
Tawnshi Hello!

Rupertsland Centre for Teaching and Learning (RCTL) is excited that you are exploring our authentic Métis education resources! All RCTL resources have been carefully crafted by our team of Métis educators. We work closely with Métis leaders, knowledge keepers, and community members to produce resources that accurately present authentic Métis voices and stories in education. We, at Rupertsland, are honoured that members of our Métis community have determined us to be a trustworthy voice to share their stories in a meaningful, respectful way.

- **Educators are invited to use the resources we share to promote Métis voices in their classrooms.**
- **We ask that our resource content is not adapted out of its original context and that Rupertsland Institute is cited as the source.**

Example: Sourced from Rupertsland Institute. History & Identity.pptx. (n.d.). Retrieved November 30, 2020, from <https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/17BlpmXDt1WqEobHYpAXZXPTIbDNNOXWb/edit>

Rupertsland Institute takes the responsibility of honouring the stories and knowledge that our community shares with us very seriously and so we ensure it is shared in an appropriate manner.

We recognize that every teacher and student's learning situation is unique.

Please write to us with any requests or questions you have about how to best use our resources to fit your specific needs at education@rupertsland.org.

Maarsii, thank you!

Rupertsland Centre for Teaching and Learning



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Alberta Program of Studies Gr 10–12 Connections

Senior High School Course Titles	Linkages and Sequencing
10-1 Perspectives on Globalization 10-2 Living in a Globalizing World	Grade 10 explores multiple perspectives on the origins of globalization and the local, national and international impacts of globalization on identity, lands, cultures, economics, human rights and quality of life.
20-1 Perspectives on Nationalism 20-2 Understandings of Nationalism	Grade 11 explores the complexities of nationalism in Canadian and international contexts and includes study of the origins of nationalism and the influence of nationalism on regional, international and global relations.
30-1 Perspectives on Ideology 30-2 Understandings of Ideologies	Grade 12 explores the origins and complexities of ideologies. Students will investigate, analyze and evaluate government policies and actions and develop individual and collective responses to contemporary local, national and global issues.





Timeline

- 1770s–1870s *Fur Trade*
- 1814 *The Métis Nation Flag*
- 1816 *The Battle of Frog Plain: Birth of the Métis Nation*
- 1849 *The Sayer Trial: “Le commerce est libre!”*



**Rupert's Land
Institute**
Métis Centre of Excellence

Métis History and Identity



K-12 Resource & Curriculum Development
education@rupertsland.org





Tanisi
Taanishi
Bonjour
Hello





Taanishi!

Tansi!

Hello!

Bonjour!

Today, the Métis across the Homeland have four living languages:

- **Michif**
- **Cree**
- **English**
- **French**

Michif is an Indigenous language that is uniquely Métis.

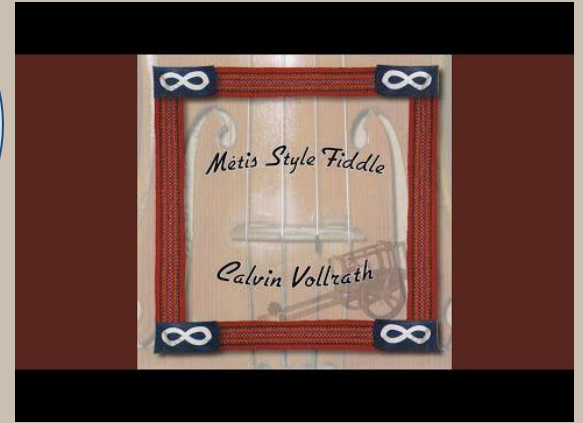
Understanding the importance of language is essential to appreciating of Métis culture.



Métis National Anthem



What story does the anthem tell?



Red River Jig



Michif Word of the Day

with Dan Cardinal

Vice President of the Métis Nation of Alberta



“Kisakihitin”
which means: *I love you!*



Today you will leave with better understanding that the Métis...

- have a distinct, strong, vibrant culture
- are unique from First Nations & Inuit
- were actively involved in the development of Canada



What does Indigenous mean in Canada?

First
Nations

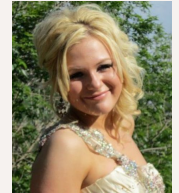
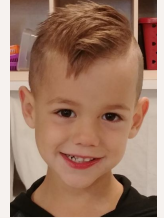
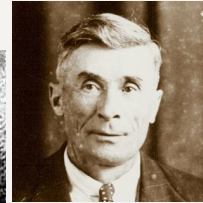


Inuit

Métis

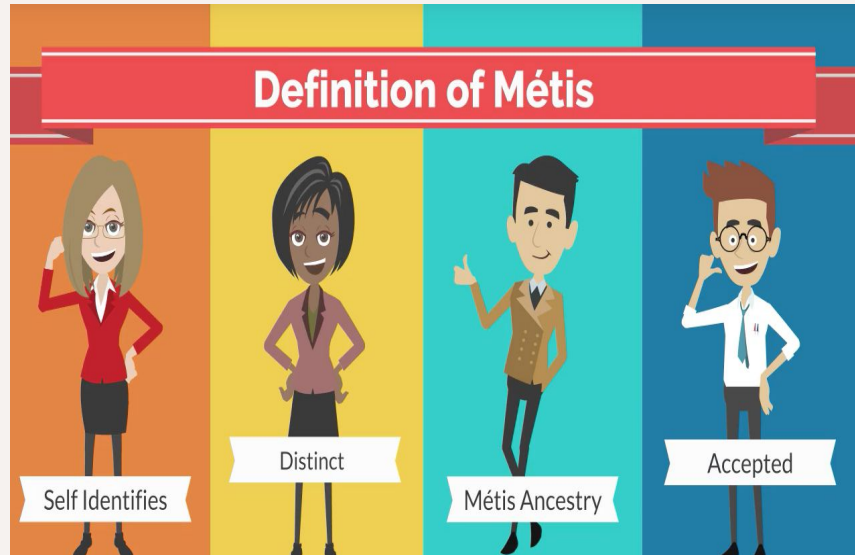


Who is Métis?



Métis means a person who:

- **“self-identifies as Métis**
- **“is distinct from other Aboriginal peoples**
- **“is of historic Métis Nation Ancestry and who is accepted by the Métis Nation.”**



Métis National Council





Métis Identity and History

True or False?



TRUE?



FALSE?

Métis people
are all
the same.



The Métis Nation of Alberta has six regions in Alberta.

TRUE?



FALSE?



TRUE?



FALSE?

There were
originally
8 Metis
Settlements in
Alberta.



The current president of the Métis Nation of Alberta is Audrey Poitras.

TRUE?



FALSE?



TRUE?



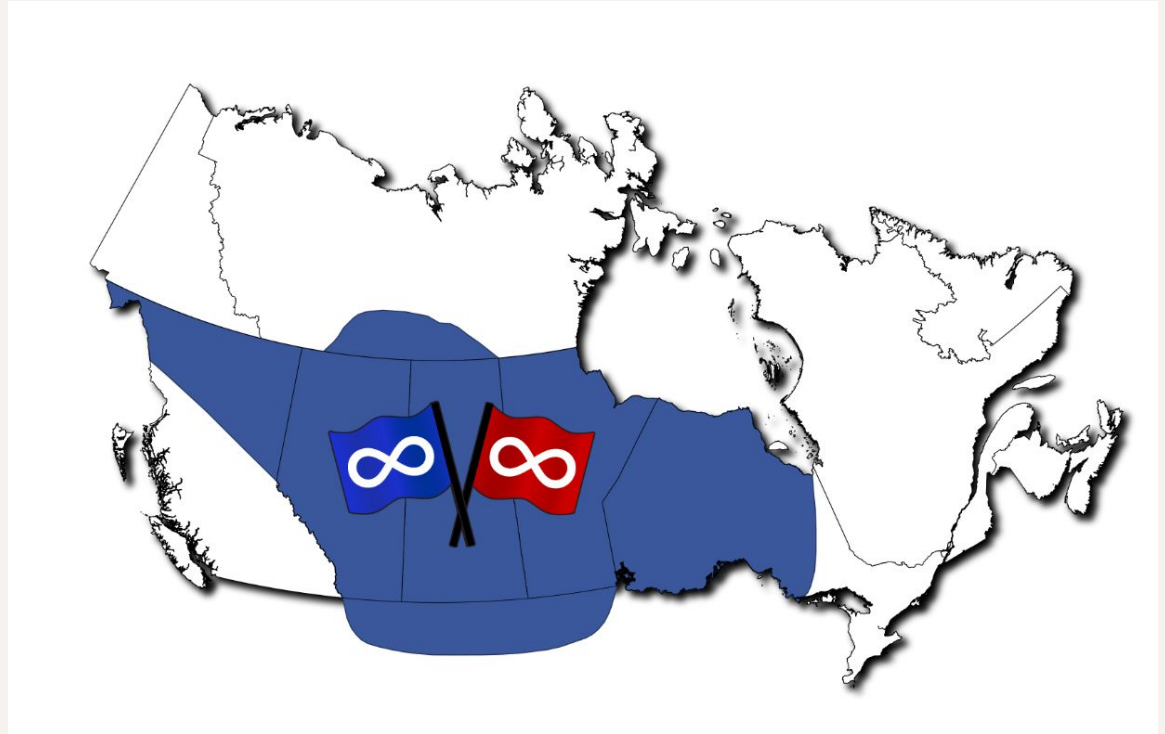
FALSE?

There is a
traditional
Métis Nation
Homeland.



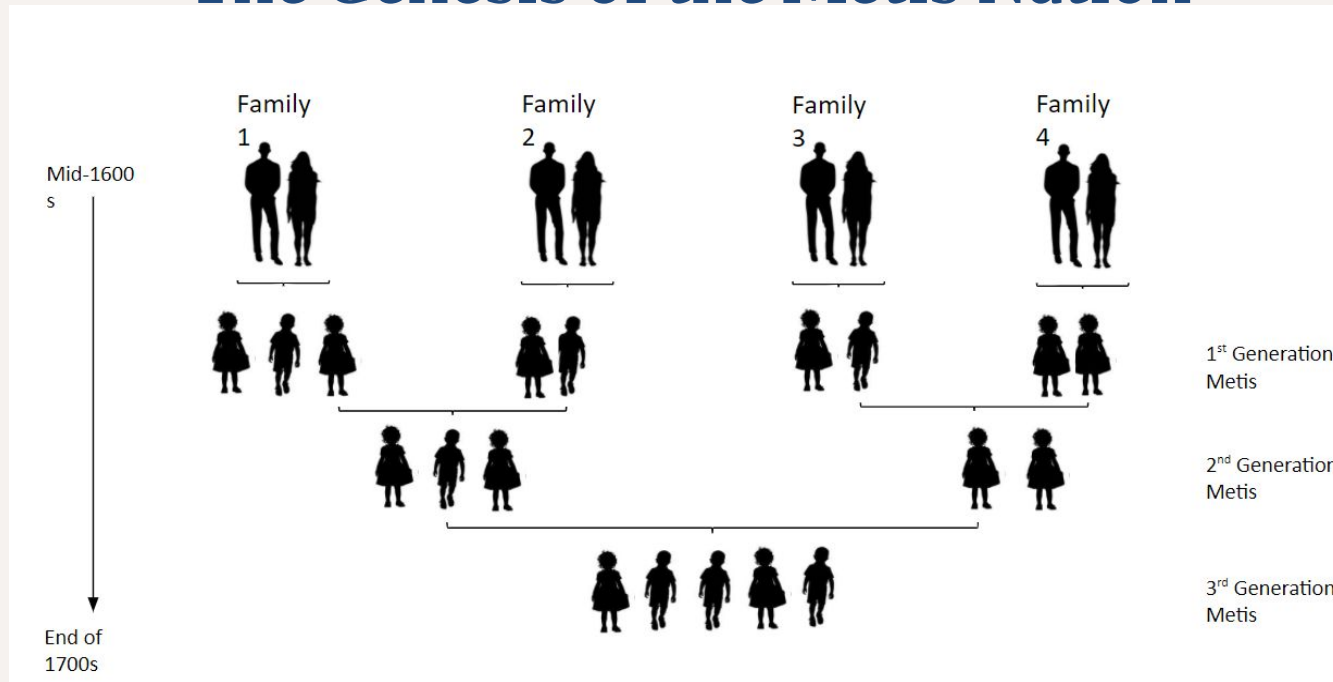


Traditional Métis Homeland





The Genesis of the Métis Nation



Ethnogenesis

**THE BIRTH
OF A NATION**
1790 - 1820





Beginning with the Fur Trade

*The history of Canada
includes the
history of the Métis...*





The Métis: A Buffalo Hunting People





Pemmican Production: The Food that Fueled the Fur Trade

- 1) Traditionally made of dried meat, usually buffalo and moose meat
- 2) Pounded into coarse powder and
- 3) Mixed with an equal amount of fat, and seasonal berries, such as saskatoon berries, cranberries, cherries, or currants.

Pemmican allowed the Métis to continue their independent, mobile lifestyle



Victory of Frog Plain

Pemmican War 1816

(also known as the
Battle of Seven Oaks)





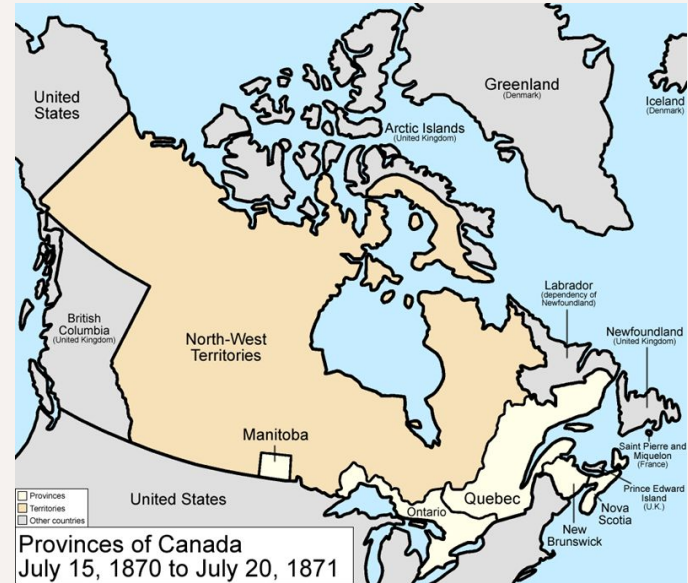
Red River Resistance

- December 1, 1869 transfer of British North America lands of HBC to Canada
- December 1, 1869 First Provisional Government presented their *List of Rights* to Canada
- December 8, 1869 the Provisional Government was formed.
- December 27, 1869 Louis Riel was elected President



Events

- March 4, 1870 Thomas Scott executed as determined by Provisional Government trial
- May 12, 1870 Manitoba Act is passed, including Métis List of Rights
- July 15, 1870 Manitoba Act takes effect
- August 1870 Canadian troops arrive in Red River





“I am more convinced every day that without a single exception I did right. And I have always believed that, as I have acted honestly, the time will come when the people of Canada will see and acknowledge it.”

~Louis Riel, 1885

Métis Leader

Métis Leader



Louis David Riel



It's
Jigging
Time!





Rebellion or Resistance?



North-West Resistance 1885



- Métis were facing similar issues to the Red River Resistance
- Westward expansion of the Canadian settlers and railway
- Dumont heads to U.S and returns with Riel in Resistance
- After three battles, Métis are defeated in the Battle of Batoche May 9-12, 1885 due to a lack of ammo
- Riel surrendered three days later. He is hanged for treason on November 16, 1885



Scrip

North-West Half-Breed Commission
(also known as the Scrip system)

A system designed by Canada to address
the Indigenous land rights of Métis

Scrip is a coupon that was used as
evidence for entitlement to receive
something

There is land or money scrip.



Scrip Experiences – Community Voices

"Jim Cornwall went up there. They went up there with my dad, interpreting more to the old lady... They said: 'Give us that scrip and we'll bring a lot of money for you.' 'Well,' the old lady said, 'I don't know.' The old man was cutting hay just across the river from there. 'Well, let me see.' Jim Cornwall was saying. So he took it. 'Yeah, I'll bring a lot of money for you!' He put it in his pocket and he got out of there. So this young fellow started running, and yelling to his dad. The old man came across the river with the saddle horse. 'They took my grandmother's scrip,' the young one said. The boat was there beside the river and there was a bridge, so they raced up there. . . . The boat was coming and both of them were standing there, and that pilot, by God, he saw them standing there waiting. So he never stopped; he went right through. So they sold that scrip. . . and they never brought the money."





*“First Nations got
Treaties.
Métis got Scrip.
Scrip was very
different.”*

~Zachary Davis



Break Out Box: Métis Scrip



Rupertsland Institute - Introduction to Métis Scrip

In this game, you will be taken on a journey that you probably are quite unfamiliar with. Read the facts carefully and be prepared to travel down a road about Canada's history that has remained untold for far too long. In this game, you will need to read carefully to find clues that will solve each lock.

Select your first lock to begin.

Breakout Edu Scrip Lesson



Métis Nation Governance



Otipemisiwak

“People Who Govern Themselves”

- Métis had a democratic governmental structure long before Canada had a Prime Minister
- Before Canada’s westward colonial expansion, Métis were here – governing themselves in their own way with their own laws.



Have you heard about the Big Five?



Ewing Commission 1934

Métis Betterment Act 1938

Métis Settlements Act 1990



- Alberta is the only Homeland province that has negotiated land Originally there was 12
- Today there are 8
- Managed by the Métis Settlements General Council (msgc.ca)
- 1.25 million acres of land in total



Métis National Council (MNC)

Métis National Council is a collective entity formed by the individual Métis governments across the Homeland.

Their central goal is to secure a healthy space for the Métis Nation's ongoing existence within the Canadian federation.





Métis Government in Alberta Today

Within each province of the Métis Homeland, there is a Métis governing body.

The Métis Nation of Alberta is the governing body representing the Métis of Alberta.





Métis Nation of Alberta Governance Structure

MNA Provincial Council has 14 members

Each Region has a President and a Vice President

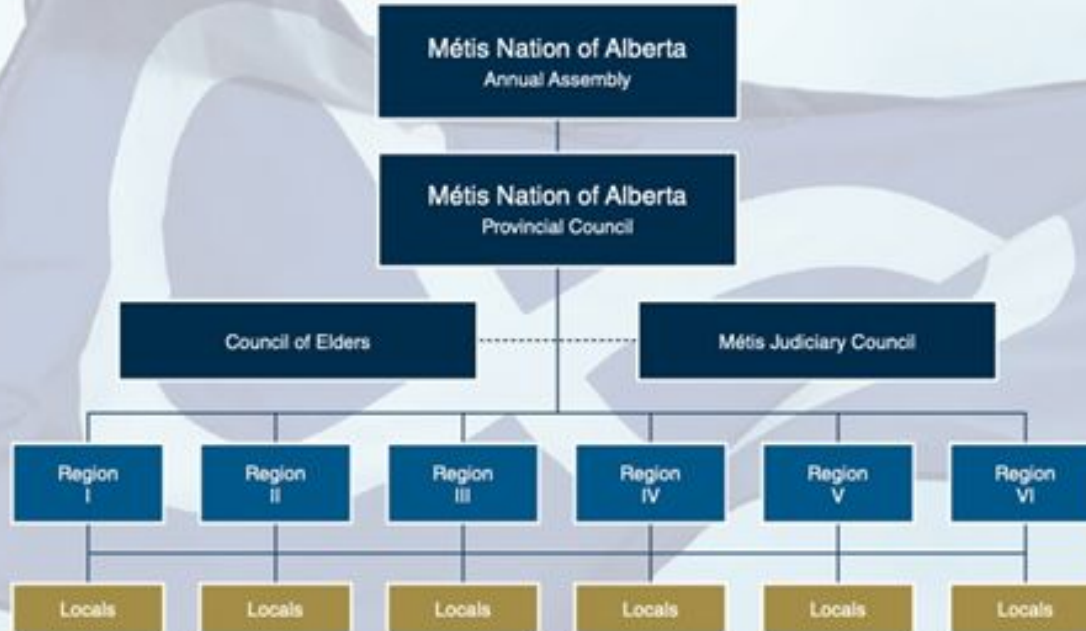
Each Region has Regional Councils

Each Region has their own Locals





Métis Nation of Alberta's Governance Structure



February 2017
*New 10 yr Framework
Agreement with the
Province of Alberta*





November 16th, 2017

Advancing Reconciliation

Federal Framework Agreement





Self-Government Agreement June 27, 2019

“This is an historic day for the Métis Nation of Alberta. Since 1928 our people have fought with passion and determination for this recognition as the Métis Nation government in Alberta. Today marks the beginning of a true government-to-government relationship with Canada based on reconciliation and recognition of our place in confederation.”

President Audrey Poitras
Métis Nation of Alberta



Gimkit

The image displays three screenshots of the Gimkit mobile application interface, arranged horizontally. Each screenshot shows a quiz question on a blue background with a dark red bar for the correct answer. The interface includes a top navigation bar with a menu icon, a question icon, and a score indicator. Below the question, there are four multiple-choice options in different colored bars (dark red, orange, green, blue).

Question	Options	Correct Answer
Rubaboo is a	<ul style="list-style-type: none">type of Métis stew.type of boot that is waterproof.type of Métis sash.style of beadwork.	type of Métis stew.
Métis were recognized in the Canadian Constitution as Aboriginals in what year?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1814198218851905	1814
There are three Aboriginal groups in Canada. They are...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">First Nations, Michif, and IndigenousIndigenous, Métis, and InuitFirst Nations, Métis, and InuitCree, Anishinaabe, and Dene	





There have been established Métis communities on these lands before Alberta became a province in 1905.



Did you know there are more than 114 000 self-identified Métis in Alberta?

What do you think it means to be Métis in Alberta?



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- Métis Nation of Alberta - #MNA
- Métis Nation of Alberta Youth #MNAYouth



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<https://www.rupertsland.org/>

