

Numbered Treaties Answer Key

Time & Place	Numbered Treaty
<p>1871 Lower Fort Garry, and Manitoba Post at northwest shore of Lake Manitoba</p>	<p>Treaties 1 & 2 When Yellow Quill Salteaux leaders turned settlers away and when Ojibwe leaders of the North West Angle imposed rents on encroaching settlers who became fearful, the government agreed to engage in the treaty making process. Adams Archibald promised that Canada would not interfere with First Nations' traditional land based practices including hunting and fishing and they would not need to live on reserves. He promised farming and hunting equipment and livestock. Chippewa and Swampy Cree leaders agreed to share their land respectfully as treaty partners. There was no talk about giving up land. The written version of the treaty stated a total land surrender and contained none of Archibald's promises. (RCAP, Vol.1, p.151-152)</p>
<p>1873 Rainy River to Lake of the Woods, Northwest Angle</p>	<p>Treaty 3 Anishinaabe leaders did not allow settlers to use their waterways, land or timber without being compensated. Ojibwe leaders including Chief Mo-We-Do-Pe-Nais demanded rents from settlers to use their land. They sent word to Ottawa: "...do not bring Settlers and Surveyors amongst us to measure and occupy our lands until a clear understanding has been arrived at as to what our relations are to be in the time to come." (RCAP, Vol.1, p.153) Since they had always moved freely through their territory they negotiated free train passes within their land. Liquor trade was stopped and they were not obliged to take arms against their family in the United States in the case of war. They negotiated reserve land that they themselves marked out, farming equipment, domestic animals, annuities (compensation), clothing and education (RCAP, Vol.1, p. 153-154). In exchange for these conditions being met, First Nations agreed to open up areas of their land to share with settlers. There was no talk of land surrender (RCAP, Vol.1, p.149). Canada's written version of Treaty 3 states a total land surrender (INAC, 2013).</p>
<p>1874 Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.</p>	<p>Treaty 4 Commissioner Morris offered the same terms of Treaty 3 to Cree and Salteaux leaders who accepted it. Terms included annual payments in perpetuity, clothing, ammunition, farming implements, selection of reserves, schools on reserves, banning of liquor on reserves. In accepting these terms, they agreed to live peaceably as treaty partners, sharing the land. There was no agreement to surrendering land (RCAP, Vol.1, p.149). Canada's written version of the treaty states total surrender of their land. (INAC, 1966)</p>
<p>1875 Beren's River and Norway House around Lake Winnipeg</p>	<p>Treaty 5 Swampy Cree leaders negotiated with Morris similar terms for Treaties 3 and 4, including "annuities, education, and economic assistance with housing" except reserve land was calculated at 160 acres per family. They were also promised healthcare. They did not agree to surrender their land, but instead,</p>

	<p>the agreement was to share it. The treaty text states a total land surrender. (RCAP, Vol.1, p.154-156)</p>
<p>1876 Fort Carlton and Fort Pitt, Sask.</p>	<p>Treaty 6 Morris promised no interference with hunting and fishing throughout the territory as they had always done, annuities, economic assistance with housing, hunger relief, and healthcare. There was no mention of land surrender. The written version of the treaty states land surrender. (RCAP, Vol.1, p.156-157)</p>
<p>1877 Blackfoot Crossing</p>	<p>Treaty 7 Blood, Blackfoot, Peigan, Sarcee and Stoney nations of the Blackfoot Confederacy negotiate with Crown commissioner David Laird who stated: "She [the Queen] wishes you to allow her white children to come and live on your land and raise cattle, and should you agree to this she will assist you to raise cattle and grain... She will also pay you and your children money every year, which you can spend as you please..." He offered one square mile of reserve land for every five persons, annuities, and promised not to interfere with their hunting practices throughout their territories. There was no discussion of land surrenders. The written text states a total land surrender outside reserves. (RCAP, Vol.1, p.157-158, Historica Canada, 2016)</p>
<p>1899 Lesser Slave Lake area, Northern Alberta, northeast corner of B.C.</p>	<p>Treaty 8 Prospectors for gold in the Klondike rush of 1897, and companies looking for resources in oil and gas agitated First Nations who began refusing settlers from entering their land by 1898. The Crown offered similar terms agreed to in previous numbered treaties. Cree and Dene leaders made the demand that: "nothing would be allowed to interfere with their way of making a living; the old and destitute would always be taken care of; they were guaranteed protection in their way of living as hunting and trappers from white competition; they would not be prevented from hunting and fishing as they had always done, so as to enable them to earn their living and maintain their existence" (RCAP, Vol.1, p. 158). The Commissioners made a solemn promise to this with the agreement that no land was being surrendered. The written treaty does not contain these agreements and states a land surrender.</p>
<p>1905 Northern Ontario, James Bay region</p>	<p>Treaty 9 Cree and Ojibwe leaders agreed to share their territories under the condition that they would be able to continue hunting and fishing, that their land would not be interfered with, and they would not be confined to reserves. Canada agreed but then wrote clauses in their written version of the agreement that negated the terms that were orally agreed to. (Louttit, N.d., Obomsawin, 2014)</p>
<p>1906 Ile-ala-Crosse, Sask.</p>	<p>Treaty 10 Canada agreed to negotiate this treaty to establish the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and to settle Métis claims. Canada promised Cree and Chipewyan leaders that their hunting, fishing and gathering rights would not be interfered with. Annuities, land tracts and education were promised.</p>

<p>1921 Western part of Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Treaty 11 Canada sought a treaty as soon as oil was found in the Mackenzie River. Commissioner Conroy and Bishop Breynat promised Dene leaders healthcare, no reserves, land protections, education, and protection of their hunting, trapping and fishing economies. These promises were left out of the written treaty. Dene leaders agreed to sharing the land. The written treaty states a land surrender. (RCAP, Vol. 1, p.159-160)</p>
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References:

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