

1) The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) was founded in _____. The king of England gave the company a _____ which gave it sole trading rights in an area called _____ that included all lands

2) The HBC built trading posts at _____ and encouraged the First Nations traders to _____. This policy was called "_____."

3) The HBC used the _____ as its form of currency (money), and had a very _____ standard of trade with little room for _____. The headquarters of the HBC were in _____ and local bosses were called _____. Everyone except the company directors were paid a _____, and did not share in the profits if a lot of money was made a particular year.

4) The HBC's trade route to England was via _____ and had to be run on a tight schedule because _____.

5) A rival fur company, the _____ was established in _____. It was run by a group of _____ from Montreal who employed _____ as traders.

6) The NWC shipped furs to England via _____. Its major depot was _____, located on _____. The NWC's wintering partners were called _____, and remained _____. These traders were _____ in the company and shared in the _____ instead of being paid a fixed salary. The _____ were men who paddled the canoes in the Northwest and through the Great Lakes.

7) The NWC had more _____ trading standards than the HBC and its traders were allowed to trade _____ for furs. It also encouraged _____ and mapped out new areas in the search for new fur regions.

8) Canada's Native people were involved in the fur trade as _____, _____, or _____. Their traditional ways of life were disrupted by the fur trade because _____. Another problem for the First Nations people was the introduction of diseases such as _____ and _____, which devastated their villages.

9) In the early 1800's, _____ increased between the HBC and NWC, as the fur resources became _____.

10) The _____ encouraged marriage between its traders and Native women. The children of these mixed race marriages created the _____, a group of people who spoke _____ and usually belonged to the _____ church.

11) The Métis lived in the _____ Valley and built farms along the _____. Their farms were usually laid out in the _____ pattern, in long narrow lots with each farm having access to the river. The Métis hunted the _____, which provided _____ and _____. The meat and fat was made into a dried food called _____, which the Métis sold to their ally fur company, the _____.

12) The Métis made up rules of the bison hunt in order to help conserve the declining number of animals on the prairies. They stated that bison could not be hunted on _____ and that no one could hunt with the permission of the _____. The first time someone broke these laws, _____, the second time, _____, and the third time, _____. If someone was convicted of theft, _____.

13) In 1812, Thomas Douglas, the Earl of _____ hoped to provide a new farming colony for _____, who had been evicted from their homes because _____. Selkirk purchased a large piece of land from the _____ in what is now _____ and _____. The HBC was willing to sell the land because the new settlers could _____.

14) _____ led the first group of Scottish and Irish settlers to the Red River colony, and the first two years they faced many problems such as _____.

15) In 1814, Macdonell issued the _____ because he was worried that the colonists would _____. The Metis were _____ about this order and retaliated by _____.
Eventually the colonists were persuaded to _____ and were taken to _____ by canoe.

16) _____, an HBC trader, helped make peace between the two groups and the settlers returned to Red River. However, the new governor, _____, did not keep the peace and attacked and burned _____. This made the Métis think _____. Semple was later _____ in the "Battle of _____."

17) The NWC and HBC decided to merge in 1821 because _____. The new company was called The _____. The NWC partners received _____ shares and the HBC directors were given _____ shares. The new company continued its _____ in Rupert's Land and controlled more than _____ the territory of modern Canada.

18) The _____ soon gained control of the new company because _____ and the former NWC partners in _____ were forced to _____.

After the merger, the Native people became _____ important to the fur trade and acted as _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

19) The new head governor of the HBC was _____, who managed the HBC by _____ rather than sitting behind a desk.

20) In 1821, the population was evenly divided between the _____ and _____, but as time went on, more than _____% of the population was of _____ descent. Most of the settlers _____ and sold their _____ to the _____. The Métis also _____ but relied mainly on _____ for their livelihood.

21) The HBC still had a monopoly on fur trading in the region, and in 1849, _____ Métis were charged with _____. The result of the trial was a _____ verdict but the foreman recommended _____ and no _____ was ordered. The _____ considered this a victory and continued to trade.

22) In the 1850's and 1860's, new settlers arrived in Red River. Most were of the _____ religion and belonged to the _____, an anti-_____ and anti-_____ movement and were _____.

towards the Métis. Some of these new settlers formed the _____ Party, led by _____.

23) In 1869, the _____ sold Rupert's Land (which included Red River) to the _____ for _____, _____, and _____. But one year earlier, before the final deal had been signed, Canada sent _____ to Red River to _____. This angered the Métis because _____.

24) _____ took over the role of leader of the Métis. He told the new governor of the region, _____, to go back to _____ because the _____ planned to form their own provisional government. This government would maintain _____ and negotiate _____. The Métis were willing to join Canada and become the new province called _____, but wanted to be sure that their rights were _____.

25) The _____ Party was very angry about the Métis' actions and some people thought the group planned to _____ the Métis. For this reason Riel _____ and arrested _____ and _____ of his followers.

26) One of the most violent prisoners was _____, who _____ and threatened to _____. Scott was later _____. This greatly angered many of the citizens of _____, who felt that Scott had been unfairly murdered and a fair Canadian trial had not been held.

27) At first, John A. Macdonald had refused to negotiate with the Métis at first, but eventually he agreed to the terms for _____ to enter Confederation as Canada's fifth province. He offered the Métis _____ hectares of land, but refused to allow _____.

28) To respond to the protests from Ontario, Macdonald sent _____ troops to Winnipeg under the command of _____. The troops were supposed to _____; however, Riel was worried that _____ so he fled to the _____ before the troops arrived. The Canadian government decided that he should be _____ for _____ years. In fact, he remained in the _____ for the next _____ years.