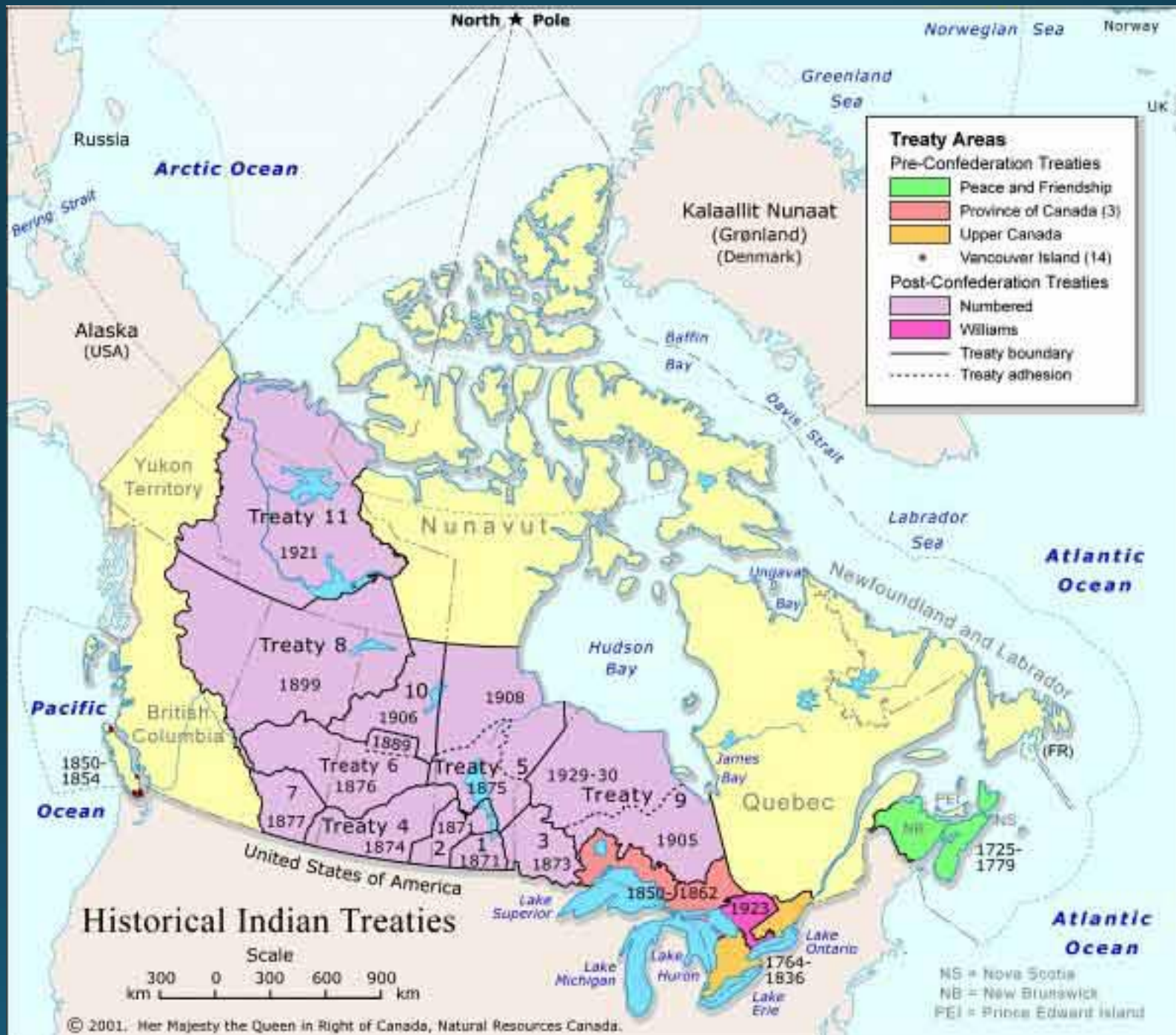


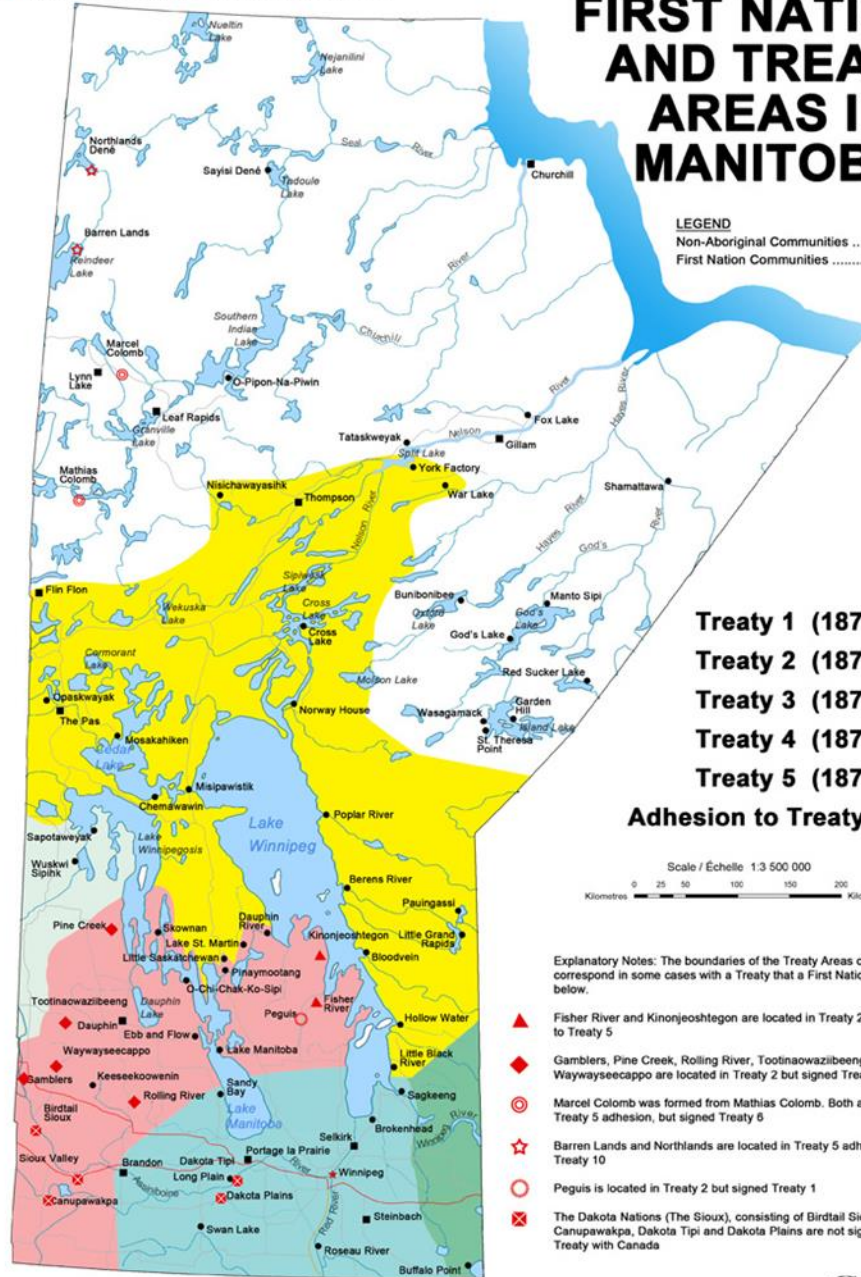
From Allies to Assimilation
The Aboriginal People and the New Dominion Government of Canada

The Numbered Treaties

- Indian treaties in Canada are constitutionally recognized agreements between the Crown and aboriginal peoples. Most of these agreements describe exchanges where aboriginal groups agree to share some of their interests in their ancestral lands in return for various kinds of payments and promises from Crown officials.
 - **Author** ANTHONY J. HALL
The Canadian Encyclopedia © 2009
Historica Foundation of Canada
- Treaty No. 1 signed at Lower Fort Garry, August 3, 1871
- 11 total between 1871 – 1921



FIRST NATIONS AND TREATY AREAS IN MANITOBA




LEGEND
 Non-Aboriginal Communities ■
 First Nation Communities ●

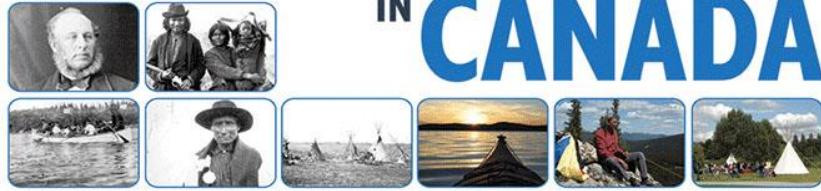
Treaty 1 (1871) 
Treaty 2 (1871) 
Treaty 3 (1873) 
Treaty 4 (1874) 
Treaty 5 (1875) 
Adhesion to Treaty 5 

Scale / Échelle 1:3 500 000
 0 25 50 100 150 200 Kilometres / Kilomètres

Explanatory Notes: The boundaries of the Treaty Areas on the map do not correspond in some cases with a Treaty that a First Nation signed. See below.

-  Fisher River and Kinsonjeoshtegon are located in Treaty 2 but are signatory to Treaty 5
-  Gambiers, Pine Creek, Rolling River, Tootinaowazibeeng and Waywayseeappo are located in Treaty 2 but signed Treaty 4
-  Marcel Colomb was formed from Mathias Colomb. Both are located in Treaty 5 adhesion, but signed Treaty 6
-  Barren Lands and Northlands are located in Treaty 5 adhesion, but signed Treaty 10
-  Peguis is located in Treaty 2 but signed Treaty 1
-  The Dakota Nations (The Sioux), consisting of Birdtail Sioux, Sioux Valley, Canupawakpa, Dakota Tipi and Dakota Plains are not signatory to any Treaty with Canada

HISTORIC TREATIES AND TREATY FIRST NATIONS IN CANADA



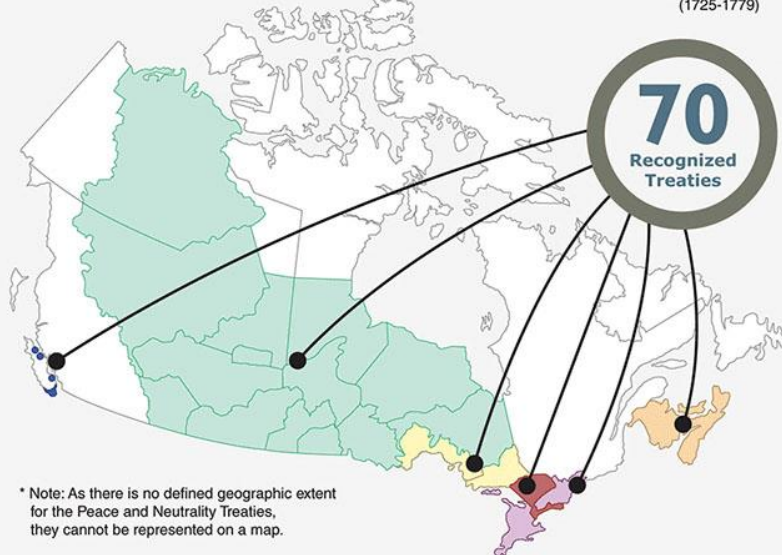
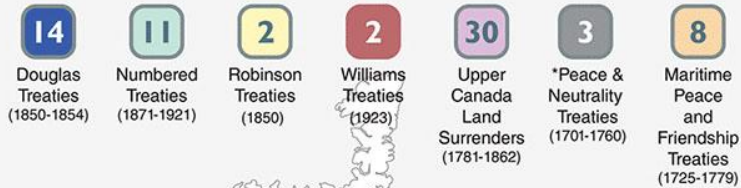
364 of 617

First Nations are Treaty First Nations (59%)

Historic treaties are located in **nine provinces and three territories**, covering nearly **50% of Canada's land mass**

Total Population of Treaty First Nations (2006)

619,020



* Note: As there is no defined geographic extent for the Peace and Neutrality Treaties, they cannot be represented on a map.

Note:

The number of First Nations people with registered or treaty Indian status rose by 30.8% from 2006 to 2016. There were 744,855 First Nations people with registered or treaty Indian status in 2016, accounting for just over three-quarters (76.2%) of the First Nations population.

The Numbered Treaties

- Different perspectives:
 - First Nations
 - Solemn pacts or sacred covenants between peoples
 - Establish the underlying principles for the relationship linking those for whom Canada is an ancient homeland with those whose deepest family roots lie in other countries.
 - Oral tradition
 - Exchange of gifts (Wampum Belt) or smoking of pipes (Calumet)

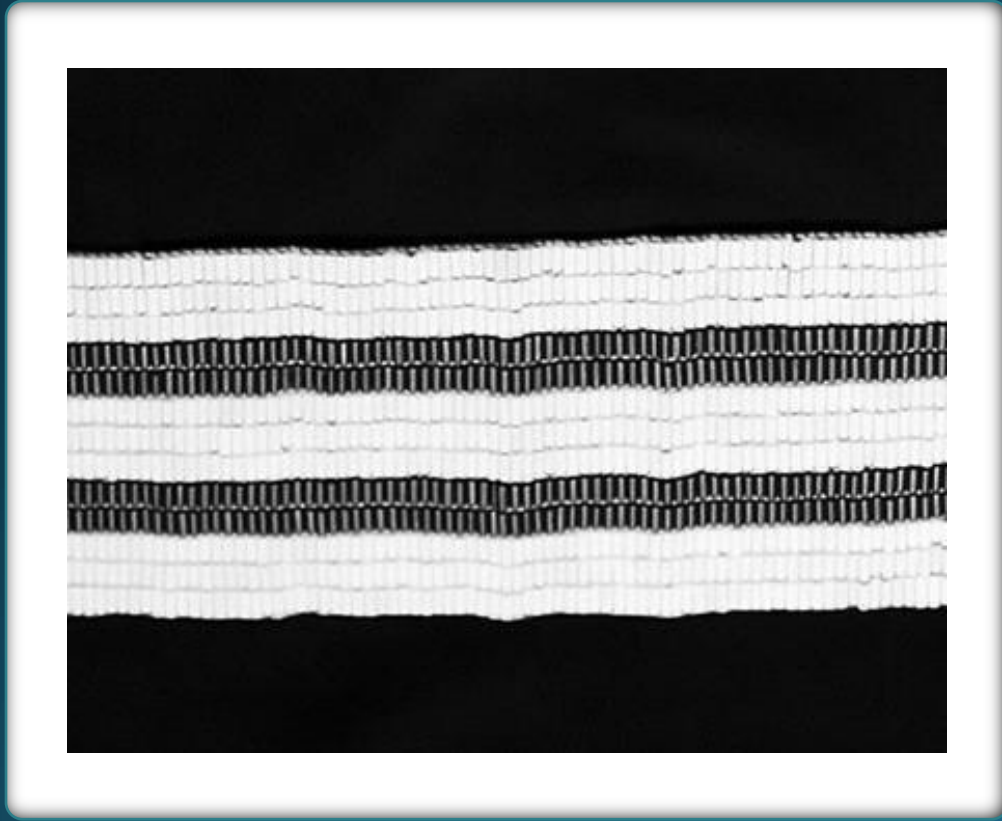
The Numbered Treaties

- Different Perspectives:
 - The Crown:
 - Constitutional Character
 - Re-affirmed by Constitution Act, 1982
 - Nation-to-nation agreement
 - Often viewed cynically

The Numbered Treaties

- First Nations desired:
 - Building of schools on newly established Indian reserves
 - Supply of farm implements, seeds, farm animals and instruction in agricultural techniques
 - Prohibition of the liquor trade in native communities.
 - Other traditional provisions such as
 - hunting and fishing rights, annuities, the furnishing of medals, flags and chiefs' uniforms, and initial lump-sum payments

Two Row Wampum Belt



- We will not be like Father and Son, but like Brothers. [Our treaties] symbolize two paths or two vessels, travelling down the same river together. One, a birchbark canoe, will be for the Indian People, their laws, their customs, and their ways. The other, a ship, will be for the white people and their laws, their customs, and their ways. We shall each travel the river together, side by side, but in our own boat. Neither of us will make compulsory laws nor interfere in the internal affairs of the other. Neither of us will try to steer the other's vessel."

The Indian Acts

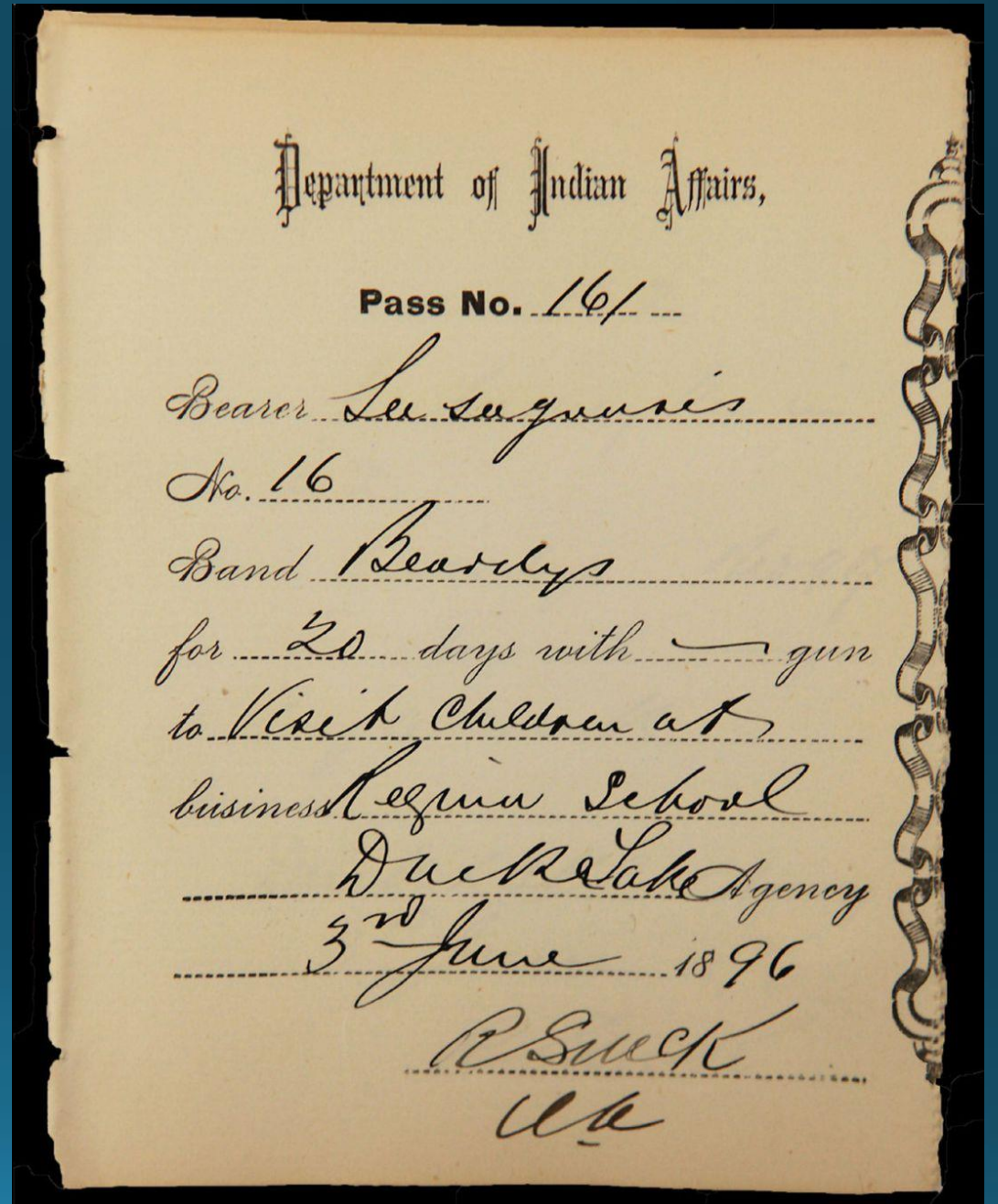
- 1869: An act for the “gradual enfranchisement of Indians”
 - Federal government had the right to impose an elected government on a band
 - Clashed with First Nations tradition
 - Broad attempt to extinguish First Nation culture

The Indian Act, 1876

- Defined “Indian”
- Outlined what they could or couldn’t do
- “Protection” with the goal of assimilation
- Optional elected band councils had power over:
 - Taxation, policing
- Indians who gave up status would achieve enfranchisement
 - Gain right to vote, ownership of land, and the right to buy and consume alcohol

Assimilation

- Indian Agents and the Pass System
- How power was used and abused in order to control movements and rights of Indigenous peoples in Canada.



Residential Schools

- 1870's – 1996
- Goals (As per the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission)
 - Provide Aboriginal people with skills to participate in market-based economy
 - Further political assimilation (give up status, not return to their communities)
 - Schools were engines of cultural and spiritual change
 - Element of national security:
 - “it is unlikely that any Tribe or Tribes would give trouble of a serious nature to the Government whose members had children completely under government control”
 - Duncan Campbell Scott (deputy superintendent of the Department of Indian Affairs)

Residential Schools

- Role of Church
- Suppression of First Nations languages and cultural practices
- Inter-generational trauma
- Apology and Truth and Reconciliation Commission
- 94 Calls to Action

- Adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- Establish a Royal Proclamation of Reconciliation reaffirming the nation-to-nation relationship between Aboriginal Peoples and the Crown;
- Solicit from Pope Francis an apology for the role played by the Roman Catholic Church;
- Call a public inquiry into missing and murdered aboriginal women;
- Establish a written federal policy reaffirming the independence of the RCMP to investigate crimes in which the federal government may be an interested party;
- Change the oath of citizenship to reflect treaties with Aboriginal Peoples;
- Establish, through the provincial and territorial governments and the federal government, national standards for foster care and reduce the number of aboriginal children in care;
- Repeal Section 43 of the Criminal Code, the so-called spanking law, in order to outlaw corporal punishment;
- Create a mandatory, age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, treaties and the contributions of Aboriginal Peoples taught across Canada from kindergarten to grade 12;

- Build a residential-schools monument in every provincial and territorial capital;
- Increase CBC and Radio-Canada funding to better ensure it can support reconciliation and include the languages and perspectives of Aboriginal Peoples;
- Pass a federal law establishing aboriginal education standards to ensure children going to school on reserves have access to the same resources as those outside their communities;
- Develop post-secondary programs in aboriginal languages;
- Establish mechanisms to narrow the health-care gap between Aboriginal Peoples and other Canadians, including building aboriginal healing practices into the health-care system and spending more on aboriginal healing centres;
- Allow trial judges to exempt Aboriginal Peoples from mandatory minimum sentences and work to reduce the over-representation of Aboriginal Peoples in prisons and jails;
- Settle residential-school claims with those excluded from settlement agreement, including Metis, day school students and those in Newfoundland and Labrador.