"Canada A People's History: Taking The West"

The Land Of Discontent

•	The Cree Chief, Big Bear has always opposed the treaties. Now his worst fears have come true.
	The buffalo have been decimated, American fur traders, plains Indians and white hunters all
	helped slaughter the four million buffalo which once roamed the Canadian prairie. The Plains
	Indians now depend on government But in the House of Commons there is little
	sympathy for their plight and a demand that they work for their food.
•	Rations are continually reduced and distributed every other day. A policy the Indian agents call,
	"feed them one day, them the next." Sir John A. Macdonald approves.
•	Between 1880 and 1885, an estimated of the Plains Indians die of malnutrition and
	disease.
•	The main threat is Crowfoot. His warriors have tried as the government wants, but
	without tools and support promised in the treaties it is hopeless.
•	The Metis – few of them hold title to their land. Now government are cutting up
	their farm plots. They have seen this before; it's what caused the Red River Resistance.
•	Conditions are ripe for an explosion in the Northwest: dashed hopes of the settlers, starvation
	and desperation among the Indians, and now the catalyst that will transform discontent into
	, the return of Louis Riel.
•	Riel's petition arrives in Ottawa in December and is promptly Macdonald doesn't
	realize that he has passed up his last opportunity to prevent rebellion.
•	Duck Lake, a few miles from Batoche, two hundred of Riel's Metis and a handful of Indians
	battle a column of one hundred mounted and civilian volunteers. The battle is not
	planned, but when heavily armed police and Metis fighters run into each other on the same

	in the snow.
•	But the victory is costly. The settlers have never supported armed rebellion. They terminate
	their alliance with the Metis. Riel is now alone with his prayers and his hopes that the
	will join him.
•	Back in Ottawa, Macdonald is calling out the militia and planning to use his new to
	rush them to the west.
	The Siege
•	Macdonald's biggest worry is Crowfoot and his well-armed Blackfoot warriors. Riel has been
	sending messages asking them to join his rebellion. Orders are given to immediately increase
	the food
•	But the next flashpoint of the Northwest Rebellion is not Edmonton. It's an isolated settlement
	one hundred miles down the North Saskatchewan called Frog Lake. Big Bear and his band are
	camped nearby. The old chief had urged his people not to join the rebellion, believing that only
	would protect his people. But now he is undermined.
•	A warrior's council takes control of the band, then rides into Frog Lake to demand food. When
	the local Indian agent refuses, he is shot. The warriors loot the settlement ignoring Big Bear's
	pleas; they nine settlers, including two priests.
•	The murders at Frog Lake electrify the country. Newspapers print lurid and wildly exaggerated
	accounts of a massive Indian uprising. From Halifax to Winnipeg, young men eager to defend
	their country rush to the drill halls. The volunteer soldiers of Canada's first national
	march to the railroad stations anticipating epic battles and great victories.
•	In less than a fortnight, militia units from Ontario and Quebec arrive in Winnipeg on troop trains
	hastily assembled by the CPR. Macdonald's railway is proving its worth. Far to the south of

road, a clash is inevitable. And when it is over, three police and nine civilian volunteers lie dead

Batoche, one crucial question remains: will Crowfoot join Riel's rebellion? There are chiefs who
are ready to fight. But Crowfoot remembers the throngs of white men he had seen in Winnipeg.
He knows that of soldiers are coming and he had been given more food rations.
Crowfoot makes up his mind to remain loyal to the Queen.
<u>Batoche</u>
In command of the troops is General Frederick Middleton. He was a former officer
with a typical disdain for colonial troops made worse when he watched their target practice.
Middleton moves cautiously. He sends one column of troops to Calgary then north to protect
Edmonton and to hunt for Big Bear. A smaller column is sent to relieve Fort Battleford where
settlers have taken refuge fearing an attack by Chief Poundmaker's warriors. Middleton leads
the main force on a 200 mile march to Batoche. Gabriel Dumont, the military
commander, is waiting for him.
The first skirmish is near a coolie called Fish Creek. Hidden in the dense thickets, Dumont
launches an Despite superior firepower, Middleton's troops cannot break
through the Metis' defences.
Poundmaker's camp is only a few days ride from Batoche. His Cree warriors had fought off a
surprise attack by Middleton's troops sent to protect Battleford. But Poundmaker had refused
to go on the
In the first week of May, the Canadians reach the outskirts of Batoche. Once again the
embattled Metis hold out against superior numbers and overwhelming firepower, including the
first use of the gun Finally after three days of fierce resistance, the Metis are
overwhelmed.
The Metis wanted nothing more than recognition of their as citizens of Canada's
northwest. Their hope ended at Batoche in tragedy and degradation.

•	The Northwest Rebellion has been crushed. Three days later Louis Riel
	The Trial
•	Sir John A. Macdonald has no intention of creating a grandstand for the man who has led two
	armed uprisings. He wants Riel That cannot be guaranteed under Canadian law so
	he resorts to an ancient British charge of high treason. It prescribes only one penalty, death.
•	Riel's lawyers argue that a man who calls himself, "a prophet of God", who wants to choose a
	new pope and move the seat of the Catholic Church to Canada is clearly and
	therefore not responsible for his actions. Riel insists otherwise.
•	It takes the jury barely an hour to reach a verdict on Riel - guilty with a recommendation for
	mercy. But on August 3 rd 1885, the judge ignores their plea and sentences him to