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|  | 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 |  |