained support to fund the completion of the railway to establish Canadian control of the West.</p>
<p>Consequences of the 1885 Resistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Riel is tried for treason and hanged in Regina on November 16, 1885. ○ 5000 people protest this action in the streets in Québec. ○ English-French relations are negatively affected. ○ Poundmaker and Big Bear are imprisoned in Manitoba for three years. ○ Several Métis men involved in the Resistance are hanged. ○ Métis community at Batoche loses people, leaders, lands, houses, but survives. ○ Government begins to send more provisions to assist First Nations in the West, and allows Saskatchewan Métis to retain their river lot system. ○ In 1886 the government declares a general amnesty for those involved in the Resistance; Dumont later returns to Canada. 	