* Manitoba Act: an act that created the province of Manitoba by the Canadian government.
* Homesteader: a settler who had a place to live granted by the government.
* Scrip: a piece of paper that had a monetary value associated with it. (similar to money)
* Laws of St. Laurent- a set of rules that govern a settlement. (like city laws today)
* Lawrence Clarke-Chief Factor of the HBC at Fort Carlton
* Gabriel Dumont-The Metis President(mayor) of St. Laurent.
* Hunt of 1875- a group of Metis were arrested by Gabriel Dumont for breaking the Laws of St. Laurent.
* Fort Whoop-Up-The central location for whisky trade to happen between First Nations and American fur traders.
* NWMP- created to solve the problems of American fur traders causing widespread malnutrition, addiction, disease and death among First Nations people.
* Cypress Hills Massacre- the event where over 20 Nadoka members died due to poisoning by American fur traders.
* **Firewater**-cheap liquor sold by the American fur traders.
* **Department of Indian Affairs**-a department created by the Canadian government to manage the signing of treaties.
* **W. Simpson-** is the Indian Commissioner who is in charge of negotiating treaties with the First Nations people.
* **Treaties**-official agreements between the federal government and First Nations where First Nations give up their land rights in exchange for money and other forms of government assistance.
* **Indian Act**-an act created to regulate the lives of the First Nations of Canada.
* Hugh Allan- a businessman who made his fortune by shipping, manufacturing, and railroad building in eastern Canada.
* CPR- a transcontinental railway that links Canada between all the provinces within the country.
* Pacific Scandal- a memo that George-Etienne Cartier wrote that seems like John A. Macdonald was on Hugh Allan’s payroll. This event caused Macdonald to resign as prime minister.
* Alexander Mackenzie- the new prime minister that took over John A. Macdonald. He disagreed with Macdonald’s dream of a transcontinental railway.
* **Secede**-to withdraw from Confederation
* **National Policy**-a policy devised by John A. Macdonald to include protective tariffs, western settlement, and the CPR into the political platform.
* **CPR Syndicate-** a trio comprised of George Stephen, Donald Smith, and James J. Hill to fund the CPR project.
* **William Van Horne**-a general manager hired by James Hill to speed up the building process of the CPR.
* Louis Riel—former Metis leader who was a part of the Northwest Uprising. Did not want to be convicted of insanity.
* Duck Lake—the location where the Northwest Uprising started between the Metis and NWMP Superintendent Lief Crozier.
* Lief Crozier—the NWMP Superintendent whom was called a coward by Lawrence Clarke.
* Batoche—the location where the Northwest Uprising ended with the Metis in defeat from the Canadian troops.
* Regina—the location where Louis Riel was convicted with treason with a 6 person jury panel instead of 12.
* Chief Crowfoot—Siksika chief who did not participate in the Northwest Uprising. He understood the unavoidable outcome of more settlers coming in and did his best to protect his people.