

Aftermath of the Rebellion and Riels Death

Discontent in the West:

The following groups wanted:

Metis	Aboriginal Peoples	Settlers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal proof that they owned the small spaces of land where they lived• A voice in their own government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food and more \$ in exchange for the use of their land; many people were close to starvation with the buffalo wiped out	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lower prices for farm machinery and for moving goods on the railroad• Higher prices for their wheat• A stronger voice for the North-West in Ottawa.

Results of the Rebellion

∞ For Aboriginal Peoples:

∞ The only Aboriginal rebellion in Canadian history was put down by force.

∞ The Aboriginal Peoples had no choice but to move onto the reserves.

∞ Those that took part in the rebellion lost their annual government payments. Their horses and ammunition were seized.

Results of the Rebellion

∞ For the Metis:

∞ Many fled to the wilderness in northern Alberta

∞ Others took up scrip worth \$169-\$240. When the money was gone, they had neither land nor money.

∞ The Metis Nation was broken up

Results of the Rebellion

œ For French-English Relations in Canada

œ The split between English-speaking and French-speaking people over the Riel affair was bitter. Neither side forgave the other for its view of Riel

œ Hard feelings between Ontario Protestants and Quebec Catholics lasted a long time

Results of the Rebellion

œ For Political Parties

œ Many people in Quebec stopped voting for the Conservative party.

œ Many Quebecers began to vote for the Liberal party. This was especially true after the Liberals chose a French-Canadian leader, Wilfrid Laurier



A RIEL UGLY POSITION.

Results of the Rebellion

œ For Western Canada:

œ The railroad was completed to bring the troops west

œ Settlers felt more secure in moving to the West because the rebellions had been put down.

œ Many soldiers who fought in the rebellion settled in the west.

The expansion of Canada

British Columbia

- The Fathers of Confederation had always dreamed of expanding Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific (hence our country's motto: "From sea to shining sea").
- Canadian government led by John A. Macdonald promised to British Columbia the construction of a transcontinental railway, connecting British Columbia to the markets and the rest of the country in the East.
- This was the main overall reason which we will learn more about in upcoming lessons

British Columbia Part 2

- The colonies owed a lot of money, and they knew they could get some [economic help from Canada.](#)
- The colonies' leaders were named by the British government. People in British Columbia wanted to be able to elect their own government and make their own decisions. By joining Canada they would get their own provincial government.

Prince Edward island

- Why did PEI originally refuse confederation?
- A crown colony of Great Britain, PEI was in huge debt by the early 1870s, and Great Britain simply did not want to retain PEI as a colony any longer. They did not see any options for profit.
- Canada feared PEI joining the United States and so offered to absorb PEI's debt, and after consent from UK, PEI joined Confederation in 1873

Treaties with Aboriginal Peoples

- ⌘ A treaty is an agreement between peoples or nations, often for friendship, peace, or the purchase of lands and property.
- ⌘ The British started to pay treaty money as an annuity (steady allowance once a year)
- ⌘ They wanted the Aboriginal peoples to give up their rights to the land and move to reserves.



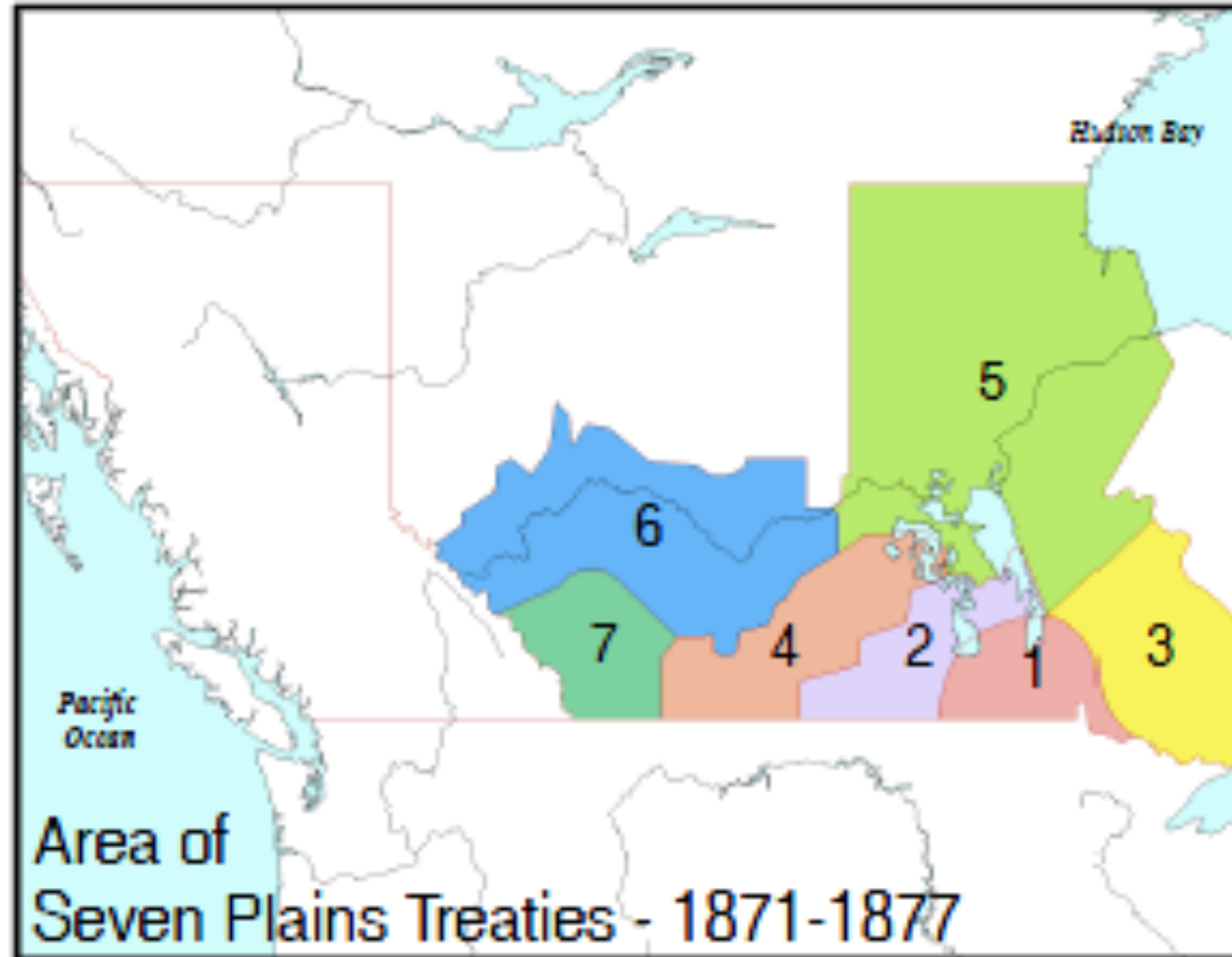
Treaties with Aboriginal Peoples

Aboriginal Peoples sign the treaties because:

- ❧ The buffalo are disappearing
- ❧ Increased settlement
- ❧ Sickness and Disease



The 7 Plains treaties



Treaties with Aboriginal Peoples

- ❧ Reserve life was difficult
 - ❧ There was a drought in the 1880s
 - ❧ Land was not suited for farming
 - ❧ The people that the government sent to teach the Aboriginals how to farm were not skilled teachers
 - ❧ Government agents often cheated the people out the best food
 - ❧ Not enough rations and supplies to go around



Treaty #7

Blackfoot pledge:	Canadian Government pledge:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To give up about 129,500 square km of land in Alberta• To observe strictly to the treaty• To be loyal subjects to the Queen• To obey the laws• To keep the peace• Not to harm people or property• To bring Aboriginal lawbreakers to justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reserves (2.59 square km for every 5 persons) and no others will be allowed to trespass• Hunting rights and the right to cut trees for firewood on the reserves• \$12 each year for every man, woman, and child and \$5 each year as an annuity• \$1500 worth of ammunition• A suit of clothing; and a new suit every third year• Farm tools, cattle and potatoes• Teachers to instruct their children

Treaties with Aboriginal Peoples

- ∞ The Indian Act of 1876 was passed and clearly placed the Aboriginal people under control of the Canadian Government
- ∞ Key points of the Indian Act can be found on page 93.



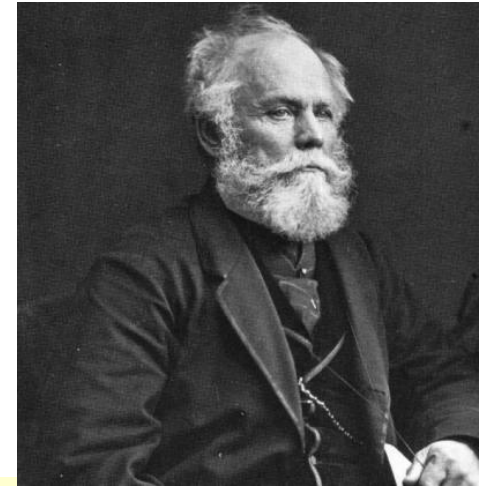
The pacific scandal

Starter

- What is meant by the term Scandal?

The Railway

- ❧ BC joined Canada on the promise that a railway would be built within 10 years.
- ❧ John A. MacDonald wanted a railway from sea to sea
- ❧ A group of business people under Sir Hugh Allan formed the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (CPR)



The Railway: The Pacific Scandal

- Papers were stolen from Sir Hugh Allan by a former employee and they were turned over to the opposition party, [the Liberals](#)
- The Liberals claimed that the papers were proof that Allan and his friends gave large amounts of [money](#) to MacDonald's government.



Macdonald oh so scandalous

- It appeared that Allan had bribed MacDonald for the right of his company.
- The conservatives admitted that Allan and his company had given the party \$350,000 as a gift during the election campaign of 1872.
- Many Canadians were not convinced of the gifts and this event become known as the Pacific Scandal.
- MacDonald and the Conservatives had to resign.

Whither are we Drifting?

- The sign MacDonald carries says “Prorogation and Suppression of the Investigation.”
- Prorogue means to discontinue the meetings of parliament without dissolving it.
- A message on his hands states “Send me another \$10,000.”



WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

Cartoon explained

- The cartoonist believes he is guilty of accepting a bribe
- A bottle is tucked into his jacket pocket alluding to MacDonald's alcoholism.
- A young woman with the banner "Canada" lies collapsed, in disarray, at his feet..
- The title indicates that Canada is adrift, without a proper captain at its helm.

Although his government fell as a result of the Pacific Scandal, Macdonald was re-elected in 1878.

