|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Indian Act | Treaty 6 | Treaty 7 | Treaty 8 |
| When was it created? | 1876 | 1876 | 1877 | 1899 |
| Who does it impact? | All First Nations (except Metis and Inuit.) | First Nations of the plains, Cree, Blackfoot, Assiniboine, Deerfoot, Ojibwa | Blackfoot, Pi’kanii, Siksika, Blood, Stoney, Cree | Lesser Slave Lake FN, Denai, and Cree, (southern NWT, northern Sask., Ab., and BC.) |
| What are the main points, laws, decisions, and agreements made by the treaty? | - recognition of their Heritage  - ensures the rights to hunting and fishing  - **assimilates** young children to become more European through the use of Residential School  - Prior to (1961) the Indian Act said that First Nations could not vote without giving up their Rights  - the pledge was called “Live as a white” would be allowed to vote and own land and be in the jury, but had to give up Aboriginal Rights  - the rights to education and medicine  - the Government of Canada decided how tribes/nations would organize their leadership | - annuity for each band member ($5 - $25 depending on rank)  - First Nations would forfeit rights to the land they are on, but the Government created reserves  - FN can sell Reserve lands  - Families of five would be given 2.3km square of land… given agricultural stuff… **part of assimilation**  - restrict alcohol on reserves  - some money for hunting and fishing  - government would provide education… **Residential Schools** | - railway was promised  - education would be provided (**Residential**  **-** Hunting and Fishing allowed on FN land  - reserves of land were given  - annuities  - trading rights  - were given agricultural help | - promised that poor would be taken care of  - medical support  - education **residential schools**  - |
| First Nations Perspectives (at least three points) | - The First Nations did not want to have to give up their culture, they saw the Indian Act as forcing them to assimilate  - felt discriminated against  - already had a way of life, but were forced to adapt… did not want to participate  - felt unwelcome | - weren’t happy to lose their land, did not understand  - language barrier  - worldview different  - initially thought the treaty would secure their future  - they felt tricked by the actual Treaty, it wasn’t all that they expected | - still a language barrier  - feel like their people were suffering from poverty (buffalo were gone), so it was a way to secure their lives  - felt like they would honour it forever, the government isn’t holding up their end  - |  |
| Government of Canada Perspectives (at least three points) | - wanted everyone to be the same, to be “Canadian” in the style of European  - a way for the government to take control; a way to “solve the Indian Problem” | - they wanted the land for the railway to connect BC  - First Nations should learn European ways of life… they thought it was better  - a way to control First Nations | - thought it would build better relationships  - peaceful way to stop fighting  - wanted that railway  - wanted assimilation  - a way to control FN populations | - thought it would build better relationships  - peaceful way to stop fighting  - wanted that railway  - wanted assimilation  - a way to control FN populations |
| What current issues are there with the law? | - It was updated in 1961 to allow FN to vote as citizens  - Residential schools, and the backlash from that, also trauma (PTSD, abuse, broken relationships)  - the Indian Act is outdated  - a lot of society wants to see the Indian Act eliminated | - some places do not have clean water  - | - government isn’t enforcing or holding up their end of the treaty  - poverty  - residential school backlash and trauma  - alcoholism / addictions  - health care  - urban sprawl |  |