

Canada Needs You

Volume One



A Study Guide
Based on the Works of
Mike Ford

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Canada Needs You

The CD and The Guide

This study guide was written to accompany the CD “Canada Needs You – Volume 1” by Mike Ford. The guide is written for both teachers and students alike, containing excerpts of information and activity ideas aimed at the grade 7 and 8 level of Canadian history. The CD is divided into four themes, and within each, lyrics and information pertaining to the topic are included. The songs are a great “hook” to lead students into the topics; to follow up, a list of activity ideas and resources also accompany the material. I hope you will find this guide resourceful and that more ideas can be built upon it!

Mike Ford: A Biography

Mike Ford is a Juno-nominated artist whose concerts and recordings are garnering critical and popular acclaim coast-to-coast. Known to many as 1/4 of the eccentrically successful folk-pop-vaudeville band *Moxy Früvous* (with whom Mike has entertained countless festivals, theatres, clubs across North America and Europe and recorded 7 acclaimed albums), Mike has embarked on a whole new career phase with his rollicking *Canada In Song* project. His two solo albums, *stars shone on toronto* (featuring musical homages to Jane Jacobs, The Oak Ridges Moraine & Tooker Gomberg among others) and the MapleMusic Recording *Canada Needs You, volume one* (a Juno-nominated romp through Canadian History) are filled with provocative original compositions delivered in a multitude of styles. Mike's interactive concerts for Intermediate and Senior Canadian Studies, Music and French students are all the rage in schools across the country (in these shows he's currently debuting new Canadian History originals for volume two of *Canada Needs You*, due out in fall '07). He has also recently graced festival stages as a ‘swing’ member of The Arrogant Worms, and has teamed up of late with multiple Juno-award-winning singer David Francey, writing and performing new ‘Great Lakes’ songs for their Laker Music Project.

Mike is the recipient of an Ontario Arts Council Artist In Education Grant, enabling him to work with Toronto students in the creation of their own songs about the environment, community and identity.

Mike lives in east Toronto with his wife Therese and step-daughter Jacqueline. He is an avid student and teacher of Canadian History and is a contributor to McGraw-Hill’s new Secondary School textbook, *Defining Canada*. He has worked in or visited every region of this incredible country

and is dedicated to sharing his enthusiasm for Canada's land and history with students of all ages.

For further info, visit www.mikeford.ca

Connections to the
Ontario Ministry of Education Curriculum

In Grade 7, the study of history focuses on the development of Canada from the seventeenth to the early nineteenth century. Students investigate the contributions of significant groups and individuals and develop an understanding of Canada's European roots. They study the early settlements of North America and their impact on the First Nation peoples and on English-French relations. They examine the economic, social, and political challenges facing New France and British North America, as well as the course of conflict and change in the two colonies that culminated in the rebellions of 1837–38. Emphasis is placed on the development of critical thinking skills, including the ability to examine issues from more than one point of view.

In Grade 8, students develop an understanding of events in Canada from the 1850s to 1914 and the events leading up to the beginning of the First World War. They investigate the formation of the Canadian nation and its subsequent expansion. They also examine some of the individuals, groups, and movements promoting political and social change in the early twentieth century.

(Taken from the Ontario Ministry of Education Social Sciences Curriculum for Grades 7 and 8.)

The topics for Grades 7 and 8 that are reflected in the CD and the guide are as follows:

Grade 7:

New France
British North America
Conflict and Change

Grade 8:

Confederation
The Development of Western Canada

Related Works

Here is a partial list of artists and their work which are also related to Canadian History:

ARTIST	ALBUM	SONG TITLE
The Arrogant Worms	Dirt	Celine Dion, Rocks and Trees
The Band	Northern Lights, Southern Cross	Acadian Driftwood
Beau Dommage	Beau Dommage	Harmonie au Chatauguay
David Francey	Torn Screen Door; The Far End of Summer	Hard Steel Mill, St. Johns Train; Banks of the Seaway, Fields of Saskatchewan
Stan Rogers	Coffeehouse to Concert Hall	Northwest Passage, Billy Green, Barrett's Privateers, Scarborough Settler's Lament
Moxy Fuvous	The C Album; Bargainville	Guinea Pig; River Valley, The Kind of Spain, My Baby Loves a Bunch of Authors
Buffy Sainte-Marie	The Best Of	Star-Walker, Now that the Buffalo
Kim and Reggie Harris	Songs of the Underground Railroad	Drinking Gourd
Wade Hemsworth	Folk Songs of the Canadian North Woods	Black Flies, Log Driver's Waltz
Gordon Lightfoot	Live	Canadian Railroad Trilogy
Lawrence Martin	Wapistan is Martin Lawrence	Elders
Muddy York / Ian Bell	Scatter the Ashes	How We Got Up to the Woods
Rheostatics	Whale Music; Melville; The Blue Hysteria; Music Inspired by the Group of Seven	Horses; When Winter Comes; Bad Time to be Poor
Stompin' Tom	Souvenirs (25 of the Best)	Bud the Spud, The Hockey Song
Robert Service	McGee, McGrew & Other Great Service	Spell of the Yukon
The Tragically Hip	Phantom Power; Fully Completely	Bobcaygeon, Thompson Girl; 50 Mission Cap/ Bill Barilko
Gilles Vigneault	J'ai uvu le Lion, le Loup et le Renard	Mon Pays, Gens Du Pays

General Lesson Ideas

A number of activity ideas can be used for all four themes of this guide. They include:

- **Rewriting lyrics to existing songs, performing them in an “Idol” competition;**
- **Creating artwork, poetry, music, journal entries for significant people;**
- **Creating a museum in which different artifacts or sculptures of people are studied and presented according to a theme;**
- **Crime Scene Investigation (CSI): Stage the deaths of significant historical figures and give clues. Students have to figure out through the clues who these people are and how they died;**
- **Creating a play or musical that would act as a parody of a historical event;**
- **Creating timelines, mind-maps, PowerPoint presentations or websites;**
- **Exchange information on a topic with another school through video conferencing.**

General Research Resources

Historica

URL: [http:// www.historica.ca](http://www.historica.ca)

Historica Canadian Encyclopedia

URL: www.theCanadianencyclopedia.com

CBC Archives

URL: [http:// archives.cbc.ca/ index.asp?IDLan=1](http://archives.cbc.ca/index.asp?IDLan=1)

Library and Archives Canada

URL: [http:// www.collectionscanada.ca](http://www.collectionscanada.ca)

Youth Links

URL: [http:// www.youthlinks.org](http://www.youthlinks.org)

Theme One:
Canada's Fur Trade

Songs By Mike (Track 2 and 3)

THANADELTHUR

(Words & Music: Mike Ford)

From the album "Canada Needs You - vol. 1" - MapleMusicRecordings

**In your caribou hide Thanadelthur
And the fire inside Thanadelthur
And your songs of thanks to the land
That my West Highlands heart
Could not understand
When worlds collide Thanadelthur**

**Where the tundra meets tree You commanded
And made peace with the Cree Single-handed
Teenage Dene girl
Who spoke from her heart
And fought for her world
And lit a fire in me Thanadelthur**

**You escaped the beast that shackled you down
Then you walked across a continent's crown
You saw the look I gave when you said gold
But you never lived to see what took hold
The fur-lust and the coming of the misguided fools
With their sickness and guns and kidnapping schools
Between the borealis and the Wolf Star
Oh Thanadelthur that's where you are**

**Now your young body fades Your voice is quiet
Within these dark palisades And I try to deny it
And pray your language to learn
Before The Great Spirit calls
For you to return
But you smile unafraid Thanadelthur**

The Story of Thanadelthur:

(From Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism website:

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/rearview/thanadelthur/1.html>)

Thanadelthur (d. 1717) was a Chipewyan woman who, with other members of her tribe, was captured by Cree people in the spring of 1713. She and another Chipewyan woman escaped that fall, and after trying to get back to their own people, were forced by weather and hunger to reach the Hudson's Bay Company post at York Fort. Thanadelthur reached the fort on 24 November 1714. Her companion, however, had already perished from starvation. James Knight, in charge of York Fort, was happy to receive Thanadelthur (who was called "Slave Woman" in HBC records), as he wished to establish trade with her people, which had not been possible due to fighting between the Cree and the Chipewyan.

At the request of Knight, Thanadelthur accompanied William Stewart, another HBC officer, and a party of 150 York Factory Cree in 1715 on a peace mission to the Chipewyan so that they could be encouraged to trade with the HBC without fear of violent encounters with the Cree. After successfully negotiating a peace between the two groups, due mostly to Thanadelthur's influence among her people, they returned to York Fort in May 1716. On their return, however, they came across the bodies of Chipewyan who had been murdered by a small group of Cree. In order to prevent further attacks between the two groups, Thanadelthur went in search of the Chipewyan who had escaped the attack, brought them back to the party of Cree who had been on the peace mission, and established a truce between them.

To facilitate trade with the Chipewyan, Knight decided to establish a post at Churchill River, closer to their lands, which Thanadelthur strongly supported. Tragically, she became ill in December 1716, and died on 5 February 1717. The post at Churchill was built later that year.

LES VOYAGEURS

(Words & Music: Mike Ford)

From the album "Canada Needs You - vol. 1" - Maple Music Recordings

**12 short men in a birch-bark station wagon
Stuffed to the gunnels for a six-week haul
Cuttin through the rapids and the waves like a water dragon
Bid farewell to Montreal (Adieu Adieu a Montreal)**

**Stroke by stroke up the Ottawa and Mattawa
The Nipissing and French into Georgian Bay
Sault Ste Marie by Michimilimackinaw
Lake Superior with hell to pay (Lac Superieur a traverser)**

**With a (belch) and a (fart) and a (hork spit clang)
And a (bzzzz slap) paddle all the day
En roulant ma boule dans un canot qui coule
La vie damnee des engages**

LES VOYAGEURS LES VOYAGEURS

**80 kilo packs on my back portagin'
Roots trippin' up my moccasin boots
Sell my soul for a fire and a foot massage
A pipe and a game a' Trivial Pursuits (Allumez la pipe au bout d' la route)**

**Tump-lined wannigan, bug filled pemmican
Muskeg rum kegger rendezvous
Hard Tack tamarack do it over all again
Skeeters and the feeders an a salt-pork stew (les moustiques dans le ragout)**

**With a (belch) and a (fart) and a (hork spit clang)
And a (bzzzz slap) paddle all the day
En roulant ma boule dans un canot qui coule
La vie damnee des engages**

LES VOYAGEURS LES VOYAGEURS

Skins of the martin, otter and rat - Raccoon and squirrel and beaver top
hat
White-tail deer and a lynx and a mink and a thin bark skin keep ta it outta
the drink

White-water whirlpool fear run thru me
14 white crosses on the shore
Gift of tobacco for Gitchi Goomi
L'oeil de la mort sur les hommes du nord *LES VOYAGEURS...*

A Note By Mike:

“Like many padding enthusiasts, I can't help imagining the lives of Les Voyageurs while on a canoe trip myself. Although the waterways may look similar, the means of transport roughly the same, and the mosquitoes sometimes equally unbearable, the circumstances could not be more different. For me, it's a long weekend of paddles and portages for the sake of fun and exercise. For them, it was over 5 months of back-breaking and largely monotonous labour. But they were, in a way, kings, free from the city and the farm. They must have felt great pride in their Herculean prowess and specialized talents. I'm most fascinated at how integral music was to their trade. It kept spirits up but also was the defacto accelerator and speedometer - songs were used to measure distance, and gave the Voyageurs a rolling score for tales of love and adventure.

Peter C Newman's Hudson's Bay Trilogy, the 2nd book of which, *Caesars of the Wilderness* (Penguin) provides excellent historical scope and research relating to the lives of the Voyageurs. A condensed and thrilling version of this is found in Pierre Berton's *The Great Lakes* (McClelland & Stewart). For specific information regarding the building of the Fur Trade Canoes, and their cargo, I recommend Jim Polling, Sr.'s *The Canoe; an Illustrated History* (Prospero) and for a brilliant and epic lyrical take on this theme, I highly recommend *Superior Illusions* (Natural Heritage) by Richard Pope.

Musicians and groups such as Tanglefoot, Gilles Vigneault have created wonderful modern versions of Voyageur songs, and my personal favourite is La Bottine Souriante and Michel Rivard's "Martin de la Chasse-Galarie" - their take on the famous French Canadian Faustian Voyageur tale. (Found on La Bottine Souriante's *La Mistrine* CD)

In writing this song, I wanted to include many terms from French, Algonkin, etc that are associated with the craft or the Fur Trade. I also wanted to include a few of the sounds one is apt to hear when paddlers have been eating nothing but pemmican and beans for 6 weeks. Happy Paddlin'!”

Who were the Voyageurs?

(From Les Voyageurs du Quebec website:

http://www.milton.k12.vt.us/WebQuests/SChristensen/quebec_webquest.htm)

The Voyageurs of Quebec were the first of many immigrants to Canada. These hardy pioneers came from France to live, hunt, and tame the forests and streams of a new world. To these French-speaking immigrants, they were seeking to create a "New France", just like English colonists were seeking to create a "New England."

These pioneers met many hardships such as hostile Indians, famine, and every conceivable danger that nature could throw at them. The Saint Lawrence River (St. Laurent in French) was the key to settling this new region of North America.

"Quebecois" (French speaking pioneers and trappers) relied on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries to provide access to the rich interior of Quebec. Hunting beaver, fox, and other animals for their furs, these voyageurs traveled deeper into the region. In the process, the voyageurs helped develop a unique and different culture than the rest of North America. This culture was predominantly a French speaking, Catholic, and rural population that eventually was forced to survive in an increasing sea of Anglophones (English speakers).

Key Terms, People and Places

Cree:

The Cree are an indigenous people of North America, whose people come from across the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean in Canada and the United States of America. They are the largest group of First Nations people in Canada, also known as Native Americans in the United States.

Dene:

A group of First Nations indigenous people who live in the Arctic regions of Canada, and were the first people to settle in the Northwest Territories. They include five groups: the chipewyan, the Tli Cho, the Yellowknives, the Slavey and the Sahtu.'

Fur Trade:

The business of trading animal furs for clothing and fashion purposes. The most valued fur would be beaver pellet, as it is the best fur used to make felt. In the 1600s, European beavers were over-hunted when their fur was popular for hat use. The discovery of the North American beaver was a miracle to all the hat-makers in Europe.

Hudson Bay Company (HBC):

The oldest and largest company in Canadian history, it began through the fur trade and the exploration of Canada.

James Knight:

An English carpenter who worked for the Hudson Bay Company. He was soon promoted to Chief Factor, the commander of trade posts. His biggest achievement was reclaiming the York Fort post from the French in 1714.

York Fort:

Also known as York Factory, the York Fort was a Hudson's Bay Company post at the mouth of the Hayes River on Hudson Bay, in what is now northern Manitoba. It was established in 1684 by Pierre-Esprit Radisson, and was a major fur-trading centre for the HBC for the next three centuries.

Gitchi Goomi:

What the Ojibway tribe refer to as Lake Superior

Jacques Cartier:

Jacques Cartier (December 31, 1491 – September 1, 1557) was a French navigator who first explored and described the Gulf of St-Lawrence and the shores of the Saint Lawrence River, which he named Canada.

Samuel de Champlain:

Samuel de Champlain, the "father of New France," was born around 1580 in the town of Brouage, a seaport on France's west coast. A sailor, he also came to be respected as a talented navigator, mapmaker, and founder of Quebec City. He was also integral in opening North America up to French trade, especially the fur trade. His influence is still felt in the presence of French Canadians in Quebec, where he did most of his exploring.

Champlain's pattern was to spend several months or years exploring North America and then to head back to France to raise more funds for further explorations.

Specific Ministry Expectations:

Grade 7 History:

- Explain why people came to live in New France (e.g., for land, for military reasons, for the fur trade, for religious reasons) and describe the impact of European immigration on First Nation settlements;
- Identify and explain examples of conflict and cooperation between the French and First Nation peoples (e.g., with respect to the fur trade, religion and culture, military alliances/ conflicts), and between the French and English fur traders (e.g., competition between the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company).

Activities:

- Compare and contrast past and present attitudes towards the fur industry. Set up a Fur Trade Fair in which there is a “time warp” and representatives from the past and present can debate on the pros and cons of the fur industry.
- Make a mapping display of trade routes. Map out each trade route as if you were an early French explorer, and mark the important stops. In each stop, draw or display landmarks.
- Start a “Build the Best Trade Post” contest. As a class, develop a list of criteria on how to evaluate trade posts (weather, environmental conditions), afterwards, each group will map out where their trade post will be, and make a model of the post. You are to name the post (according to historical accuracy), date it, describe what stores, equipment and supplies are at the post, and analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the location.
- Labour Relations: Renewing an HBC Worker’s contract. Divide the class into management and worker(s) roles. Each group will have to research and identify expectations and demands. Once proposals are complete, negotiations can begin. A final contract can be presented to the class.
- HBC Project Runway: Have students design fashion from this time period. Students must take into account the style and material available, as well as who the fashion is intended for.
- Compare the writings of Champlain and George Sioui, a Native Historian, on the accounts of Native life. As a class, come up with 4-5 topics that stem from these writings. Divide the class into 4-5 groups, participating in a talking circle (borrowed from Native culture). From a Native perspective, discuss the assigned topic. Students then regroup so that each new group will have a representative from each former group and exchange ideas on their previous discussions.

Resources:

Map of Early Exploration

URL: <http://www.bikexpert.com/menard/mappage.htm>

The Fur Trade and the HBC

URL: http://www.canadiana.org/hbc/hist/hist1_e.html

The Voyageurs and the Fur Trade: Lesson Ideas

URL: <http://cnets.iste.org/Students/pdf/3-5French.pdf>

Hudson's Bay Company History Page

URL: http://www.hbc.com/hbc/e_hi/default.htm (English)

URL: http://www.hbc.com/hbc/f_hi/default.htm (Français)

The National Library of Canada: *Pathfinders and Passageways*

URL: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/explorers>

The Virtual Museum of New France

URL: http://www.civilization.ca/vmnf/explor/expld_e.html (English)

URL: http://www.civilization.ca/vmnf/explor/explor_f.html (Français)

Theme Two:
The 1837 Rebellion

Songs By Mike (Track 5 and 6)

LA PATRIOTE

(Words & Music: Mike Ford)

from the album "Canada Needs You - vol. 1" - Maple Music Recordings

She's standing in the public square - she listens to them speak
Of the fraudulence and flatulence they call the Chateau Clique
And how the Gouverneur's asleep and how the judges all grow fat
And dying crops and cholera of Mille-Huit-Cent-Trente-Quatre
With eloquence, injustices are attacked by Papineau
But others say melt your spoons to bullets - which way shall we go?

Suivez La Patriote!

She sees the proud and angry habitants, Les Fils de Liberte
She celebrates at St Denis and at St Charles joins the fray
She hears of victory and setback, new recruits and new defections
She sees the water lit up gold by fire in all directions
She sees men hiding in cellars, messengers grabbed and cut down
Confusion, rumours from the south, - and English soldiers in her own town

Suivez La Patriote!

Now she sees white flags in the windows, homes turned to smoking ash
Broken Patriotes bound up in chains in the streets of Ste Eustache
Loyal men from 1812 now get the noose or Van Deiman's Land
And for the peoples' future, assimilation planned
But awoken is a destiny that would not be stilled again
La belle espoire, le beau risque de la nation Canadienne

Suivez La Patriote
Suivez La Patriote
Suivez La Patriote
Suivez La Patriote!

About the Patriotes:

(Written by Fernande Roy, taken from Historica website
<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com>)

The Patriotes was the name given after 1826 to the Parti Canadien and to the popular movement that contributed to the Rebellions of 1837-38 in Lower Canada. The primarily francophone party, led mainly by members of the liberal professions and small-scale merchants, was widely supported

by farmers, day-labourers and craftsmen. Its more distinguished leaders included Louis-Joseph Papineau, Jean-Olivier Chénier and Wolfred Nelson.

Though the Patriotes dominated the elected House of Assembly in Lower Canada, their adversaries, the merchant bourgeoisie, the aristocracy and the colonial administration, controlled the appointed Legislative Council, which held most of the power. The Patriotes demanded greater power for assembly members, including increased ministerial responsibility and eligibility for appointment to the council. Their demands, put forth in the name of democracy and the right of peoples to self-government, marked a liberal, nationalist and anticolonial ideology.

Some historians state that the Patriotes' political program included a comprehensive economic-development project for all Lower Canada, designed to benefit the majority of its inhabitants and, of course, their representatives. Others argue that, behind a liberal façade, this was really a retrograde and conservative socio-economic goal. The Patriotes, except for those of 1838, favoured the retention of the Seigniorial system and more readily supported agricultural than commercial interests. By blocking the economic projects of their adversaries, they delayed the development of British capitalism in the colony. But their positions were neither that clear nor that rigid. As social and economic conflict intensified during the 1830s, the party radicalized both its tactics and its goals, though not without some schisms between its moderate and extremist factions.

In 1834 the Patriotes listed their major complaints in the "Ninety-Two Resolutions" sent to the British government. Britain rejected this call for reform and settled the quarrel over subsidies through the Russell Resolutions of March 1837, which authorized the governor of the colony to obtain his budgetary estimates without a vote of the assembly. This decision caused many demonstrations; verbal violence soon gave way to physical violence. The Rebellions of 1837-38 were followed by the torching of Patriotes' homes, imprisonments, exiles, trials and hangings. The failure of the rebellions led to the disappearance of the Parti patriote. Some former leaders, however, returned to active politics in the united Province of Canada.

TURN THEM OOOT!

(Words & Music: Mike Ford)

from the album "Canada Needs You - vol. 1" - Maple Music Recordings

***TURN THEM OOT, TURN THEM OOT - THE TORIES GET THE BOOT
WE'LL RISE AGAINST THE FAMILY COMPACT
AND QUICKLY TURN THEM OOT!!!!!!***

**Have ya read my latest tract about the family compact?
It tells how they are scum and let me tell ye that's a fact**

***TURN THEM OOT, TURN THEM OOT - THE TORIES GET THE BOOT
WE'LL RISE AGAINST THE FAMILY COMPACT
AND QUICKLY TURN THEM OOT!!!!!!***

**World-wide in this present day, reform and justice are on their way
But in backwards upper Canada it's all corruption and decay**

***TURN THEM OOT, TURN THEM OOT - THE TORIES GET THE BOOT
WE'LL RISE AGAINST THE FAMILY COMPACT
AND QUICKLY TURN THEM OOT!!!!!!***

Canadians....

Do ye love freedom?

Would you like to own yer own land?

Have judges that respect ye?

Have the roads paved a bit?

Would ye like to roll up the rim to win?

Be swallowed up by the United States???

.....Then we'll have to do it on our ourselves!!!!

***TURN THEM OOT, TURN THEM OOT - THE TORIES GET THE BOOT
WE'LL RISE AGAINST THE FAMILY COMPACT
AND QUICKLY TURN THEM OOT!!!!!!***

**So if you've had it with their bull, you farmers can be quite helpful
Grab your pitchforks and we'll march for government that's responsible!**

***TURN THEM OOT, TURN THEM OOT - THE TORIES GET THE BOOT
WE'LL RISE AGAINST THE FAMILY COMPACT
AND QUICKLY TURN THEM OOT!!!!!!***

The Upper Canada Rebellion

In Upper Canada, one of the most controversial issues in the early 19th century was the allocation of land. Much land had been set aside as "Crown reserves." These reserves of unworked land lowered the value of neighbouring farms because isolated farms were less efficient than farms close together. The British government's system of allocating land was seen by many as excessively bureaucratic when compared with the American system. After the War of 1812 the government of Upper Canada was run by the wealthy owners of most of this reserve land, known as the Family Compact. Land had also been set aside for the "Protestant Clergy," but the Family Compact interpreted this to mean only the Anglican Church, rather than other Protestant groups or Catholics.

Another issue was the large number of American settlers who came after the American Revolution, attracted by the cheap land grants offered by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe to promote land settlement. Although these settlers, known as "late-Loyalists," were required to take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown in order to obtain land, their fundamental political allegiances were always considered dubious. By 1812 this had become acutely problematic since the American settlers outnumbered the original Loyalists by more than ten to one. After the War of 1812 the government took active steps to prevent Americans from taking an oath of allegiance thereby making them ineligible to obtain land grants. Relations between the appointed Legislative Council and the elected Legislative Assembly, moreover, became increasingly strained in the years after the war over issues of both immigration and taxation.

In 1836 and 1837, Mackenzie gathered support among farmers around Toronto, who were sympathetic to his cause after an especially bad harvest in 1835. This had led to a recession, and in the following years, the banks had begun to tighten credit and recall loans. When the Lower Canada Rebellion broke out in Autumn of 1837, Bond Head sent all the British troops stationed in Toronto to help suppress it. With the regular troops gone Mackenzie and his followers seized a Toronto armoury, and organized an armed march down Yonge Street, beginning at Montgomery's Tavern on December 4, 1837. But when the revolt began, Mackenzie hesitated in attacking the city. On December 7, Mackenzie's military leader, Anthony van Egmond, arrived. Van Egmond, a veteran on both sides of the Napoleonic Wars, advised immediate retreat, but Mackenzie remained hesitant. That same day, Colonel Moodie attempted to ride through a roadblock to warn Bond Head, but the rebels shot him. Mackenzie waited for Bond Head's force of about 1000 men and one cannon, led by Colonel James Fitzgibbon, which outnumbered Mackenzie's approximately 400 rebels. The fight was very short and in less than half an hour the confrontation was over. The rebel forces dispersed.

Key Terms, People and Places

Louis-Joseph Papineau:

Lawyer, seigneur, politician (b at Montréal 7 Oct 1786; d at Montebello, Qué 25 Sept 1871), he was educated at the the Petit Séminaire de Québec and prepared himself for a career in law, which he carried on intermittently after 1810. Representative of the growing influence of the liberal professions in French Canada, he was first elected to the Assembly of Lower Canada in 1809, during Gov Gen Sir James Craig's "Reign of Terror." With his self-assurance, skill as an orator and popular following, he emerged from a group of young nationalists to leadership of the Parti Canadian (later Parti Patriote) and was made Speaker of the Assembly in 1815. He came to see himself as the defender of the national heritage of French Canada and led the fight for control of the political institutions of Lower Canada.

William Lyon Mackenzie (March 12, 1795 – August 28, 1861) A Scottish-Canadian journalist, politician, and leader of an unsuccessful Upper Canada rebellion, Mackenzie was born in Dundee, Scotland and immigrated to Upper Canada in 1820. From 1824 to 1834 he published the newspaper the *Colonial Advocate* in York, Upper Canada (now Toronto, Ontario), attacking the upper class clique known as the "Family Compact" which was in control of the government; and the Welland Canal company, in which many of the family compact, were directly involved. In 1828 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, but was expelled five times for libel, each time being re-elected. In 1834 he became the first mayor of Toronto. In 1837 he led the Upper Canada Rebellion against Sir Francis Bond Head and the Family Compact, which was quickly put down. Mackenzie escaped to the United States, and set up a provisional Republic of Canada government on Navy Island in the Niagara River. He was later imprisoned in the U.S. for his involvement in the Caroline Affair. An amnesty allowed his return to Canada in 1849, and he was a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada from 1851 to 1858.

Lower Canada:

The southern portion of present-day Québec, existed as a separate British province from 1791 to 1840. In 1791 Britain took the decision to divide the Province of Quebec into Upper Canada and Lower Canada.

Upper Canada

Upper Canada was a British province located in what is now the Canadian province of Ontario. Upper Canada officially existed from 1791 to 1841 and covered generally present-day Southern Ontario. Its name reflected its elevation, not its latitude, as it was located upriver from Lower Canada. By latitude, Upper Canada was mainly south of Lower Canada.

Seigneurial System

An institutional form of land distribution and occupation established in New France in 1627 and officially abolished in 1854. It was inspired by the feudal system, which involved the personal dependency of *censitaires* (tenants) on the *seigneur*; in New France the similarities ended with occupation of land and payment of certain dues, and the censitaire was normally referred to as a habitant.

The Battles in Lower Canada

In mid-Nov 1837 the government of Lower Canada decided to send out the army against the Patriotes and issued orders for the arrest of their leaders.

St. Denis

Led by Lt-Col Francis Gore, the troops arrived at St-Denis on the morning of Nov 23 and attacked the rebels, who had dug themselves in at the far end of the village where the St-Germain house and Dr Nelson's distillery were to be found. The walls of the St-Germain house withstood the artillery attack and its occupants were well placed to fire from its windows on the exposed troops. Gore had to sound the retreat at about 3:00 in the afternoon when reinforcements for the besieged patriotes were beginning to flock to neighbouring villages and threatened to cut him off from his route.

St. Charles

On the morning of 25 November 1837, the troops of Colonel Wetherall (about 350 men) left St-Hilaire and marched on the camp at St-Charles, Manoir Debartzch and its surrounding entrenchments. The camp was at that time defended by some 100 men of the parish of St-Charles and others. As they approached, the soldiers exchanged gunfire with small groups of combatants. The fight was violent and unequal (the defenders by then numbered no more than 60 or 80), caused several deaths,

especially among the Patriotes, who could not prevent their barricades and the manor both being taken. The defeat of the patriotes at St-Charles had potentially given the army complete control of the Richelieu region.

St. Eustache

The Battle of St-Eustache was fought on 14 December 1837. After destroying the Patriote camp after the Battle of St. Charles, the English army could prepare its attack on patriote camps to the north, those at St-Benoît and St-Eustache in the County of Deux-Montagnes. The expedition was led by Sir John Colborne, commander of the British army in North America with 1200 regular soldiers, an artillery with a dozen or so cannons and more than 200 volunteers from Montréal and St-Eustache itself. The rebels' morale had suffered badly from the news of the defeat at the Battle of St-Charles but leader Jean-Olivier Chenier managed to prevent the troops' demobilization and took command of the men who were dug into positions in the church, the presbytery, the convent and neighbouring houses. The Patriots lost and nearly 100 rebels were killed, including Chénier, and even more were taken prisoner.

Chateau Clique

Château Clique, nickname given to the small group of officials, usually members of the Anglophone merchant community, including John Molson and James McGill, who dominated the executive and legislative councils, the judiciary and senior bureaucratic positions of Lower Canada until the 1830s. Appointed by the governor, members of the councils advised him on local matters, helped shape public policy, and controlled revenues, patronage and land grants. The clique aggressively pursued canal building, the establishment of banking institutions, and the abolition of the Seigneurial system and French civil law.

Tories

The Tory movement in Upper Canada was formed from the elements of the Family Compact following the War of 1812. It was an early political party, merely a group of like minded conservative elite in the early days of Canada. The Tories would later form an alliance with the Parti bleu in Lower Canada after the Union of 841 and finally merger as a single political party after 1867.

Family Compact

The informal name for the wealthy, conservative elite of Upper Canada in the early 19th century, it was one of a number of Tory-dominated Compact governments that ruled the colonies of British North America. The Family Compact developed after the War of 1812 and lasted until Upper and Lower Canada were united in 1841. In Lower Canada, its equivalent was the Chateau Clique. The Family Compact controlled the government through the Executive Council, the advisors to the Lieutenant

Governor, leaving the popularly elected Legislative Assembly with little real power. Members of the Family Compact ensured their conservative friends held the important positions in the colony through political patronage.

Responsible Government

A system of government that embodies the principle of parliamentary accountability which is the foundation of the Westminster system of parliamentary democracy. Such democracies are responsible to Parliament (and more specifically to the lower, popularly-representative, house) rather than to the monarch, or, in the colonial context, to the imperial government.

Specific Ministry Expectations

Grade 7 History:

- **Identify types of conflict (e.g. war, rebellion, strike, protest), and describe strategies for conflict resolution;**
- **Identify key issues and events of the rebellions of 1837–38 in Upper and Lower Canada (e.g., issues related to land, transportation, government; events such as Mackenzie’s march down Yonge Street);**
- **Describe the role of key personalities (e.g., Mackenzie, Papineau, Bond Head) involved in the rebellions, and the methods they used to bring about change;**

Activities

- **In groups, design a Papineau/ Mackenzie medal. During this project, groups will write a description on what the medal represents, determine the criteria on who deserves the medal, decide who it should be awarded to and why it is rewarded. The medal must also consist of a physical description, explaining the logo, the size**

and shape, the material and how it is presented. Models can be made and presented.

- Create a historical museum of the significant people in the Rebellion. Each group will have a different figure to study. “Models” will be created, as are brochures to distribute during the museum fair.
- Research the available media at the time, focussing on the perspectives of different newspapers. Establish several key newspapers representing different views. These groups will put together a newspaper that will cover the Rebellion.
- In this court trial, debate whether or not rebels should be given amnesty. This trial can feature different roles (I.e. Papineau, Mackenzie, members of Family Compact), to add to the different perspectives represented by the “lawyers”. At the end, the “judges/ jury” will determine whether or not the rebels be given amnesty.
- Write journal entries of a character during the rebellion. This character could be a leader, a member of parties, or a regular civilian. The entry must be historically accurate and relates to the thoughts and events that happened during that time.
- Overlapping the current map of Ontario and Quebec, map out the geographical regions that make up Upper and Lower Canada. Map out the different battles, and places of significance, i.e. Mackenzie’s house, the Battle of St. Denis, etc. What happened to these places now?

Resources

The Rebellion as Part of the Constitutional History (Background, teaching resources, etc.)

URL: http://www.canadiana.org/citm/specifique/rebellions_e.html#uc

The 1837 Rebellion (Information, resources, etc.)

URL: <http://www.edunetconnect.com/cat/rebellions/>

Canadian Museum of Civilization (Virtual tour, artefacts, educator/ kids resources)

URL: <http://www.civilisations.ca/>

The Buffalonian - Newspaper article from the American perspective

URL: <http://www.buffalonian.com/history/articles/1801-50/canrebellion.html>

Upper Canada Village Heritage Park

URL: <http://www.parks.on.ca/village/index.htm>

Theme Three: Canadian Confederation

Songs By Mike (Track 7 and 8)

SIR JOHN A (YOU'RE O.K)

(Words & Music: Mike Ford)

From the album "Canada Needs You - vol. 1" - MapleMusicRecordings

In the mid-1800's the political situation in B.N.A. was straining...
Annexationist favour was gaining, and in the South,
a horrible bloodbath known as the Civil War was raining
Would this insatiable appetite turn north towards the separate colonies?

Some began speaking of a new option called Confederation
And although not initially a cheerleader of the plan,
One man emerged as its central architect architect architect

*SIR JOHN A...YOU'RE O.K...TELL ME WHAT WOULD YOU SAY
IF YOU WERE HERE TODAY*

In Charlottetown and Quebec City the leaders debated the new plan
Political deadlock between Canada East & West would be broken
Reciprocity between the colonies would be awoken
And the sharing between have and have-not provinces would be much more than just a token

*SIR JOHN A...YOU'RE O.K...TELL ME WHAT WOULD YOU SAY
IF YOU WERE HERE TODAY*

While civil war blood continued to spill, some feared loss of influence, loss of local power, loss of culture, loss of ties to England
One man alone knew we needed a strong central government,
w/ Residual Powers Residual Powers Residual Powers

*SIR JOHN A...YOU'RE O.K...TELL ME WHAT WOULD YOU SAY
IF YOU WERE HERE TODAY
OH OH OH OLD TOMORROW OH OH OH CAN I BORROW OLD TOMORROW
JUST AN OUNCE OF YOUR GREAT STAMINA AND SKILL...That would be a thrill*

The delegation went to London England to finalize the preparations...

All went well except for one minor crisis...Sir John A, always fond of a tippie or six,
took to bed with a book, a bottle and a candle - he nodded off...
FATE INTERVENED as he awoke to the the smell of fire!
The curtains were on fire! The bed was on fire! Even his hair was on fire fire fire

*SIR JOHN A...YOU'RE O.K...TELL ME WHAT WOULD YOU SAY
IF YOU WERE HERE TODAY*

Back home on July 1st 1867 a new nation celebrates its birth
Sir John A rollsup his sleeves -there's much work to be done
There were regions to appease, budgets to squeeze factions to please,
And a prairie to seize but most of all...The railroad!
Work of the iron road took more than 15 years of backbreaking, sometimes fatal labour...
And in the corridors of power, it took
WHEELING, DEALING, BESEECHING, PREACHING, PRAYING, DELAYING
And scandal scandal scandal scandal

One man had the wherewithall to ride the wild roller-coaster to its completion....

Who was Sir John A. MacDonald?

(From Library and Archives Canada website)

John Alexander Macdonald (815-1891) was born at Glasgow, Scotland, the son of Hugh Macdonald and Helen Shaw. When he was five years old, the family moved to Kingston, Upper Canada. At the age of 15, he began legal studies in Kingston, and by the age of 19 opened his own law office there. He became known as a quick-witted and ingenious trial lawyer. Later, he was named solicitor for both of Kingston's banks. He was married twice, to Isabella Clark on September 1, 1843 (d. 1857), and to Susan Agnes Bernard on February 16, 1867.

Macdonald was interested in public life from an early age, holding offices with a variety of boards and societies before becoming an alderman for Kingston in 1843. In 1844 he entered provincial politics as a Conservative member for Kingston, acting as receiver-general. After the defeat of the government early in 1848, Macdonald spent the time in opposition working for the interests of his party. He helped form the 1854 coalition with Upper Canadian reformers and French Canadians, creating the Liberal-Conservative Party (forerunner of today's Conservative Party.) With this coalition in power, Macdonald was appointed to the office of attorney general. Later he acted as co-premier, first with Étienne-Paschal Taché, then with George-Étienne Cartier, between 1856 and 1862.

The instability of the government during this period, and the growing opposition to the union of the two Canadas, indicated that changes needed to be made in the way the region was governed. In 1864, Macdonald accepted George Brown's proposal of a "Great Coalition" government to bring about constitutional change. That summer was spent in preparing the proposals presented at the Charlottetown Conference. At the Québec Conference, Macdonald claimed responsibility for the Québec Resolutions. After Brown's resignation in 1865, he was generally regarded as the chief architect of Confederation. He was a leading delegate at all three Confederation conferences, and was knighted for his work towards union.

It was because of his role in Confederation that Macdonald was asked to be the first Prime Minister of the new Dominion government, a position he would hold almost continuously for the rest of his life. Macdonald's first term in office was marked by nation building. He added Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia as provinces, and acquired the territory that would eventually become Alberta and Saskatchewan. He also began the Intercolonial Railway between Québec City and Halifax, and started planning for the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR).

Macdonald's term as Prime Minister was interrupted in 1873 by the Pacific Scandal. However, he was fortunate in that the scandal coincided with an economic depression, which people blamed on his Liberal successor Alexander Mackenzie. In order to rebuild the Conservative party's fortunes, Macdonald began promoting the protection of Canadian goods

through high tariffs on imported items, particularly those from the United States. This so-called National Policy played to anti-American sentiment throughout Canada. It resulted in the resurrection of Macdonald's political career, and the Conservative party, in the general election of 1878. Macdonald, while defeated in Kingston, was later elected in Victoria, British Columbia and Marquette, Manitoba (he chose to represent Victoria).

The early part of Macdonald's second term was marked by the construction of the CPR. During this time he was faced with a lack of funding for the railway, and a Métis uprising in 1885. After using the CPR to quickly transfer troops to the troubled area, ending the rebellion, he was able to justify further government funding for the railway's completion. The arrest and execution of Louis Riel as a result of this rebellion caused Macdonald to lose political ground with both French Catholics and English Protestants. He also faced difficulties with the Manitoba Schools Question, a problem eventually decided by the courts.

DARCY McGEE

(Words & Music: Mike Ford)

From the album "Canada Needs You - vol. 1" - Maple Music Recordings

McGee when you were a young Irish man
You fought for the freedom of Ireland
And you weren't afraid to take a stand
'gainst Empire's pull and all that John Bull

But in famine your island did suffocate In Black '47, so in '48
On a fever ship Mcgee you stole away

D'ARCY MCGEE, D'ARCY MCGEE
A NEW WORLD AWAITS YOUR VERSE AND HARMONY
D'ARCY MCGEE, D'ARCY MCGEE
IT'S A LONELY SAIL UNTO YOUR DESTINY

Once landed you took up the immigrant's cause
Helped rescue the poor from the cruel cities' jaws
And your speeches filled halls with the sound of applause
That drowned out the drums of more hot-headed ones

Oh D'Arcy with such eloquence you sang
And soon Confederation's cheers and bells rang
And you thought that might drive the Fenian gang away

D'ARCY MCGEE, D'ARCY MCGEE
A NEW WORLD AWAITS YOUR VERSE AND HARMONY
D'ARCY MCGEE, D'ARCY MCGEE
IT'S A LONELY STROLL UNTO YOUR DESTINY

At the edge of the wilds where the leaders debate
Their one year-old nation, night session runs late
A silver-tongued speech then some drinks at the bar
You set off for home - oh look there you are
Bidding your colleagues a morning's goodnight
On Sparks Street you turn to your rooming house light
But a Fenian's there he don't like what you've said
He calls you a Judas, and aims for your head
The pistol explodes and the doorway runs red
With the blood of the rebel whose only weapon was song

Now six velvet-draped horses lead the mourners away
Down history's streets with Georges Etienne and John A
And sometimes I wish you could see us today
From so many lands.....with your songbook in hand

D'ARCY MCGEE, D'ARCY MCGEE
A NEW WORLD AWAITS YOUR VERSE AND HARMONY - DARCY MCGEE

Who was D'arcy McGee?

Thomas D'Arcy McGee (1825-1868) was born in Carlingford, Ireland, the son of James McGee and Dorcas Catherine Morgan. While he was still a child, the family moved to Wexford, where he received an informal education. In 1842, McGee left Ireland and travelled to North America where he joined the staff of the *Boston Pilot*, a Catholic newspaper. He

supported Irish independence and the American annexation of Canada. This was the beginning of his career in journalism as an editor, later in Ireland for the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Nation*. After the failure of the Irish rebellion of 1848, in which he was involved, he fled to the United States and continued to edit newspapers. When McGee's projects to better Irish immigrants failed to gain support, he moved to Montréal in 1857 at the invitation of the local Irish community.

McGee's attitudes toward Canada had changed by the time he came to Montréal. He no longer supported American annexation, and in fact he urged new Irish immigrants to choose Canada over the United States. In Montréal, McGee became editor of the *New Era*, which he used to discuss Irish politics and the future of Canada.

McGee's work at the *New Era* was a springboard for his start in Canadian politics. In December of 1857, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada. He sat with the Reform government of George Brown in 1858, following it into opposition when Brown was defeated in 1861. Over the next several years, McGee tried various means of giving the reformers a wider base of support. He joined the Cabinet of the John Sandfield Macdonald government in 1862, and chaired that year's Intercolonial Railway conference at Québec City. When the railway plan fell through, McGee was dropped from Cabinet. He eventually broke with the reformers in favour of the Conservatives. When the Conservatives gained power in 1863, McGee became the minister of agriculture, immigration and statistics.

McGee was an early visionary of Confederation. In the pages of the *New Era*, he called for the construction of a new nationality through the unification of British North America. He also lobbied for the construction of a railroad, and for the creation of a province for Aboriginal peoples. In 1860, he said, "I see in the not remote distance one great nationality bound like the shield of Achilles, by the blue rim of ocean ... I see within the ground of that shield the peaks of the western mountains and the crests of the eastern waves." In 1864, McGee helped to organize the Canadian Visit, a diplomatic goodwill tour of the Maritimes that served as a prelude to the first Confederation conference. During this tour, McGee delivered many speeches in support of union and lived up to his reputation as the most talented political orator of the era. He was a delegate to the Charlottetown Conference and the Québec Conference. In 1865 he delivered two speeches on the union of the provinces, which were subsequently bound and published.

As he grew older, McGee became vehemently opposed to Irish Republicanism. His outspoken criticism of the Irish independence movement and the Fenians alienated large sections of the Irish

community, in Canada and elsewhere. McGee also had a complex relationship with the Catholic Church. Anti-clerical in his youth, he became passionately devout in his later years. By 1866, his political star was fading. He was not invited to the [London Conference](#) that year. While he was elected to the House of Commons in 1867 by a slim majority, he was not included in Macdonald's first post-Confederation Cabinet. By 1868, McGee was planning to leave politics for a job in the civil service. He also hoped to spend more time on his writing and poetry. However, he was not given the chance. On April 7, 1868, McGee attended a late-night session in the House of Commons, where he gave a passionate speech in favour of national unity. Returning home, he was shot and killed as he entered the door of his rooming house on Sparks Street in Ottawa. It is generally believed that McGee was the victim of a Fenian plot. However, Patrick James Whelan, who was convicted and hanged for the crime, was never accused of being a Fenian by the Crown prosecutor. McGee was given a state funeral.

Key Terms, People and Places:

Constitution

A system of rules and/or principles upon which a nation, state or other group is governed. In Canada, the constitution is composed of written documents and unwritten conventions. In the words of the Supreme Court of Canada: "constitutional conventions plus constitutional law equal the total constitution of the country." Some acts that make up Canada's constitution include the *Royal Proclamation, 1763*, the *Québec Act, 1774*, the *Constitutional Act, 1791*, the *Act of Union, 1840*, the *British North America Act, 1867* (now renamed the *Constitution Act, 1867*), the *Statute of Westminster, 1831*, the *Canada Act, 1982* and the *Constitution Act, 1982*. British Acts such as the *Magna Carta, 1215*, are also included.

The Constitution Act, 1867 (formerly called the British North America Act, 1867)

Known informally as the BNA Act, this act constitutes a major part of Canada's Constitution. The Act entails the original creation of a federal dominion and defines much of the operation of the Government of Canada, including its federal structure, the House of Commons, the Senate, the justice system, and the taxation system. It received its current name in 1982, with the patriation of the constitution (having originally been enacted by the British Parliament).

Annexation

The legal incorporation of some territory into another geo-political entity (either adjacent or non-contiguous). Usually, it is implied that the territory and population being *annexed* is the smaller, more peripheral or weaker of the two merging entities. It can also imply a certain measure of coercion, expansionism or unilateralism on the part of the stronger of the merging entities.

Canadian Pacific Railway

The railway was originally built between eastern Canada and British Columbia between 1881 and 1885 (connecting with Ottawa Valley and Georgian Bay area lines built earlier), fulfilling a promise extended to British Columbia when it entered Confederation in 1871. It was Canada's first transcontinental railway. Now primarily a freight railway, the CPR was for decades the only practical means of long distance passenger transport in most regions of Canada, and was instrumental in the settlement and development of Western Canada. Its primary passenger services were eliminated in 1986 after being assumed by VIA Rail Canada in 1978.

The Railway Scandal (Canada's first major scandal)

News broke out in the summer of 1873 that Macdonald and his Conservatives received a whopping \$350,000 in campaign funds in exchange for a lucrative railway contract, enraging Canadians. Evidence suggests Macdonald and his colleagues personally pocketed as much as \$25,000 in campaign funds from financier Sir Hugh Allan. In return, Allan is awarded the coveted contract to build the railway to British Columbia. The Liberal opposition accuses the ruling Conservatives of corruption. Although Macdonald denies any wrongdoing, the scandal forces the prime minister and the Conservatives to resign in 1873.

The Fenians

Named after warriors of Irish legend, the Fenians were committed to Ireland's independence from England. The Fenian movement originated as a secret society in Ireland around 1858. In America, veterans of the Civil War were recruited into the society. This military faction identified Canada as a vulnerable British asset, where an Irish Republican territory could be founded.

Specific Ministry Expectations:

Grade 8 History

- **Identify external and internal factors and events leading to Confederation (e.g., political deadlock, intercolonial trade, reciprocity, Britain’s repeal of the Corn Laws, the Fenian raids, the U.S. doctrine of Manifest Destiny, transportation and defence issues);**
- **Identify the roles of key individuals (e.g., Sir George-Étienne Cartier, Sir John A. Macdonald), the main events leading to the signing of the British North America Act (e.g., the Charlottetown, Quebec, and London Conferences; coalition government in the Canadas), and the reasons for the exclusion of certain groups from the political process (e.g., First Nation peoples, women, the Chinese and Japanese).**

Activities:

- **Construct an oversized timeline with information on the process leading up to confederation. Each group can be responsible for different events and provinces and could include a short explanation for each event.**
- **Make a collection of “Heroes” comic strips. Each character (or Father of Confederation, Opposition leaders, First Nation peoples, minority members etc.) is a comic book hero and small groups are to construct comic strips that outlines the life of that character. The comic strips can be put together to make one big comic book.**

- **Confederation “Risk” Factor:** In this game, divide the class into different groups; each group representing a different province/ territory, and one group with a representative of the Fathers of Confederation for each different provincial/ territorial group. You will need a map of Canada on the projector. Each provincial/ territorial group will have a folder containing a graph that they must construct to list the advantages and disadvantages of joining confederation, and to outline 10 requests before joining confederation, keeping historical accuracy. The “Fathers” group will have a folder that contains a budget or “negotiation barter”, and will have to determine convincing arguments to convince the provincial groups to join them. Once this is determined, the Fathers group will go around to try and negotiate. Provincial/ Territorial groups can work together to try and build a bigger resistance. When time is up, their progress will be recorded onto the projected map. The province or territory that are best able to meet their requests wins the game. The folders will be handed in to check for historical accuracy.

- **The Canadian Pacific Railway company:** The class are the executives of the CPR, and they are to write a business plan outlining the purpose of building the railway, and how they are going to achieve it. This would include locating labourers, finding funds, geographical plans, and outlining the geographical, social and political challenges that the company will face.

- **Folk Art Café:** Each student is to represent the minority voices (women, the Chinese, the Japanese and First Nations people) through art, song and poetry. These compositions will come together at the café, where they will be performed or presented and discussed.

- **Design a series of commemorative coins and stamps.** The design and figures are to be carefully thought out, and a paragraph be written on why each coin/ stamp features the design elements.

Resources:

Canada in the Making – Constitutional History

URL: http://www.canadiana.org/citm/themes/constitution1_e.html

Library and Archives Canada (Information, maps, political cartoons)

URL: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/confederation/index-e.html>

CBC television excerpt about the Railway Scandal

URL: http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-73-1700-11686/politics_economy/political_scandals/

CBC television and radio excerpts on John A. McDonald

URL: http://archives.radio-canada.ca/IDD-1-73-1456/politics_economy/prime_ministers/john_a_macdonald/

Theme Four: Building The Wild, Wild West

Songs By Mike (Track 9, 10 and 11)

LOUIS & GABRIEL

(Words & Music: Mike Ford)

From the album "Canada Needs You - vol. 1" - Maple Music Recordings

OH OH OH OH LOUIS RIEL / HERE COMES YOUR FRIEND GABRIEL

Descended from the French Voyageurs on the prairie and the First Nation people like the Cree

New eyes looked out on the land of the buffalo, we call them the Métis
And they lived with the seasons of the sun and they lived between two worlds
Between the wild and the tame, a cultural bridge
Cousins of the earth, they spoke the French language

OH OH OH OH LOUIS RIEL / HERE COMES YOUR FRIEND GABRIEL

Louis Riel had a vision and a dream and the Métis wanted him to lead
And together they formed a wise resistance to Canada's expanding needs
And it resulted in a great rebellion and Louis got chased away
He some mistakes and he caught the blame
But he gave Manitoba its life and name

OH OH OH OH LOUIS RIEL / HERE COMES YOUR FRIEND GABRIEL

Gabriel Dumont - a Saskatchewan Métis, hero of the great northwest
As a marksman, hunter (gambler) or rider, he was always the best
And he spoke several Native languages and he was a gracious generous friend
He was loved by the Métis women and men
And he brought Louis back to lead them again

OH OH OH OH LOUIS RIEL / HERE COMES YOUR FRIEND GABRIEL

Sir John A. sent a couple thousand men to crush the second rebellion fast
Gabriel and Louis fought side by side but the resistance could not last
And Louis thought he was a Messiah and they caught him and made him hang
Gabriel cried as he escaped in the snow
Spent his last days in a wild west show

They had a vision of a new part of Canada made for the people of the
plains
But Ottawa didn't want that kind of province in the great domain
And it mighta been a great step forward for diversity across the land
And today the Métis to their children tell
about the two great friends - Louis and Gabriel

OH OH OH OH LOUIS RIEL / HERE COMES YOUR FRIEND GABRIEL
OH OH OH OH LOUIS RIEL / HERE COMES YOUR FRIEND GABRIEL

Who was Louis Riel?

(From the Saskatchewan Archives Board
<http://library2.usask.ca/northwest/background/riel.htm>)

Louis Riel, a leader of his people in their resistance against the Canadian government in the Canadian Northwest, is perhaps the most controversial figure in Canadian historiography. His life and deeds have spawned a massive and diverse literature.

He was born in the Red River Settlement (in what is now Manitoba) in 1844. A promising student, he was sent to Montreal to train for the priesthood, but he never graduated. An attempt at training as a lawyer ended similarly, and by 1868 Riel was back in the Red River area. Ambitious, well educated and bilingual, Riel quickly emerged as a leader among the Métis of the Red River. In 1869-1870 he headed a provisional government, which would eventually negotiate the Manitoba Act with the Canadian government. The Act established Manitoba as a province and provided some protection for French language rights.

Riel's leadership in the agitation, especially his decision to execute a Canadian named Thomas Scott, enraged anti-Catholic and anti-French sentiment in Ontario. Although chosen for a seat in the House of Commons on three occasions, he was unable to take his seat in the

house. In 1875, Riel's role in the death of Scott resulted in his exile from Canada. These years in exile would include stays in two Quebec asylums and the growing belief in Riel that he had a religious mission to lead the Métis people of the Canadian northwest.

In 1884, while teaching in Montana at a Jesuit mission, Riel was asked by a delegation from the community of Métis from the south branch of the Saskatchewan river to present their grievances to the Canadian government. Despite Riel's assistance, the federal government ignored Métis concerns. By March of 1885, Métis patience was exhausted and a provisional government was declared.

Riel was the undisputed spiritual and political head of the short-lived 1885 Rebellion. He never carried arms and hindered the work of his military head, Gabriel Dumont. Riel was increasingly influenced by his belief that he was chosen to lead the Métis people. On May 15, shortly after the fall of Batoche, Riel surrendered to Canadian forces and was taken to Regina to stand trial for treason.

At his trial, Riel gave two long speeches, which demonstrated his powerful rhetorical abilities. He personally rejected attempts by his defence counsel to prove he was not guilty by reason of insanity. On 1 August 1885, a jury of six English-speaking Protestants found Riel guilty but recommended mercy. Judge Hugh Richardson sentenced him to death. Attempted appeals were dismissed and a special re-examination of Riel's mental state by government appointed doctors found him sane. He was hanged in Regina on November 16, 1885. His execution was widely opposed in Quebec and had lasting political ramifications. Whether seen as a Father of Confederation or a traitor, he remains one of the most complex, controversial, and ultimately tragic figures in the history of Canada.

Who was Gabriel Dumont?

Gabriel Dumont is best known as the man who led the small Métis military forces during the Northwest Resistance of 1885. He was born in the Red River area in 1837, the son of Isidore Dumont, a Métis hunter, and Louise Laframboise.

Although unable to read or write, Dumont could speak six languages and was highly adept at the essential skills of the plains: horseback riding and marksmanship. These abilities made Dumont a natural leader in the large annual Buffalo hunts that were an important part of Métis culture. At the age of fourteen Dumont received his initiation in plains warfare when he took part in a Métis skirmish with a large group of Sioux at the Grand Coteau of the Missouri River.

By the 1860s, Dumont was the leader of a group of hunters living in the Fort Carlton area. In 1872, he took advantage of the growing traffic on the Carlton trail and opened a ferry across the South Saskatchewan River and a small store upstream from Batoche. In 1873, his position as a leader was formalized when he was elected as president of the short-lived local government created by the Métis living on the south branch of the Saskatchewan.

His leadership role in the South Branch community continued. In 1877 and 1878, Dumont chaired meetings which drew up petitions to the federal government asking for representation on the Territorial Council, farming assistance, schools, land grants, and title to already occupied lands. Dumont was also a member of the delegation, which convinced Louis Riel to return to Canada and plead the Métis case to the federal government.

When a provisional government was declared in 1885, Dumont was named "adjutant general of the Métis people." He proved himself an able commander and his tiny army experienced some success against government forces at Duck Lake and Fish Creek. The Canadian militia, however, proved too large and too well equipped for Dumont's army, which collapsed on 12 May 1885 after a four-day battle near Batoche. Dumont avoided capture by escaping to the United States where, in 1886, he accepted an offer to demonstrate his marksmanship by performing in Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show. After visits to Quebec (where he dictated his memoirs in 1889) Dumont returned to his old homestead near Batoche. He lived there quietly until his death in 1906.

CANADA NEEDS YOU

(Words & Music: Mike Ford)

From the album "Canada Needs You - vol. 1" - Maple Music Recordings

Canada's century had barely begun
She needed millions more people to share in the fun
Of populating the prairies and building up steam
For the Boastin' bout the coast-to-coast Canadian dream!

So in England and Norway, Holland and the Ukraine
and in Germany and Greece the people heard the refrain

**Of Canada boosters with pure prairie pride
Who sang a tunefull promise that could not be denied**

**They said “why be a pauper, a peasant or slave?
Why work for a landlord ‘til you’re in the grave?
When in a garden of Eden across the great sea
There’s 160 acres for you totally free!**

So why don’t you.....

**Leave your dirty crowded streets and be a king in Canada
There’s an abundance of everything in Western Canada
Where it’s never ever cold
And the streets are paved with gold
And you grow rutabegas bigger than a loaf of bread
tomatoes bigger than a horse’s head**

**Across the sea on a luxury cruise you’ll sail to Canada
A smiling man will let you choose your land in Canada
There’s milk and honey and a kitchen sink
There’s never any bugs or drought and the farts don’t stink
And you’ll grow wheat for eleven months every year
grapes for your wine barley for your beer
gold flakes floating in the atmosphere
Step up and volunteer for your new career**

**Grab your family and your sheepskin coat and find your rebirth
In the only piece of paradise that’s left on the earth
Manitoba and the Great Northwest are calling it’s true
Cuz you need Canada and Canada needs you!**

The Flood Tide

(From Historica website

<http://www.canadianencyclopedia.ca/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=J1ARTJ0003824>)

The period from 1897 to 1930 is one of the most dramatic in Canadian history. The population of the West exploded, from 400 000 to 2.4 million. A vast agricultural society was settled on the plains, which was made up of people of strikingly different origins. A number of reasons contributed to this population explosion.

First, Canada became better known to Europeans as a result of a huge advertising campaign. Thousands of ads and brochures praised western Canada as the "Last Best West." Second, the western lands of the United States, once the prime destination of Europeans, had all been settled. Third, more jobs were available in the West in the coal industry, lumber, and railway construction.

Finally, research by Canadian scientists played an important role. They developed new ways of cultivating the prairie, which was once thought to be too dry to grow wheat. Researchers also found new breeds of wheat. The most popular strain of wheat, Red Fife, took too long to grow and was often killed by frost. In 1904, many farmers lost their crops to frost. A few years later, researchers introduced Marquis wheat, which matured earlier. In 1910, a year after Marquis was available, the prairie crop doubled from what it had been only five years before.

At the centre of the campaign to settle the West was the minister of the interior, Clifford Sifton. In particular, he had encouraged groups such as the Ukrainians to come to Canada. Many Canadians argued that these immigrants would not fit into Canadian society, but Sifton knew that their experience would help them survive better than many others.

The stories of the western homesteaders, who braved the prairie winters and the loneliness of the open plain, are part of Canada's imagination. However, the days of pioneer life in log shacks and sod huts were short. While in theory every homesteader began with the same opportunity, soon a society emerged that had the same divisions as elsewhere, with wealthier farmers and ranchers on top.

A WOMAN WORKS TWICE AS HARD

(Words & Music: Mike Ford)

From the album "Canada Needs You - vol. 1" - Maple Music Recordings

You see the sun come up on the homestead - and the life that the morning reveals

First the butter is churned, then to housework you turn
And by 9 you'll be out in the fields
Was a train that made you a farmer - you hear it call in the distance at
night
It's headin' off to hills while you're feelin' the chills
Of a harvest that's frozen and white

*HEAR THE WHISTLE CRY
TO THE PRAIRIE SKY
A WOMAN WORKS TWICE AS HARD*

You're the doctor for the family and livestock
The nurse and teacher at the end of the day
Makin' Saturday's feast and some home remedies
While the men take the cards out and play
And after cleaning up the lot you embroider flowers like the old country
knew
And designs to God in this house made of sod
And somewhere out there it's callin' you

*HEAR THE WHISTLE CRY
TO THE PRAIRIE SKY
A WOMAN WORKS TWICE AS HARD*

Before all those labour saving devices
She dealt with each crisis
Dust, wind, cold and ices
Woah Lord a Woman works twice as hard

She says "Maybe I'll go to the mountains
Maybe I'll go to the coast
Maybe I'll be more in the interior
Spreadin' fresh fruit on my toast
She says Maybe I'll get up to the Klondike
Where a woman's worth pure gold
When I'm prayin' for rain and I hear that train
I see a lifetime unfold

*HEAR THE WHISTLE CRY
TO THE PRAIRIE SKY
A WOMAN WORKS TWICE AS HARD*

Life as a Woman Homesteader

(From *Historica* website

<http://www.canadianencyclopedia.ca/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=J1SECS10333>)

The Dominion Lands Act of 1872 set the rules for homesteaders in western Canada. It said that a qualified settler could get a quarter-section of land free by paying a registration fee of \$10. (A quarter-section was approximately 65 ha.) The settler became owner of the quarter-section after three years, provided that a certain amount of the land had been ploughed and planted, and a house had been built on the land. "Qualified" settlers meant men who were at least 18 years old. A woman could qualify if she was the head of a family.

The first task was to choose one's quarter-section and pay the \$10 title fee. The second task was to get to the area where the quarter-section was located. An immigration agent would supply a "Settler's Certificate" which would get the settlers cheap railway fare to the nearest town. It was common for the husband to arrive ahead of the rest of the family in order to build the house. Most families then stayed in the railway town for a week or so to stock up with everything they would need. They knew there would be no shops nearby once they reached their land. So they bought food, farming implements, a stove, possibly a tent, and horses or oxen and perhaps some hens. Then they piled their goods and themselves onto the wagon and set out across the prairie to find their land. Once they found the land, they would build their home and begin establishing their farm.

Homesteaders had to work very hard. Both men and women contributed to the outdoor labour, and worked in the fields. Women's household chores included thumping the washing clean in a tub, baking bread, making pickles, canning fruit and vegetables, and perhaps making soap and candles as well. Children's tasks included looking after animals and weeding the vegetables. Everyone's work was needed to keep a family going.

Sometimes homesteaders lost a whole year's work because their crops were destroyed by a sudden hailstorm, a drought, or a plague of grasshoppers. Prairie fires were another hazard. To protect the homestead, families ploughed a firebreak around the house and barn. This was a strip of unplanted earth about 15 furrows wide. Many homesteaders found the life too hard. They gave up and moved to the towns and cities. But most persisted until they could return to the Land Titles Office after three years to claim full ownership of their land. Because of their perseverance, Canada became one of the world's leading producers of wheat.

Key Terms, People and Places

Metis:

Also historically known as Bois Brule, mixed-bloods, Countryborn (or Anglo-Métis), the Métis are one of three recognized Aboriginal peoples in Canada. Their homeland consists of the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario, as well as the Northwest Territories. The Métis Homeland also includes parts of the northern United States (specifically Montana, North Dakota, and northwest Minnesota). The Métis Nation consists of descendants of marriages of Woodland Cree, Ojibway, Saulteaux, and Menominee aboriginals to French Canadian and/ or British/ Celtic settlers.

Red River Settlement:

The area that is now known as the province of Manitoba

The Red River Rebellion:

The Red River Rebellion or "Red River Resistance" are the names given to the events surrounding the actions of a provisional government established by Métis leader Louis Riel in 1869 at the Red River Settlement. It was the first crisis the new government faced following Canadian Confederation in 1867. The Canadian government bought Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869 and appointed an English-speaking governor, William McDougall, who was opposed by the French-speaking inhabitants of the settlement. McDougall sent out surveyors before the land was officially transferred to Canada and had them arrange the land according to the square township system used in Ontario. The Métis, led by Riel, prevented McDougall from entering the territory. After McDougall declared that the Hudson's Bay Company was no longer in control of the territory and that Canada had asked for the transfer of sovereignty to be postponed, the Métis created a provisional government. Riel undertook to negotiate directly with the Canadian government to establish Assiniboia as a province. This rebellion resulted in the execution of Orangeman Thomas Scott, the establishment of the Manitoba Act, and the Wolseley Expedition to enforce Federal authority and the arrest attempt of Louis Riel.

Wolseley Expedition:

The Wolseley Expedition was a troop movement authorized by Sir John A. Macdonald to confront Louis Riel and the Métis in 1870, during the Red River Rebellion, at the Red River Settlement in what is now the Canadian province of Manitoba. The expedition was also intended to counter American expansionist sentiments in northern border states. Though the expedition was considered successful by Colonel Wolseley, Louis Riel was able to escape.

Batoche

The site of the historic Battle of Batoche during the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. The Battle of Batoche was the decisive Canadian victory over Métis rebels that led to the surrender of Louis Riel on May 15, 1885 and the collapse of his Provisional Government of Saskatchewan's resistance in the North-West Rebellion. Fought over the week of May 5 to May 12 at the ad hoc Métis capital of Batoche, the siege was noted as the first true demonstration of tactical excellence and professional conduct by the Canadian army in 1885.

High Treason:

A person is guilty of high treason under the Treason Act if they "compassed or imagined" (i.e. planned) the death of the King, his wife or his eldest son and heir; violated the King's companion, the King's eldest daughter if she was unmarried or the wife of the King's eldest son and heir; levied war against the King in his Realm or adhered to the King's enemies in his Realm, giving them aid and comfort in his Realm or elsewhere; counterfeited the Great Seal, the Privy Seal or any of the King's money (reduced to felony in 1861); imported counterfeit English money (also reduced to felony in 1861); killed the Chancellor, Treasurer (this office is now in commission), one of the King's Justices (either of the King's Bench or the Common Pleas), a Justice in Eyre or an Assize judge, while they are performing their offices.

Thomas Scott:

A Scottish-born Canadian and fervent Orangeman, Thomas Scott (c. 1842 – 1870) was recruited by Canada to fight in the Red River Rebellion and was captured and imprisoned in Upper Fort Garry by Louis Riel and his men while trying to attack it along with 34 other volunteers. While imprisoned Scott constantly threatened and insulted guards, and threatened that he would assassinate Louis Riel upon gaining his freedom.

Scott made an attempt to escape but was recaptured by Riel's men and was summarily executed for committing insubordination.

Orange Institution:

A Protestant Fraternal organization based in Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Manitoba Act:

The Manitoba Act was an Act of the Parliament of Canada, and was given Royal Assent on May 12, 1870. Taking effect on July 15, it created the Province of Manitoba. The *Manitoba Act* is still part of the Constitution of Canada. It was adopted by Parliament in response to Métis concerns that culminated in the Red River Rebellion led by Louis Riel. Riel was a major influence on the Manitoba Act since it was based on his list of rights, including religious and language rights, namely rights to denominational schools and rights to laws in both French and English and the protection of Catholicism.

“Buffalo Bill Cody’s Wild West” Show:

A travelling circus/entertainment show created by William Frederick “Buffalo Bill” Cody.

Homesteading:

Homesteading was settling on land given out by the government and turning it into farmland. The term particularly applied to settlers on the prairies in the late 19th and 20th centuries, although small family farms in eastern Canada were also sometimes called "homesteads."

Marquis Wheat

A hybrid variety of wheat, Marquis wheat was originated by the cerealists of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The crossing that resulted in Marquis was done under the direction of Percy Saunders, but credit is due to his brother Charles E. Saunders for selecting, naming, testing and distributing the variety. Because of its early maturing quality, Marquis greatly extended the area where wheat may be safely grown. Its head is resistant to heavy winds and it yields flour of high quality. By the early 1920s, Marquis made up at least 90% of the spring wheat in western Canada and over 60% of the spring wheat in the US.

Specific Ministry Expectations

- **Describe the everyday life of various groups (e.g., First Nation peoples, Métis, Europeans) in western Canada in the late nineteenth century;**
- **Explain the factors that led to the settlement of the Canadian west (e.g., federal government policy of opening up the prairies for European settlement, protective tariffs, railroad construction);**
- **Describe the causes and results of the Red River Rebellion of 1869-70 and the North-West Rebellion of 1885 and explain the role of key individuals and groups (e.g., Louis Riel, Gabriel Dumont, the North-West Mounted Police, Thomas Scott, Big Bear, Poundmaker, General Wolseley, Catherine Schubert);**
- **Explain the effects of post-Confederation immigration, new wheat strains, and the Klondike gold rush on the expansion of Western Canada and British Columbia (e.g., the development of prairie towns, the entry of the Yukon Territory into Confederation, the growth of Dawson City).**

Activities

- **Retrial of Louis Riel:** Separate the class into different roles (Riel, judge, prosecution and defence teams, witnesses) and retry Louis Riel and whether or not he should be prosecuted with High Treason.
- **Media Frenzy:** Using different perspectives (Metis, Anglo-Canadian, Orangemen, etc.), create a modern-day “Riel” trial media coverage. This should be a series of 3 or 4 to cover the development of the trial and opinions expressed by that particular perspective. This could be presented in newspaper form, radio, or even television.
- **Debate whether or not Sir John A. MacDonald was a bully, a hero or simply a product of his times.**
- **Create storybooks about the lives of Metis women and their contributions to the exploration of Canada. These storybooks can be shared with students in lower grades.**
- **Start a “Pioneer Carnival” where students create games of the Western Pioneer era and share the games with each other at the carnival.**
- **Create government posters to attract European Settlers. This could be hand-made, or could use software such as Adobe Photoshop to incorporate the use of technology.**
- **Taking different roles (blacksmith, general store, schools), create a mock pioneer village in the classroom. Students should use props, decorations, and costumes to create their “store” or home. Students from other classes can come to this mock village and learn about the their unit. A written report about their roles can accompany this project.**
- **Giving groups different budgets, or giving groups different materials that they could trade each other for, students can build their own homestead. A report should outline the location of the homestead, geographical challenges, the farming available, and what building materials were used to build the home. A miniature model of the home and farm can be made to accompany the report.**

Resources

Manitoba Heritage Centre: in-depth information about Louis Riel

URL: <http://www.shsb.mb.ca/Riel/indexenglish.htm>

Library and Archives Canada: Link to Famous Canadians

URL: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/confederation/023001-2300-e.html>

Mysteries of Canada on Louis Riel and other Canadian stories

URL: <http://www.mysteriesofcanada.com/Canada/riel.htm>

Manitoba Historical Society

URL: <http://www.mhs.mb.ca/>

A Guide to Women in Canadian History

URL: <http://www.heroines.ca/>

Guide to Homestead and Prairie Life

URL: <http://www.saskschools.ca/~gregory/intro.html>

The Canadian Encyclopedia – Homesteading

URL:

<http://www.canadianencyclopedia.ca/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=J1SECS10332>