We Are All Treaty Peoples
a framework for understanding and good relations going forward

1) Treaties in respect of what is now called Canada - including the numbered treaties ( or Post-Confederation Treaties ) – and the modern treaties –

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 included a clause prohibiting British colonists from "purchasing Lands of the Indians," so as not to commit more of the “great Frauds and Abuses” that characterized colonial takeovers of Indigenous territory - which would seem to make it clear that Indigenous Peoples were understood to enjoy an equal status. To better appreciate what then followed - see - Indian Treaties ( The Canadian Encyclopedia ) - and - Treaties from 1760 - 1923 - Two sides to the story ( CBC News ) - and - Treaty Guides - Land Claims - Federal/Provincial/Territorial Agreements ( background information as prepared by the Government of Canada ) - as well as - the numbered treaties ( or Post-Confederation Treaties ) - background information ( as compiled and found on wikipedia ) on the series of eleven treaties signed between the aboriginal peoples in Canada and the reigning monarch of Canada ( Victoria, Edward VII or George V ) from 1871 to 1921. It was the Government of Canada who created the policy, commissioned the Treaty Commissioners and ratified the agreements. These Treaties – and the Modern Treaties – are agreements with the Government of Canada, administered by Canadian Aboriginal law and overseen by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development ( from wikipedia )

The List of Numbered Treaties with respect to what is now called Canada –

- Treaty 1 – August 1871
- Treaty 2 - August 1871
- Treaty 3 - October 1873
- Treaty 4 - September 1874
- Treaty 5 - September 1875 ( adhesions from 1908–1910 )
- Treaty 6 - August–September 1876 ( adhesions in February 1889 )
- Treaty 7 - September 1877
- Treaty 8 - June 1899 ( with further signings and adhesions until 1901 )
- Treaty 9 - July 1905
- Treaty 10 - August 1906
- Treaty 11 - June 1921
2) **94 Calls to Action** (Truth and Reconciliation Commission - June 2015) – In June 2015, the TRC presented the Executive Summary of its findings to further reconciliation between Canadians and Indigenous Peoples – and then its multi-volume Final Report – *Honouring the Truth – Reconciling for the Future* – in December 2015. All Canadians are encouraged to read the Summary or the Final Report to learn more about the history, legacy and ongoing reality of racism, faithism and colonialism – and each of our roles going forward.


4) **Manitoba Act of 1870** - and the full spirit and intent of the promises made therein - such as 1.4 million acres of land to the Metis people. *Riel's Revenge* (CBC Radio - Ideas - April 9, 2013) - reviews the - at that time - pending Supreme Court decision in favour of the Manitoba Metis Federation which fundamentally changes the nature of Crown/Metis relationship in Canada (though the federal Conservative government is deciding whether or not to appeal the decision). In the radio program we hear from interested participants, including Thomas Berger who argued this case for almost three decades; Jean Teillet, Louis Riel's great-grand niece, who intervened on behalf of Metis from Ontario; and David Chartrand, President of the Manitoba Metis. And the Court Ruling - Supreme Court of Canada Judgement itself (March 8, 2013).


6) **Know Your Rights! United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for Indigenous Adolescents** (First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada) -

   ![Know Your Rights](image)

   **Know Your Rights** - was written for adolescent boys and girls, aged 13-18 years. The publication was prepared by Dr. Cindy Blackstock (Executive Director of the FNCFS) in collaboration with UNICEF, the Secretariat of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (SPFII), and the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus. Read the publication. This adolescent-friendly version of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples aims to make indigenous adolescents knowledgeable on issues important to them and to support their active participation in decision-making processes to secure their rights. It provides background information on the international indigenous rights movement and the importance of the Declaration, and summarizes its articles to highlight their essence.

7) **Idle No More's website** and **Facebook page** help explain the significance and purpose of the movement.

8) **Glossary of Terms** – source - First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada