**North East School Division**



**Unpacking Outcomes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome (stated in its entirety) to be unpacked** | | | |
| **Develop 🡪 understanding (of nature of treaty relationship)** | | | |
| **Outcome Unpacked** (circle the verb and underline the Nouns/Qualifiers) | | | |
| **PA5.3 Develop an understanding of the nature of the treaty relationship between First Nations and Canada’s federal government** | | | |
| **KNOW** | **UNDERSTAND** | | **BE ABLE TO DO** |
| * There are **6 treaties** that cover all of Saskatchewan: 8, 10, 5, 6, 4, 2 * There are 11 numbered treaties that cover most of Canada. * Four of these nations signed treaties with the British Crown. These nations are the Cree, Dene, Saulteaux and Nakota. * There are 32 First Nation reserves in Brunswick School’s treaty 6 area. Out of these two are Dakota, one is Saulteaux and the rest are Cree. The reserves that are neighbors to Melfort are James Smith Cree First Nation and the Kinistin Saulteaux First Nation * The **new Conservative government’s reasons** for making treaties in Saskatchewan are;   1. expansion of the west was priority for the new government,  2. accessing land for newcomers because Prime Minister John A. Macdonald’s “National Policy,”envisioned the West as an agricultural producing region full of European immigrants.  3. building a railway across Canada that would connect the east and the west in order to ensure that B.C. would remain in Confederation.  4. to avoid Indian Wars that were occurring in the U.S. as the cost and lost lives was too high.   * The **British Crown’s reasons** for making treaties with the First Nations are;   1. to gain access to the land in what is now Saskatchewan.  2. The British Crown did not want the U.S to expand its borders into the Canadian west.  3. The government recognized the First Nations peoples as land owners who held  natural title to the land so they made formal treaty arrangements with the First Nations  peoples using the terms set out in the *Royal Proclamation* of 1763  4. the British recognized the First Nations as sovereign nations with whom the British  Crown had the authority to make treaties.   * The **First Nations reasons** for making treaties in Saskatchewan are;   1. With their traditional way of life quickly disappearing their livelihood was threatened do they had to look for a new way to make a living because of  A. the depletion of natural resources made it very difficult for the First Nations to survive as they had before the arrival of the newcomers  B. the disappearance of the buffalo created difficult times for First Nations peoples  C. they were dying from new diseases,  2. The decline of the fur trade affected the livelihood of the First Nations in northern areas.  3. willing to share the land with newcomers,  4. to avoid Indian Wars that were occurring in the U.S. as loss lives was too high.  5. They saw treaties as a bridge to the future and a way to provide for their future generations.An important motive for the First Nations peoples was to negotiate for a better future for their children, their grandchildren and for future generations. The treaty negotiations did not focus on the First Nations’ current situation, which was bleak at the time. **The First Nations’ main concern was for the welfare of their “children yet unborn”** because they knew if they continued to live their lives in the direction they were headed, their people would die because of starvation, sickness, etc.   * **The newcomers reasons for making treaties** in Saskatchewan are laid out in the Royal Proclamation of 1763;   1. to prevent wars and establish peaceful relations,  2. to clarify land ownership issues and concerns   * To the First Nations people, the spirit and intent of the treaties means;   A. they did not view the treaty process as a surrender of their land, but as an agreement to share the land and its resources with Canadians.  b) the treaties are recognition of Indian sovereignty. As long as the treaties continue in existence—despite their flaws—they serve as a continuing recognition of the Indian right to autonomy and self-government.   * Provisions of the treaties are the promises made by the crown to the First Nations people; hunting, fishing, trapping rights throughout their traditional territory (not limited to their reserves), ploughs and seed for economic development, reserves as a permanent guarantee of a land base, provision of a medicine chest of free health care services, schools as a guarantee of free education, right to autonomy and self-government, pledged to be allies of the crown forever * A **Treaty Right** is a personal or collective entitlement derived from a Treaty. For example, in Saskatchewan, Treaty First Nations have certain entitlements that flow from the Treaties, such as annuities, provisions for land and the right to hunt for themselves and their families. Other Canadians also have rights that come from the Crown signing Treaties, such as the right to settle and make a living on the land agreed to in the Treaties. * Not all of Canada is covered by a treaty. There are large portions of British Columbia and Quebec, for example, in which Aboriginal peoples and the Crown have yet to reach an agreement. The Government of Canada created what is called the Comprehensive Claims process so that new treaties can be made in these parts of Canada. Since this process was put in place in 1975, Canada has signed 24 new modern treaties with Aboriginal peoples in Canada, including the creation of Nunavut in 1999   Treaty  Treaty Map  Saskatchewan Map  Intent  Benefit  Treaty Right  Promise  Negotiate  Cree  Saulteaux  Dene  Nakota  Reserve  British Crown  Conflict Resolution  Conservative Government  John A. Macdonald  Chief  Pipe Ceremony  Creator  Agriculture  Immigrants  Newcomer  Confederation  Natural Title  Sovereign Nation  Fur Trade  Royal Proclamation  Peaceful Relations  Oral Tradition  Indian Act  Treaty First Nation | * **Treaties are solemn agreements made between two or more sovereign nations**. * These agreements were made between nations who wanted **to live in peace with one another**. They **promised to honour these agreements by signing written documents and participating in First Nations pipe ceremonies**- **The promises made in the treaties were to last “as long as the sun shines, the grass grows, and the rivers flow.”** The promises were made between nations with the Creator as witness when they were sealed by sacred pipe ceremonies; this is why treaties are more than a promise. * **It was the British Crown who first initiated treaties** with First Nations peoples because of the growing conflicts over First Nations land. Westward expansion and the need for agricultural land for the newcomers caused increasing dissension between the two groups. **The treaties were a means of conflict resolution.** * The **British Crown and the First Nations had different reasons for wanting to make treaties** with one another. Both parties negotiatedand agreed to Treaties 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 in Saskatchewan. The treaties were to be mutually beneficial to the British Crown, the newcomers and First Nations peoples. * **While the federal government relied on written documents, the First Nations relied on oral traditions** regarding the **“spirit and intent**” of treaties . The federal government and the First Nations do not agree on the spirit and intent of the treaties because the First Nations believed the written documents do not capture the full reasons and promises agreed to according to the oral tradition of the First Nations. The Supreme Court of Canada agrees that the oral interpretation must be treated as equally correct and valid as the written words. * **The First Nations honored their treaty promises to live in peace and friendship and to share the land with the newcomers**. The British Crown, on the other hand, has not fulfilled its treaty promises. It created the *Indian Act* in 1876 to control the lives of First Nations peoples. This policy has far reaching impacts on the First Nations that will continue to hinder the treaty relationship envisioned by the ancestors of both parties as long as it treats First Nations peoples as wards of the government. * **Treaties benefit all Canadians**. Two parties are required to make a Treaty, with both parties having obligations and benefits that derive from the Treaty. In Saskatchewan, the Treaties contained benefits for both settlers and First Nations. **First Nations received annuities, education, reserves, as well as farming assistance**. **Settlers received access to farmland and resources, as well as the peace and goodwill of First Nations.** * **A treaty person is someone who benefits from treaty agreements, which means all of us.** In Saskatchewan, beneficiaries of the Five Numbered Treaties live, make a living, and enjoy a way of life on the land shared through treaty making. The treaties were intended to provide benefits for succeeding generations. Today all residents in Saskatchewan continue to benefit from treaties. For example, any person living in Regina could be considered a beneficiary of Treaty 4, and any person living in La Loche could be considered a beneficiary of Treaty 10. | | - explain what a treaty is.  - explain the reasons for why treaties were made in Canada.  - make an inquiry to examine how well treaty promises have been met in Canada.  - make an inquiry to examine why it is important for Canada to fulfill its treaty obligations to the First Nations people.  - investigate the “spirit and intent” of the treaties from the perspective of the Crown and the First Nations in Western Canada.  - affirm that all Saskatchewan residents are treaty people. |
| **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS** | | | |
| What is a treaty?  Why were treaties made?  What does that mean, “we are all treaty people?”  Why are treaties still important today?  Who is a treaty person?  Why are treaties not interpreted the same way by all people?  How did treaties come to be in Canada? | | **Big Idea:** Treaties will last “as long as the sun shines, the grass grows, and the rivers flow.” | |