

Who is the person on the new Canadian \$10 Bill?

Viola Desmond

How is she connected to what we are learning about in S.S. right now (Canada's treatment of diverse peoples)?

rights, racism, treatment → different

Do you have any other connections to her story?

Slavery, Black Rights in the U.S.

Courage and Dignity

Viola Desmond was a successful black businesswoman who was jailed, convicted and fined for defiantly refusing to leave a whites-only area of a movie theatre in 1946. Her court case was an inspiration for the pursuit of racial equality across Canada. **Viola's story is part of the permanent collection at the Canadian Museum for Human Rights.**



The Numbered Treaties

The First People lived in what is now Canada for a long time before Canada was ever a country. As more European settlers moved to North America, they began to settle on the land. At first, the two groups (the First People and the Europeans) got along well, but after awhile, conflict over land ownership became a problem.

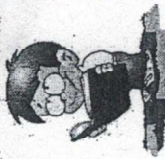
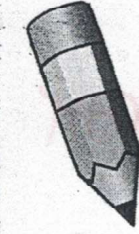
After the fur trade became so prosperous, the Hudson's Bay company purchased the land called Rupert's Land, which made up most of the land west of where Ontario is now. They got along with the First People by negotiating land use with them peacefully. In 1869, Britain forced the Hudson's Bay Company to sell Rupert's Land to the Government of Canada for 15 million dollars. The problem with this deal was that it did not include the First People.

Following the sale of Rupert's Land, the Indigenous people demanded agreements be signed in the form of treaties with the government of Canada. Between 1871 and 1921, 11 treaties were signed. A treaty is a formal agreement between two sides. The Canadian government wanted control of the land, while the First People wanted reserves, annuities, and the right to continue hunting and fishing on government land. These 11 treaties are called the Numbered Treaties.

A reserve is a small area of land that only First People can live on. Only "Status Indians" can live on a reserve. On these lands, the government helps offer services like education and infrastructure, however, they do not limit hunting and or fishing on these lands. An annuity is a annual payment, which means a payment made once a year. Each of the 11 treaties were separate negotiations, but the average annuity that is paid each year is approximately \$5.00 per person. A one time payment of \$15 to indigenous families was made when the treaties were signed.

The Numbered Treaties are still debated in Canada today. Many believe the treaties were negotiated unfairly, and that the First People did not receive proper compensation for their land.

Name: M. Finner



Show What You Know!

13 P.S.

Circle the Correct Answer

1. Hudson's Bay Company sold Rupert's Land to which country.	Canada	Britain
2. How many Numbered Treaties are there?	8	11
3. Which year did the Hudson's Bay Company sell Rupert's Land	1967	1869
4. The average annuity paid per year is	\$15	\$5
5. The Numbered Treaties were	Unfair	Fair

Questions

1. Why do you think the Numbered Treaties are considered unfair?

each tribe negotiated separately, if they did it together they would get more, received more very little given

2. What is a treaty?

a formal agreement between two countries / people

Fill in the Blanks

1. First People gave up their land for smaller pieces of land called Reserves
2. A reserve is a small area of land.
3. A one time payment of 15 dollars was paid to the First People.
4. Only "Status Indians" can live on a reserve.
5. First People can hunt and fish on reserves without rules.

Name: Mr. Friesen

First Nations - Indian Act

Fill in the blanks

Word Bank

13 PS:

10

Treaties

Canada

Money

Europeans

Reserve

World

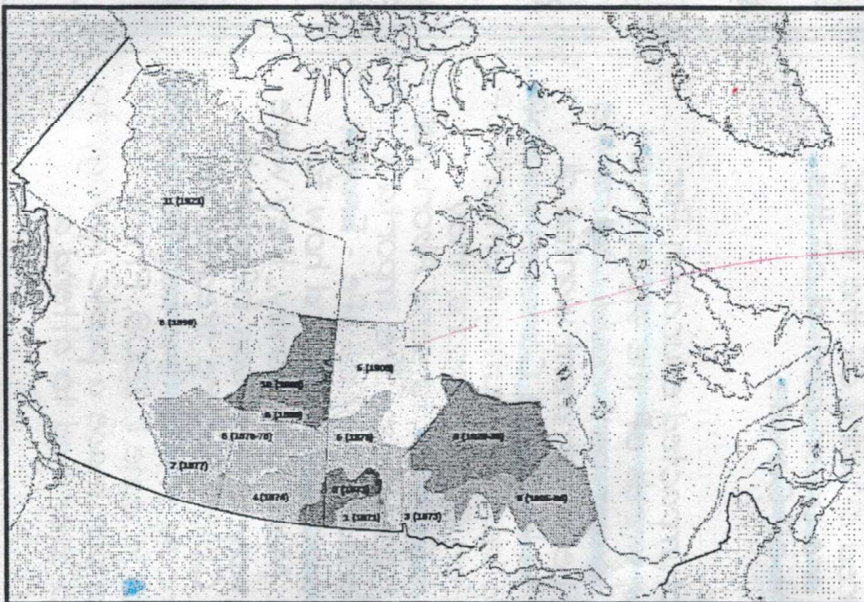
First

Indian

Land

Culture

The First Nations people were the first people living in what is now known as Canada. When Europeans discovered the New World, they did anything they could to take over the land. Instead of fighting, the First Nations made agreements called treaties. These treaties have been considered unfair, since the First Nations gave up land for money, tools, and education. The Indian Act, gave the government the right to identify First Nations as "status Indians", which gave them the ability to live on a reserve. A reserve is land designated for status Indians to live on and preserve their culture. Living conditions on reserves are difficult with poverty, lack of running water, and other issues being present.



The Numbered Treaties

- The government negotiated the trade of land for money, tools, and education with each of the regions on the map.

1. How might the negotiations have gone if all the tribes that controlled these areas had negotiated together?

If they worked together they would be stronger and get more.

2. Do you think the First Nations got a good deal? Explain.

No, gave up much land for by comparison little money, tools etc.

Indian Act - Reserves

Background

The Indian Act was enacted in 1876 to allow the government of Canada control over **First Nations' land, resources, and education**. In return, the First Nations received **small patches of land called reserves**. On a reserve, Aborigines could continue living their own way of life without rules on hunting or having to pay taxes to the government.

Status Indians

The Indian Act states that **only "Status Indians" could live on reserves**. The Canadian government believed this would protect the reserves for First Nations people. A "Status Indian" was considered a "ward of the state", which means they **are under control of the federal government of Canada**.

Residential Schools

The Indian Act impacted education for First Nations. **Being wards of the state meant that the Canadian government could control the indigenous people**. The government wanted all indigenous children to **learn the Canadian way of life** and grow up to be contributing members of Canadian society. For these reasons, they designed **"Residential Schools"** to send Aboriginal children so they could learn the important elements of the Canadian way of life - **English language, Roman Catholic religion**, and how to **become a farmer**. More importantly, they were told that their old way of life was inferior to the Canadian way. Children were treated very poorly in these schools. **In 1996, the last Residential School was closed**. On June 11, 2008, Prime Minister Steven Harper made a public apology to all the children who ever had to attend a Residential School.

Name: M. Frieser

Show What You Know!

True or False

1. The Indian Act was enacted in?	1876
2. A reserve is a small amount of	Land
3. First Nations became wards of the...	Crown
4. A Residential School was designed to make children forget their	Culture
5. The last Residential School was closed in what year?	1996

Questions

1. What do you think the word "enacted" means? Use context clues to help figure it out!

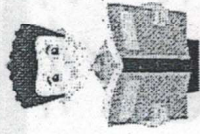
means to make it a law, take effect

2. What was the purpose of Residential Schools?

brainwash assimilate children to the Canadian way

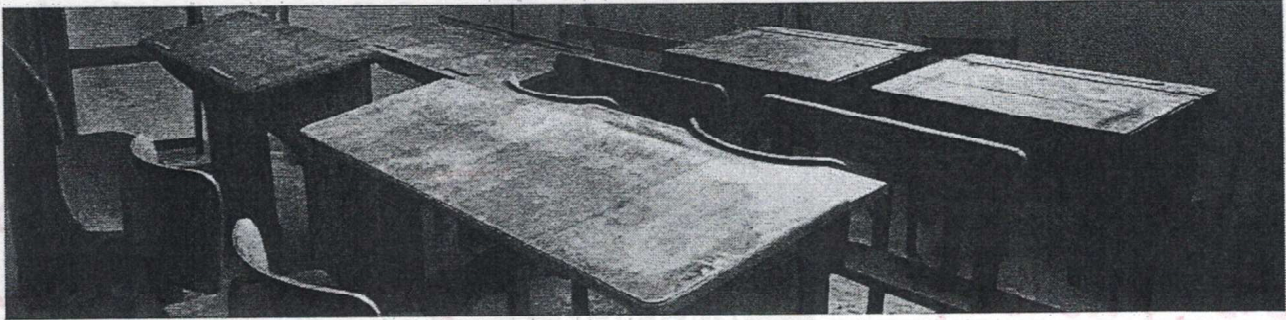
Put the following events in order: Number 1 - 4

Order	Event
2	Status Indians began living on reserves
1	The Indian Act was enacted
3	Residential Schools forced all Status Indian children to attend
4	The last Residential School closed



PS:

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS



Indigenous children, under the Indian Act laws in 1896, were forced to attend residential schools which were government funded. The government's purpose for the schools was to have Indigenous children assimilate into the rest of Canada's culture and as a result lose their own cultural understandings, language, and history.

Many Indigenous communities were not closely located to residential schools. As a result children were forced to live at the schools and were not allowed to visit their homes for the duration of the school year.

DID YOU KNOW?

Over 150,000 children attended Canadian residential schools.

DEFINITIONS

Indigenous: originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native

residential schools: government-supported boarding schools for children from Inuit and other indigenous communities

assimilate: to absorb into the cultural tradition of a population or group

duration: the time during which something continues

At The Schools

Indigenous children who attended residential schools were forced to give up their names and take on new European sounding names. They were not allowed to speak their language or practice their religious or cultural customs. Many of the children who attended these schools were abused and not treated well.



Residential schools shut down in 1996 and in 2008 Prime Minister Stephen Harper apologized to the survivors of residential schools on behalf of the Canadian government.



True Patriot Love? Has Canada treated diverse peoples fairly?
(Pages 62-95)

BIG IDEA ~ Canada's policies and treatment of diverse peoples have negative and positive legacies.

Why Should all Canadians Participate in Truth and Reconciliation?

Truth*

facts, history
certainty



Reconciliation*

process of making
amends, after a
wrong

How is Canada Answering the Calls? (Pages 75)

Use Point Form Notes and Pictures to Describe the Following Calls to Action

What Has Been Done,
Needs to Be Done

Start of a New National
Holiday

Website
Beyond 94
Call to
Action

A National
Day for Truth
and
Reconciliation

Remember
Victims and
Survivors of
Residential
Schools

September
2013
Remember
Children

Orange Shirt
Day
Young Girls
Story

The
Indigenous
Peoples Atlas
of Canada

Educational
Tool

that Attended
Residential Schools

Books, Resources
(First Nations, Inuit,
Metis)



What Does Orange Shirt Day Mean to You?

"Every Child Matters"