

Métis Timeline Game

Introduction

This game is intended to help learners review the events leading up to and following the Red River Resistance. This deck focuses on these events, and specifically on Métis leader Louis Riel. They can also be combined with other decks of cards on various topics to create an even broader view of history.

There are many ways to play this game. The instructions below can serve to introduce you to the deck, but feel free to get creative and use the cards in different ways to get the most out of them.

Materials

- Something to write with
- Something to write on
- Cards

Instructions

1. Split players into 2 teams.
2. Split the deck of cards in half. Each team should now lay all the cards out in a line with the icons facing upwards. *Do not look at the date side of the cards!*
3. Play a game of Rock, Paper, Scissors or flip a coin to decide which team will lay out the first card. Then, have the chosen team lay out their first card, with the date side facing upwards.
4. The opposing team will now choose a card from their lineup and place it beside the existing card.
 - a. If the team believes the event on the card took place BEFORE the event on the date card, place the card (icon side up) to the left.
 - b. If the team believes the event on the card took place AFTER the event on the date card, place the card (icon side up) to the right.

5. Once the card has been laid down, flip it to check the date side.
 - a. If the card was placed in the correct order, the team receives a point.
 - b. If the card was placed in the incorrect order, the opposing team receives a point.
6. Once the card has been moved to the correct spot in the timeline, resume play.
7. Continue until all cards have been played and tally your points to see who won!



A (Front Side)



Early
1600s

1869

Mid
1600s

Spring
1869

1670

October 11
1869

1821

October 16
1869





12,000 settlers live in the Red River area of Rupert's Land, 80% of which are Métis.



The fur trade begins.



The Hudson Bay Company begins negotiations to sell Rupert's Land to the Canadian government.



Indigenous groups and French & English traders forge relationships. The Métis are born.



Canadian survey team spotted near Red River settlement angers local residents.



King of England grants Rupert's Land to the Hudson Bay Company.



Louis Riel becomes a leader of the National Committee of the Métis to protect the interest of Métis settlers.



The Northwest Company and the Hudson Bay Company merge.





November 2
1869

June
1870

December 10
1869

July
1870

February 10
1870

August
1870

March 4
1870

August
1870





The Canadian and provisional governments agree that the Red River region will be added as a new province, Manitoba.

Guarantees are made for a future Métis land reserve and amnesty for participants in the Métis uprising.



Riel and several hundred Métis capture Fort Garry without resistance.



The Manitoba Act establishes Manitoba as the 5th province to join Canada.



Riel announces the formation of a provisional government.



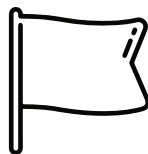
12,000 Canadian troops arrive in Manitoba.



Forty delegates, twenty French/Métis and twenty English, elect Riel as president of the provisional government.



Louis Riel goes into hiding in Dakota Territory.



Thomas Scott is executed.





C (Front Side)



October 13
1873

February
1875

November
1873

February
1875

January 13
1874

December
1875

April
1874

March
1876





The Canadian government grants an amnesty to all Métis, except Louis Riel, who participated in the Red River Resistance.



Louis Riel is elected to the House of Commons.



The Canadian government grants amnesty to Riel on the condition that he is banished for 5 years.



Louis Riel goes into hiding in New York.



Louis Riel begins to refer to himself publicly as the "Prophet of the New World."



Louis Riel is elected to the House of Commons for a second time.



Louis Riel is admitted to an asylum near Montreal.



The House of Commons votes to expel Louis Riel.





January
1878

March 26
1885

1883

Mid-April
1885

June 4
1884

April 24
1885

March 18
1885

May 12
1885





Open resistance breaks out with the battle at Duck Lake between the Métis and the RCMP. The Métis win the battle and 12 Mounties are killed.



Louis Riel is released from asylum.



Thousands of Canadian soldiers arrive in Qu'Appelle, about 175 miles southeast of Batoche.



Louis Riel becomes an American citizen.

He settles at a Jesuit mission on Montana's Sun River and begins work as a schoolteacher.



The Métis ambush advancing Canadian forces at Fish Creek. Four Métis and six soldiers die in the action.



A list of Métis grievances is taken by Gabriel Dumont and three others to Louis Riel, living at the time in Montana.

Riel decides to become directly involved in the movement of the Saskatchewan Métis.



The fighting at Batoche ends with Canadian forces triumphant.



Louis Riel joins the Métis resistance in Saskatchewan.

He proposes the establishment of a provisional government called the Exovedate.





E (Front Side)



May 15
1885

August 1
1885

July 6
1885

September 9
1885

July 20
1885

October 22
1885

Credits

November 16
1885

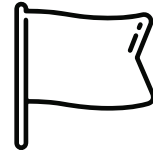




Jury convicts Louis Riel of treason and he is sentenced to death by hanging. Louis Riel appeals the decision.



Louis Riel surrenders to the Canadian government.



Manitoba's Court of Queen Bench rejects Louis Riel's appeal.



Louis Riel is charged with treason.



The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London refuses to hear Louis Riel's appeal.



The trial of Louis Riel begins.



Louis Riel is hanged in Regina.



Credits

Linder, D.O. *The Trial of Louis Riel: A Chronology*. Retrieved from. <https://www.famous-trials.com/louisriel/857-chronology>

Canadian Geographic. *Métis Nation History*. Retrieved from http://www.canadiangeographic.com/educational_products/activities/ipac_gfm/Using_the_timeline_Métis_nation_history_EN_LR.pdf

The Royal Canadian Geographic Society. (2018). *Canadian Geographic Indigenous Peoples Atlas of Canada: Métis*.



F (Front Side)



