**SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNIT 5 TEST REVIEW RED RIVER AND NORTH WEST REBELLIONS**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Test:

1. One of the main causes of the Red River Rebellion in 1869 was the transfer of Rupert’s Land from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada without consultation with the people living there. Why did Canada want to buy Rupert’s Land?
2. The population of Red River was made up of four groups of people, including First Nations, white settlers, and both Anglophone Protestant and Francophone Catholic Métis. Which Métis were in the majority?
3. Why were the Métis upset when surveyors from Ontario began surveying their land?
4. One action of the Métis leader, Louis Riel, was to set up a provisional government. He did this after taking over which HBC fort?
5. A group of white Canadian, anti-Métis settlers, opposed Riel and his provisional government. The Metis responded by jailing a number of these men, and eventually executing a hot-headed Irishman. What was his name, and what was the reaction of people living in Ontario and Quebec?
6. In spite of this, the Métis delegation sent to Ottawa to discuss the Métis List of Rights succeeded in having the Canadian government create the province of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1870.
7. Although the Métis were granted the rights they’d demanded, they were still forced to move west of Manitoba into Saskatchewan. Why?
8. Life in the North West (in what eventually became Saskatchewan and Alberta) was difficult for the Métis and First Nations during the 1870s. Using your red textbook, p. 212, find three difficulties faced by these groups at that time.
9. By the 1880s, the First Nations, white settlers, and Métis living in the North West all had grievances with the Canadian government. Give at least one reason why each of these groups was unhappy.
10. First Nations
11. White settlers
12. Métis
13. Louis Riel was called back from the Montana to lead the people of the North West in yet another resistance. Once again he set up a provisional government. What groups of people did he want to take part in this government?
14. Although initially Riel did not want to resort to violence, eventually there were clashes between Métis and police, and First Nations warriors and white settlers. Macdonald responded by sending troops. The invention of the telegraph allowed for swifter communication, and the completion of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed for swifter transportation of troops than during the earlier rebellion.
15. Battles between Métis fighters and Canadian troops took place at three locations: Duck Lake, Fish Creek/Frog Lake, and Batoche. Which group was victorious in each of these?
16. After the Métis defeat, many men involved, including First Nations chiefs Big Bear and Poundmaker, surrendered and were imprisoned. Only Riel, however, was charged with high treason. Why was he given this charge?
17. What was the reaction in Canada to the hanging of Louis Riel (ie. who was happy, who angry?)?
18. Explain why Riel was a good leader for the Métis, and suggest reasons he failed in his attempt in the North West to defend their rights.
19. Define Assimilation, and explain what assimilation has to do with the two Métis uprisings (rebellions).