**Canada Expands West Political Cartoon Organizer**

Part 3:

1. Define and state the significance of each of the following (Horizons – Chapter 4 – pages 156-160):

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| Term | Definition/Background | Significance |
| Rupert’s Land | This territory was given to the HBC company to do business. After the Confederation of Canada, the HBC company thought to give the company up because it was becoming too expensive to keep on running it, | Canada asked Britain if they could but Rupert’s Land, so Britain allowed them and the HBC was forced to give it to them. (Canada bought it for 300000 pounds compared to 1.2 million which was the value)Also made a way for Canada to connect to the West Coast. |
| Louis Riel | He was the leader of the metis group, and fluent in both English and French and a lawyer. | he was the leader of the metis organization that wanted their tights and freedoms.They wanted their right and freedoms because Canada is taking over their land without them even giving their consent |
| Land surveyors | People who came to the Red River area and observed the land and measured the land to divide the land | They never asked the permission of the Metis to come into people to come into their area. The metis referred to it as trespassing  |
| Canada Party (page 155) | The Canada party was created by John Shultz and mainly anti metis supporters  | John Shultz hoped they gained political control of the country |
| Fort Garry | This was the place where the Metis organization and Riel seized weapons and ammunition and they were ready to fight for their rights | They (metis) were here because they got ammunition but didn’t want to fight against the government, all they wanted was their rights. They took over a HBC forts. |
| William McDougall | He was appointed by John A. Macdonald to be the Lieutenant governor of the North West Territories.  | He wasn’t welcomed by the Metis organization so he ignored them. He escaped to Minnesota and by leaving he allowed the metis to make a government to negotiate.  |
| John Schultz | He was a person who studied medicine and opened a newspaper in Red River called Norwester | He was an anti-Metis person who convinced other Canadians and created the Canada Party |
| Thomas Scott | He was a member of the Canada party who was prisoned in Fort Garry, later escaped and them captured and executed by Riel. | He also marked the end of the threat of war that was formed between the Canadian party and the MetisCreated Manitoba from  |
| John A MacDonald | Was the first prime minister of Canada. A Canadian politicianInterested in creating the dominion of Canada | He created Manitoba, and was interested in creating Canada. He sent a person to negotiate with the metis. Appointed McDougal to negotiate with riel. |

Part 4:

1. What is scrip? How was the process of attaining scrip made difficult? (Horizons – Chapter 5 – pages 167-168 and [Collections Canada](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/metis-scrip/005005-2000-e.html))

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| A scrip is a piece of paper that shows that you own this land or be exchanged for money and you get it from the government. The bison population decreased and the slow process of land distribution forced many Metis the to leave and sell their scrip at low price than what they valued. A lot couldn’t claim land because they couldn’t read or write and when they went to the lawyer. However, the lawyers took the scrip for themselves and tricked the Metis. |

1. What were the Laws of St Laurent? What happened to these laws and how was Lawrence Clarke involved? (Horizons – Chapter 5 – pages 169-172)

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| the Laws of St. Laurent were a set of laws that governed all aspects of life in the community, including the regulation of the bison hunt. (metis created these laws) They were also based on the informal laws of the prairies. The metis created laws for themselves and the some of the metis went and complained to Lawrence Clarke and he (Lawrence Clarke) told them that this is Canadian territory and they have no right to make laws.  |

1. How would you characterize Canada’s treatment of the Metis after the Red River Rebellion (explain by considering the Manitoba Act, and what happened with scrip and the Laws of St Laurent)?

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| Canada didn’t really care; they didn’t really accept them as people. When they had the scrips many lawyers would take it for themselves and Canada didn’t do anything about it, when they moved west, they weren’t allowed to make any laws in Canada. Canada didn’t worry about them. |

Part 5:

1. Explain why whiskey was a growing problem for First Nations people in the Plains. ([CBC.ca](http://www.cbc.ca/history/EPISCONTENTSE1EP10CH2PA1LE.html))

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| The Europeans were trading the Alcohol for furs and when the Aboriginals were drunk, the Europeans took advantage (got more furs than supposed to) of the situation. They also mixed different ingredients such as tobacco, molasses and soap (reason most of them were addicted). Very addictive and introduced in the fur trade.  |

1. What are the reasons for the creation of the Northwest Mounted Police? (Horizons – Chapter 5 – pages 174-175)

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| There were a lot of American fur traders that came who traded the Aboriginals for whisky and so they made it against the law to do that. They also were created because of the Cypress Hill Massacre. |

Part 6:

1. What are the reasons for the Aboriginals and Canada to enter into treaty negotiations?

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| Aboriginal Reasons | Canada’s Reasons |
| Most of them were starving since the bison population was decreasing and also loss of business | They did not want to fight with the Aboriginals because that required moneyThey wanted to have the Aboriginals know that it is Canada’s land and Europeans can settle in the land an then prevents it from annexing itStop the aboriginal consumption of alcohol Change the aboriginal to become more like the Canadians (made them farmers) |

1. What did the Aboriginals receive in Treaties 1-7 in exchange for giving up their rights to the land?

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| * They received land on reserve lands
* Allowed to manage the reserve lands
* They received money per year
* Farming tools
* Clothing
* Census
* They have to keep peace and accept the laws
* Couldn’t leave the reserve with permission
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Part 8:

1. Why did MacDonald develop the National Policy? (Horizons – Chapter 5 – pg 197)

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| To make Canada great again and to create his platform for the new election. His platform was to also create the transcontinental railway where it would create the base of Canada. Many people liked his platform an goals and he eventually held office as the third prime minister. |

1. Define each of the three parts of the National policy. For each case, state why MacDonald thought it would benefit Canada:

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|  | Definition & how to get it done | Benefits |
| Impose High Tariffs | He will raise the tariffs on other goods and will trade with Canada itself | * More jobs in Canada
* Makes Canada great again
* Trade in Canada
* Our national economy will become better
* Helps create a new industry
* Keeps Canadians in the country
* More revenue for the government
 |
| Settle the West |  He will grant free land but you have to clear it, and live there for at least years, settle there,  | * Protect it from the Americans
* Create an agricultural settlement to purchase manufactured goods from central Canada
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| Build a Transcontinental Railway | Syndicate received- 25 million dollars, 25 million acres of land around the railway, railway has to be built within 10 yearsConnects Canada from east to west | * Canada can trade with an another
* Built in 4 years instead of 10 years.
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1. What problems did the construction of the CPR encounter? How were these problems solved? (Route change? William Van Horne? Budget 1883?) (Horizons – Chapter 5 – 198-201)

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| William Van Horne became the new manger or leader because the previous leader was going too slow in building the railway. Most things were going well until they reached BC and they ran out of money so they had to ask the government for more money they got another 22 million dollars. However, they also had to change the route because if they passed through the yellowhead pass it would cost more money so they passed through kicking horses pass. |

Part 9:

1. Read about the Northwest Rebellion [here](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/north-west-rebellion/) (<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/north-west-rebellion/>). What were the causes of the Northwest Rebellion?

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| Aboriginals | Metis |
| They were feeling insecure since a lot of the White families were moving west.Railways were being made, farms, roads,etc.. so the chiefs of the Aboriginal Tribes promised the people they will solve these problems | They were feeling insecure since a lot of the White families were moving west.After the Red River rebellion, the Metis felt that it is likely to attack the CanadiansThey are losing their jobs as being traders with the HBC and their main source of food is decreasing in population.They are waiting for Ottawa but Ottawa isn’t doing much as far as giving them their lots in red river. |

1. Using the same article from above, complete the following:

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| Historical Figure | Role in the Northwest Rebellion | What happened to them after the Northwest Rebellion? |
| Gabriel Dumont | He was the Military Commander for the Metis. | He returned from the US under the terms of the general amenesty |
| Big Bear | He was the Cree Chief for the Aboriginals (Aboriginal Tribe) | Pound maker and Big bear were both sentenced three years in jail |
| Poundmaker | He was another Aboriginal Chief just like Big Bear | Pound maker and Big bear were both sentenced three years in jail |
| Louis Riel | He was the president of the rebel government after he was brought back from the US | He was hanged to death in Regina. |

1. Why do you think Canada’s response to the Metis was different during the Red River Rebellion and the Northwest Rebellion?

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| Canada thinks that everything (treaties, scrips) is fair they don’t care anymore since the land is officially Canadian. However, the metis and the Aboriginal don’t agree. And this time Canada sent an army to fight with the Metis and the Aboriginals. |

Video Discussion

1. Which of the following factor affects ownership of land more: who was there first, who originated there, or who made use of the land? Explain with examples from the past and present.
2. Choose one of your analogy questions from Part 6 above, explain the analogy you were creating and explain what the results of your questionnaire says about the fairness of the treaties. Explain whether or not you agree with the questionnaire results.
3. Is Canada guilty of genocide when it implemented the Residential School program with Aboriginals? Refer to the definition of genocide provided by the UN.
4. Are the names “Red River Rebellion” and “Northwest Rebellion” proper labels for these two events? Explain why or why not. If not, explain what a better label would be.

Cartoon Planning:

1. How would you characterize Canada’s treatment of the Aboriginals and the Metis between 1867 and 1885? Come up with an analogy for your characterization – “Canada’s treatment of the Aboriginals and the Metis is like \_\_\_(*what situation?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”*

In your analogy:

1. How would John A MacDonald be depicted? Is there an appropriate symbol that could represent him and fit your analogy above?
	1. Summarize what MacDonald did in the Red River Rebellion in one statement. How can that fit your analogy?
	2. Summarize MacDonald’s intentions with the Treaties and Residential Schools in one statement. How can that fit your analogy?
	3. How could the National Policy fit the analogy?
	4. Summarize MacDonald’s response in the Northwest Rebellion in one statement. How can that fit your analogy?
2. How would the Metis be depicted in your analogy? Is there an appropriate symbol that could represent them?
3. How would the Aboriginals be depicted in your analogy? Is there an appropriate symbol that could represent them?

\*If you get stuck on one of the steps above, you may have to restart your analogy idea.

1. SKETCH your political cartoon. Find someone to explain your sketch to.
2. Redo your sketch if necessary.