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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 Nation peoples living in Canada | Cree Nations, Animals in that area, Ojibwe, Assiniboine  | Blackfoot, Peigan, Blood Nations, Siksika, Kainai, Tsutina, Stoney, Nakoda, Pi’kani | Cree, Denai, Metis, Chipewyan,  |
| What are the main points, laws, decisions, and agreements made by the treaty? | - government in control of the education (Residential School System)- chose who had “Indian Status,” those who had collective rights as a First Nations person- very discriminatory to First Nations women in terms of status; if a F.N. woman married a non-F.N. man her status was removed.- F.N. people were not allowed to practice traditional ceremonies, and were coerced into speaking English - Also created the rules about who could vote, and own land | - First Nations received land (Reserves), and small annuities ($5)- Government had the right to sell Tribe land with permission- Medicine chest in each home - Government had the right to send the children away to Residential Schools- If there were trespassers they could remove them from their land- Annual fishing and hunting supplies- Right to hunt freely on First Nations land | - $5 to $25 annuity, depending on your rank or status within the tribe- given Winchester rifles (for hunting)- are not given farming supplies, but given cattle instead- were given Reserves of land- Residential School system- allowed to hunt on the reserve land-  | - preservation of land- ongoing financial support- ongoing rights to hunting and fishing on the reserve lands (when not mining or logging)- education paid for (Residential school system)- given farming equipment- a part of assimilation- $5 to $25 dollars, bonus teacher salary- promised to look after the elderly and to take care of medical care- families that wanted to start ranches received extra cattle |
| First Nations Perspectives (at least three points) | - few First Nations took advantage of what they could from the Indian Act- most saw it as an attempt to strip them of their land, language, and culture- not a good thing for the First Nations | - they felt betrayed by the treaty- didn’t want the treaty, did not believe it to be necessary | - hoped it would be beneficial - felt lied to, considered the treaty was altered during translation- didn’t like it, **but** didn’t want to start a war to fight it- seethe treaty as a long-term (forever) contract | - believed that the treaty was not fulfilled or taken seriously by the white people- many First Nations believe that their opinion of wanted to alter the Treaty is not being heard or listened to… want it renewed- want the government to officially recognize the true intent of the treaties |
| Government of Canada Perspectives (at least three points) | - wanted to find a way to control the First Nations- thought it would be important to assimilate the FNMI culture to match the European-Canadian culture they wanted | - it was a good thing- trying to make the First Nations do things the “Canadian Way”- about “control” | - didn’t see the treaty as legally binding- it was a good thing- trying to make the First Nations do things the “Canadian Way”- about “control” | “””””” |
| What current issues are there with the law? | - there is a lot of backlash from Residential school system- a lot of remaining trauma (PTSD) from Residential Schools- family culture and FNMI way of living damaged by children not seeing/living with parents- STILL cannot do certain things because of the Act, STILL a lot of bias  | - still feel betrayed- did not have many rights- still continue to fight over the laws- high suicide rates- high rates of poverty | - selling lands… - residential school backlash: trauma, addiction, PTSD, etc.- high suicide rates, a lot of poverty, starvation, due to unemployment and lack of modern resources- pollutiona lot of high accidental deaths based on minor injuries (no good medical care)- urban spawl | - water pollution, companies trying to build pipelines and roadways… oil spills- poaching- lack of supplies from Government- drinking water- distance from urban centers- the government believes that changing the treaty would add to FNMI being the “other”- low education in their own cultures- Residential School backlash |

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