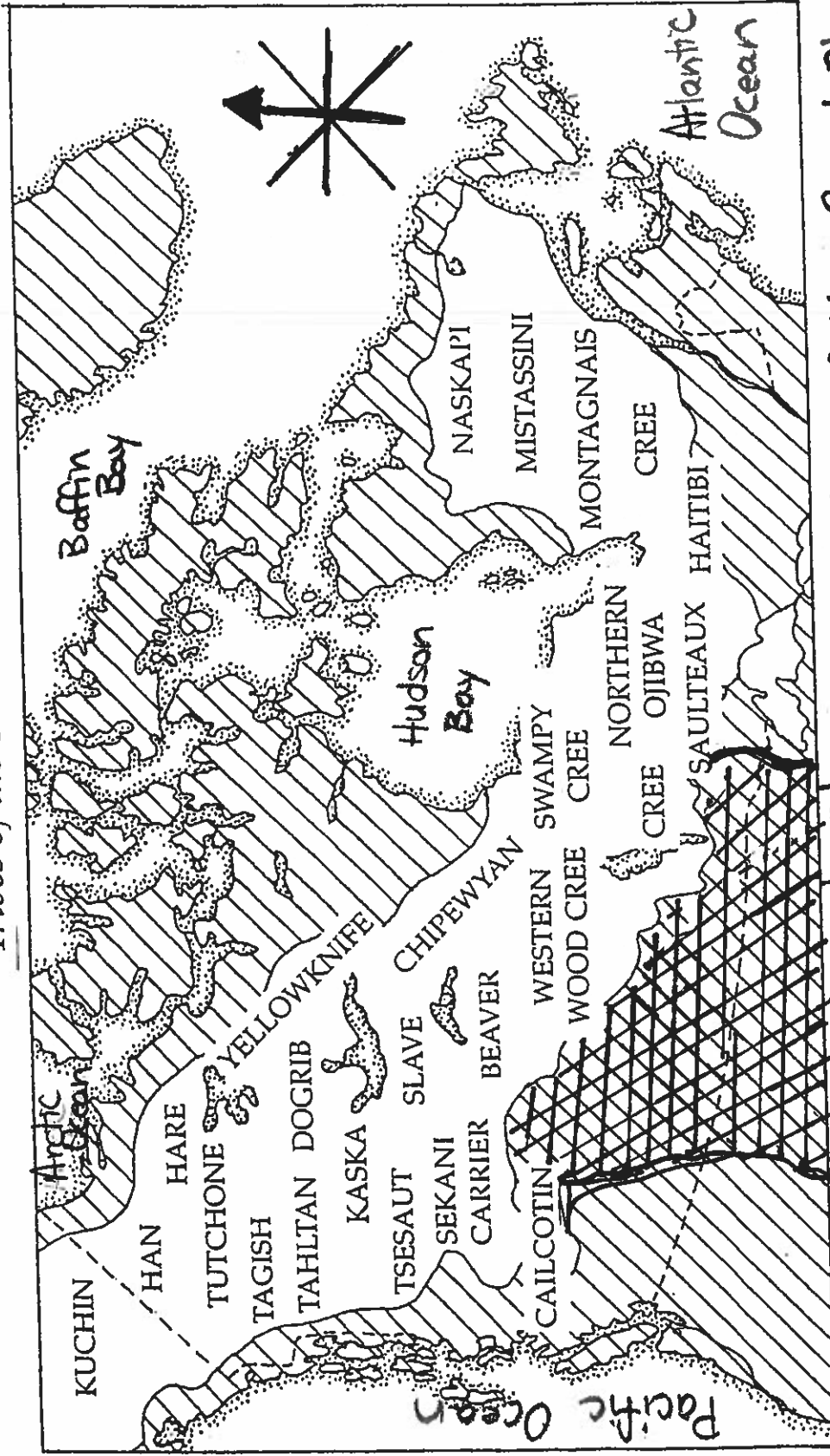


Tribes of the Subarctic



Legend

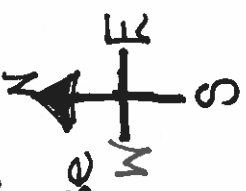
- Tribes of the Subarctic

Tribes of the Great Plains

----- international border

border

waterbodies: lakes, rivers, oceans



Compass Rose

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT POLICIES ARE IMPOSED ON FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES

1. What was the Canadian government's "hidden agenda" when they began to implement policies that were never agreed upon during treaty negotiations?
2. What act that would be applied to First Nations peoples was introduced in 1876? Was this act part of treaty negotiations?
3. What would happen whenever the government did not approve of First Nations behaviour or actions?
4. Fill out the chart to show how The *Indian Act* controlled the daily lives of First Nations peoples:

Type of Government	
Economics	
Education	
Cultural Ceremonies	
Languages and Traditions	



A timeline of Events to treaties:

Look at the time line, what are the guide start date and end dates?

There is an arrow at the beginning and the end of this timeline. Why do you think it is an arrow instead of just a tick mark?

This year is 2016, how long has the relationship between aboriginal and non-aboriginals been according to this timeline?

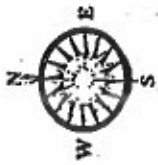
When is the first documented treaty on this time line? Tell briefly about it?

In 1763, the Royal Proclamation was signed, why is this important?





1794 Why were the Jay treaties important to the first Nation's people?

How many treaties were signed before Saskatchewan joined Canada in 1905?

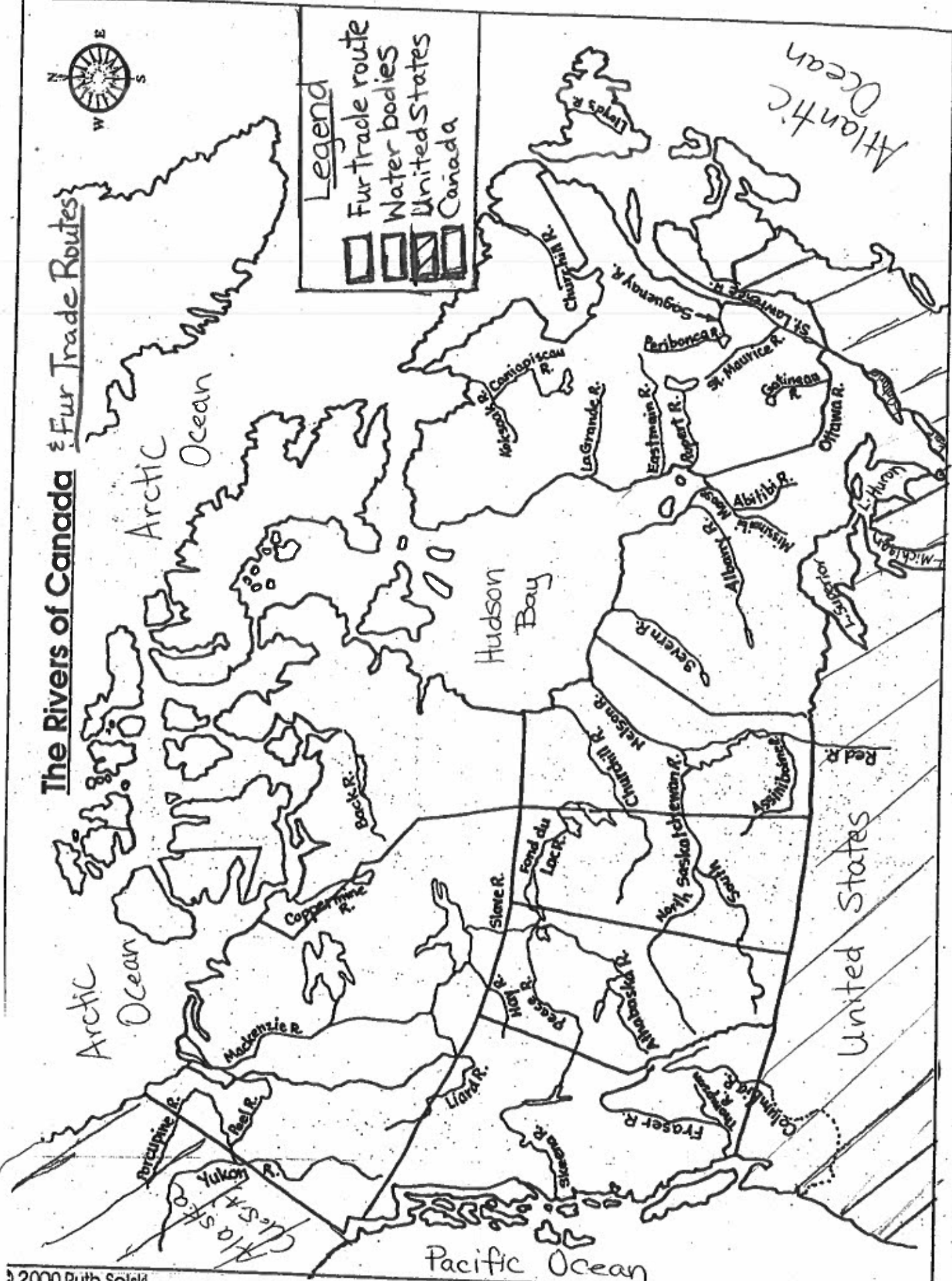
Why do you think so many treaties were signed from 1867-1913?



Legend

-  Fur trade route
-  Water bodies
-  United States
-  Canada

The Rivers of Canada & Fur Trade Routes



CONCERNS ARISE REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES BETWEEN THE BRITISH CROWN AND FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES

1. Were the treaty promises being honoured by the Canadian government in 1879? Explain your answer.
2. Why did Chief Big Bear refuse to sign Treaty 6? Why did he eventually agree to make treaty?
3. What movement began in 1880? Who was involved? Why was the movement started?
4. Why didn't the government want to fulfill the treaty promises to First Nations peoples?
5. What did reserves represent to First Nations leaders?
6. What did reserves represent to the federal government?
7. Why didn't First Nations peoples understand the meaning or size of a square mile?
8. What were First Nations peoples beginning to feel about the slow pace or failure of the government to fulfill treaty promises?

The Pass and Permit Systems on Reserves

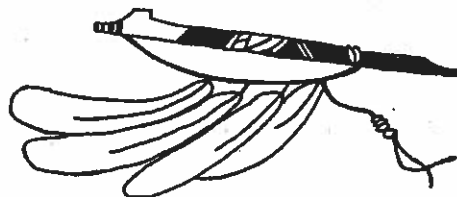
	PASS SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM
Why was it made?		
Was it legal?		
What happened to someone who did not obey the policy?		
How long did it take to get approval for a pass or permit?		
What did these policies do to First Nations peoples?		
Are these policies still in effect today? Why or why not?		
Do you think First Nations peoples are still affected today because of these policies?		
How would you feel if you lived as a First Nations person in that time?		

3. SACRED PROMISES

N. _____
D. _____

Kihci-Asotamâtowin

(Cree)



PART 3 READING THE TEXT

READ AND READ AGAIN. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ONE OF YOUR VOCABULARY WORDS. EACH WORD IS USED ONCE.

treaty	irrevocable
ceremony	wrath
colonial	breach
law	consequence
vow	predict

“Aboriginals understood treaties and the treaty-making process by the way they viewed the world.”

If you want to learn about treaties then you must understand the importance of the spiritual traditions, beliefs, and laws of First Nations peoples. These were all part of the treaty-making process for natives.

Non-Aboriginals (the White man) understood treaties and the treaty-making process very differently. Theirs was shaped by colonial history, the history of how the European colonies were established in the New World. The colonial government was concerned

about the written text and the meaning of words. All treaty concerns and ideas were written down by the _____ government. Aboriginals understood treaties and the treaty-making process by the way they viewed the world. Indeed their focus was on the nature and character of the treaty relationships. First Nations were not accustomed to the written word. Theirs was an oral or spoken world. They believed that their concerns and ideas discussed during treaty talks would be accurately

written and recorded in the treaty.

For First Nations peoples, the most important objective in the _____ -making process was to have the White man understand that First Nations peoples must maintain their relationship with the Creator. He had given them the laws, values and principles that guided their conduct and behaviour. Treaty discussions must be based on their relationship with the Creator.

Each meeting between Elders and treaty officials

“A sacred promise was a vow made to the Creator.”

began with a prayer, drum or pipe ceremony. The pipe _____ was a holy way of life for First Nations people. If a treaty was honored with a pipe ceremony it was sacred.

Once a treaty was negotiated, a formal ceremony celebrated the sacred promise to the Creator. The ritual of the ceremony was the connection between the people and the Creator. It is best symbolized by the “circle.” The circle represents a coming together of a nation under the laws of the Creator. A sacred promise was a vow made to the Creator. A vow was a promise. These _____ were irrevocable for First Nations peoples. They could

never be changed. The sacred promise was _____ and should never be changed!

No one could ever break a sacred promise without suffering a grave consequence. First Nations peoples worried that the White man did not understand that grave consequences could happen if humans broke the vows. The _____ would be to unleash the wrath of the Creator. The wrath of the Creator was to be feared. You did not dare face the angry _____ of the Creator. It was dangerous to break a sacred promise! It was the Creator's law. If you broke the Creator's _____, you would pay for it while on Earth.

It was believed that the amount you did not pay on Earth would follow you when you die and you would pay even more!

There were spiritual and powerful Elders who could predict the future. The kind of Elder who could _____ the future earned respect from their community. Their advice was to honor the treaty negotiations, to follow the rules. Something terrible would happen if either side of the nations should breach a treaty. To _____ a treaty was to break the law. Either party would have to deal with the wrath of the Creator. These promises were forever. Treat them with respect, care, and sensitivity.



3. SACRED PROMISES

N. _____
D. _____

Kihci-Asotamâtowin (Cree)



PART 4 COMPREHENSION

READ THE QUESTION. WRITE THE ANSWER ON THE _____.
ALL THE ANSWERS CAN BE FOUND IN PART 3 "READING THE TEXT."

- The text as a whole is about...
a) respecting vows b) breaking a promise c) understanding nature _____
- Treaties should...
a) be altered b) not be changed c) be breached _____
- Each treaty meeting ended with a pipe ceremony.
yes no does not say _____
- Some elders were able to tell the future.
yes no does not say _____
- You did not want to anger and face the Creators... _____
- What words in paragraph two means White man? _____

PART 5 WRITING

USE EACH PAIR OF WORDS TO WRITE A SENTENCE. BUILD YOUR LANGUAGE BY CHANGING AND USING WORDS FROM THEIR "WORD FAMILIES." SEE PART 2.

- promise, vow _____

- irrevocable, change _____

- break, consequence _____

- fear, wrath _____

- respect, care _____

Benefits of Treaty Student Page

FIRST NATIONS	NEWCOMERS