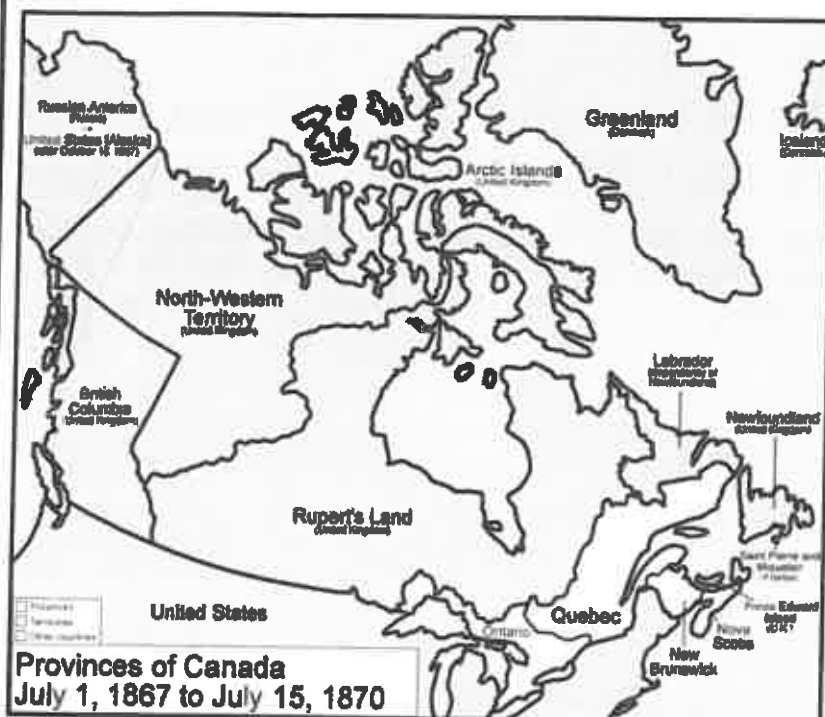


British North America Act

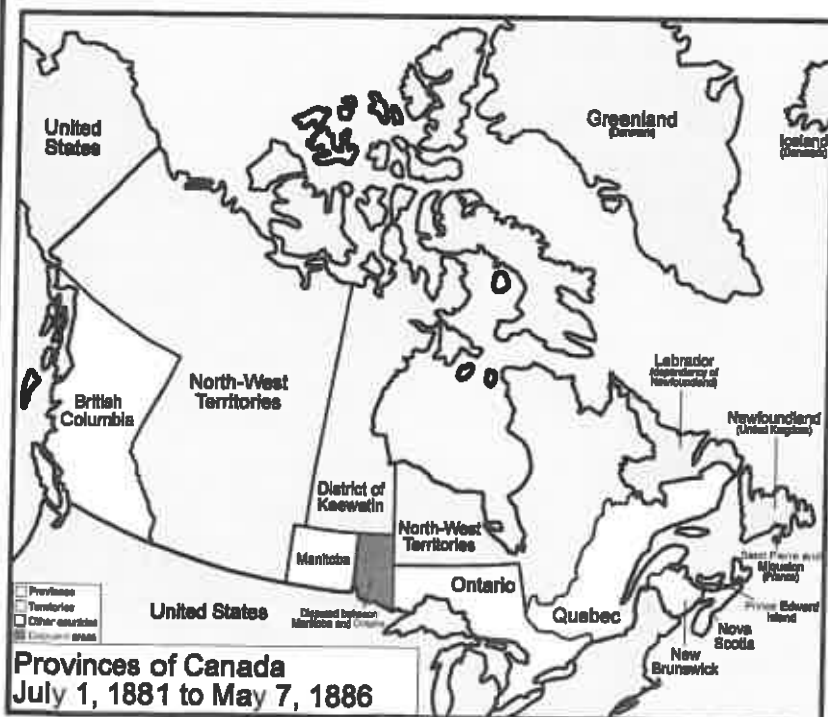
In 1867, four provinces decided to join Confederation - Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The BNA act was signed by the 4 provinces on July 1st, 1867. The provinces celebrated with fireworks, and cannon fire.



Questions

1. What do you notice about Canada at the time of Confederation - 1867?

2. What has changed to the geography of Canada by 1886?



Name: _____

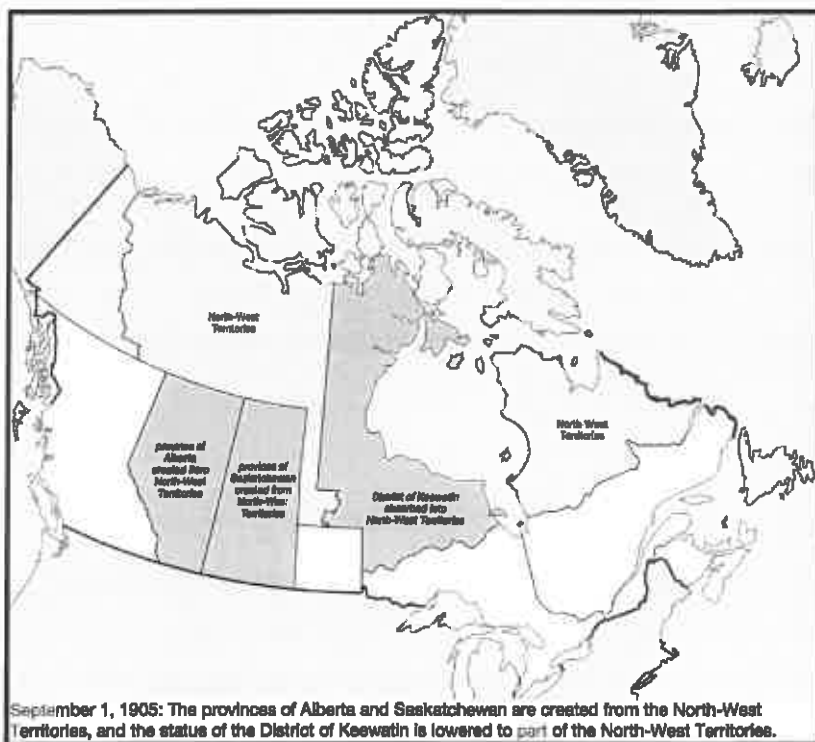
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23

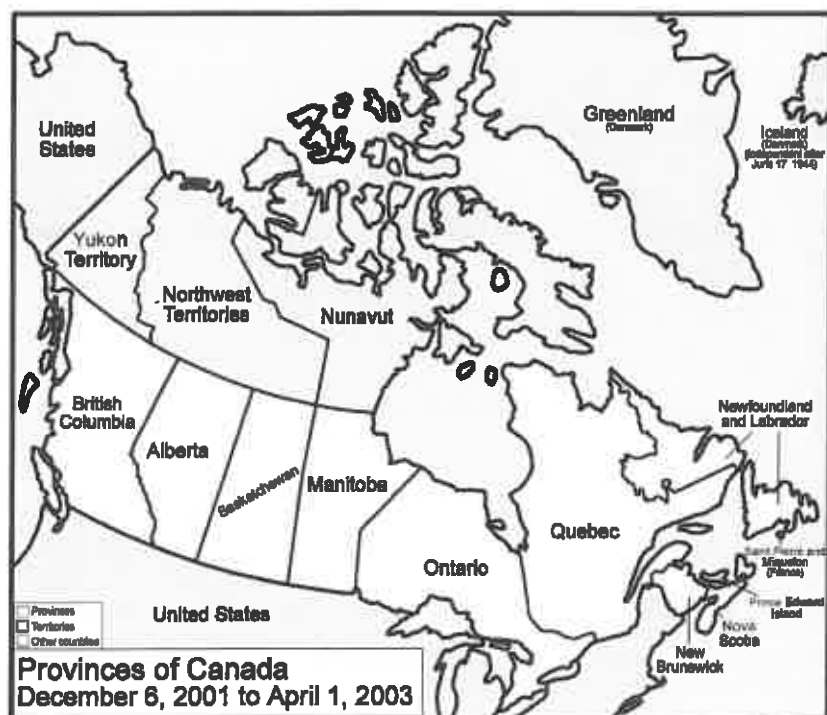
Canada Expansion

Confederation was a success and more British colonies joined. Take a look at the maps below to see who joined and when.

1. In 1905, more colonies joined. What do you notice about the map?



2. From 2001-2003, the map of Canada is how we see it today. What has changed?



Name: _____

Date: _____

24

Westward Expansion

After the Canadian Government purchased Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company, it was time for European settlers (Canadians) to move west.

Directions: Read the table below and rank the pull factors (reasons) 1 - 4 why you might pack your bags and move west (towards B.C.).

Rank	Reasons - Pull Factors (pulling you to move west)
	You want to go to the prairies where the land is flat and good for farming.
	You've heard there is gold in B.C. and the Yukon (gold rush)
	You want to try mining for oil in the west
	You want cheap land to start a new life



Move West – Advertisement Poster

The Canadian Government made posters like this one to get Canadians to move west.

What does life look like in the west?

Would you want to move west? Why?

Quote

Why do you think John A. Macdonald said this?

"Confederation is only yet in the gristle, and it will require five years more before it hardens into bone" - John A. Macdonald

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 parcels of land called reserves. On a reserve, Aboriginals 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 to. These schools taught 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.

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer

1. The Indian Act was enacted in?	1976	1876
2. A reserve is a small amount of	Land	Money
3. First Nations became wards of the...	Crown	State
4. A Residential School was designed to make children forget their	Culture	Parents
5. The last Residential School was closed in what year?	1992	1996

Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. What is a reserve? Who is able to live on them?

2. What was the purpose of Residential Schools?

Put the following events in order: Number 1 - 4

Order	Event
	Status Indians began living on reserves
	The Indian Act was enacted
	All Status Indian children were forced to attend residential schools
	The last Residential School closed

The Numbered Treaties

The Hudson Bay Company and the First People

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 had a good relationship 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 1.5 million dollars. The problem with this deal was that it did not include the First People.

The Numbered Treaties

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.

Reserves

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 an 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.

Unfair?

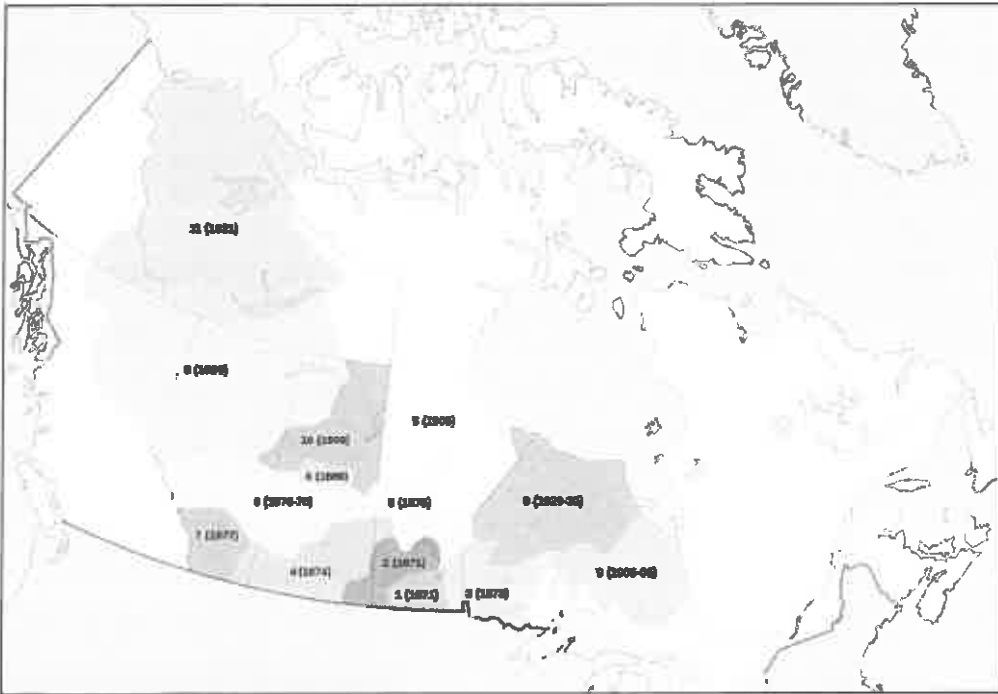
The Numbered Treaties are still debated in Canada today. Many believe the treaties were negotiated unfairly, and that the First People did not receive proper compensation for their land.

Summarize

A summary is a brief explanation of the reading passage.

Conflict - First Nations

When the government of Canada sent Canadians west, they weren't aware that there were people living there - the First Nations and the Metis. In order to give land to the settlers moving west, the government had to make deals with the First Nations to buy/take the land. These deals were called: 'The Numbered Treaties'.



Treaty: A formal agreement between two groups.

The Deal
The First Nations gave up massive amounts of land in exchange for money, tools, and farming supplies. These treaties are very controversial and are still being legally investigated to this day.

Questions

1. Who do you think won the negotiations between the First Nations and government of Canada? Why?

2. Why do you think the First Nations signed these treaties?

3. Should the government give the land back to the First Nations?

First Nations - Indian Act

Fill in the blanks

Word Bank

Treaties

Canada

Money

Europeans

Reserve

World

First

Indian

Land

Culture

The First Nations people were the _____ people living in what is now known as _____. When _____ discovered the New _____, they did anything they could to take over the _____. Instead of fighting, the First Nations made agreements called _____. These treaties have been considered unfair, since the First Nations gave up land for _____, tools, and education. The _____ Act, gave the government the right to identify First Nations as "status Indians", which gave them the ability to live on a _____. A reserve is land designated for status Indians to live on and preserve their _____. 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?

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

Name: _____

Date: _____

31

Residential Schools

The indigenous people faced a great deal of inequality and discrimination throughout our history. The government thought the indigenous people and their way of life was inferior to British settler lives and started Residential Schools. These schools had one primary objective:

Assimilate: force the First People to give up their culture and traditions and live like British settlers (Canadians)

Teach the First People children how to live like European Canadians

Make an inference

Make a prediction about the question below

What do you think the indigenous people were taught at Residential Schools?

Directions Below is a list of things taught and done in the residential schools. Explain why Canada would want First People to learn each of the things in this list by filling in the table.

What they taught	Why?
How to work in the fields doing manual labour	
How to speak English, follow the Christian religion and live like Canadians	
They had to be taken away from their families in order to fully assimilate.	

1. If a child broke a rule in the residential school, they would often be assaulted. Do you think children at other schools had similar rights? Do you have better rights now?

Reserves and Residential Schools

Residential Schools, and Reserves are two examples of how the First People were treated differently and discriminated against in Canada. In 2008, Canada's Prime Minister - Steven Harper said the following:



"Two primary objectives of the residential school system were to remove and isolate children from the influence of their homes, families, traditions and cultures, and to assimilate them into the dominant culture. These objectives were based on the assumption that Aboriginal cultures and spiritual beliefs were inferior and unequal. Today, we recognize that this policy of assimilation was wrong, has caused great harm, and has no place in our country."

1. What do you think about Residential Schools? Were they wrong?

2. What do you notice about the picture above? Explain.

3. The First People were given land called reserves. Many of these reserves are up in the northern parts of Canada. Why do you think that is?



4. Judging by the picture, what are the living conditions like on a reserve?

The Metis Culture

Background - Who are they?

The Metis are a group of indigenous people who lived in Canada long before we did. They are people who have First Nations and European ancestry. This happened when European explorers and settlers came to North America and met the First Nations tribes that were already living here. The babies they had are called Metis! They live across Canada, especially in the northern parts of Manitoba, B.C. and Saskatchewan.

Worldview - Spiritual Beliefs

Since the Metis are part European and part First Nations, many believe in multiple religions. It is common for a Metis person to believe in Catholicism as well as be a follower of their traditional First Nations religion. Metis religion focuses on the Creator. Prayers of thanks are done daily, and offerings are left when they take something from the Creator or the environment.

The Arts - Music, Dance, and Art



Music and dance are very important to the Metis culture. They are famous for their fiddle music and creative dances. They hold many community events that showcase their music and dancing. The fiddle was first introduced to the Metis by French and Scottish settlers. The music played was up-tempo, which was perfect for dancing the *Red River Jig*.

Kinship - Relationships within the Group

It would not be unusual to have three generations - grandparents, parents, and their children living under one roof. Men would go hunt for large game to provide meat for the family. Women would take care of the children and the household matters. The grandparents would tell stories to the children so they could learn about the Metis worldview.

Name: _____

Date: _____

34

The Metis Culture - Questions

Questions

Answer the questions below using evidence from the text

1. Who are the Metis?

2. What religion do the Metis believe in?

Making Connections

What does this remind you of in your life?

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer

1. Which instrument do the Metis play?	Violin	Fiddle
2. Metis music is...	Up-Tempo	Slow
3. How many generations lived under one roof?	2	3
4. The men were responsible for?	Cooking	Hunting
5. The Metis are a mix of First Nations and...	European	Canadian

Name: _____

Date: _____

35

Red River Rebellion - Metis

The Metis were the other group of people that lived in the west - specifically, Manitoba. The Metis people were part European and part Indigenous. Louis Riel became the leader of the Metis and created a provisional (temporary) government that would negotiate with the Canadian government over land.

Research: Look up how the events happened in the Red River Rebellion. Fill in the table below.

Event	Summary of Events
1	Government of Canada sends land surveyors and settlers west to divide up the land they bought from the Hudson Bay Company.
2	Louis Riel starts provisional government to stop negotiate land claims with the government of Canada.
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	