

## Understanding Acts of Resistance

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use the following organizer to evaluate and understand acts of resistance that occurred in Red River during the 1869 and 1870 Métis Resistance. Working in your group of three (3), you must explain the reasons behind the act of resistance. In the third column, explain the implications or effects of the act of resistance. Each group will be assigned one act, and be asked to present their findings on a sheet of chart paper.

Act in Resistance	Reasoning and justification for the act of resistance.	Effects of the act of resistance.
<p>On October 11, 1869, Louis Riel and other neighbours force Canadian surveyors off André Nault's land, saying the transfer of the area to Canada had not yet taken place. They state the Canadian government has no right to conduct surveys on land without the resident's permission.</p>		
<p>In November 1869, Métis guards meet appointed Lieutenant Governor, William McDougall, at the US border. They tell him that he is not to enter the Red River Settlement without the special permission of the <i>Comité National des Métis</i> of Red River.</p>		



## BLM 7.1.2 CONTINUED

<p>In November 1869, the <i>Comité</i> calls upon both English and French parishes to elect representatives to discuss the future of the Red River area. A provisional government is formed with Riel as its president. The Convention of Forty formulates a list of rights to be used in negotiations with Canada.</p>		
<p>Thomas Scott, an Orangeman from Ontario, and supporter of the Canadian Government in Ottawa, is found guilty of treason by the provisional government. Scott is sentenced to death, and is executed in March 1870.</p>		
<p>In the face of the "reign of terror" and not being granted amnesty by the Dominion of Canada, Louis Riel seeks refuge in the United States.</p>		

