

## Canadian History

### Unit 2: The Development of Western Canada

#### Chapter 4: The Early Years of Independence (pages 70-87)

##### 1) Who First Lived in the Prairie Region? (pp.72-76)

Read pages 72 to 76 and complete the following chart:

Group	Who were they?	What did they eat?	Where did they live?	Why did they live on the prairies?	When did they come into contact with Europeans
First Nations (Blackfoot)	Aboriginal peoples who lived in Canada first	Bison, berries,	No fixed location Moved to find food	To find food (bison) and resources	1754 – Alexander Henry From the HBC
Metis (French)	French fur traders started families with first nations peoples.  French Speaking  Were often Catholic	Bison, other foods. They also farmed like the Europeans	Prairies, they had settlements	Food	The late 1600's and early 1700's
Metis British Settlers	Worked for the HBC (Hudson Bay Company) Fur Trade  Started families with Cree  Spoke English not French  Protestant/First Nation Spirituality	Bison, farming	Prairies, they had settlements	Food	1713, when the English took over from the French as owners of the HBC

2) Why was the Red River Resistance Significant? (pp.78-82)

Read pages 78-82 and answer the following questions:

- a) On page 78, the Metis predicted what would happen in Red River when the land surveyors arrived. On a separate page, draw a six-frame comic strip to illustrate each prediction described.

Started when HBC sold Rupert's land to the government of Canada. The land was parts of Ontario, Quebec, all of Manitoba and most of Saskatchewan, Southern Alberta, and parts of NWT and Nunavut

- The surveyors would divide the land into individual lots
- The government would sell the lots to settlers
- The settlers would start farms on their lots
- Fences would be built to keep livestock in, and wild animals out
- The fences would disrupt the Bison Hunt
- Traditional Metis life would be destroyed.

- b) Read the Metis List of Rights on page 80, and complete the following organizer. Rewrite each of the six points in the list in your own words, then place it in the appropriate column of the organizer. To help you, one item has already been placed.

Government	People	Language and Religion
1. The Northwest Territories should become a province of Canada		
		7. That the schools be separate (based on religion) and that public money for schools be shared among the religions based on their population
13. That treaties be concluded between Canada and different First Nations peoples of the North West	13. That treaties be concluded between Canada and different First Nations peoples of the North West	
		16. English and French languages be common in the legislature and the courts and all public documents
17. That the Lieutenant Governor to be appointed for the Province of the North West know both English and French		17. That the Lieutenant Governor to be appointed for the Province of the North West know both English and French
18. The Judge of the Supreme Court know both languages		18. The Judge of the Supreme Court know both languages

c) In light of his views and behaviour, do you think Thomas Scott was disloyal to his country? Why or why not?

I do not think Thomas Scott was disloyal, because he wanted Canada to be successful. He did not support French rights, so that made him a target. Louis Riel, the Metis leader, also saw him as a threat. The Metis government arrested him, charged him with Treason, and found him guilty and executed him. Riel became unpopular after this, and has to leave.

3) Three New Provinces and a Territory (pp.83-86)

a) Complete this organizer to show the details about the joining of Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island into Confederation.

Province	Date Joined	Problems that Existed Prior to Joining	How Joining Could Help	Effects of Joining on Canada
Manitoba	July 15 1870	Disputes over what languages to use (English/French)  Battle over religion in schools  Large area  Metis wanted control of the land		Small province. Could it survive?  English and French were to be the languages of government and the courts  Separate Protestant and Catholic schools (Not English/French)  Federal government retained control over the lands and resources (lots of power)
British Columbia	1871	Thoughts of joining the U.S. (easy to build a railway there)  B.C. very far way from the rest of Canada  Some settlers wanted to retain connections with Britain		Railway promised to B.C. To be completed by 1881.

Prince Edward Island	1873	<p>Did not join in 1867. They made a mistake.</p> <p>Trade between Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was increasing. P.E.I. missing out.</p> <p>They tried to build a railway, but it resulted in huge costs.</p>	Canada would take care of P.E.I. debt that was created because of the railway.	Debt erased. New trading partners.
----------------------	------	--	--	------------------------------------

b) Reread the Canada Minute feature on page 84. Why would having French as an official language in Manitoba be considered a breakthrough for French rights?

It was considered a breakthrough, because When New Brunswick joined Confederation in 1867, French was not recognized even though lots of people spoke French there.

c) You have read that in 1870, the terms of Manitoba's becoming a province included government funding of Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. In 2007, government funding of faith-based schools was a controversial election issue in Ontario. Why do you think that some people think it is important for religion to be part of education and other people do not?

???