




The Métis

∞
Batoche

The North West
Resistance?



 <p>What Do I KNOW What do I build on?</p>	 <p>What do I WANT to Know: Inquiry Question</p>	 <p>What did I Learn: Did I answer my question?</p>

Name: _____
Date: _____

Graphing : Batoche Booklet

Teacher Name: **Ms. Cuming**

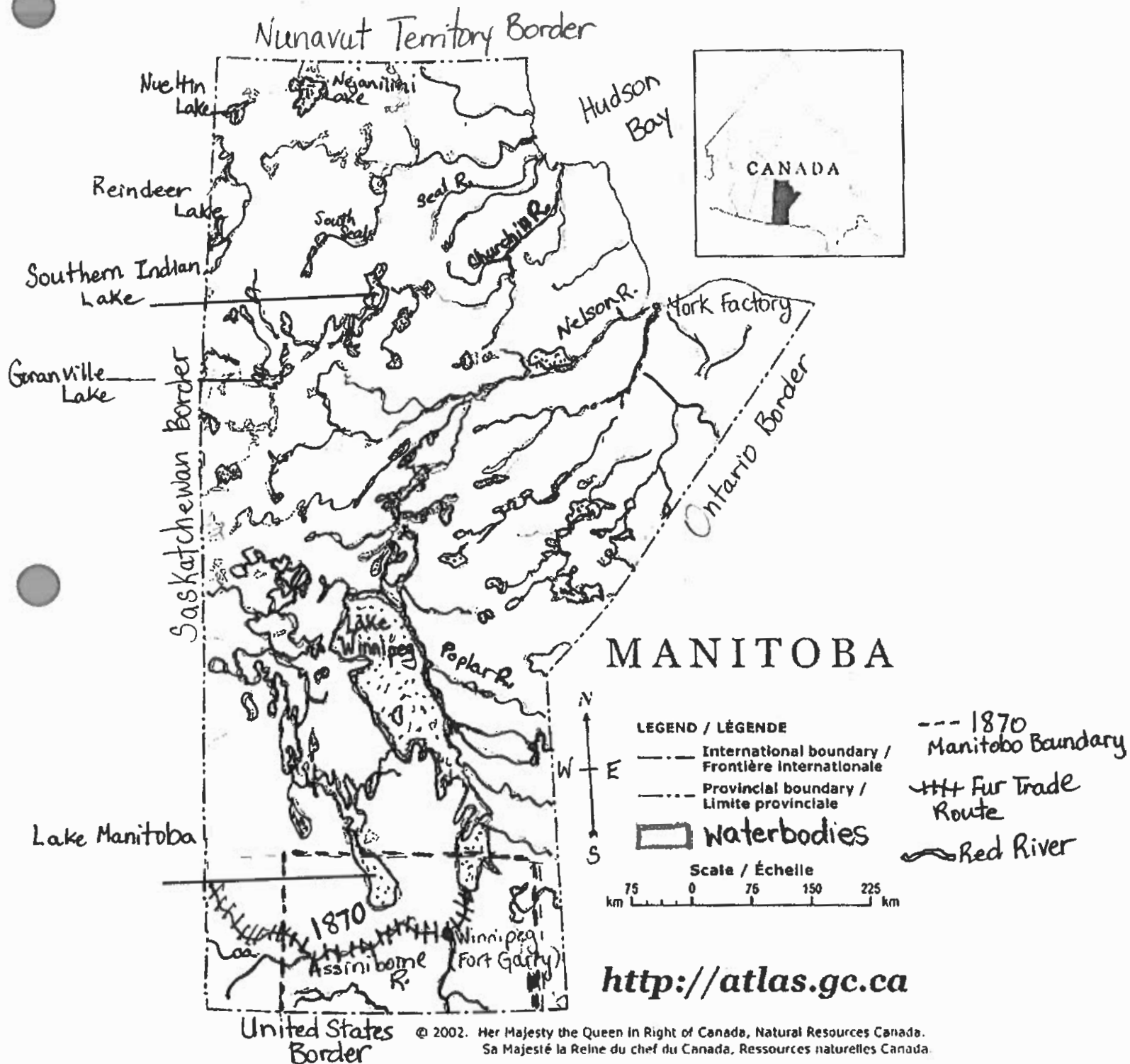
Student Name: _____

CATEGORY	4 Above expectations	3 Meeting	2 Beginning to Meet	1 Needs Work
Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -all illustrations and pictures are accurately and neatly coloured. - a range of colours are used and there are no white blank spaces. -there are no doodles, scribbles or rips. -exceptional effort was put in to make it aesthetically pleasing 	Most assigned illustrations are coloured neatly. A lot of time was invested in the appearance of pictures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -some illustrations are coloured neatly and carefully -colouring is messy, rushed (ie used the same colour to complete assignment quickly) with minimal effort. -has scribbles , rips and doodles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -many or all illustrations are incomplete -illustrations are scribbled or lack any effort or care of appearance or accuracy
Work ethic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assignments are fully thoroughly completed -all errors have been corrected -more than expected detail was included -all important information is highlighted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -most assignments are complete -most pages are corrected -assignments are completed as outlined, no more than or less than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -some assignments are complete or are partially completed -errors have not been fixed or corrected -parts are partially complete (ie writes a word instead of a sentence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many or all assignments are incomplete - no errors are corrected
Neatness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assignments are neatly handwritten -assignments are exceptionally organized, have extra details added -shows thorough understanding of content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -most assignments are neatly printed -all assignments are legible -assignments are well done, have complete sentences to explain ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -some assignments are neatly printed -there are some scribbles, doodles, or rips -some assignments are legible -some assignments are organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -printing is not legible -printing is not neat -many doodles, scribbles or tears -book fell apart, hard to follow, and poorly organized
Mechanics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -all sentences and writing have proper spelling, punctuation, grammar and capital letters. -uses exceptional vocabulary word choices to enrichen assignments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -most sentences and writing have correct spelling and capital letters, common/ minor mistakes are made. -mistakes are reasonable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -there are more than 5 errors in whole booklet -some assignments have correct spelling, grammar, punctuation and capital letters. -many errors are careless mistakes due to rushing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -many errors in spelling, punctuation and capital letters. -assignments were done carelessly. -there were no errors in spelling, grammar because assignments were not done.

☐ Student assessment

☐ Teacher assessment

Title:



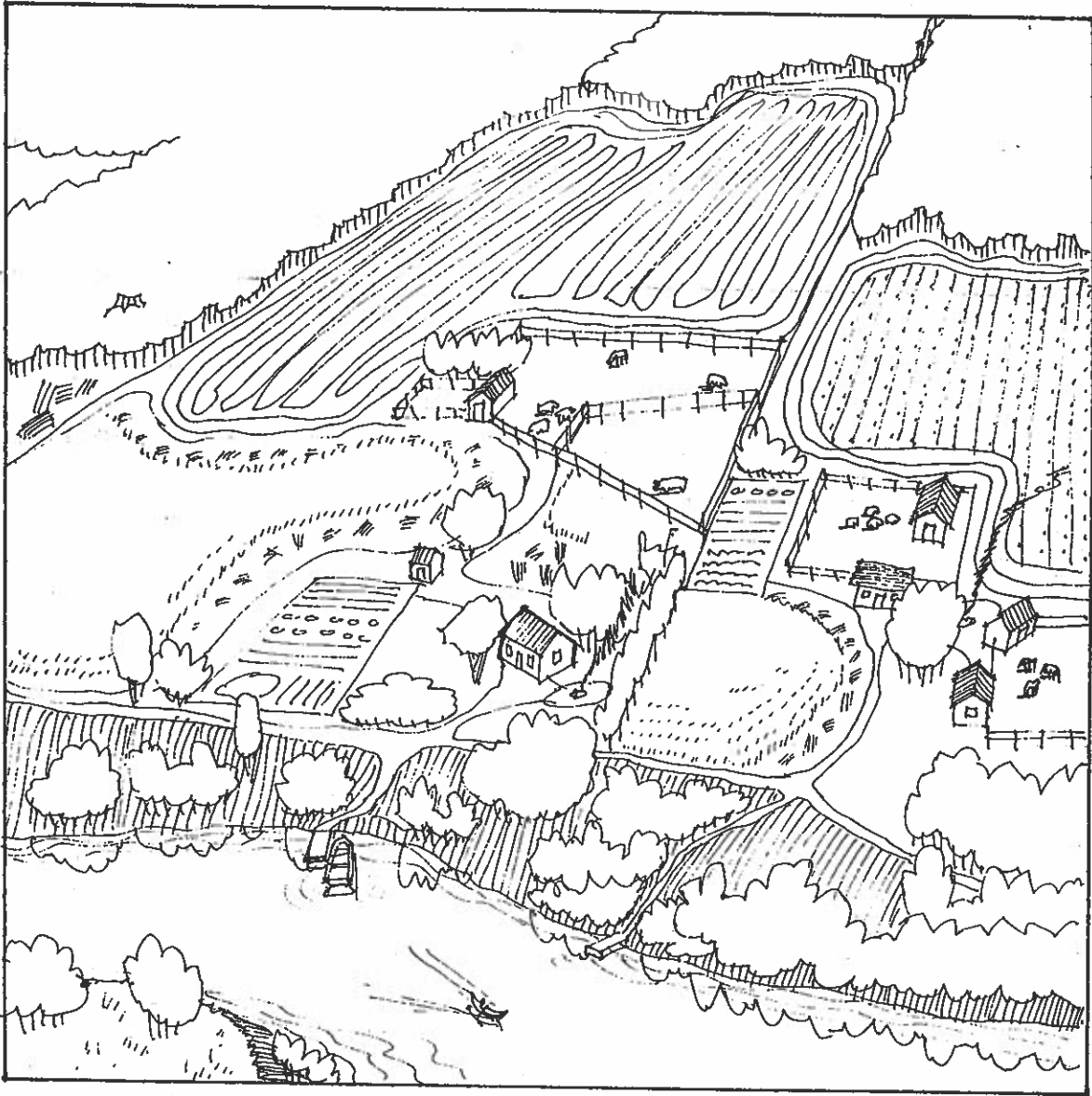
Label the significant waterbodies used by the Métis and for the Fur Trade.

The Métis – Question sheet

1. Who were the Métis?
2. What part did the Métis play in the fur trade?
3. What were “tripmen”?
4. Why was the buffalo hunt an important part of Métis life?
5. What were the rules of the buffalo hunt?
6. How was land measured for Métis farms?
7. Why did each farm border on the river?
8. Why are the Métis sometimes called “the flower beadwork people”?

[illegible]

Métis Farms



1. Why would Métis farmers want to live beside the river?

2. What were the benefits of farming on long river lots?

3. What kind of livestock do you think Métis farmers raised?

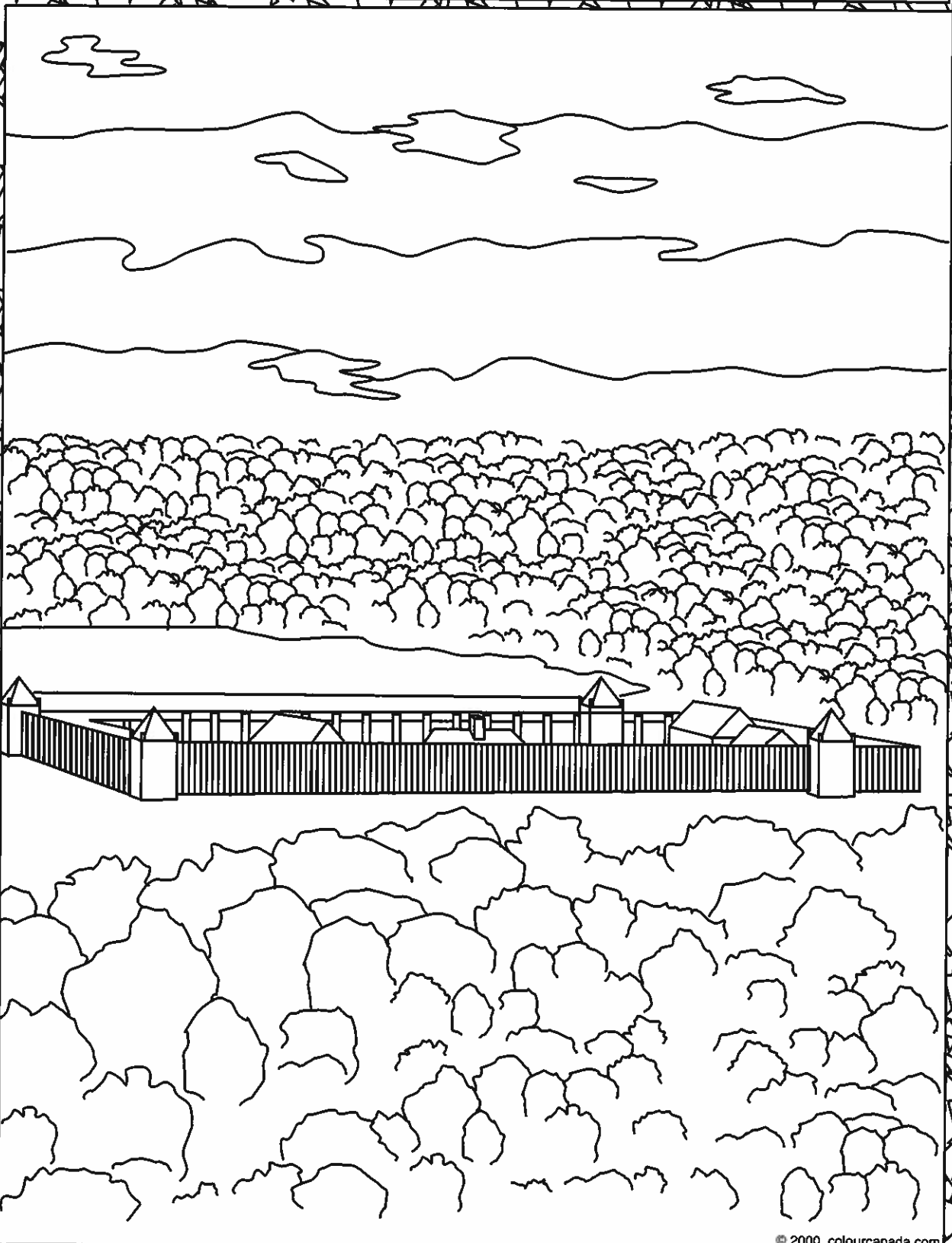


Saskatchewan: Covers 6.5% of Canada's land mass. Population is 1,011,800 people. Regina is the Capital and Saskatoon is the largest city with 231,800 people. Saskatchewan has a relatively large Métis population due to movement after the Red River Rebellion.





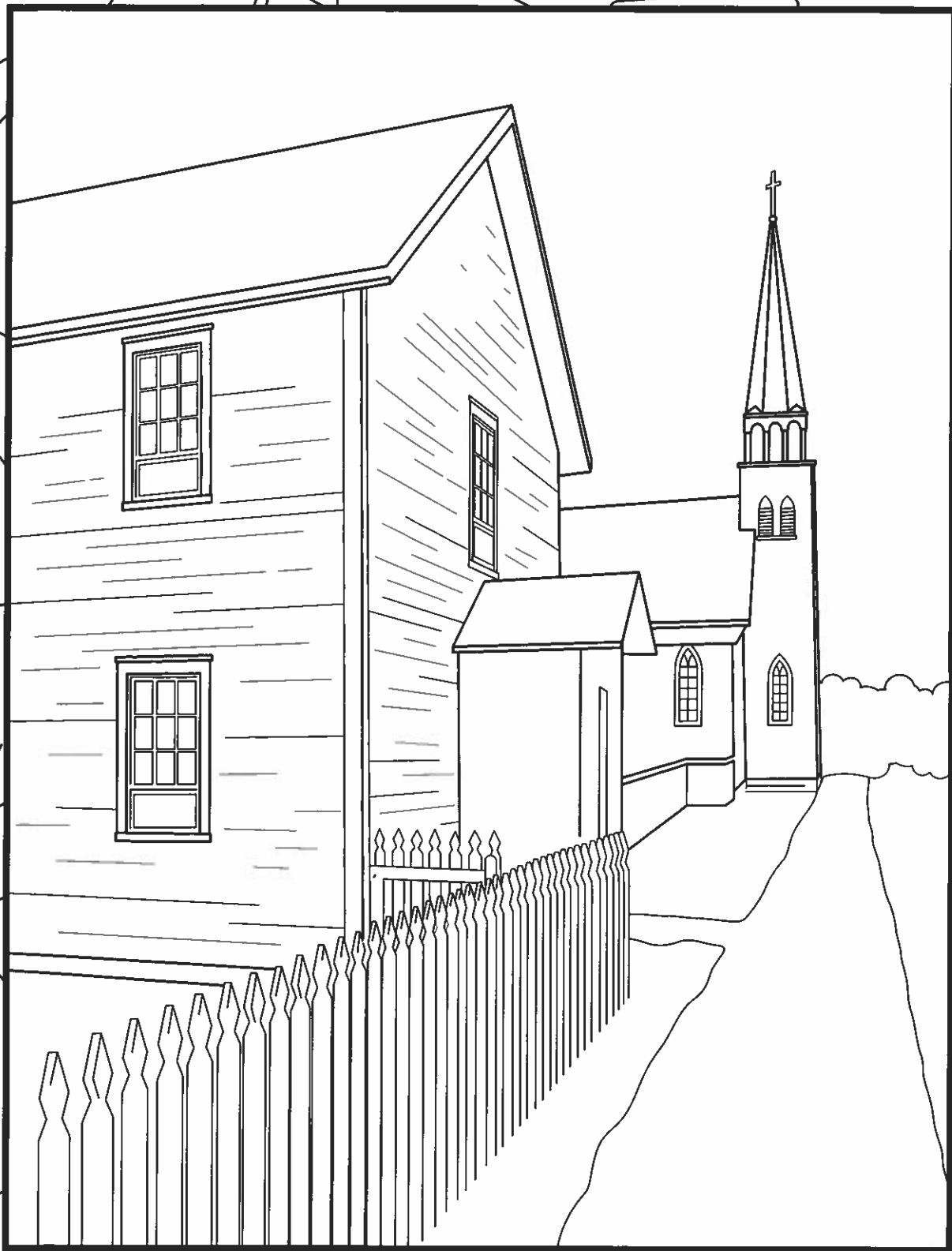
Fort Carlton: Once a centre for the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trade. Today a reconstructed fort sits overlooking the beautiful North Saskatchewan River Valley. This Provincial Park takes you back to the golden era of the fur trade in the 1860s.



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Batoche was first settled in by Métis in 1872 and has been a national historic site since 1923. The Battle of Batoche took place during the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, and resulted in the defeat of Louis Riel and his forces by Major General Frederick Middleton and his Northwest Field Force.

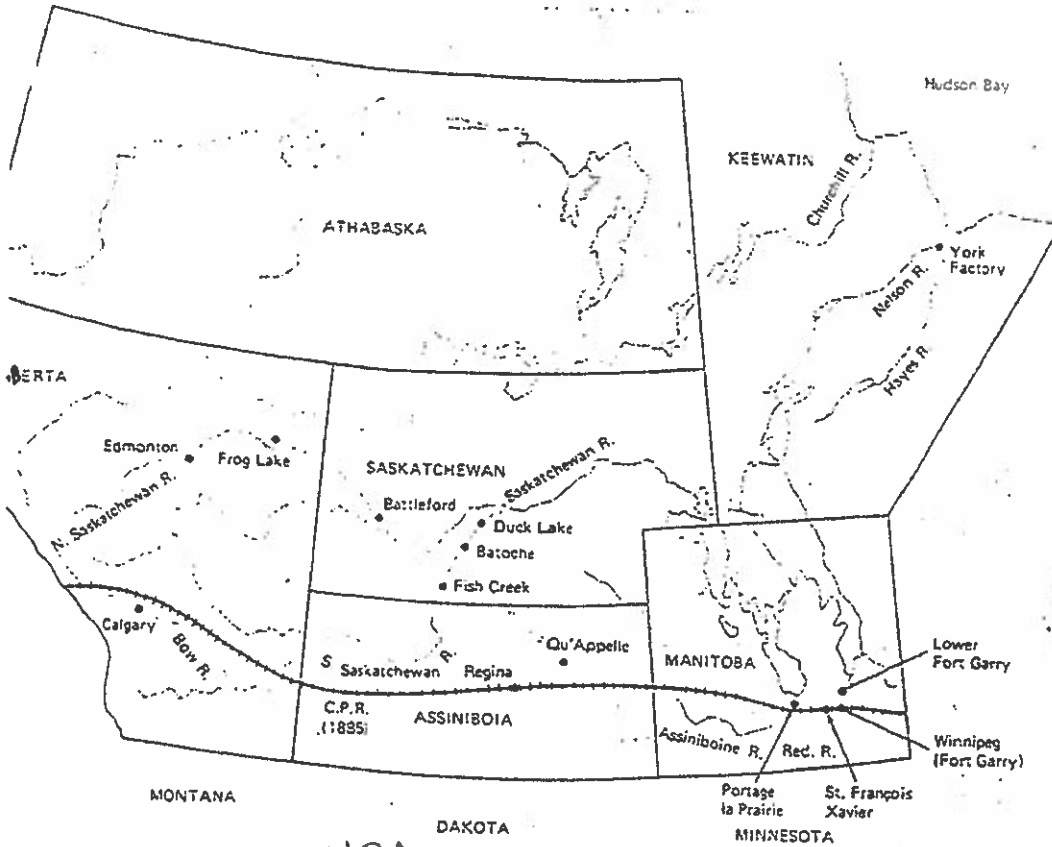






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Colour the maps

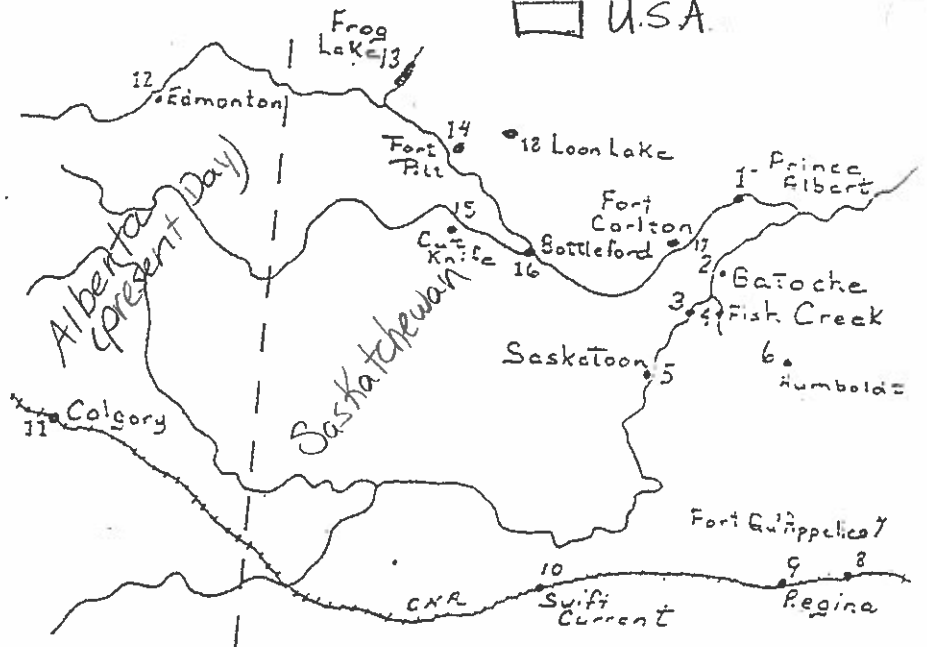
Louis Riel

Western Canada in the early 1880s



-  waterbodies
-  Railway
-  land (Canada)
-  U.S.A.

Gabriel Dumont



Middleton's Column: 8, 7, 6, ④ 3 ② 1, 16, 14, 13

Otter's Column: 8, 9, 10, 16, ⑮

Strange's Column: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, ⑮

North West Resistance 1885 Inquiry



Thomas Scott

The execution Of Thomas Scott March 4, 1870

Explain what the push/pull factors that led to Thomas Scott being executed and the result after the fact. How did this event assist in leading the Resistance movement of 1885?



Gabriel Dumont

The Battle at Duck Lake March 26,th 1885

Explain what happened at the Battle of Duck Lake, who the participants were and what the result was.



Leif Crozier, Fort Carlton
Police Super Intendent

North West Resistance 1885 Inquiry continued...



The Frog Lake Massacre April 2, 1885

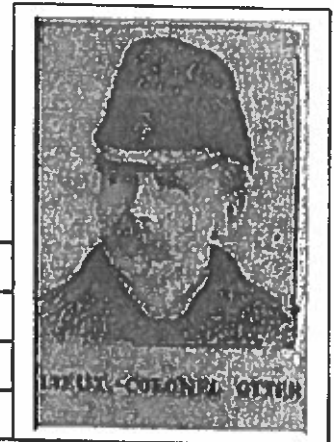
Big Bear was the chief of Pound Cree Nation (near North Battleford). His war chief, Wandering Spirit led attacks on Frog Lake and captured Fort Pitt, without Big Bear's approval. What happened at the Frog Lake Massacre? What in turn happened at Fort Pitt two weeks later? Why do you think Wandering Spirit used militant tactics?





The Battle at Cut Knife Hill May 2nd, 1885

Summarize the battle between Colonel William Otter and his militia with Cree Chief Poundmaker's warriors (Cree war chief Fineday).



https://teaching.usask.ca/indigenoussk/import/cut_knife_hill_battle_of.php

**THE METIS:
A New Nation**

Many of the early fur traders who came to our country from Britain and France married First Nations women. Their wives often served as their interpreters. Thus began the Metis nation. Their children spoke both of their parents' languages and grew up to be the voyageurs of the fur trade.

Colour: Many fur traders married
Cree women.



Women's Clothing

Men's Clothing

Soon the Metis outnumbered the white settlers in the east. They were a nation of canoemen, interpreters and traders. They settled in villages around the Red River.

As inland trading posts were established, it became the job of the Metis to provide the posts with pemmican. Each spring, caravans of 1500 - 2000 ox-driven carts would set out from the Red River area for the buffalo hunt.

Word Find Puzzle

There are 20 words about the way Metis people lived in the puzzle below. How many can you find?

guns
buck-skin
metis
battle
ox
red river carts
portage
lead
blankets
rifle
bannock

BFGUNSRXIFICURC
 BUCK-SKINABCRNO
 LRFDEAFFGHIJEKU
 ASLFMSNIOPSKDQR
 NYRRAHSCTUIVRWE
 KOXEYLZUAINBICU
 ERNNSGDRRFEEVDR
 TKKCEIECJKWSELD
 SBCHBMEDIHWARNE
 IOOROIRUQEPACDB
 NANURIFLETSSAMO
 ETNIMETISOXSRTI
 WSABATTLEPWVTUS
 XRBIRCHLEADRSV
 PORTAGEYZCEONAC

birch
furs
york boats
sash
war
deer
french
capote
sinew
prairie
Canoe
 coureur de bois

THE METIS:
People of the Buffalo

The Red River cart was the vehicle of the Metis. Made entirely of wood and rawhide, it could carry up to half a ton of supplies. Wheels squeaking loudly, pulled by plodding teams of oxen, the carts could cover twenty miles a day along trails where our highways run today.

Colour: The Metis traders travelled by Red River cart.



PROS

CONS

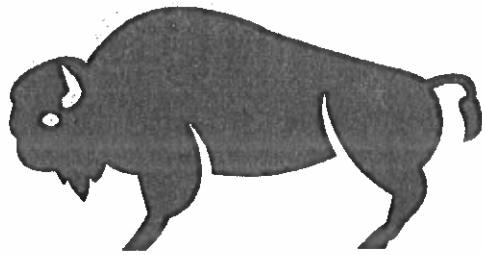
1.

1.

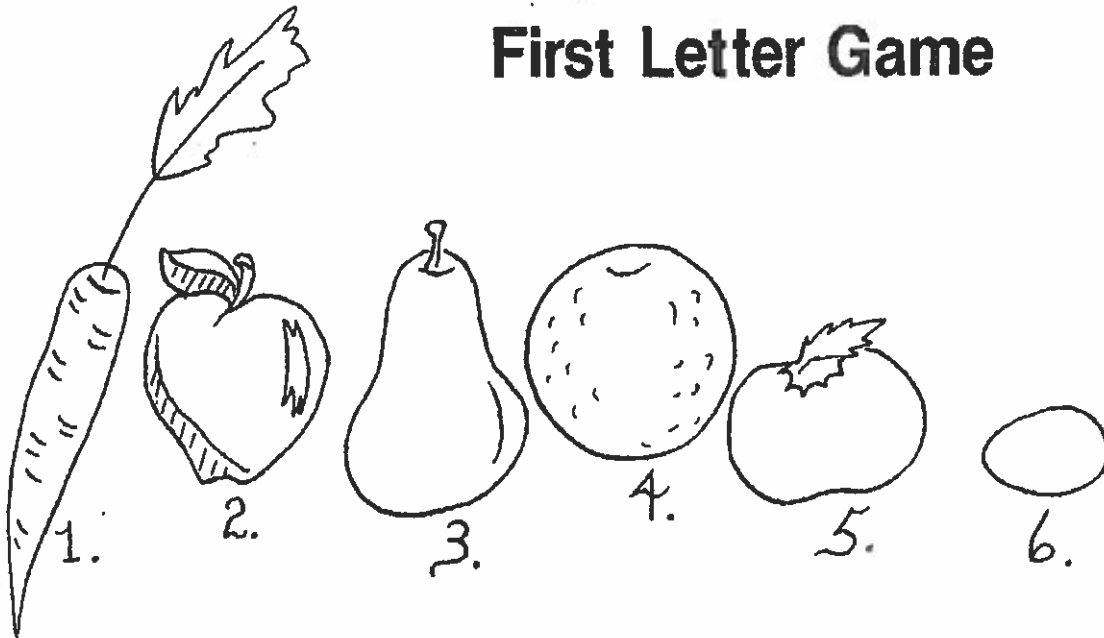
2.

2.

The buffalo hunt was very dangerous. The Metis hunters formed a long line and galloped into the stampeding herd, shooting the buffalo as they swept past. The Metis hunters were expert riders with well trained horses.



First Letter Game

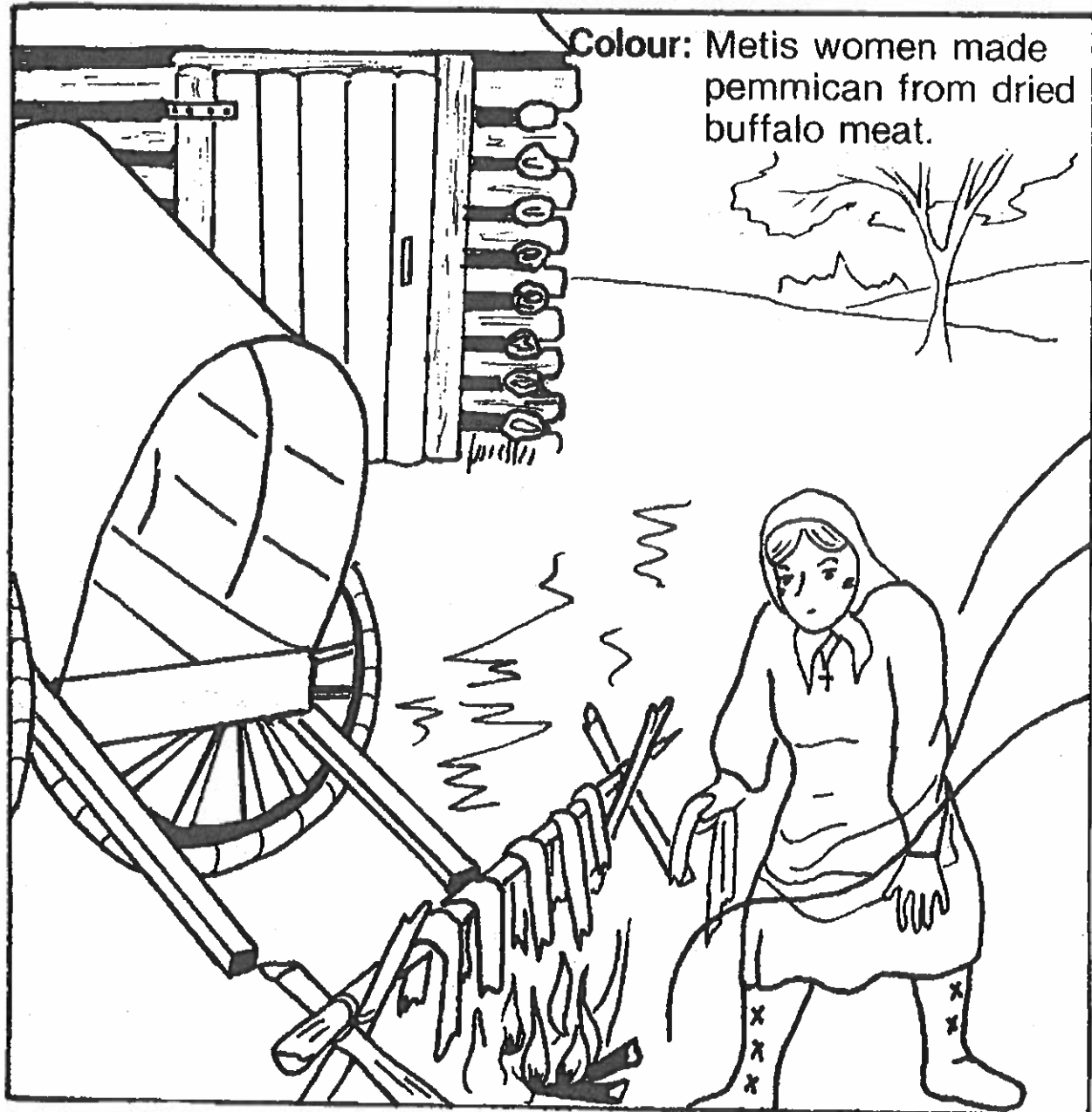


1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Use the first letter of each food to find the Metis name for a jacket made from a Hudson Bay blanket. *Colour each.*

THE METIS: A Close-Knit Culture

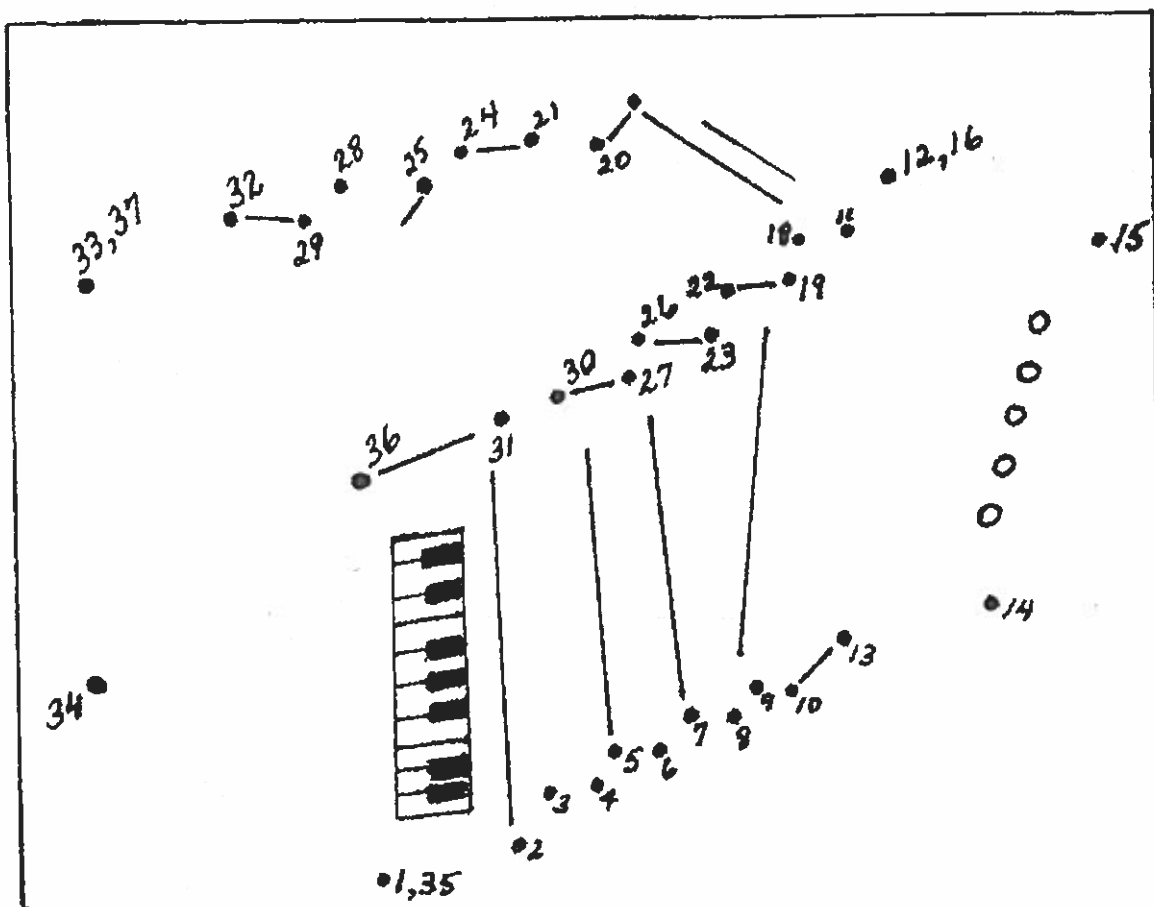
Metis families in the Red River region lived in villages of whitewashed cabins made of logs and saplings chinked with mud and plaster. On the hunt they lived in teepees. Priests and nuns often established village schools. As the buffalo became scarcer, the Metis turned to trapping small game and to farming small plots of land.



Metis women were strong and independent. They made bannock, tanned hides, sewed moccasins, turned Hudson Bay blankets into coats, and skinned the buffalo. They taught their large families to respect their elders and to honour the church. Metis children learned First Nation's legends and French Canadian folk songs.

Metis families prayed together. Weddings were occasions for the entire community to dance jigs to the music of fiddles and accordians. Every Metis household had a pot of tea or soup to share with visitors who dropped by.

Connect the Dots



Connect the dots to create a favorite source of entertainment for Metis people.

What is this?

**LOUIS RIEL:
Scholar**

The Metis leader, Louis Riel, was born in the Red River region in 1844. His mother was the daughter of the first white woman in the west. His father was a French speaking Metis who led the Metis protest against the Hudson Bay Company monopoly of the fur trade.

Colour: Louis Riel was a French speaking Metis.



Tell two facts about Louis Riel

- 1.
- 2.

Riel attended a local church school. Because he was a good student and deeply religious, he was chosen to continue his education at a seminary in Montreal. Since his family was too poor to send him, a sponsor paid for his six years of classical studies.

When his father died, 20-year-old Louis decided against a career as a priest. He studied law for a while and tried his hand at writing poetry. Finally, he realized that his heart was with the people in the Red River country. He returned home at age 22.

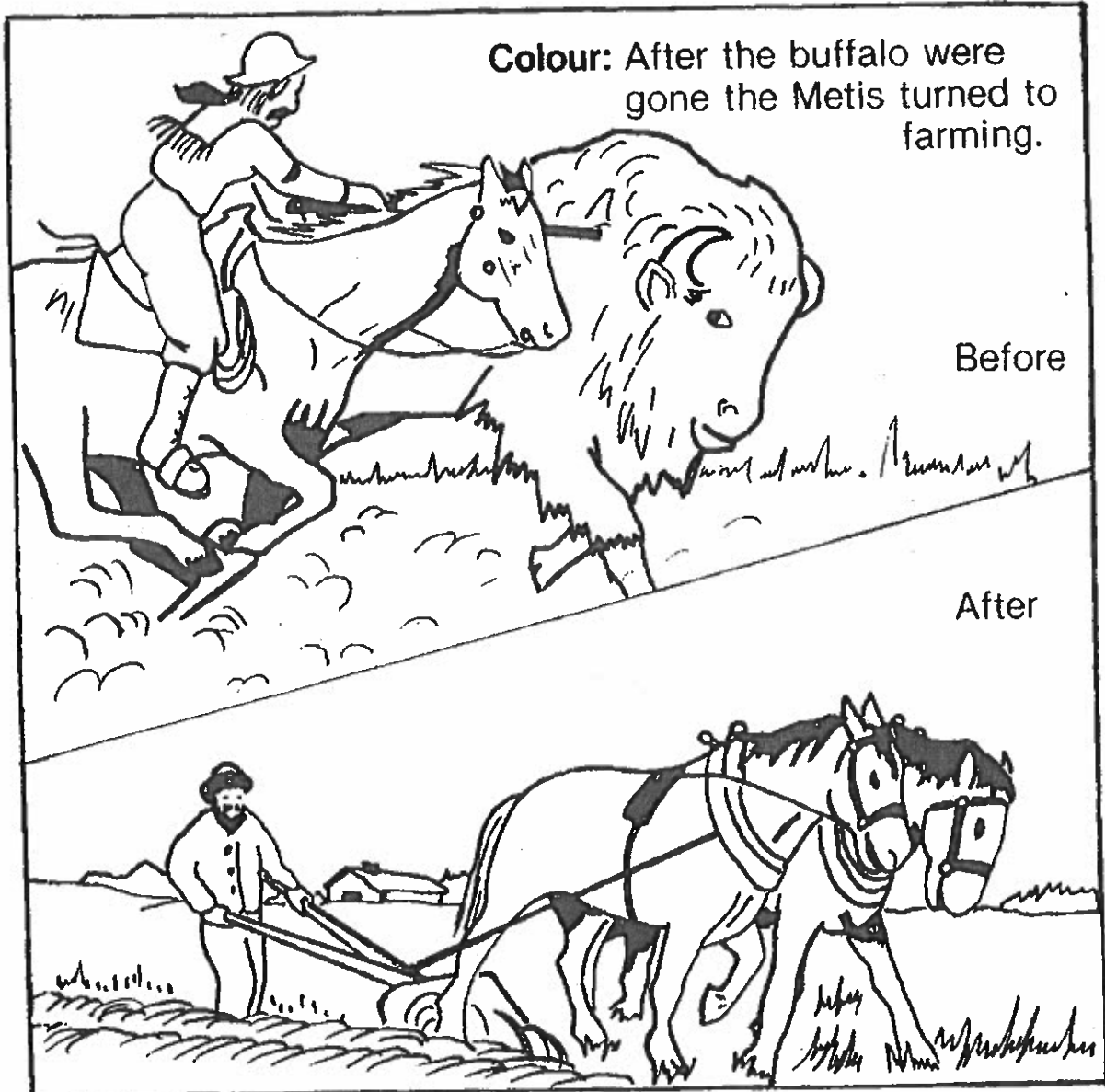
True or False

- ___ 1. Louis Riel petitioned the government of Canada for Metis land rights.
- ___ 2. Louis Riel was called a Father of Confederation.
- ___ 3. Louis Riel was elected a member of parliament.
- ___ 4. Louis Riel was the first person whom the Saskatchewan people asked to lead them in their cause.
- ___ 5. The clergy of the Catholic church supported the Resistance.
- ___ 6. Louis Riel disagreed with the way that Dumont wanted to lead the Metis troupes.
- ___ 7. Louis Riel established a Provisional Government in 1885.

Answers on last page.

LOUIS RIEL:
Leader of the Red River
Metis

When the fur trade declined and the buffalo became scarce, the Metis people turned to farming. Their long narrow farms stretched back from the river and were given to them by the Hudson Bay Company who ruled the Northwest Territory from their headquarters at Fort Garry.



In 1869, the Hudson Bay Company sold the Red River area to Canada. Sir John A. MacDonald, Canada's first Prime Minister, sent surveyors to the region to mark off the land for new settlers. No one talked to the Metis who lived on the land. No one listened to their letters of concern.

The Red River Metis were afraid that they would lose their land and their rights. They elected Louis Riel to lead them in their fight against the new government from the east. They set up their own provisional government.

Word Scramble

Unscramble these words that tell about some of the Metis concerns and occupations.

1. sroyveurs _____

2. loaffub _____

3. ssprci _____

4. mmepican _____

5. roadslair _____

6. shtgir _____

7. rufs _____

8. marfing _____

9. ersdrat _____

10. der _____

virre _____

scrat _____

check ✓ if you know what this term means. Use a dictionary to define if you aren't sure
 pemmican: _____ buffalo: _____

traders: _____

red river carts: _____

farming: _____

railroads: _____

furs: _____

scrips: _____

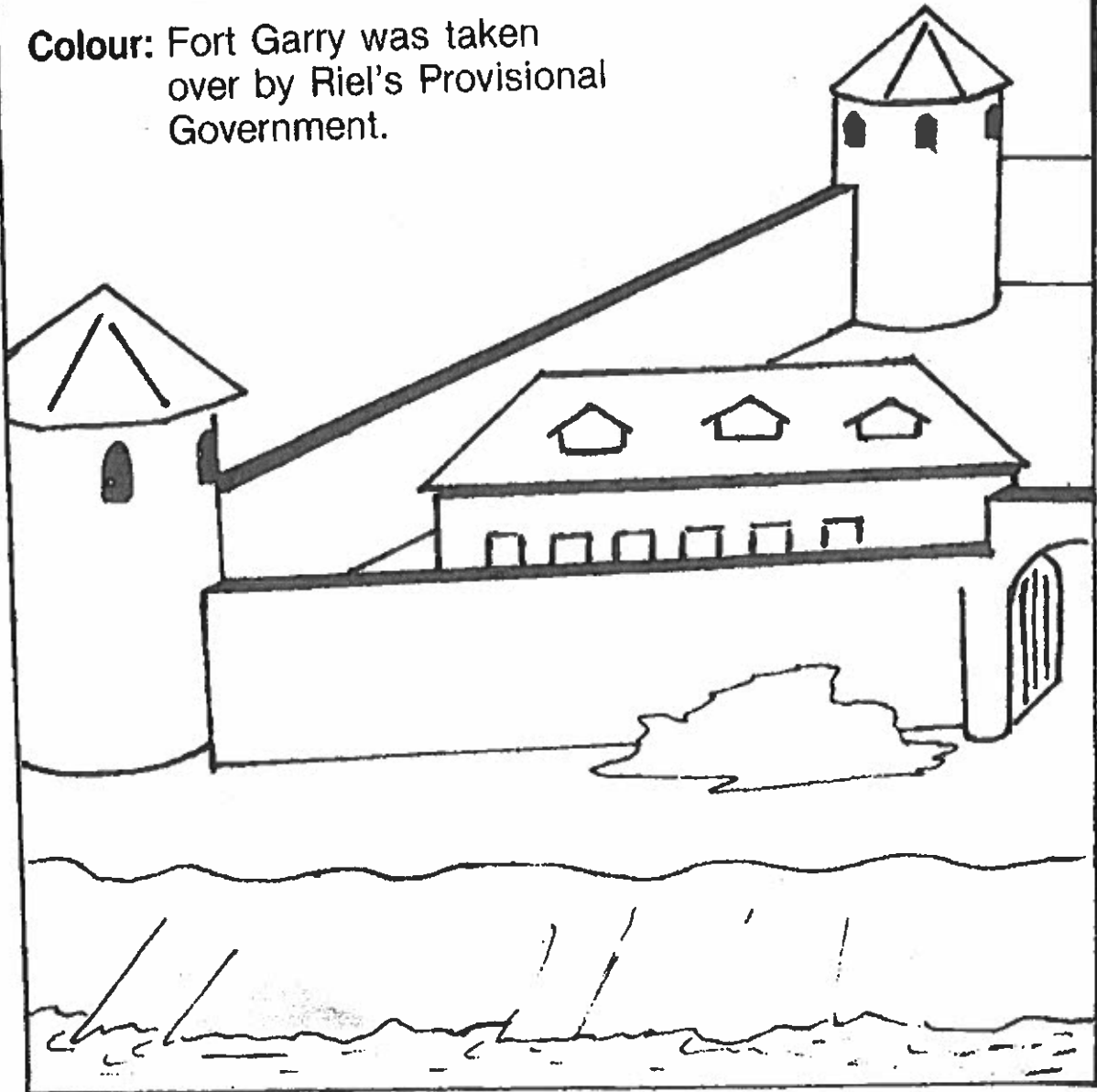
rights: _____

surveyors: _____

**LOUIS RIEL:
Father of Manitoba**

Riel's provisional government began by chasing the surveyors off the lands. They refused to allow the new lieutenant-governor to enter Fort Garry until Canada recognized their Metis List of Rights. Those who had not joined the provisional government were held prisoner. One prisoner, Walter Scott, was executed.

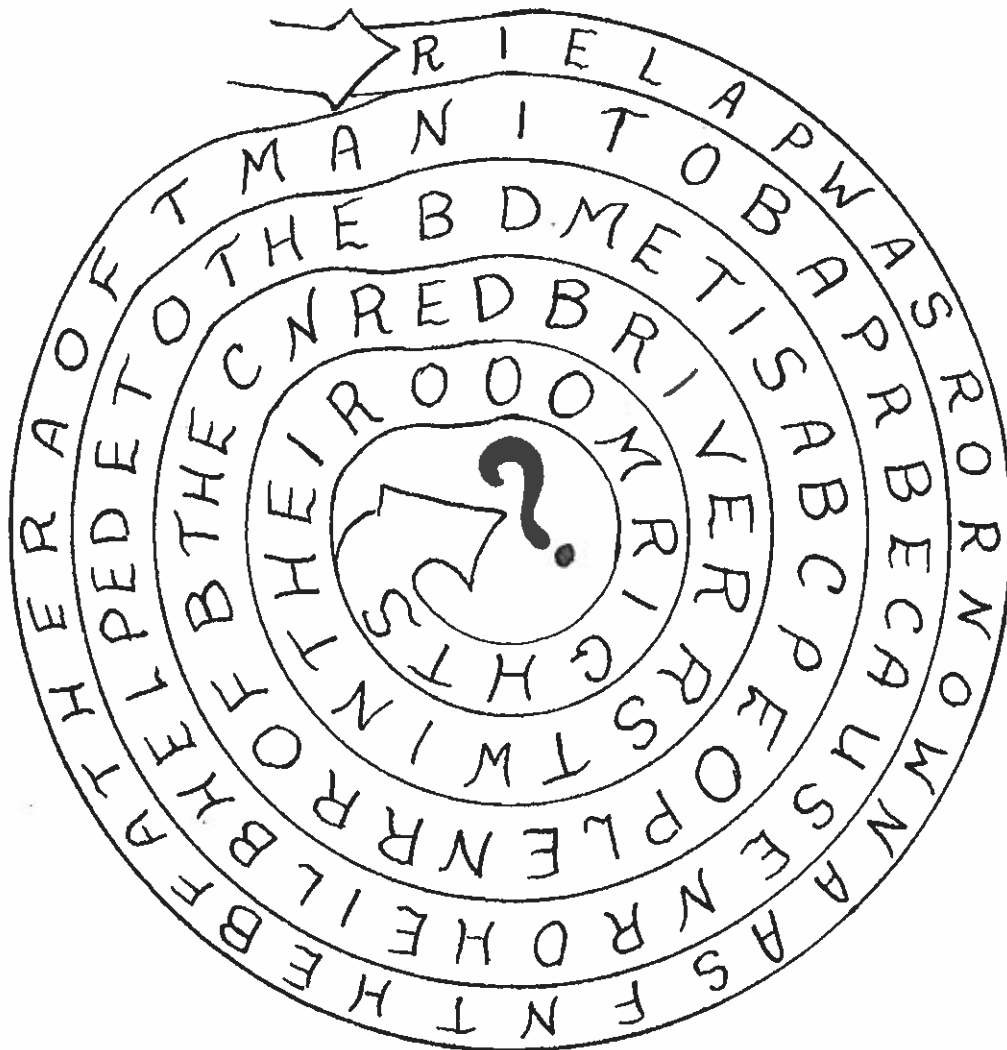
Colour: Fort Garry was taken over by Riel's Provisional Government.



In 1870, the Red River area became a new province of Canada with an elected assembly, land grants for the Metis and many other rights that Riel had demanded for his people. However, when the new Canadian army arrived under General Wolseley, Riel had to run away to the United States to avoid bloodshed.

Even though he was in exile, Riel's people elected him as their new member of Parliament. He was never able to sit in Parliament in Ottawa because the government of Ontario had issued a warrant for his arrest (for the murder of Scott). Louis Riel, the father of Manitoba, was later given a pardon (amnesty) only on the condition that he spend five years in the United States (exile).

Can you find the hidden message?

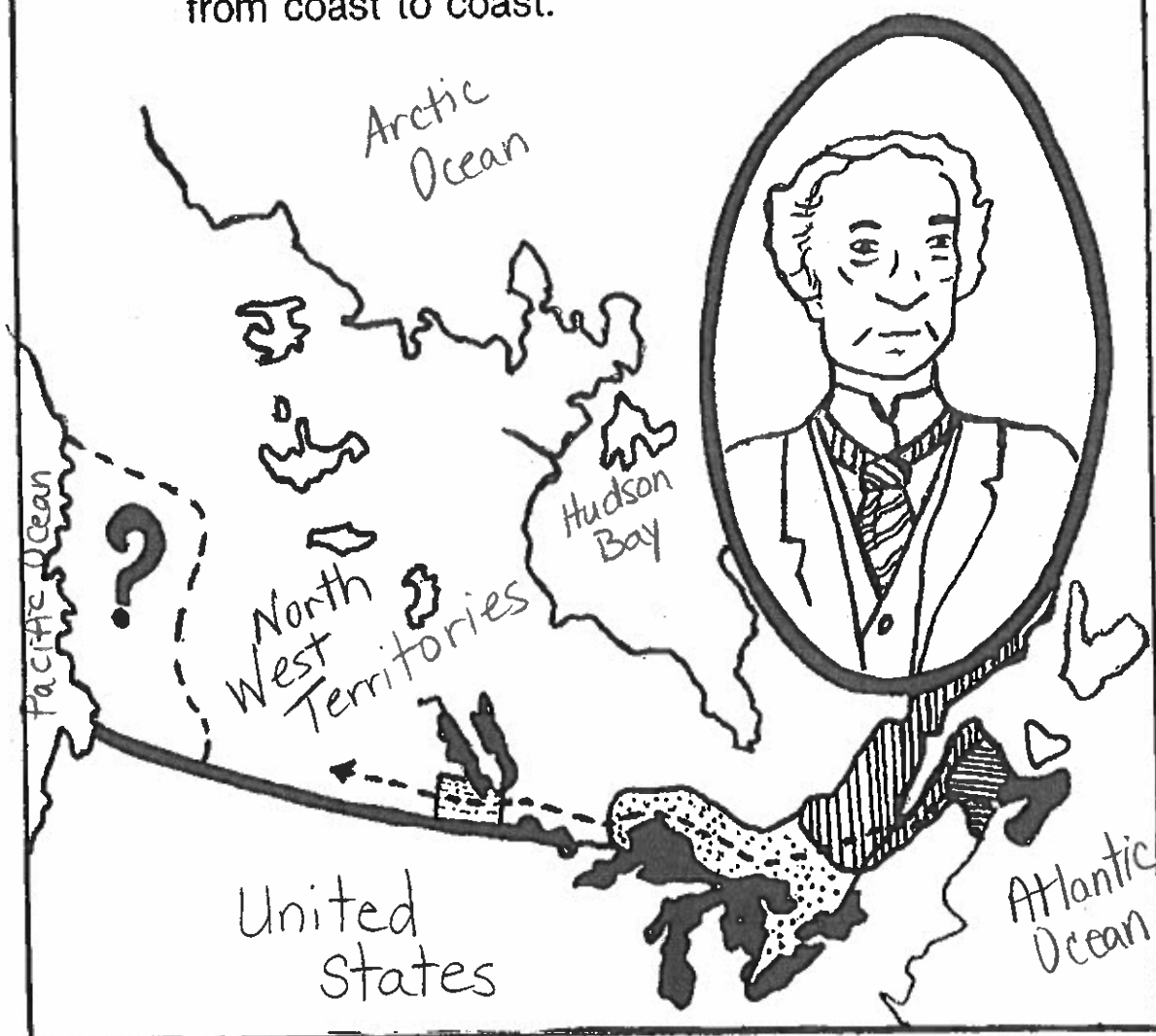


What is the hidden message?

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD:
A Dream of a National
Railroad

In 1870, there were five provinces in Canada: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba (the new postage stamp province). Prime Minister John A. MacDonald persuaded British Columbia to join Canada by promising to build a railway to join the west and the east.

Colour: Sir John A. MacDonald wanted to build a railway from coast to coast.



Colour: Sir John A. MacDonald and a legend to this map

	Upper Canada		North West Territories		waterbodies
	Lower Canada		United States		Manitoba
			British Columbia		

While MacDonlad dreamed of the railroad which would unite Canada from sea to sea, he had little time to try to understand the problems in the territories in the west. The Northwest Territories were 2,000 miles away and his government ignored the rising storm there.

MacDonald's government paid no attention to the warning from the Northwest Mounted Police, the Hudson Bay Company, the priests, the First Nation agents, and the newspapers. They ignored the problems of the new settlers, the First Nations and the Metis of the Northwest Territories.

Famous Leaders Decoding

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
13	12	17	18	4	2	19	10	1	14	24	8	20	11	25	15	21	26	5	23	16	9	22	6	7	3

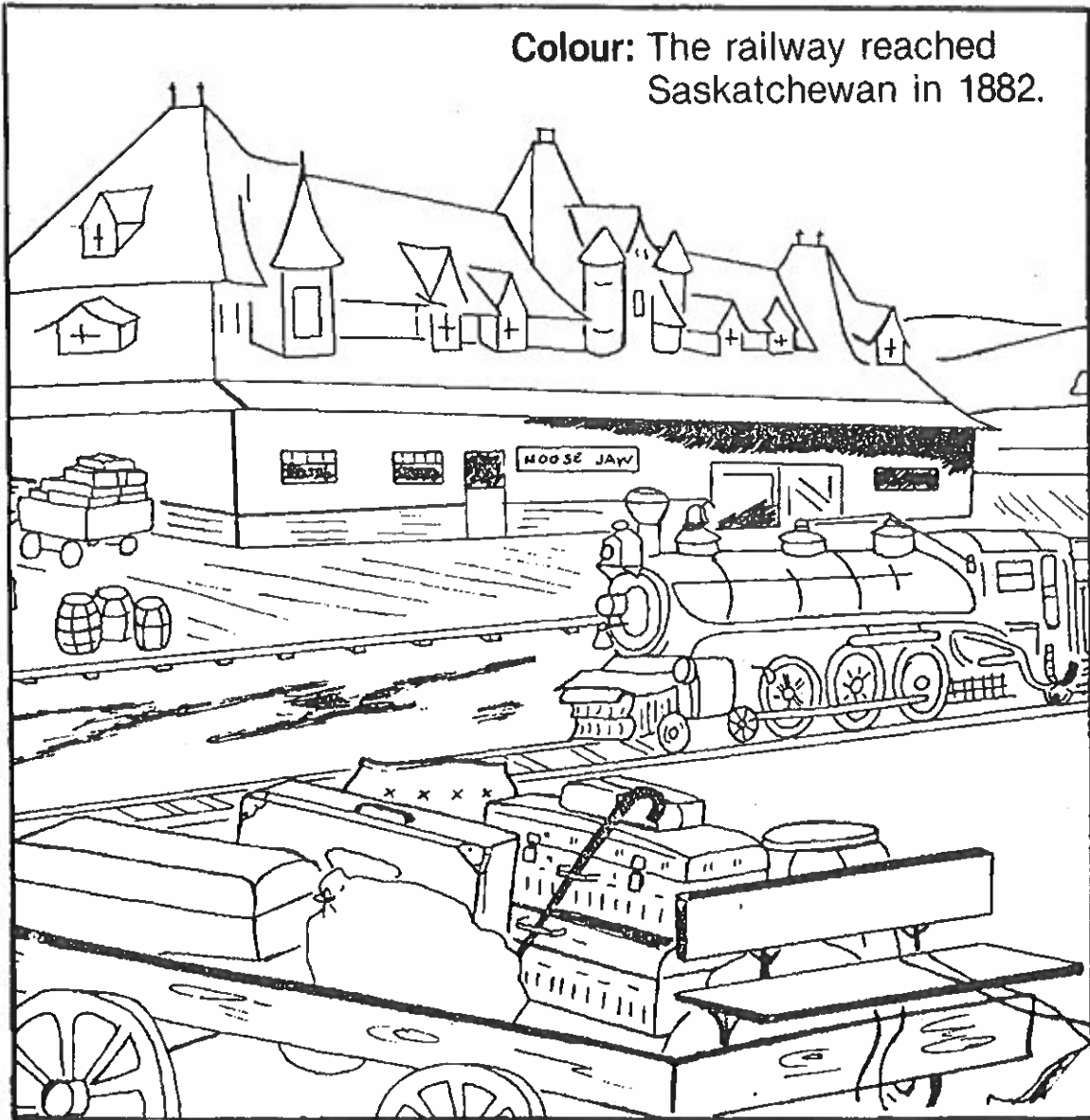
1. 12-1-19 12-4-13-26
2. 8-25-16-1-5 26-1-4-8
3. 19-13-12-26-1-4 18-16-20-25-11-23
4. 15-25-16-11-18-20-13-24-4-26
5. 2-26-4-18-4-26-1-17-24
20-1-18-18-8-8-23-25-11
6. 8-4-1-2 17-26-25-3-14-26

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

**THE TERRITORIES:
Struggling Settlers**

In 1882, the new railroad reached Regina and Moose Jaw. That same year, the Territorial capital was moved from Battleford to Regina and Saskatoon was chosen as the site for a new temperance colony.

Colour: The railway reached
Saskatchewan in 1882.



Explain in your words how the railway shaped Canada as a nation today?

Settlers moved into the territories on the new railroad line. These home-stealers could earn 160 acres of free land by living on their new farms for three years. They built sod houses and began breaking the land.

Prairie fires, drought, early frosts and crop failures made for hard times for the new settlers. They sent many petitions to Ottawa asking for lower government taxes (tariffs) on goods from the east and higher prices for their grain.

Complete Your Own Homestead Certificate

Certificate of Recommendation for Homestead Patent

Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE

_____ 190__

I Certify that _____

who is the holder of Homestead Entry for _____

of Section No. _____ Township _____ Range _____

of the _____ Meridian, has complied with the

provisions of the law required to be conformed to,

in order to entitle him to receive a patent for such

Homestead, and that I have recommended the

issue of such patent.

Undersigned at Ottawa, this

_____ day of _____ 190__

Local Agent

Commissioner of Dominion Lands

What is a tariff?

**THE TERRITORIES:
Desperate Metis**

After the new province of Manitoba had been established, many of the Red River Metis received grants of land (called scrips). Because they were very poor and because they worried about the growing number of settlers arriving from the East, many of these Metis sold their scrips to land speculators and moved northwest.

Colour: The Metis farmers along the South Saskatchewan were afraid that they would lose their land.



Metis Land Scrip structure
structure

A	B	C	D	E
Saskatchewan River				

Colour

Why did the Metis oppose the Government surveyor structure?

Government surveyor

A	B	C	D
F	G	H	I
Saskatchewan River			

They joined other Metis to farm long strips of land along the banks of the Saskatchewan. Imagine how worried they were when once again they saw the surveyors arrive and begin dividing up the land into square plots. They feared they would lose their land as had happened in Manitoba.

The new railroads also meant that the Metis people could no longer make a living carrying goods by Red River carts. The buffalo were gone. The Metis in the settlements on the South Saskatchewan at St. Laurent, Duck Lake and Batoche were often hungry and worried about losing their rights.

Resistance Pyramid

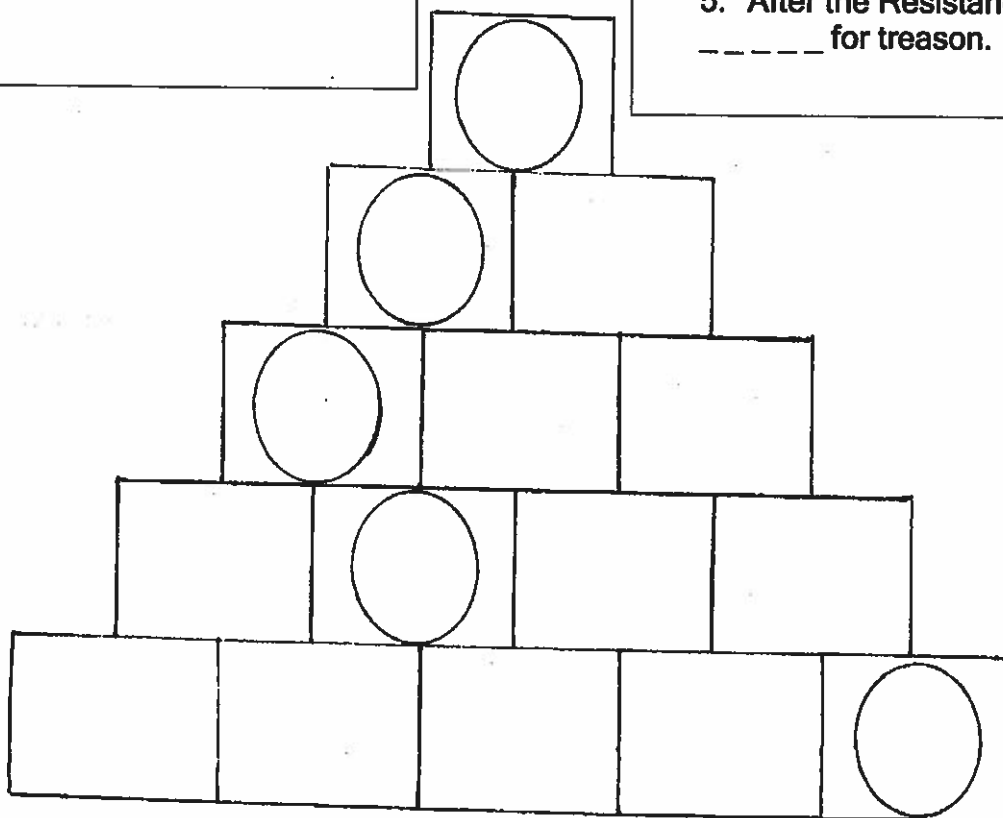
Climb down the pyramid to find out the middle name Louis Riel gave himself.

1. The first letter of the last name of the Métis general.
2. The soldiers attacked __ down.

3. The Mounties travelled to Duck Lake ___ a narrow coulee.

4. First Nations smoke a peace _____.

5. After the Resistance, Riel was _____ for treason.



Some possible terms: -via -pipe - chain -hung -tried -at -again - before -chain

Unscramble:

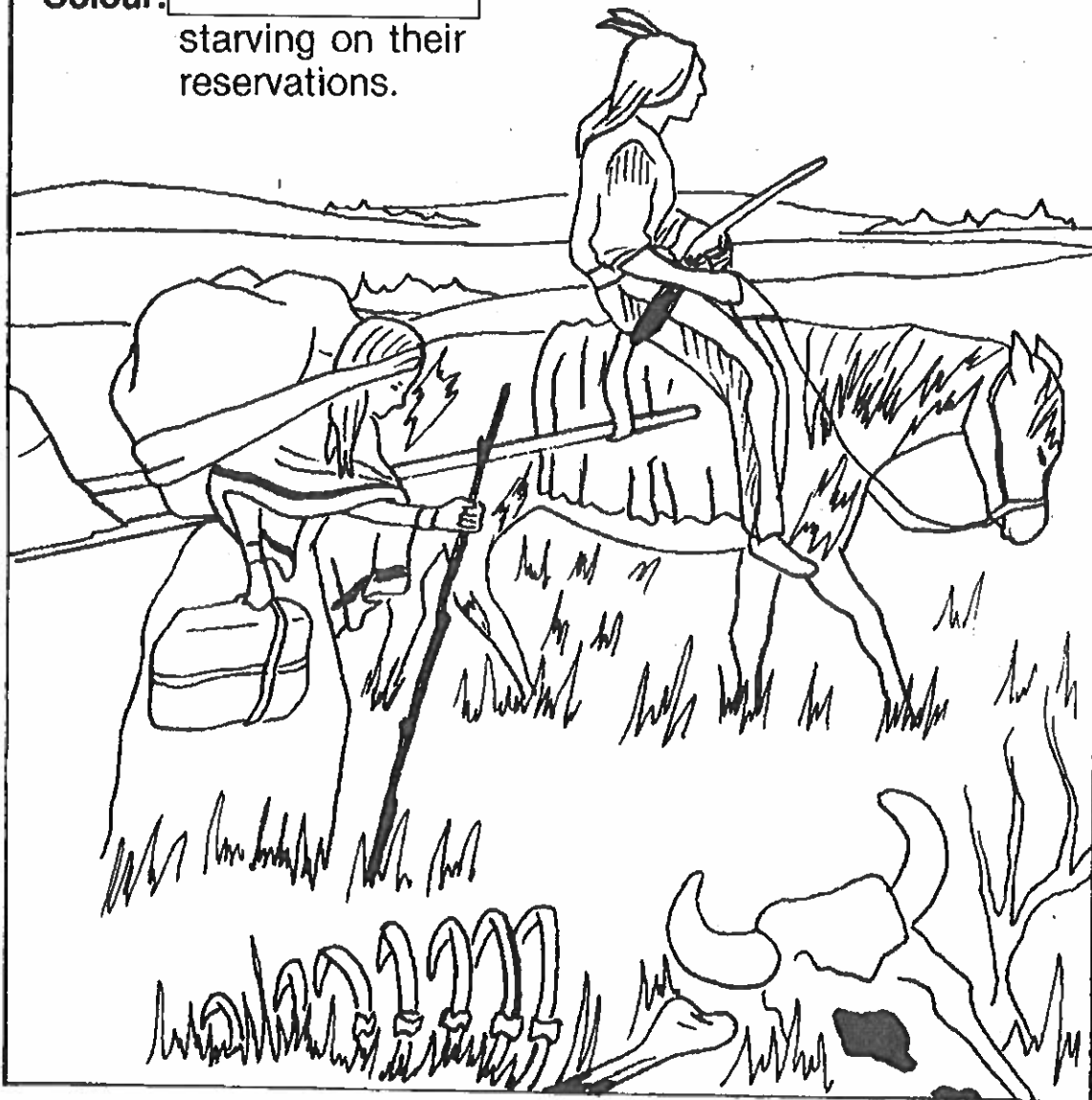
THE TERRITORIES: Starving First Nations

The First Nations Land Treaties gave the government control of the land which had once belonged to the First Nations. Most of the First Nations probably did not agree that they were giving up their lands forever. The treaties required that the First Nations move to live on reservations.

Colour:

First Nations (Treaty 6)
were denied rations and

starving on their
reservations.

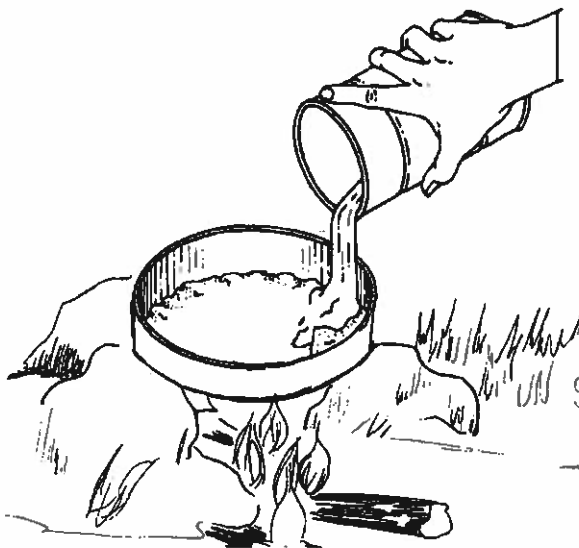


The main reason why the First Nations had to agree to the treaties was that they were starving. The buffalo had been killed off. These once brave and independent hunters saw their families slowly starving to death.

Government agents were appointed to hand out food rations to the First Nations peoples but some of them were cheated. The Indigenous people did not understand farming. In 1883, their meager rations were cut back and First Nations Commissioner Dewdney wrote to Ottawa saying, "I cannot stave the First Nations any more than we are doing for they won't stand for it".

Make Bannock Bread

2 cups flour
1½ tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
¾ cup water
2 tablespoons margarine
or shortening



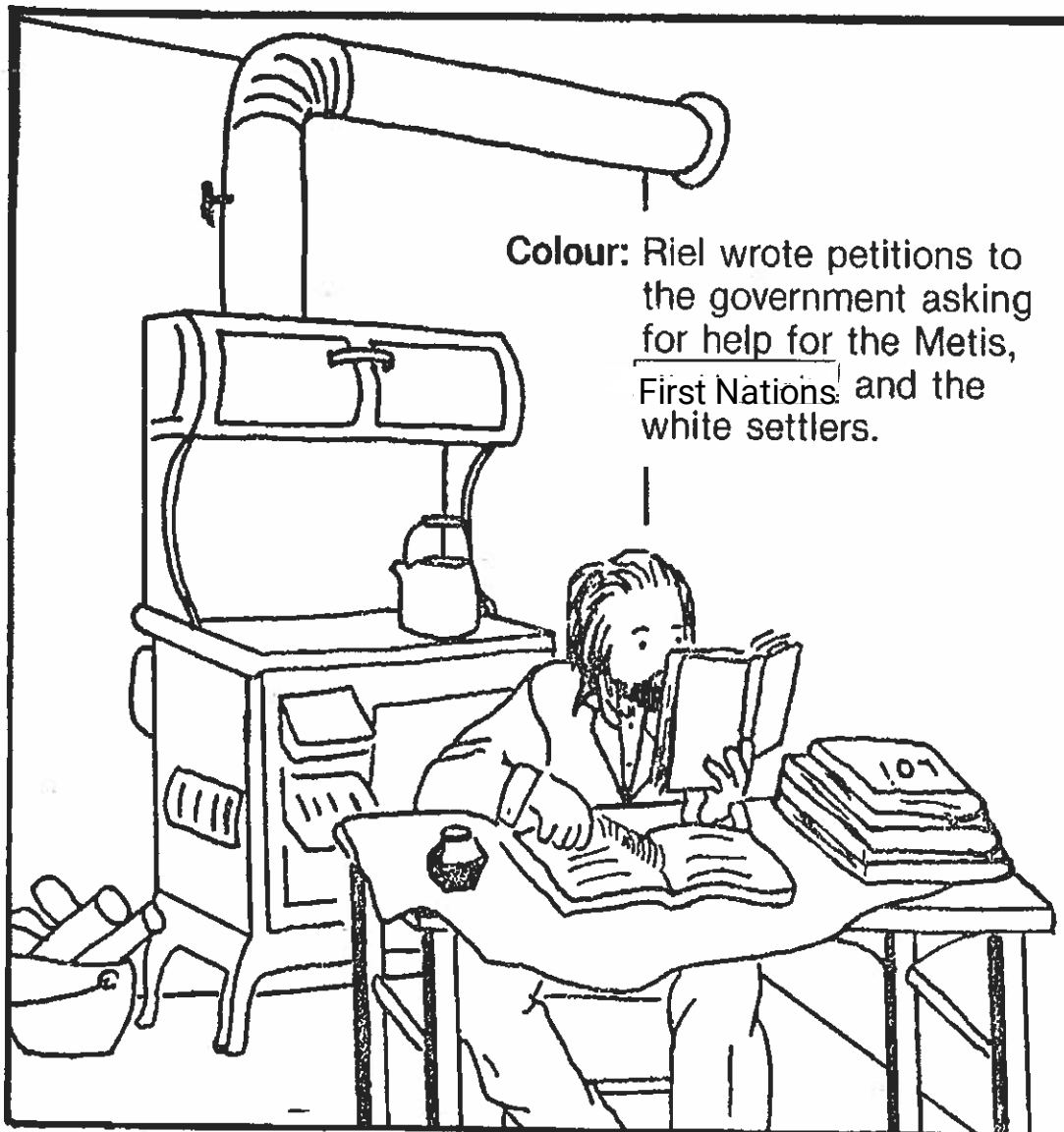
1. Combine dry ingredients.
2. Melt the shortening.
3. Add water to the dry mix so that it can almost be poured.
4. Add shortening — mix well.
5. Set pan about 2 feet over hot coals. When dough has risen to twice its size, gradually lower it until browned on bottom. Flip to brown other side.
6. Sugar may be added to dry mix for sweet bannock.
7. Eat with jam.

serving	flour (cups)	baking powder (tsp)	salt (tsp)	water (mL)
1	2	1.5	1	0.75
2	4	3.0	2	1.50
3				
4				
5				

Complete the table to find out how much of each ingredient you will need to cook 5 batches of bannock

**THE TERRITORIES:
Tension Mounts**

In early 1884, the French speaking Metis and English-speaking white settlers held a protest meeting and decided to send a delegation to Montana to invite Louis Riel to return to the Territories. They wanted Riel to help them get the government to recognize their problems.



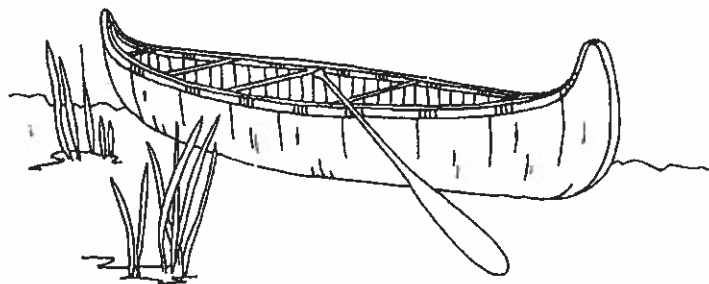
What is a "delegation"?

That summer Riel helped to draft yet another petition to Ottawa asking for better treatment of the First Nations, land scrip for the Metis, responsible government, lower tariffs, a branch railway to the north, and settlement for Riel's losses after his exile.

The petition was ignored. MacDonald felt that a resistance in the Territories would mean that he would have to send the army to the west on the railroad. MacDonald needed a reason to persuade Parliament to give more money for the completion of the railroad.

Use Your Road Map

1. Where the North West Mounted Police retreated to reorganize after Frog Lake — 44 km east of Shellbrook.
2. The city looted by Poundmaker's band — on highways 4, 16, 29, and 40.
3. Where General Middleton began his trek to Batoche — on highways 35 and 10.
4. The lake near a battle site — on highways 11 and 212.
5. Where Louis Riel was held prisoner — on highways 1, 6, 10, 48 and 11.
6. A special park located north-west of Wakaw.
7. The river that crosses through Elbow and Prince Albert.
8. Where Sitting Bull camped on his way to Fort Qu'Appelle during the Resistance — on highways 1, 2, 42 and 36.

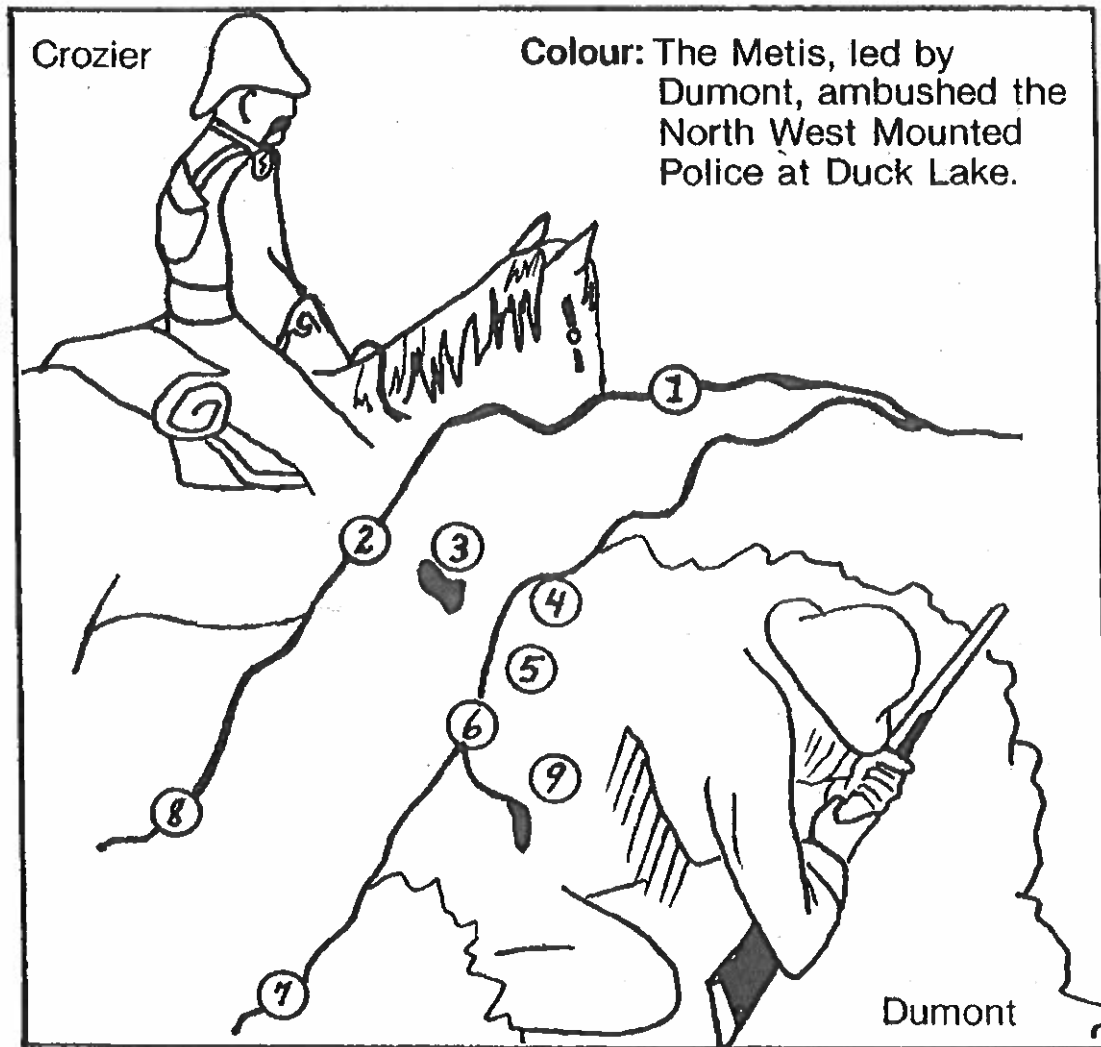


Use the hints to answer which location each event happened:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Prince Albert | G. South Saskatchewan River |
| B. Regina | H. Batoche |
| C. Moosejaw | |
| D. Duck Lake | |
| E. Battleford | |
| F. Qu'Appelle | |

**THE RESISTANCE:
The First Metis Battle at Duck
Lake**

Riel and the Metis of the Batoche and Duck Lake area had been busily planning to set up a provisional government. They hoped to force MacDonald's government to recognize their **rights** in the same way that they had done 15 years earlier in Manitoba.



Match each place:

_____ Duck Lake	_____ Fort Carlton	_____ elbow in the river
_____ Batoche	_____ St. Laurent	_____ Prince Albert
_____ Saskatoon	_____ Gabrielle's Crossing	_____ Fish Creek

North West Mounted Police Superintendent Crozier moved his detachment from Battleford to Fort Carlton (20 miles from Batoche). The Metis provisional government asked for the surrender of Fort Carlton, hoping to win government changes in the same way they had done in Manitoba. Crozier refused and set out for Duck Lake to intercept the Metis.

The Metis troops, led by Gabriel Dumont, ambushed Crozier's police force. They could probably have wiped out the entire force had not Riel commanded his people to stop the fight. The next day the police abandoned Fort Carlton and moved to Prince Albert. Approximately a dozen men were killed in the first battle of the Northwest Resistance, at Duck Lake on March 26, 1885.

Match

Match the name of the place with the number of its location on the map opposite.

- _____ Duck Lake
- _____ Fort Carlton
- _____ Batoche
- _____ St. Laurent
- _____ Gabriel's Crossing
- _____ Saskatoon
- _____ The Elbow in the River
- _____ Prince Albert
- _____ Fish Creek

What is the meaning of each term used:

intercept:

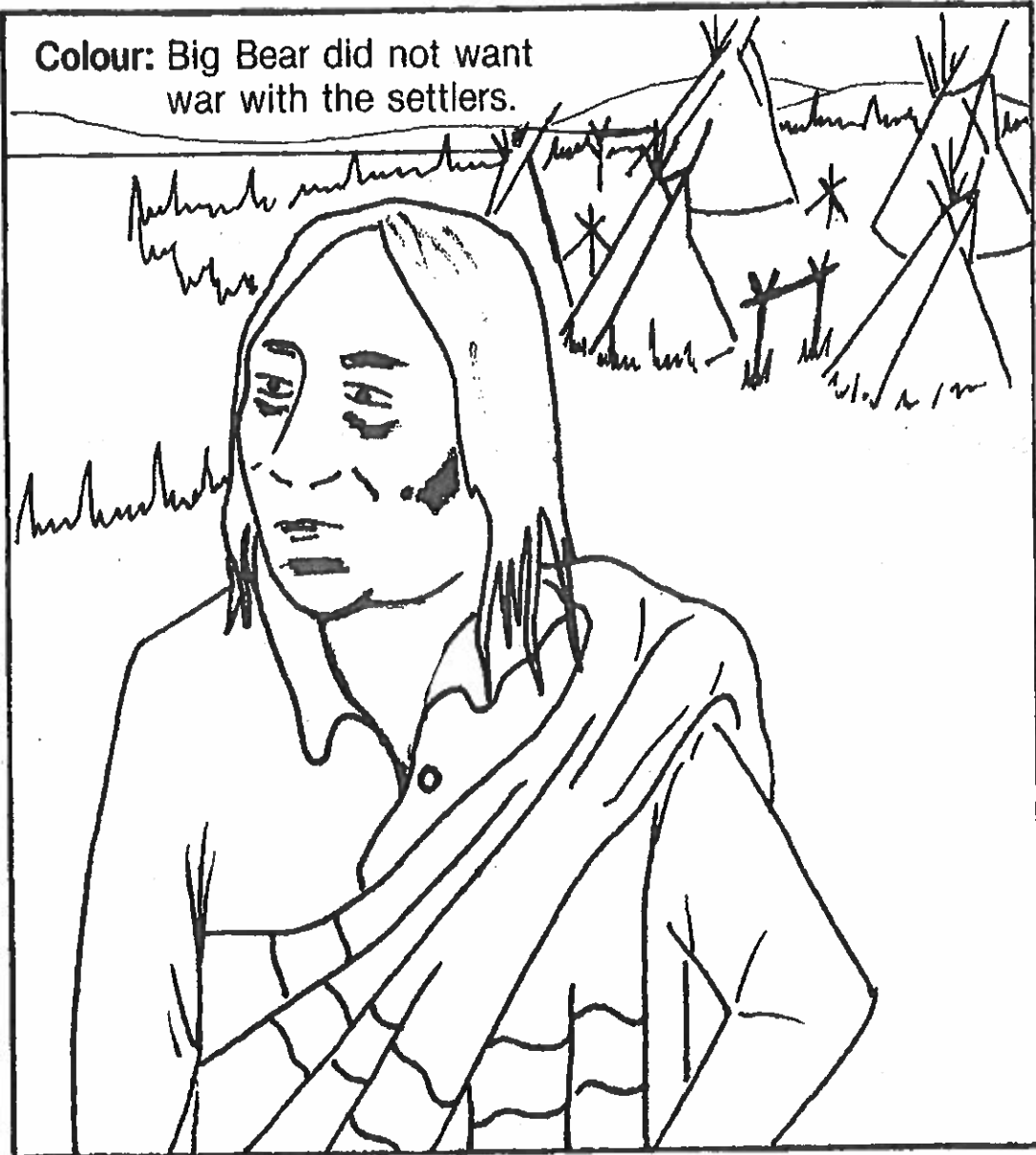
ambush:

detachment:

**THE RESISTANCE:
Big Bear at Frog Lake and
Fort Pitt**

The Cree First Nations who lived near Frog Lake (far to the northwest of Battleford) were suffering from semi-starvation. Their chief, Big Bear, did not believe in war. But when the desperate young braves heard about the defeat of the police at Duck Lake, they urged an attack on the village of Frog Lake to get food for the tribe.

Colour: Big Bear did not want war with the settlers.



Led by war chiefs, Imasees and Wandering Spirit, the Cree warriors began taking prisoners. Tempers erupted. Eleven settlers, including two priests, were killed. Three prisoners, including two women, were taken as hostages and later escaped.

Two weeks later, Big Bear's band (again commanded by Wandering Spirit) surrounded nearby Fort Pitt. The civilians were taken prisoner. The police escaped down river in a boat and the Fort was looted. The hostages were eventually released. Big Bear did not want his tribe to be part of the Metis resistance. His braves went against their chief's wishes because they wanted to try to win a fairer deal from their treaties. These Cree battles occurred in April of 1885.

Gabriel Dumont



Who Am I?

General Middleton



1. The tribe of living near Frog Lake.
2. The chief who felt it was wrong to attack Fort Pitt.
3. Commander of the Canadian army.
4. Lt. Governor in 1885.
5. Riel's field general.
6. Crowfoot's tribe.
7. Canadian prime minister in 1885.
8. The commander of the army column that fought Poundmaker at North Battleford.
9. Who was Wandering Spirit?
10. Who was Henriette?

Louis Riel



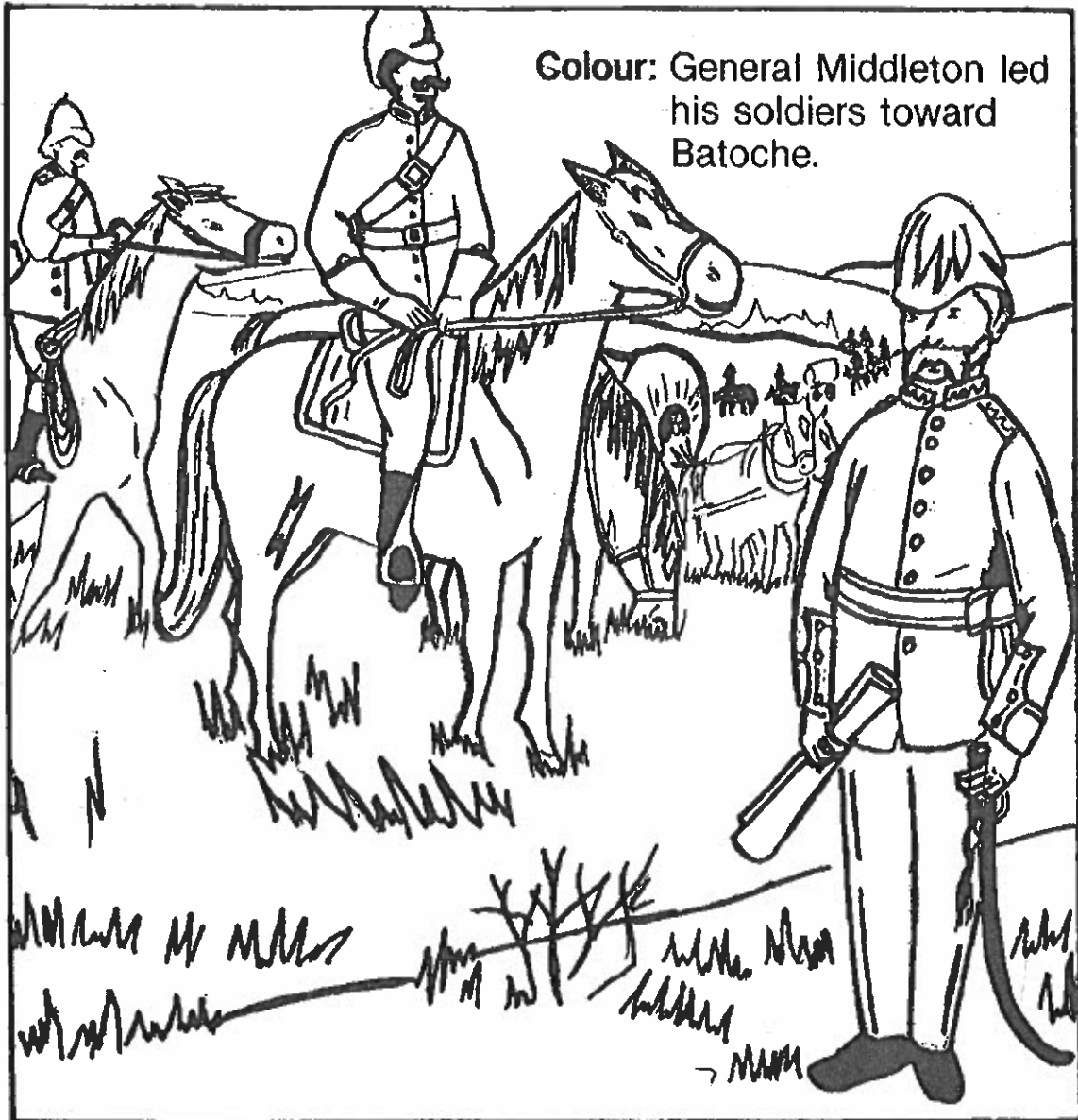
Big Bear



*Cree * Big Bear *Colonel Otter *Riel's wife *War Chief of Pound Cree First Nations
 *Gabriel Dumont *John A. MacDonald *Cree First Nations *General Middleton
 *Dewdney

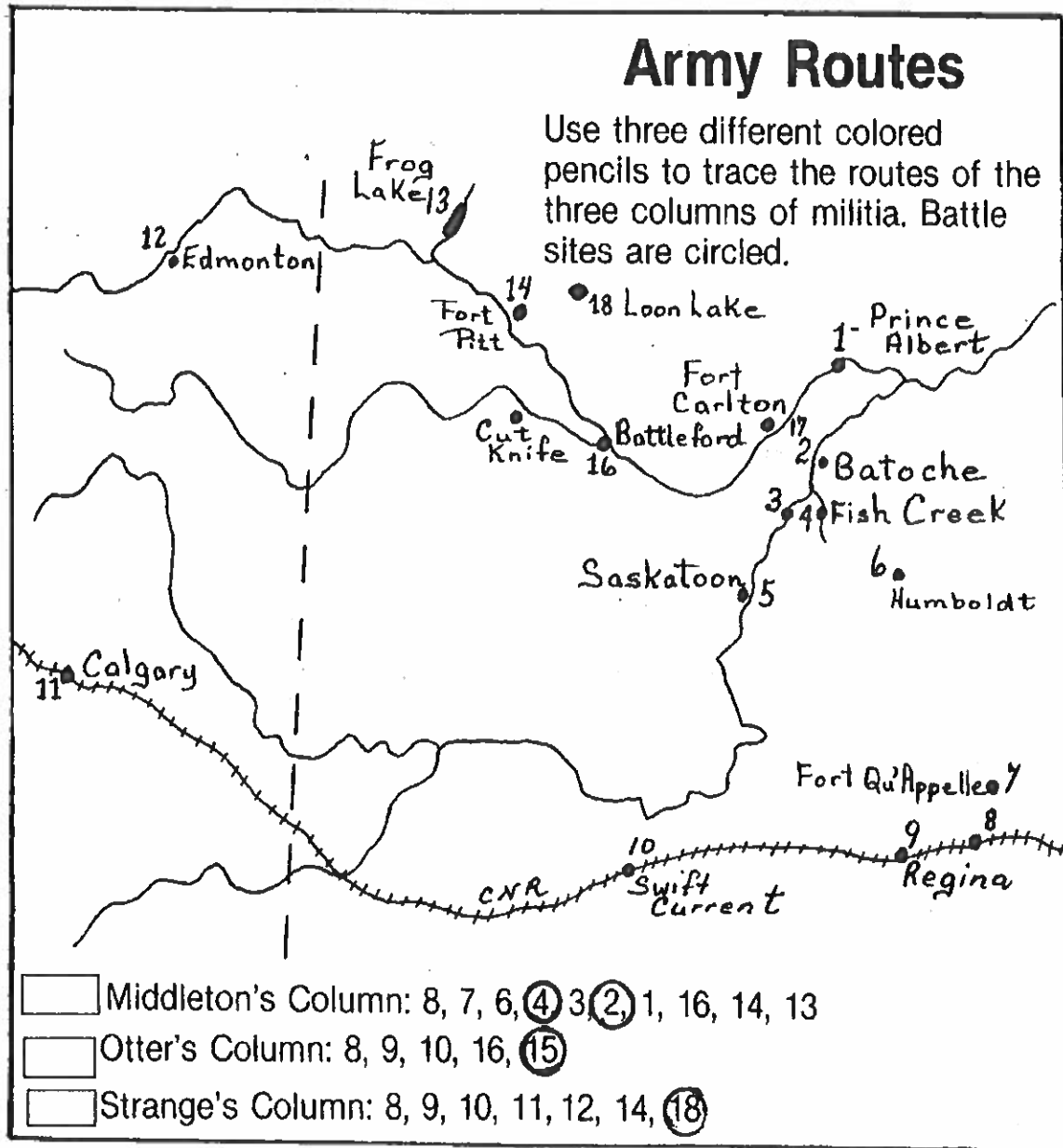
**THE RESISTANCE:
An Army is Dispatched**

The news of the Metis resistance at Duck Lake and the Cree massacre at Frog Lake caused great concern in eastern Canada. A force of 5 000 **soldiers** was recruited and sent out on the new railroad. Their commander was an English soldier, Major General Middleton.



The soldiers were divided into three columns. The first, under Middleton, marched north from Fort Qu'Appelle. The second, under Otter, marched north from Swift Current. The third, under Strange, marched from Calgary.

Fearing a general First Nations uprising, Territorial Governor-General Dewdney and Father Lacombe visited the chief of the Blackfoot tribe, Chief Crowfoot, to encourage him to remain loyal. Carloads of extra rations were sent to Indian Head for distribution to the Blackfoot tribe who did not join the resistance. But it was too late to avoid war with the Cree nations.



Colour the rivers and waterbodies blue, the land yellow and trace each of Middleton's army routes with their own colour (legend)

**THE RESISTANCE:
Poundmaker at Battleford and
Cut Knife**

In late March, Poundmaker's starving Plains Cree moved toward Battleford to demand better rations from the First Nation agent. When the residents heard of the First Nations' approach, they fled to the police barracks across the river. The First Nations looted the village of Battleford and retreated to Cut Knife Hill.

Colour: Poundmaker wanted a fair deal for his people.



What are the some noble traits and qualities of a peacemaker and leader?

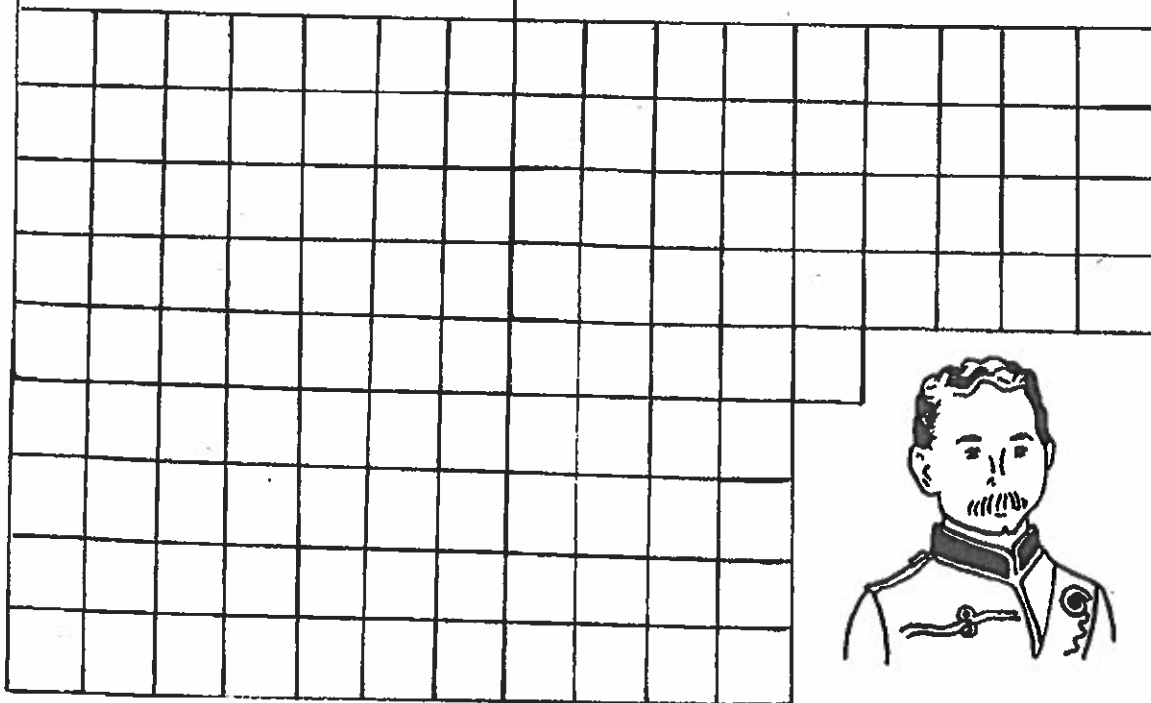
On May 2, Colonel Otter led a detachment of 300 soldiers against Poundmaker's camp at Cut Knife Hill. The First Nations easily won a victory but Poundmaker would not allow his braves to chase the retreating soldiers. Later, when his braves captured 31 wagons of supplies, Poundmaker prevented his men from killing the drivers.

Chief Poundmaker was, by nature, a peace-loving man. He was driven into the resistance against his will. During the preceding year (1884), he and Chief Big Bear had invited the numerous Cree bands living along the North Saskatchewan, to a mass Cree Council to try to voice their problems to the government. There had been no action on their complaints.



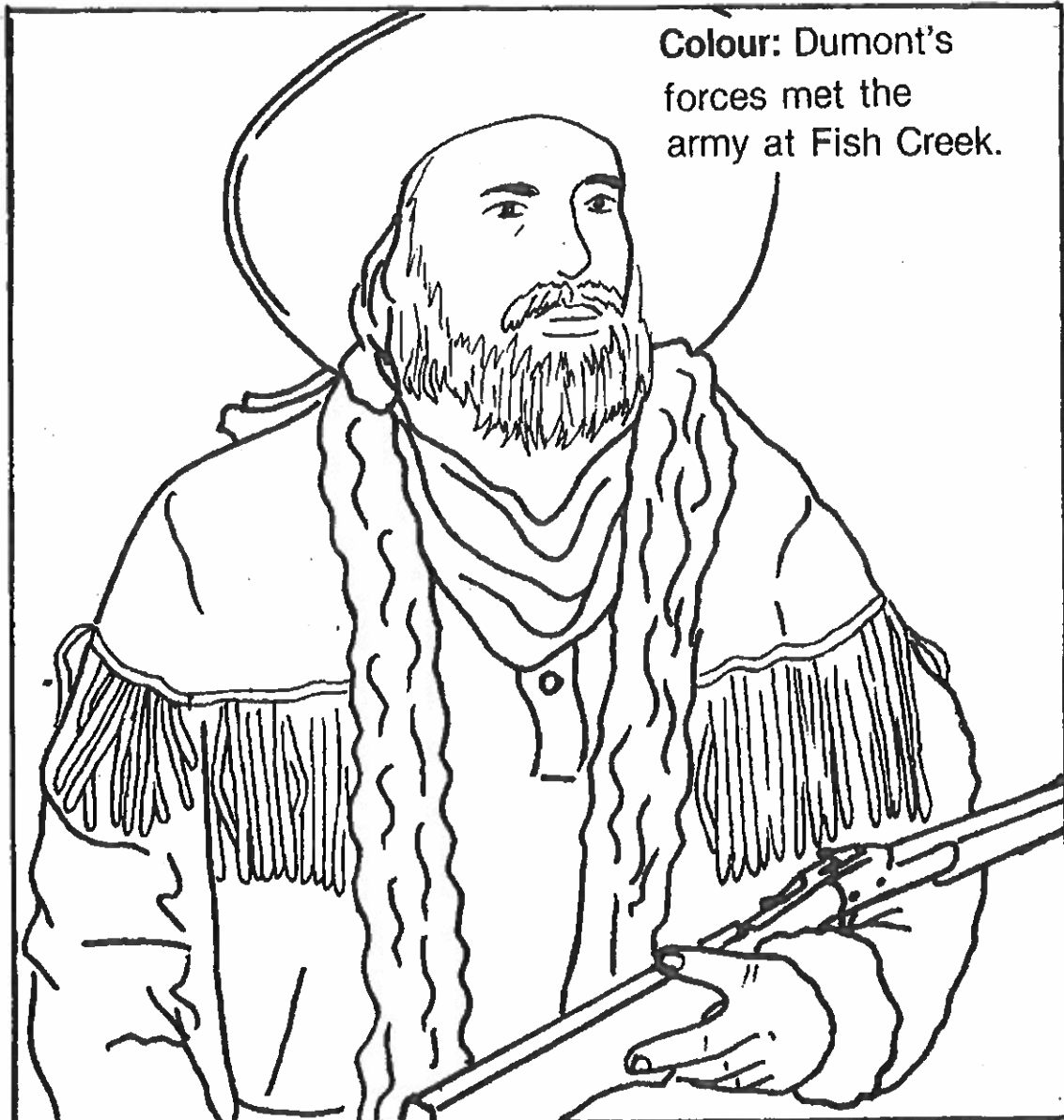
Here is a different kind of **TIC-TAC-TOE** for two players. Use this large grid. One is Chief Poundmaker. One is Colonel Otter. Take turns. To win you must get 4 x's or 4 o's in a row horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

Poundmaker vs Otter:



**THE RESISTANCE:
Gabriel Dumont at Fish Creek**

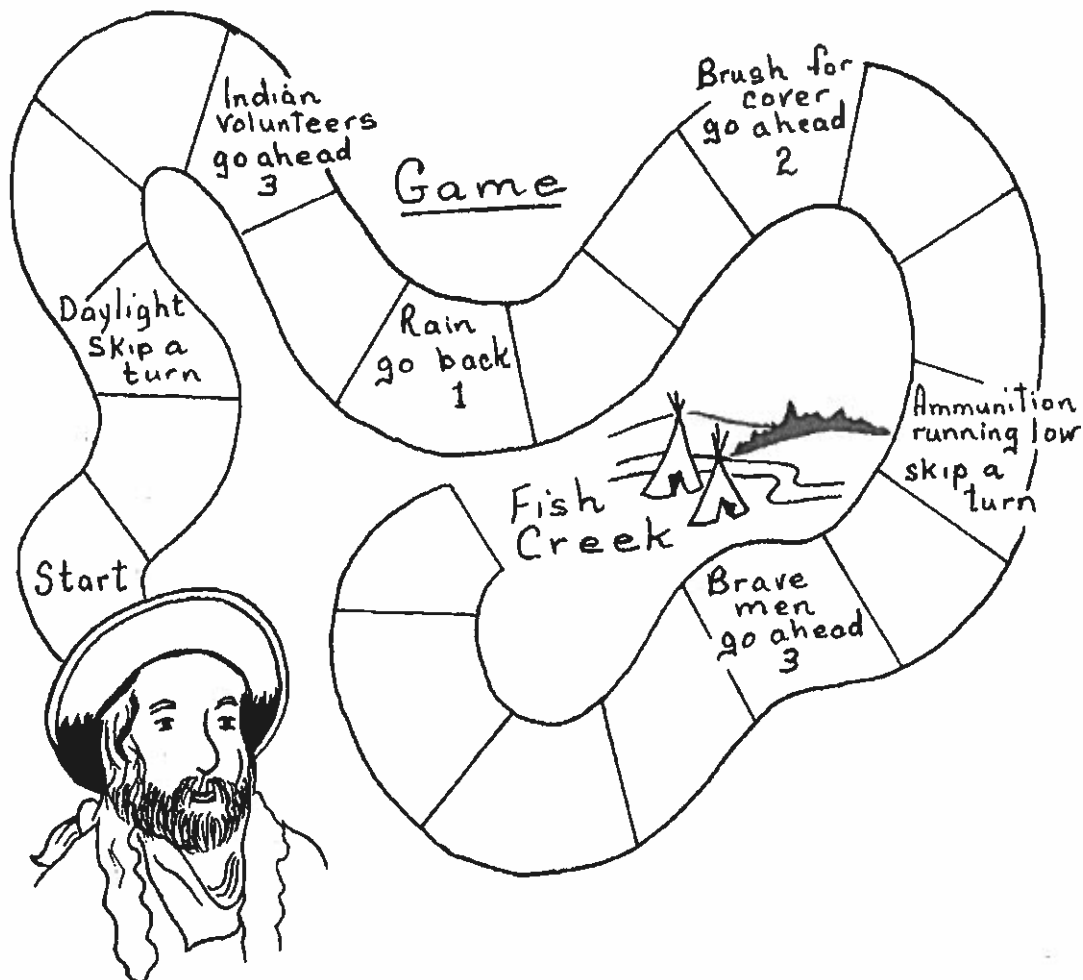
Meanwhile, General Middleton marched toward Batoche with his column of 800 men. The Metis force which went out to meet the army consisted of 160 Metis led by their general, Gabriel Dumont.



Gabriel Dumont, who was an expert buffalo hunter and leading citizen of the Metis Community of St. Laurent, had operated a ferry on the south Saskatchewan River. In 1884, he had been asked to lead his people's fight to win their rights. Because he was not educated and a man of few words, Dumont turned instead to Riel to be the leader of his people.

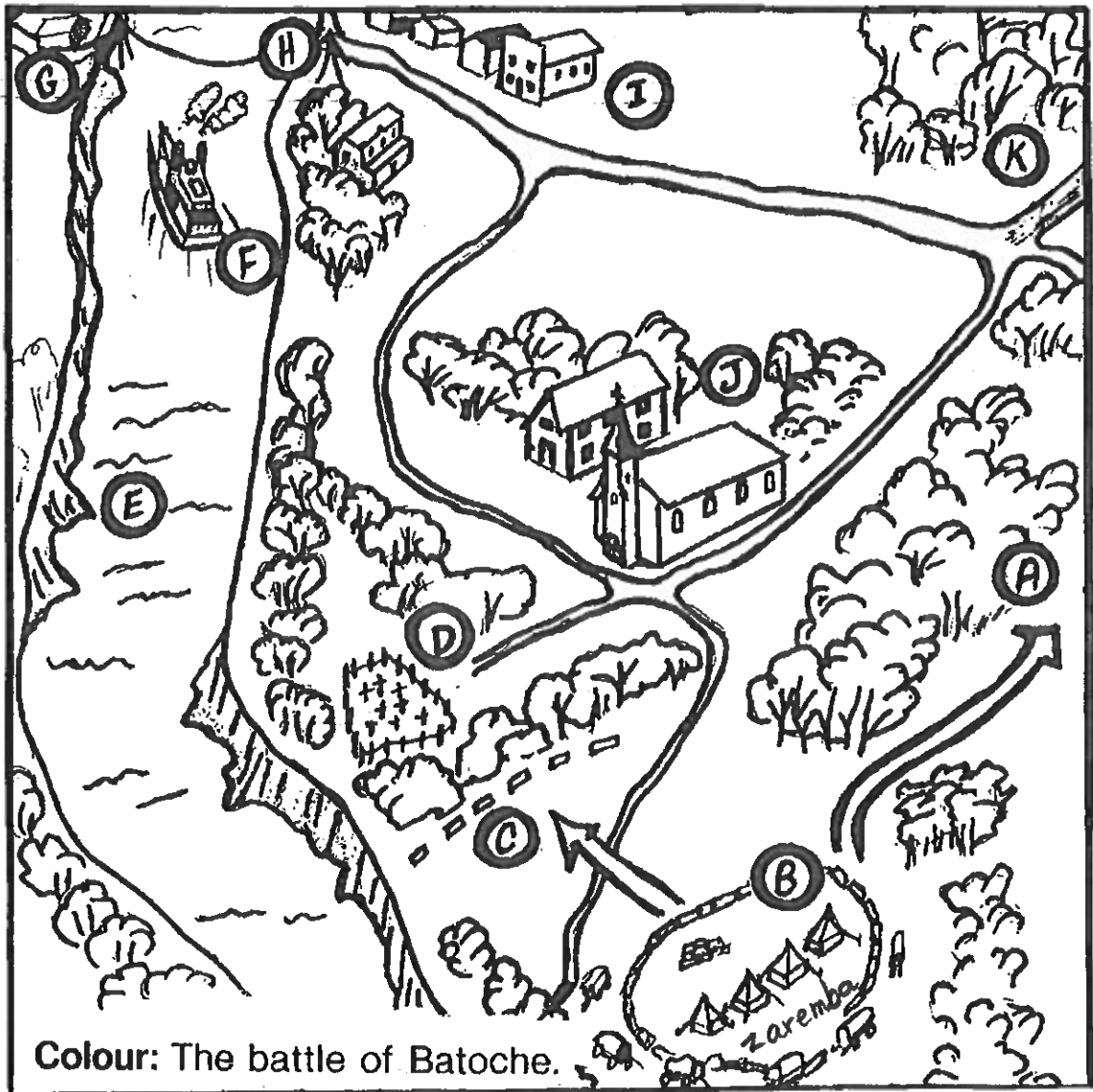
As Riel's commander-in-chief, Dumont showed great bravery and clever strategy. On April 24, at Fish Creek, Dumont's Metis fighters held off Middleton's army for a day and delayed the attack on their Metis headquarters at Batoche by two weeks.

Take turns helping Gabriel Dumont. Spill three coins on the table. Move once forward for each coin that comes up heads. The first player to reach Fish Creek is the winning general.



**THE RESISTANCE:
Dumont versus Middleton**

Dumont prepared for the invasion of Batoche by digging 40 rows of rifle pits joined by trenches and protected by mounds of earth and brush. Middleton prepared an elaborate plan of attack by land and water. He converted the Hudson Bay Company steamer, the Northcote, into a gunboat.



- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Jolie Prairie | F. Northcote |
| B. zarembo camp | G. Ferry Crossing |
| C. Metis rifle pits | H. Ferry cable |
| D. Mission Ridge | I. East Village |
| E. South Saskatchewan River | J. Church and Rectory |
| K. Trail to Fort Carlton | |

In the early dawn of May 9, Dumont's scouts spotted the Northcote drifting downstream toward Batoche. They quickly dropped the ferry cable, sheering off the smoke stack and crippling the steamer so that it never took part in the battle.

Meanwhile, Middleton's troops reached the rectory, freeing the priests and nuns held there and setting up a hospital in the building. A detachment was sent back to build a night camp (zaremba). Dumont's men continued to defend their headquarters from the trenches surrounding the village. The four-day Battle of Batoche had begun.

Match

with the map opposite

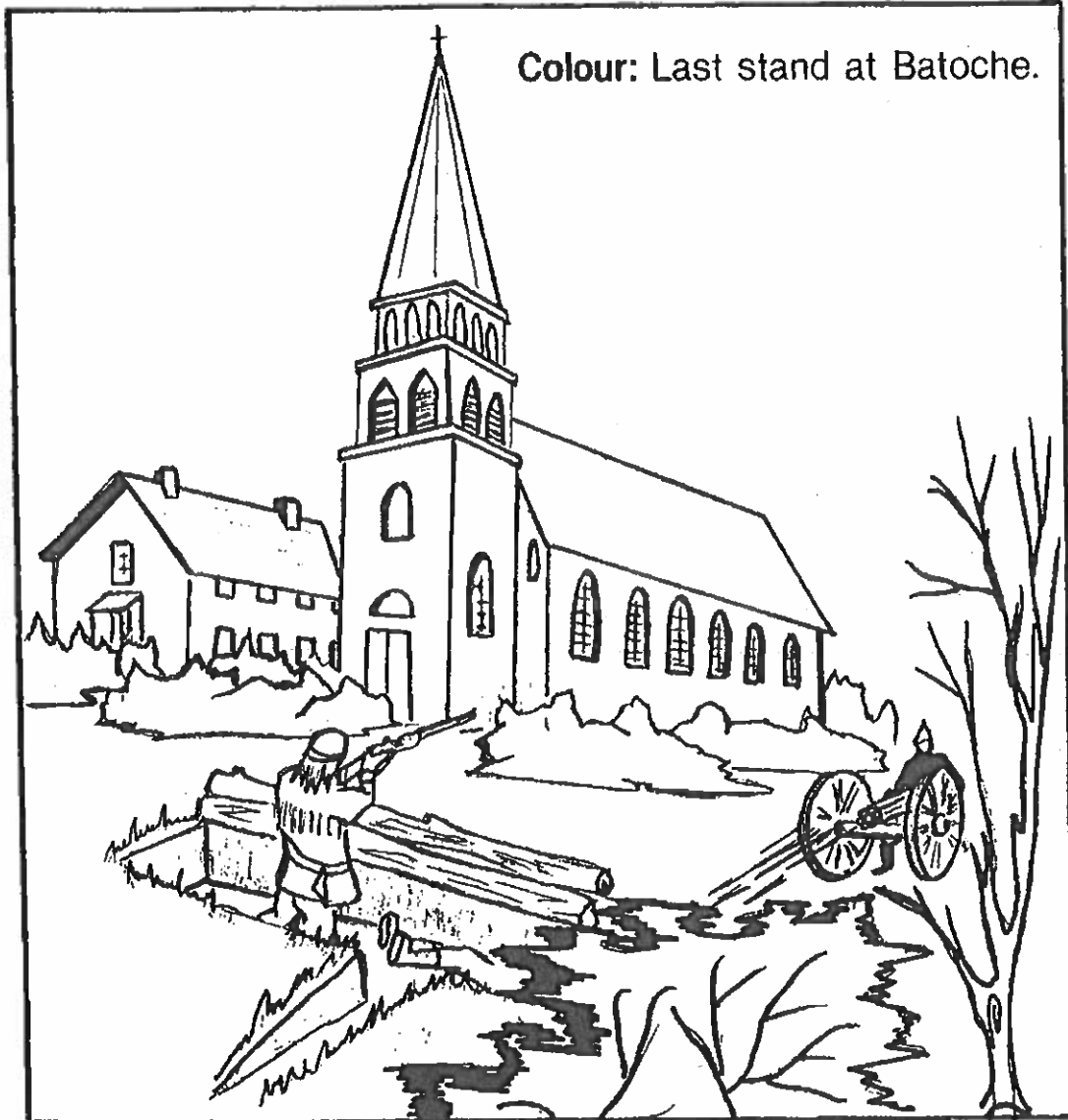
- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ The sternwheeler Northcote whose smokestacks were broken by a ferry cable. | _____ Trail to Fort Carlton. |
| _____ Middleton's night camp or zaremba. | _____ Ferry crossing at Batoche. |
| _____ Metis rifle pits which they defended for the first two days of the battle. | _____ The Jolie Prairie where the army tried to distract the Metis away from their headquarters. |
| _____ Trail to St. Laurent. | _____ Mission Ridge near the cemetery where the soldiers broke through on the fourth day. |
| _____ Church and rectory where the clergy were held hostage. | _____ South Saskatchewan River. |
| | _____ East Village occupied by soldiers on the fourth day. |

What is:

- a zaremba?(pg 55) _____
- militia? (pg 56) _____
- skirmish? (pg 57) _____
- treason? (pg 58) _____
- amnesty? (pg 58) _____

**THE RESISTANCE:
Last Stand at Batoche**

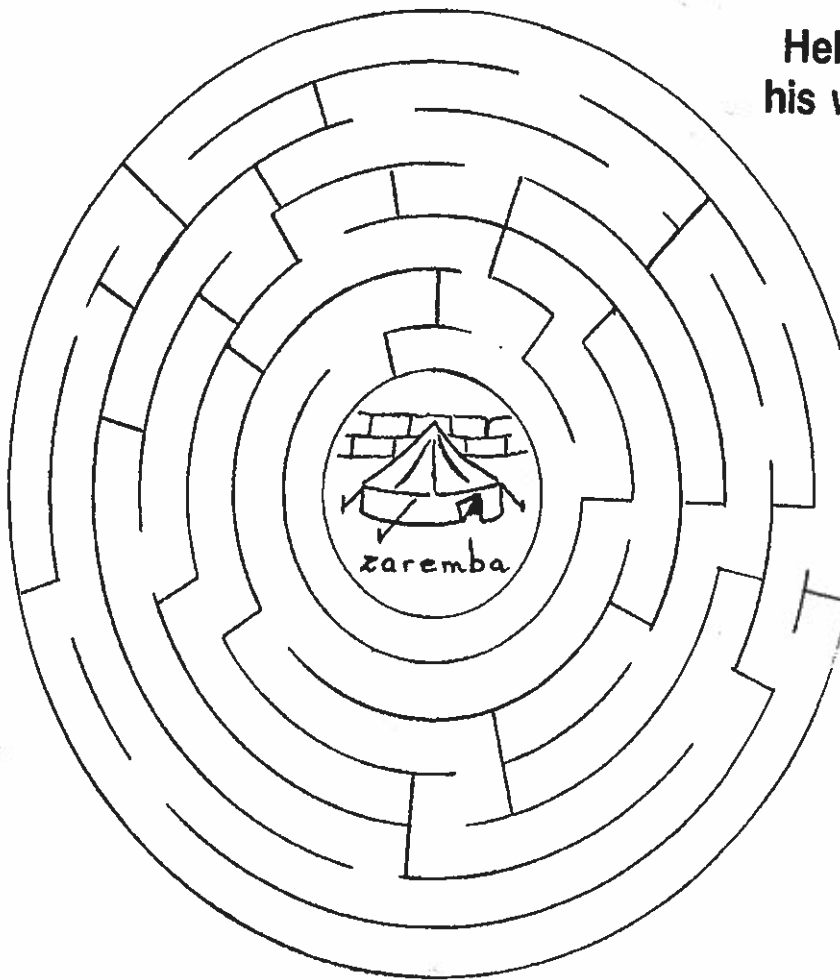
The Canadian Militia, under General Middleton, was equipped with four cannons, new rifles with bayonets, plenty of ammunition and a Gatlin gun (loaned by an American arms company). The Metis had mostly older muzzle-loading rifles and very little ammunition. By the end of the battle the Metis were forced to fire nails and gravel, as their ammunition had run out.



In your opinion, if weapons, supplies and communications were not cut off, could the First Nations and Metis have won the Resistance?

After three days of skirmish and attack, the army over-ran the Metis defenses and occupied the village. Most of the First Nations and Metis, including Riel, surrendered. Gabriel Dumont escaped to Montana where he later planned an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Riel from jail.

Middleton moved on to Battleford where he demanded Poundmaker's surrender. Although Big Bear was later able to fight off General Strange's troops at Frenchman's Butte, he also finally surrendered to the North West Mounted Police at Fort Carlton. The Northwest Resistance had ended.



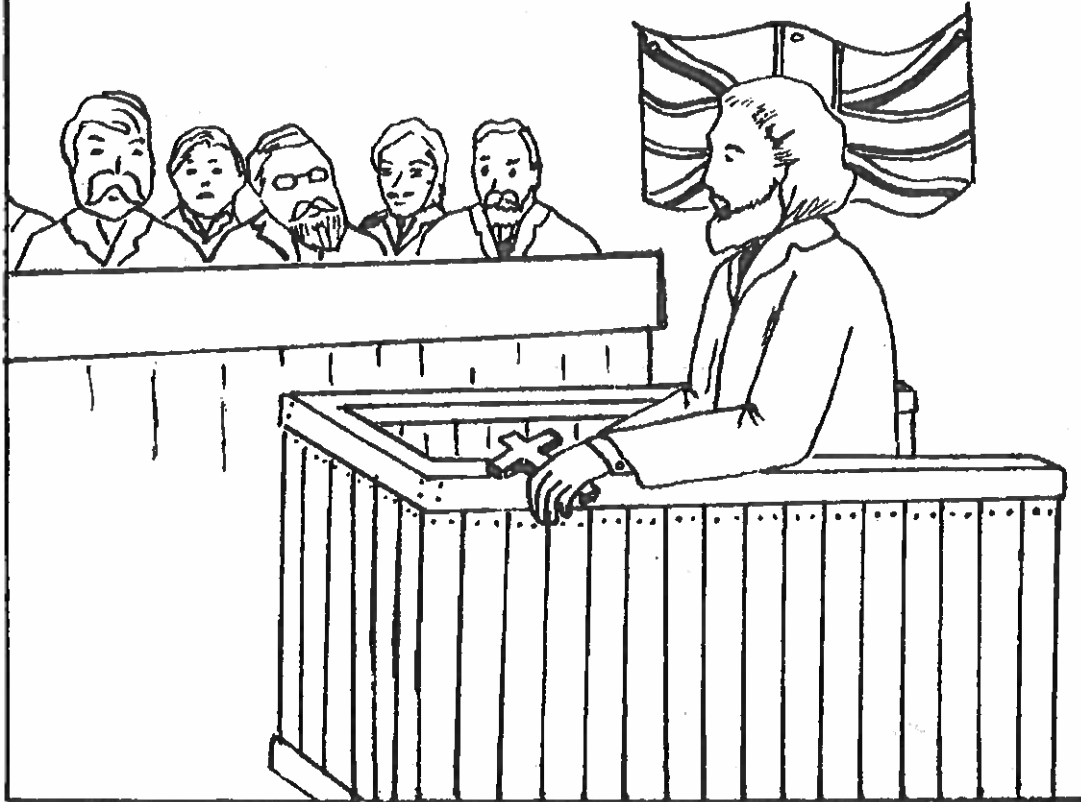
Help this soldier find his way back to camp.



AFTERWARD:

Riel was taken to Regina to be tried for treason. Eight First Nation chiefs were hung for murder. Big Bear and Poundmaker served prison terms and both died shortly afterward. Thirteen Metis also received prison sentences. After the death of his wife, Dumont joined Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show, touring Europe. He returned to Batoche in 1893 after being granted amnesty.

Colour: Riel was tried for treason.



Dumont was granted amnesty? Why do you think the end result for Louis Riel was so different than Gabriel Dumont's? In your opinion, was that fair?

Battle of Batoche Participant Fact Sheet

Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton

- Born 1825 in Belfast
- Made career in the military
- 1884 – accepted the position of General Officer in command of Canada's militia
- He was 59
- He had to lead his troops to Batoche to try to suppress the Métis and First Nations uprising

Middleton Militia

- Poorly trained soldiers
- Divided forces into three groups: Main Force – used to attack Batoche; Fish Creek – Métis held them off
- After the Fish Creek and Duck Lake battles, Middleton's troops attacked Batoche
- After four days of fighting, the Métis were overrun
- Middleton returned to England

Sir John A. MacDonald

- In 1870 there were five provinces in Canada – Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba
- PM MacDonald persuaded B.C. to become a province by promising to join the west and east
- MacDonald was so focused on building the railway that he had little time to try to understand the problems in the west
- Sir John A. MacDonald received letters about the problems in the North West Territories but he ignored them
- The Métis people and the First Nations Peoples had to fight for what they believed in

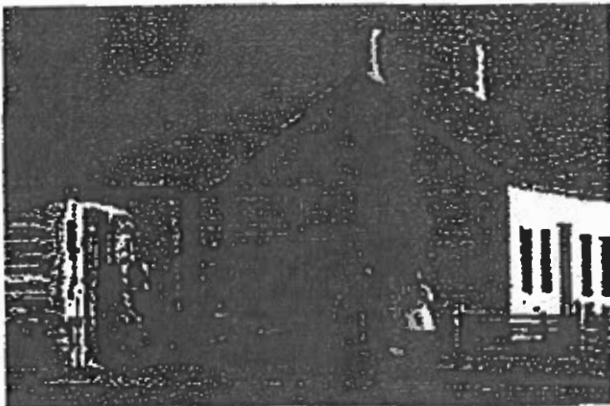
Louis Riel

- Lead the Métis in their resistance against the government in the Canadian Northwest
- A promising student, he was sent to Montreal to train for the priesthood but did not graduate
- He studied law
- In 1869 – 1870 he headed a provisional government which established Manitoba as a province
- Was exiled from Canada in 1875 for his role in the death of Thomas Scott

- In 1884 was asked by a delegation from the Métis community at Batoche to present their grievances to the Canadian Government
- Was the spiritual and political head of the 1885 Resistance
- On May 15, 1885, surrendered to Canadian forces and was taken to Regina to stand trial for treason
- August 1, 1885, was found guilty, sentenced to death and was hanged in Regina on November 16, 1885

Gabriel Dumont

- Dumont was born in 1837 in the Red River Settlement
- He was an excellent horseman and very good with his gun
- He could not read or write however he spoke French as well as five First Nations languages
- He was a buffalo hunt leader at the age of twenty-five
- He drew up petitions for the Métis people asking the Canadian government for help.
- The Canadian government refused
- He assembled an army of Métis people to defend the rights and freedoms of the Métis people
- They won two battles, one at Fish Creek and the other at Duck Lake
- On May 12, 1885 the Métis people were defeated and Gabriel Dumont fled to the United States
- In 1888 amnesty was declared for those men who fought in the Northwest Resistance
- Dumont returned later to Batoche and lived there until his death in 1906



Comparison of the Participants in the Battle at Batoche

role in Resistance	wanted to achieve	end result
3 Facts each	Reasons/Goals	Outcome
Louis Riel		
Gabriel Dumont		
General Middleton		
Sir John A. MacDonald		

TRY TO RECORD THE MISSING INFORMATION. YOU WILL HAVE TO READ AND LISTEN TO EVERYTHING VERY CAREFULLY IN ORDER TO DO THIS.

Who? North West Resistance

1) Explain the role of each of the following historical figures AND tell whether that individual is First Nations (FN) Metis (M), settler/farmer (S), or government/military (G).

- i) Major Samuel Steele ()
- ii) Louis Riel ()
- iii) Gabriel Dumont ()
- iv) Major General Middleton ()
- v) Colonel Otter ()
- vi) John A. Macdonald ()
- vii) Thomas Scott ()
- viii) Crowfoot ()
- ix) William Henry Jackson ()
- x) Superintendent Leif Crozier ()
- xi) Captain Arthur Howard ()
- xii) Poundmaker ()
- xiii) Wandering Spirit ()
- xiv) Big Bear ()

TRY TO PUT THE FOLLOWING "EVENTS" IN THEIR PROPER ORDER. IF POSSIBLE, RECORD THE DAY, MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH EVENT. ALSO, RECORD WHO THE MAIN OPPONENTS WERE - OR, WHO WAS FIGHTING WHO?

12. Solar eclipse Sept. 8, 1885

4. Nine men killed at Frog Lake

2. North West Mounted Police sent to Fort Carlton

3. Crozier defeated at Duck Lake

1. Riel establishes temporary government Oct. 1870

10. Battleford is burned

6. Special American gun arrives at Fish Creek

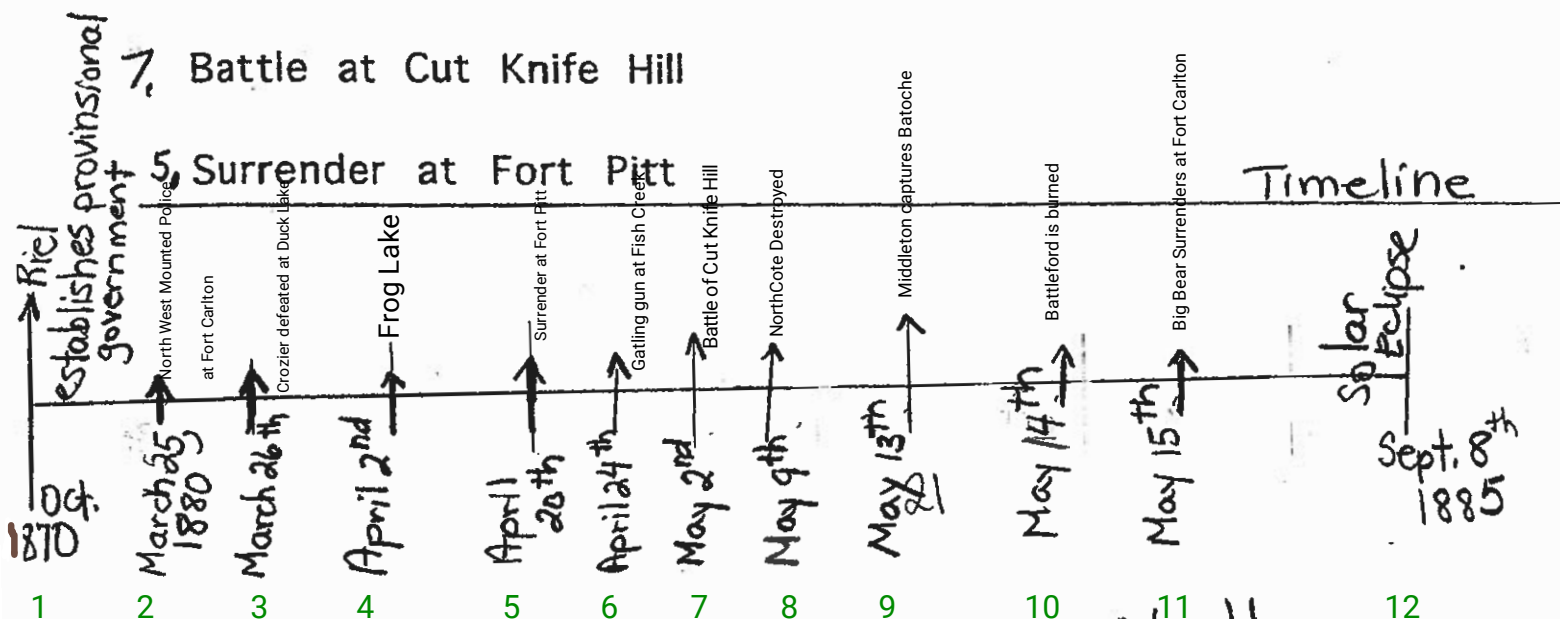
9. Middleton captures Batoche

11. Big Bear surrenders at Fort Carlton

8. "Northcote" starts Battle of Batoche

7. Battle at Cut Knife Hill

5. Surrender at Fort Pitt



63. Battle of Batoche and North West Resistance Timeline