Chapter 12: Changing Societies in the West

NAME:

Vocabulary words (find definitions yourself!)

policy numbered treaties assimilation residential schools official language

What do we know about how the government of Canada interacted with First Nations groups?

Settlement in the West was GOOD/BAD (choose one) for First Nations and Métis. State WHY below:

The Métis took up arms against the government of Canada, while many other First Nations groups attempted to use the treaty process to reach understandings. The First Nations and the Canadian government had different reasons for signing treaties. They also had different understandings of what treaties meant.

From 1871 to , the First Nations living between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains made treaties with the Canadian Government. These are known as the Treaties.

Fig. 12.2 pg. 269:

* Compare this map with the map on page 7 that shows the Aboriginal language groups and peoples in Canada.
* Identify all the First Nations groups covered by the treaty area where we live.

The Canadian Government’s MAIN reason for signing treaties was???

The First Nations MAIN reason for signing treaties was???

The Treaties

Each treaty was slightly different, but the main agreement in all of them was that the government promised to provide First Nations with cash payments, certain good, and certain . In exchange, First Nations would allow onto their lands. Certain areas of land, called reserves, were set aside for First Nations’ sole use – newcomers could not live there.

CASE STUDY: Treaty 7 (pg. 270)

* Read this section.
* Answer the Respond question: What do you notice about each side’s understanding of the treaty? What issues might there be because it was the government that recorded Isapo-Muxika’s speech?

The Canadian Government also had another “hidden” policy that they did not discuss at the treaty meetings. What was it called?

The Canadian Government thought that, as time went by, First Nations would lose their cultures and languages. They would become more like the newcomers. To accomplish this, it targeted First Nations children. It separated them from their parents by making them attend residential schools.

What were residential schools?

What immediate and lasting effects did residential schools have on First Nations groups?

From Majority to Minority: Francophones in the West

Franco-Albertan Citizens in Action

In 1982, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms became law. Section states that all Anglophone and Francophone Canadians who live as minorities have education rights. Some provinces did not take action right away, but Franco-Albertans persisted through lobbying and protesting and after two years, they had convinced two school boards to open Francophone schools.