

FIGHTING TO BE HEARD: 1885–1890

HOW DID RESISTANCE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REDEFINE CANADA?

LEARNING GOALS

As you work through this chapter, you will

- evaluate the impact of resistance on Canada during the late 1800s
- analyze the causes of the tensions between the federal government and different groups during this time
- examine the changes that came about as a result of conflict between groups and governments and their policies
- analyze demographic maps

What would you do if you disagreed with the actions of someone in authority? How would you make your voice heard? Some people write letters, sign petitions, or participate in peaceful protests. Sometimes, acts of resistance can turn violent. From 1885 to 1890, women, the Métis, First Nations peoples, and the provincial governments were some of the groups resisting the actions of the federal government. These groups struggled to have their concerns heard by the federal government.

In the Northwest, the government had not kept the promises it had made to the Métis after the Red River Resistance. The lithograph seen here, entitled *The Capture of Batoche*, shows a scene from the Battle of Batoche between government troops and the Métis. The four-day battle took place at Batoche, in present-day Saskatchewan. The original painting was based on sketches created by Sergeant Grundy and others in 1885. Government troops, in red and blue uniforms, are rushing toward the Métis community beside the river. Based on the details of this image, who do you think won the battle? You will learn more about the Battle of Batoche and the 1885 Northwest Resistance in this chapter.

As you explore this chapter, consider how different groups of people tried to get their voices heard. Think about the impact of their actions on themselves, other groups, and on Canada.

