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ABSTRACT The Council of Assiniboia, whose members were appointed by the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC), held administrative, judicial and legislative powers over the Red River colony. The Council’s main challenge was to remain relevant to the Red River settlers while simultaneously adhering to the priorities of the HBC. Through numerous petitions and occasional riots the population of Red River acquired both representation and power in the Council. The aim of this paper is to discuss the relations of power underlying the transformation of not only the Council, but of the colony as a whole.

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During the 1820s there was a lengthy campaign to win certain rights for emancipists, which was opposed by wealthy free settlers. In the 1830s, free immigrants to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, unhappy about living in a prison colony where civil liberties were restricted and convict labour resulted in low wages, increasingly voiced their opposition to transportation. Again, wealthy landowners disagreed, but a growing number of reformers in England were also. B. They all welcomed Governor Macquarie's policies. C. 25 percent of them were born in the Colonies. D. 160,000 of them went to Australia between 1787 and 1868. E. 8,000 of them arrived in Australia in the 1820s. F. They established families, businesses and farms.

Residents of the Red River Colony disagreed over how to negotiate with Canada; in particular, the French- and English-speaking inhabitants did not have a consensus on how to proceed. In a conciliatory gesture, Riel on November 6 asked the Anglophones to select delegates from each of their parishes to attend a convention with the Métis representatives. On November 16, the Council of Assiniboia made a final attempt to assert its authority when Governor Mactavish issued a proclamation ordering the Métis to lay down their arms. Instead, on November 23 Riel proposed the formation of a provisional government to replace the council of Assiniboia to enter into direct negotiations with Canada. The Anglophone delegates requested an adjournment to discuss matters. The King allowed the colonial government to establish the rules under which the colony was to be governed. Board of Trade: A committee of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, first established as a temporary committee of inquiry in the 17th century that evolved gradually into a government department with a diverse range of functions. Lords Proprietor: A position akin to head landlord or overseer of a territory; a person who oversaw a territory on behalf of a higher sovereign. Colonial Governments. By 1776, Britain had evolved three different forms of government for its North American colon... The Red River Rebellion (also known as the Red River Resistance) was an uprising in 1869–70 in the Red River Colony. The uprising was sparked by the transfer of the vast territory of Rupert's Land to the new Dominion of Canada. The colony of farmers and hunters, many of them Métis, occupied a corner of Rupert's Land and feared for their culture and land rights under Canadian control. The provisional government organized the territory of Assiniboia in March 1870. It enacted a law code in April. The Canadian government recognized the “rights” of the Red River settlers in negotiations in Ottawa that spring. The Red River insurrection had won its major objectives. The colony became a distinct province with land and cultural rights guaranteed. But the victory was a hollow one.