



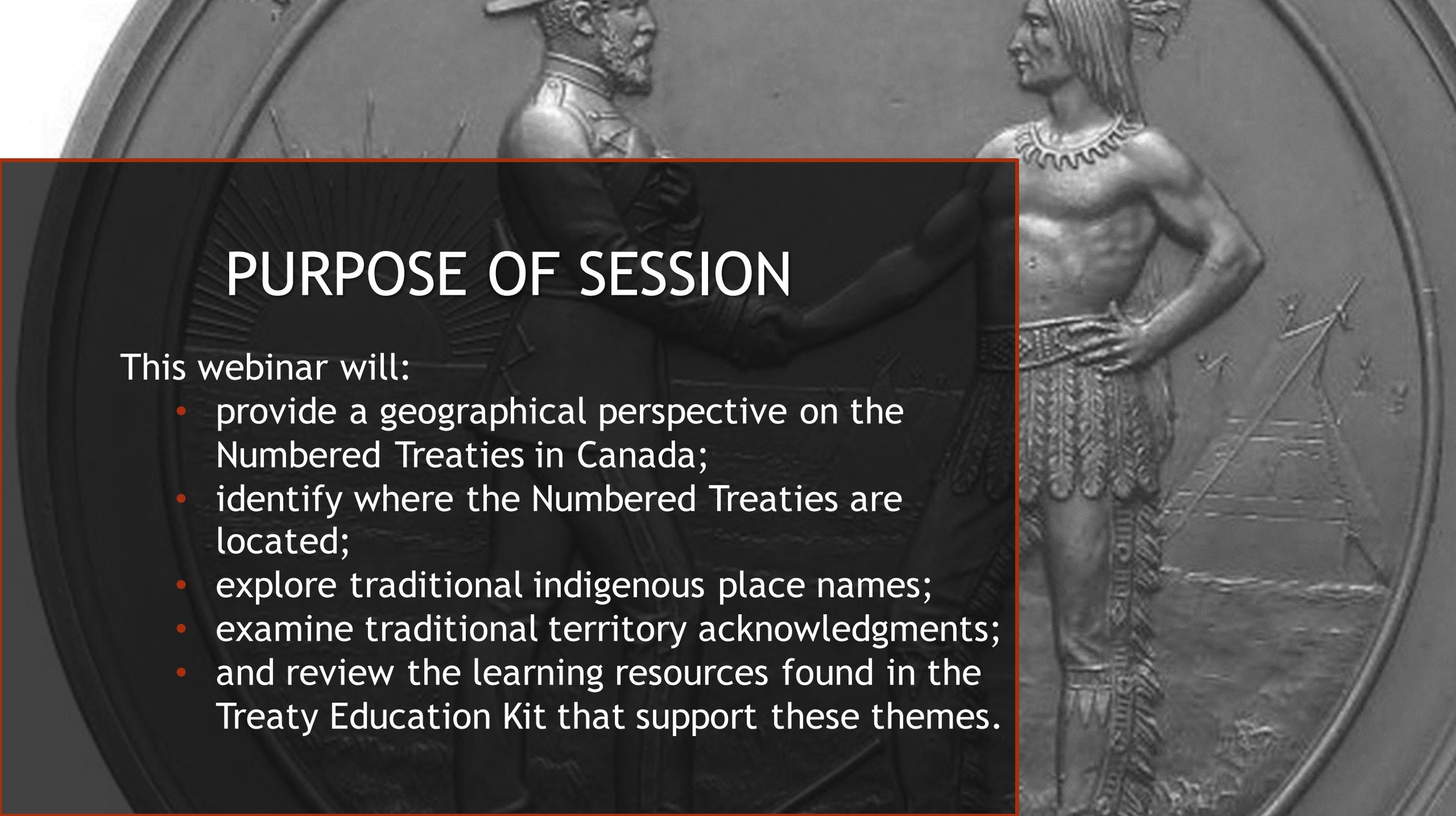
CANADA'S
HISTORY

Treaty Relations Commission of Manitoba & Canada's History Society Webinar Series

**Session 4: A Geographical Perspective on the Numbered
Treaties in Canada**

Presenter: Connie Wyatt Anderson, TEI Facilitator, TRCM

Date: Tuesday, January 31, 2017



PURPOSE OF SESSION

This webinar will:

- provide a geographical perspective on the Numbered Treaties in Canada;
- identify where the Numbered Treaties are located;
- explore traditional indigenous place names;
- examine traditional territory acknowledgments;
- and review the learning resources found in the Treaty Education Kit that support these themes.

Let's Consider....

- ▶ Geography is the place where history happens.
- ▶ Latitudes not attitudes: geography explains history.
- ▶ An atlas is like a long-term forecast - it sees history before it happens.
- ▶ What is where? Why there? Why care?

Charles F. Gritzner



What is where?

- ▶ Where are features located on the surface of the Earth?

Why there?

- ▶ Spatial Distribution?
- ▶ Processes?
- ▶ Interrelationships?

Why care?

- ▶ Importance?
- ▶ Relevance?
- ▶ Action/reaction?

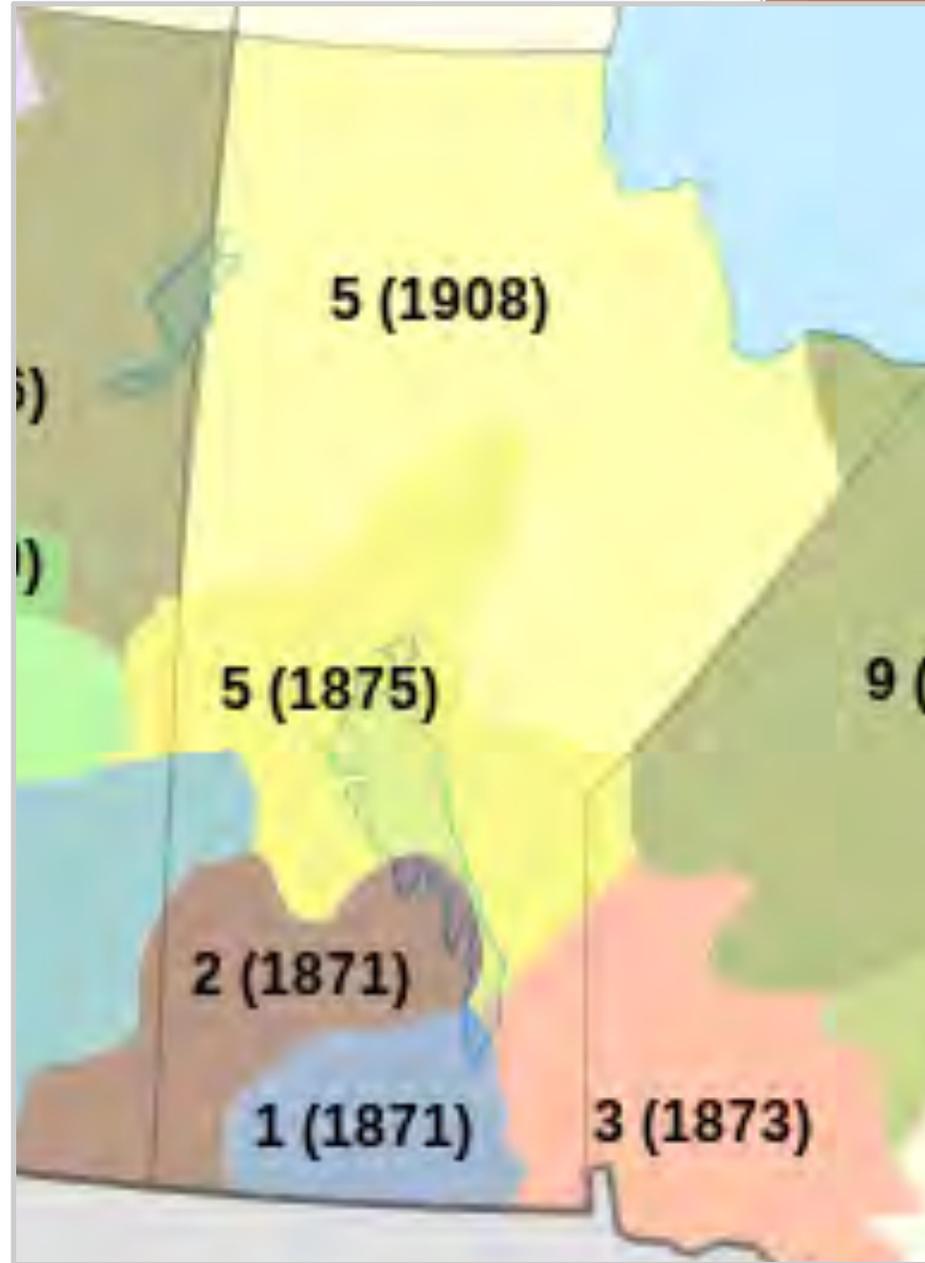
What is Where?

- ▶ Between 1871 and 1921, eleven Numbered Treaties were negotiated between the Crown and First Nations.
- ▶ These Treaties encompass an area from present-day Ontario to Alberta and portions of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.



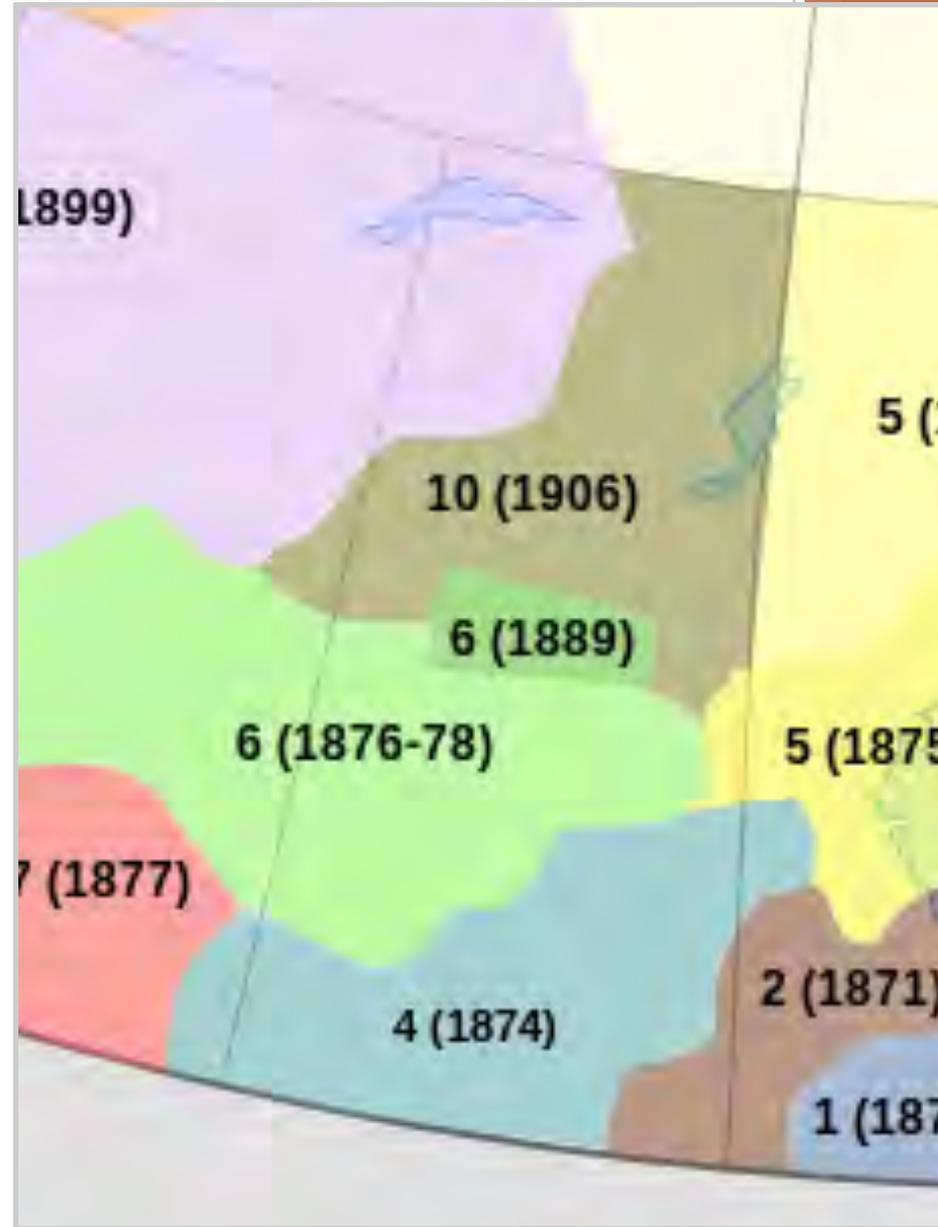
What is Where?

- ▶ **Treaty No. 1** is located in south central Manitoba.
- ▶ A few of the Canadian communities sharing the obligations and benefits of Treaty No. 1 include: Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage La Prairie, Selkirk, Steinbach, Lunda, Grand Beach, Emerson, Winkler and many more.



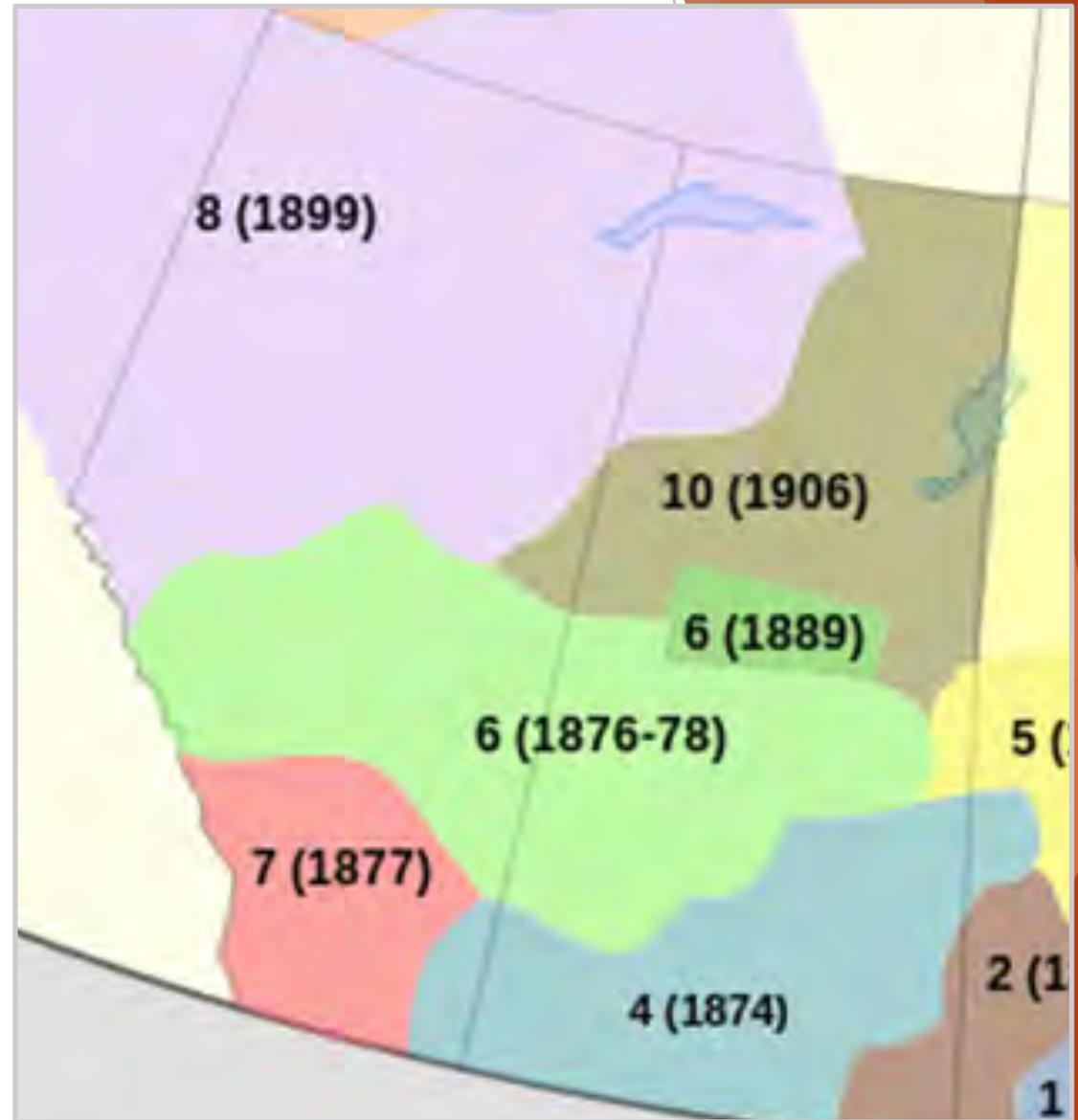
What is Where?

- ▶ The larger portion of **Treaty No. 4** is found in Saskatchewan; however, a small part of western Manitoba is covered by Treaty No. 4, as is a part of southern Alberta.
- ▶ Manitoban communities that share in the benefit and obligations of Treaty No. 4 include: Birch River, Mafeking, Swan River.
- ▶ Saskatchewan: Regina, Yorkton, Weyburn, Moose Jaw...
- ▶ Alberta: Cypress Hills area



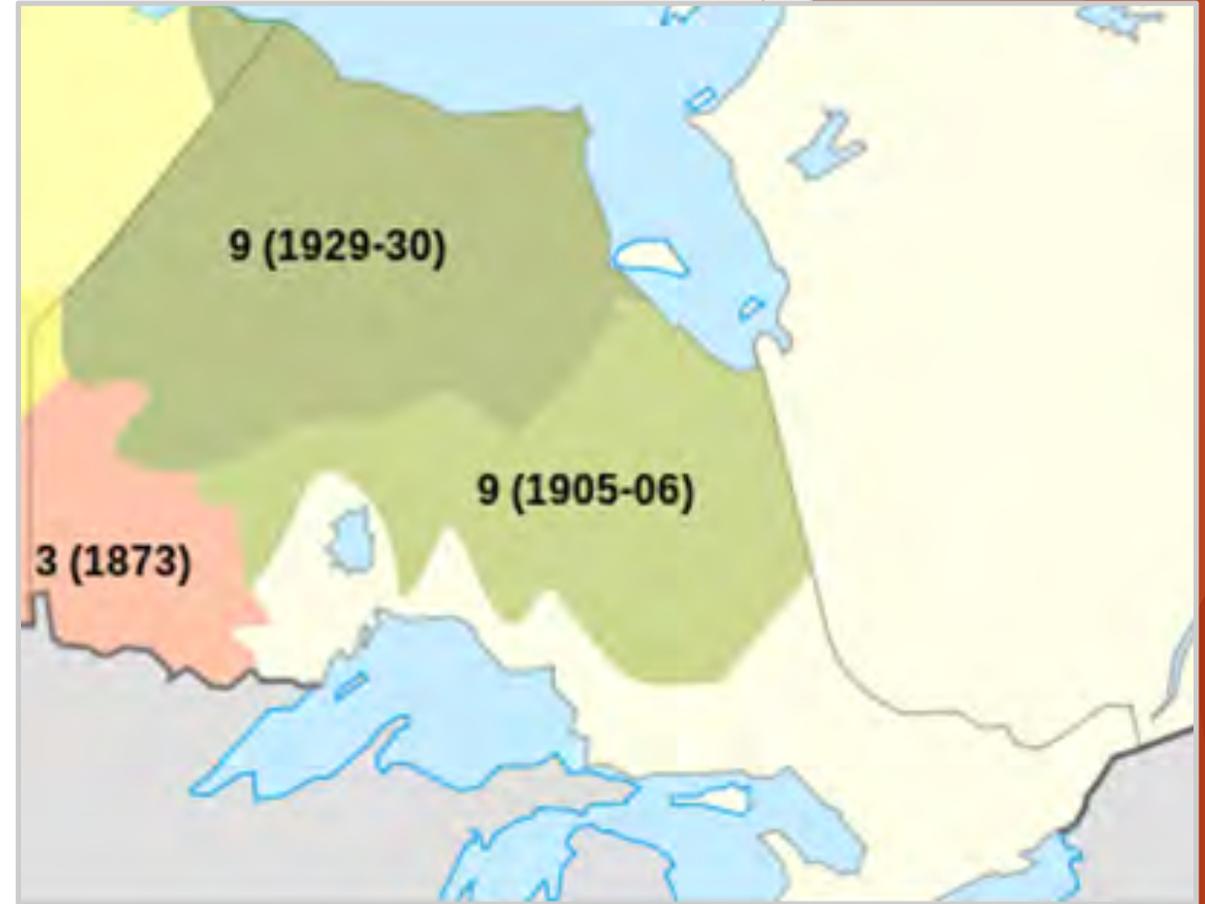
What is Where?

- ▶ **Treaty No. 6** represents most of the central area of Saskatchewan and Alberta. [Two Manitoba First Nations signed treaty adhesions in 1898].
- ▶ Saskatchewan communities that share in the benefit and obligations of Treaty No. 6 include: Saskatoon, Prince Albert
- ▶ Alberta: Edmonton, Red Deer



What is Where?

- ▶ **Treaty No. 9** covers almost two-thirds of the area that became northern Ontario.
- ▶ It covers most of present-day Ontario north of the height of land dividing the Great Lakes watershed from the Hudson and James Bay drainage.
- ▶ Communities that share in the benefit and obligations of Treaty No. 9 include: Moose Factory, Timmins, Kapuskasing

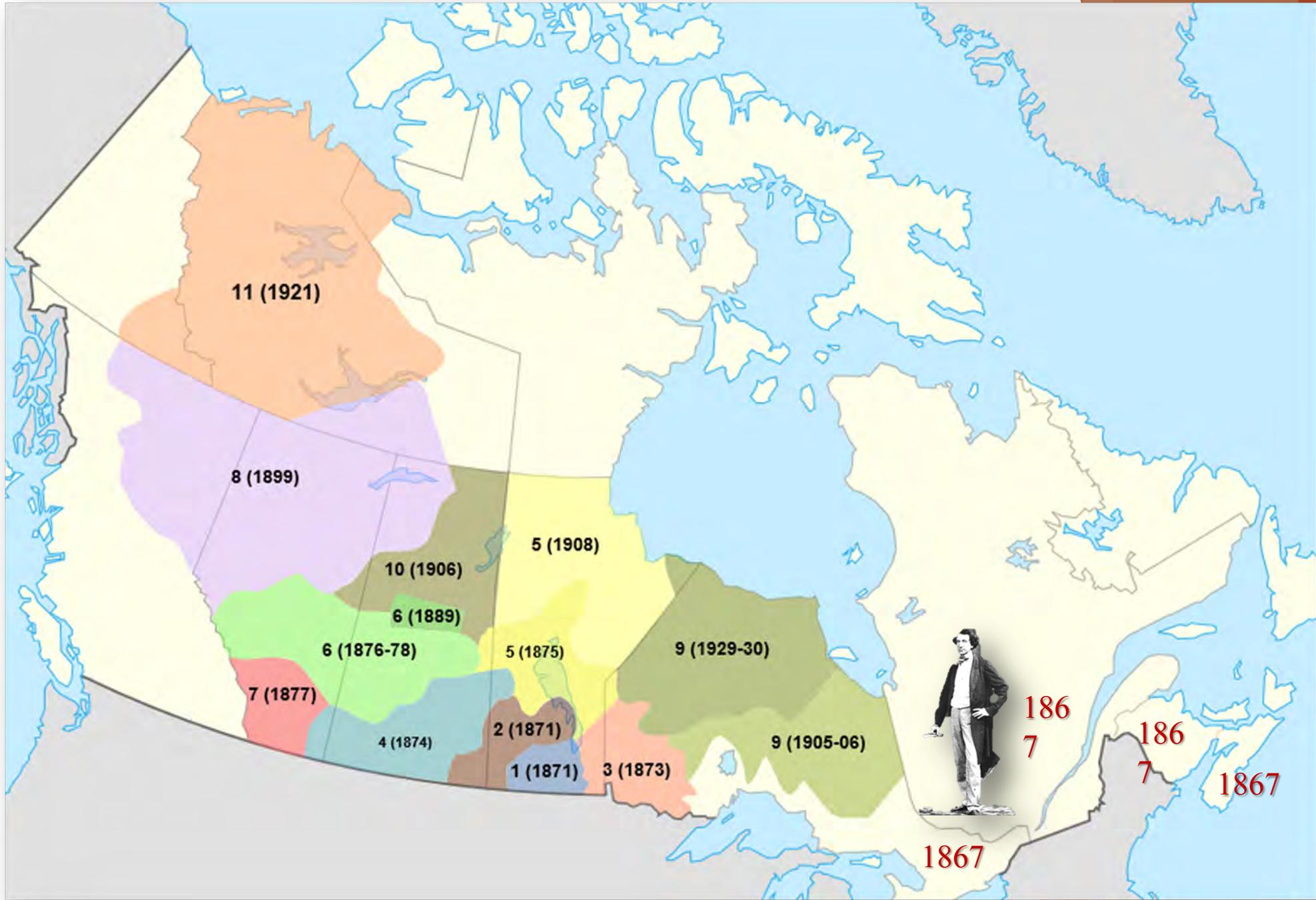


What is Where?

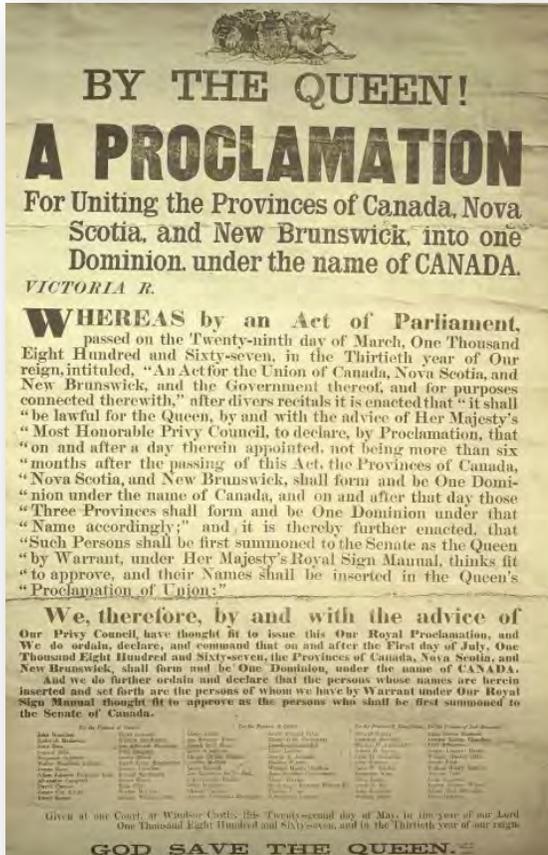
- ▶ **Treaty No. 11** is the last of the Numbered Treaties, signed in 1921.
- ▶ It covers more than 950,000 km² of present-day Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
- ▶ Fort Simpson and Yellowknife are both in Treaty No. 11 territory.



Why There?



1867, the Dominion of Canada



- ▶ In 1867 the Canadian government had control over internal/domestic affairs.
- ▶ Confederation included terms relevant to western Treaty making:



one was the provision for entry of new territories such as Rupert's Land and the North-western Territories;



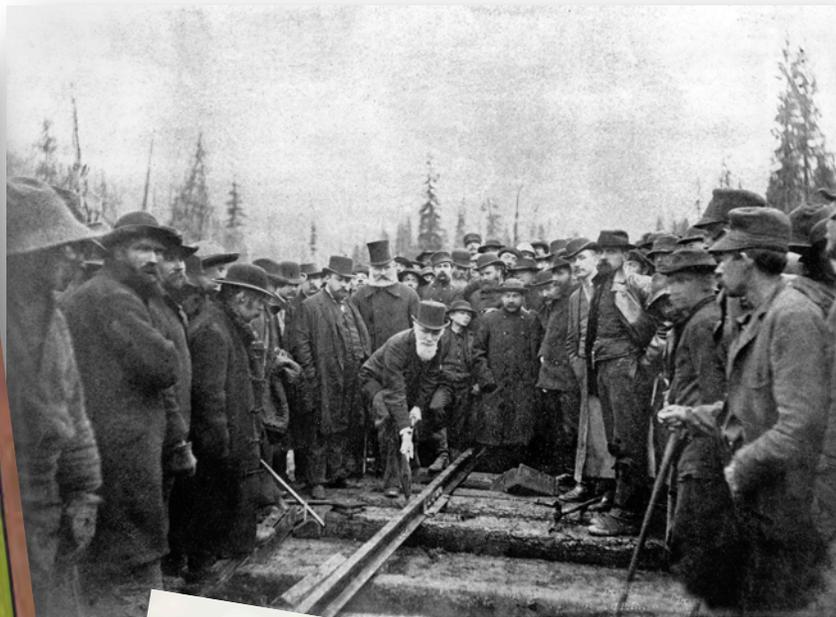
and the second was the assigned jurisdiction over "Indians and lands reserved for Indians" to the Parliament of Canada

Why There?



OWN
YOUR OWN
HOME IN CANADA
and apply for a
READY-MADE FARM
to the nearest
CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENT

CANADIAN PACIFIC



SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE TO AMERICA.  AVERAGE ABOUT EIGHT DAYS.

THE NEAREST BRITISH COLONY.
 SEE THE REPORTS OF THE BRITISH TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATION WHICH VISITED CANADA IN 1899.



Postmasters will please exhibit this Bill in a conspicuous position.

CANADA

TENANT FARMERS and others with moderate means who wish to engage in profitable agriculture, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, and FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, are, at the present time, the classes mostly required in Canada.

Improved Farms, with comfortable Dwellings and Out-buildings, can be purchased in ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and BRITISH COLUMBIA for from Five Pounds to Twelve Pounds per acre, and these Lands are within from eight to fourteen days of Great Britain. Smaller properties can be purchased at somewhat lower prices in MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

FREE GRANTS OF 160 ACRES
 GIVEN TO SETTLERS IN THE FERTILE ARABLE AND GRAZING PRAIRIE LANDS OF

MANITOBA
 AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ATHABASCA

Grants of 100 to 200 acres are also offered in other parts of Canada.

MONEY BONUSES offered to actual Settlers on Land in MANITOBA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, and BRITISH COLUMBIA within eighteen months of arrival. \$10 (£2 1s. 1d.) each Adult over Twelve Years of Age; and a further \$5 for each Male member of the Family over Eighteen Years of Age taking up Land.

Before seeking homes in any part of America, or elsewhere, persons are advised to obtain a copy of the REPORTS OF THE TWELVE BRITISH TENANT FARMERS WHO VISITED CANADA IN 1899, to report upon the Agricultural Resources of the country. These, with newly-issued Pamphlets and Maps, published under the authority of the Imperial and Dominion Governments, containing full information respecting Canada, its resources, trade, demand for labour, the Land Regulations, the BONUSES OFFERED TO SETTLERS, &c., may be obtained FREE on application to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada (Mr. J. G. COLMER, Secretary), containing full Assisted-Settlement and Assurances, Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.; or to the Canadian Government Agents, Mr. JOHN DYKE, 15, Water Street, Liverpool; Mr. THOMAS GRAHAME, 40, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Mr. H. HERRICK, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Belfast; Mr. T. CONNOLLY, Northumberland House, Dublin; and Mr. J. W. DOWN, Bath Bridge, Bristol.

March 1st, 1897.
 Messrs. Glyn & Co., Limited, Carlington Street, London, N.W.

Why There?

Indigenous Places Names

- ▶ Before the arrival of Europeans, First Nations and Inuit peoples gave names to places throughout the country to identify the land they knew so well and with which they had strong spiritual connections.
- ▶ For centuries, these names that described the natural features of the land, or commemorated significant historical events, passed from one generation to the next.
- ▶ Indigenous place names honour the past, serve as a way to document Indigenous heritage and are a step to reconciliation.

Why there?

- Spatial Distribution?
- Processes?
- Interrelationships?

Indigenous Places Names

Why There?

Manitoba First Nations Education Resource Centre Inc.

TRADITIONAL FIRST NATION COMMUNITY NAMES

● Cree Communities:

● Dene Communities:

● Oji-Cree Communities:

● Dakota Communities:

Explanatory Note:

It should be noted that there is no standardized spelling format for the Cree, Ojibway, Ojibwe (Island Lake Area), Dakota and Dene languages in English. The spelling of the traditional place names on the map and in the legend has incorporated the British Cartography approach, in an attempt to duplicate the First Nations verbal pronunciation in an English speaking world. Another point to remember is that there can be additional place names for the First Nations with a different spelling. The traditional place names on this map and its incorporation is a generally accepted name by the community members. In some cases, the Traditional Names for the band translation for the community.

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Cree Communities:

Traditional Name of First Nation:	Interpretation of First Nation Traditional Name:
Bunibonibee (Oxford House)	Derived from Pinipawinipi which in Cree means the water falls and dips. There is an area in Oxford Lake which seems to dip or fall.
Chemawawin (Easterville)	Chemwawin in Cree means fishing with two canoes across from each other pulling a net.
Kinosawi Sipi (Norway House)	River with lots of fish.
Kischewaskahegan (York Landing)	Refers to the trading post at York Factory. Kische waskagan means the main house in Cree
Kisipakakamak (Brochet)	Kisipakakamak in Cree means "the water ends". Brochet is located at the North East end of Reindeer Lake.
Kisematawa (Shamattawa)	Where two rivers meet together.
Makaso Sakikan (Fox Lake)	Makaso is the Cree word for Fox and Sakikan is the Cree word for lake. It said that there were a lot of foxes in the area.
Manto Sakikan (God's Lake)	Manto is the Cree word for God and Sakikan is the Cree word for lake.
Manto Sipi (God's River)	"Manto" means God in Cree and "Sipi" means river.
Marcel Colomb (Lynn Lake)	Named after a community leader.
Mathias Colomb (Pukatawagan)	Named after the first Chief of the community.
Misipawistik (Grand Rapids)	"Misi" means big and "Pawistik" means rapids in Cree.
Moosocoot (Ilford)	Mooso is the Cree word for moose and ocot is Cree for nose.
Mosakahiken (Moose Lake)	"Mosa" is Cree for Moose and "Sakikan" is lake in Cree.
Nisichawayasihk (Nelson House)	Where the three rivers (Footprint/Rat/Burntwood) meet.
Ochekwi Sipi (Fisher River)	Named after the animal: Fisher.
Okawamithikani (Granville Lake)	Pikeral Narrows. Okaw is the cree word for pickeral.
Opaskwayak (Opaskwayak)	Opas-kway-ow in Cree means the place where there is upward growth of trees/vegetation/brush.
O-Pipon-Na-Piwin (South Indian Lake)	Winter camp along the shores of South Indian Lake.
Pimicikamak (Cross Lake)	Where the rivers cross.
Sapotawayak (Pelican Rapids)	Sapotawayak means where the water or river runs through.
Tastaskweyak (Split Lake)	Where the lake/river splits into two passage ways.
Wuskwi Sipiik (Birch River)	Wusko is "Birch" in Cree.

Opaskwayak Cree Nation



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315-825
BAND COUNCIL RESOLUTION E-4700-315

Page 1

CHRONOLOGICAL NUMBER 93-123

THE CHIEF AND COUNCIL OF OPASKWAYAK CREE NATION
BAND, THE PAS, MANITOBA

DATED THIS 16th DAY OF August 1993

DO HEREBY RESOLVE:

AT A DULY CONVENED MEETING of Chief and Council held in the Administration Offices on Opaskwayak Cree Nation Reserve No. 21E;

WHEREAS the Chief and Council of Opaskwayak Cree Nation has changed the name of their Band from The Pas Indian Band to Opaskwayak Cree Nation as the name "The Pas Indian Band" was not derived from the Forefathers of our people;

WHEREAS the change of name was effected by Band Council Resolution No. 92-084 dated September 14, 1992;

WHEREAS as the result of the change of name the Chief and Council had formerly announced their official change of name and therefore effected that all past, present and future documents relating to The Pas Indian Band are now, and shall be, identified as documents of Opaskwayak Cree Nation;

WHEREAS the Chief and Council are desirous and will be welcomed by the Membership of Opaskwayak Cree Nation to change the name of "The Pas Indian Reserve" to "Opaskwayak Cree Nation Reserve" in conjunction with the change of name as the name The Pas Indian Reserve continues to be associated and documented as such at the Indian Land Registry in Ottawa, Ontario, and the records and maps within Canada Lands Surveys Records through Energy, Mines and Resources Canada;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Chief and Council requests the Department of Indian Affairs to effect the change of reserve name to "Opaskwayak Cree Nation Reserve" in conjunction with the change of name of Band Council Resolution 92-084 with the effective date being September 14, 1992;

Why Care?

Traditional Territory Acknowledgments

- ▶ An increasing number of institutions across the country have started making verbal land acknowledgments to the Indigenous groups who traditionally occupied the territory.
- ▶ These brief reminders of Canada's history, tucked into the routines of everyday life, are meant as small acts of reconciliation.
- ▶ Many reference Treaties.

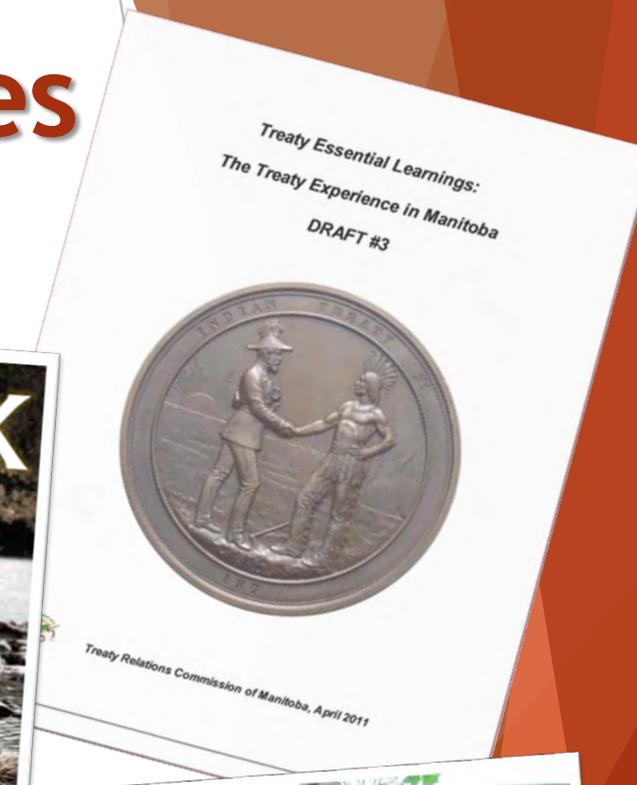


The Winnipeg Jets announce that they play hockey on land formerly used by the Anishinaabe, Cree, Ojibwe, Dakota, and Dene peoples, and the Metis Nation.

Traditional Territory Acknowledgments

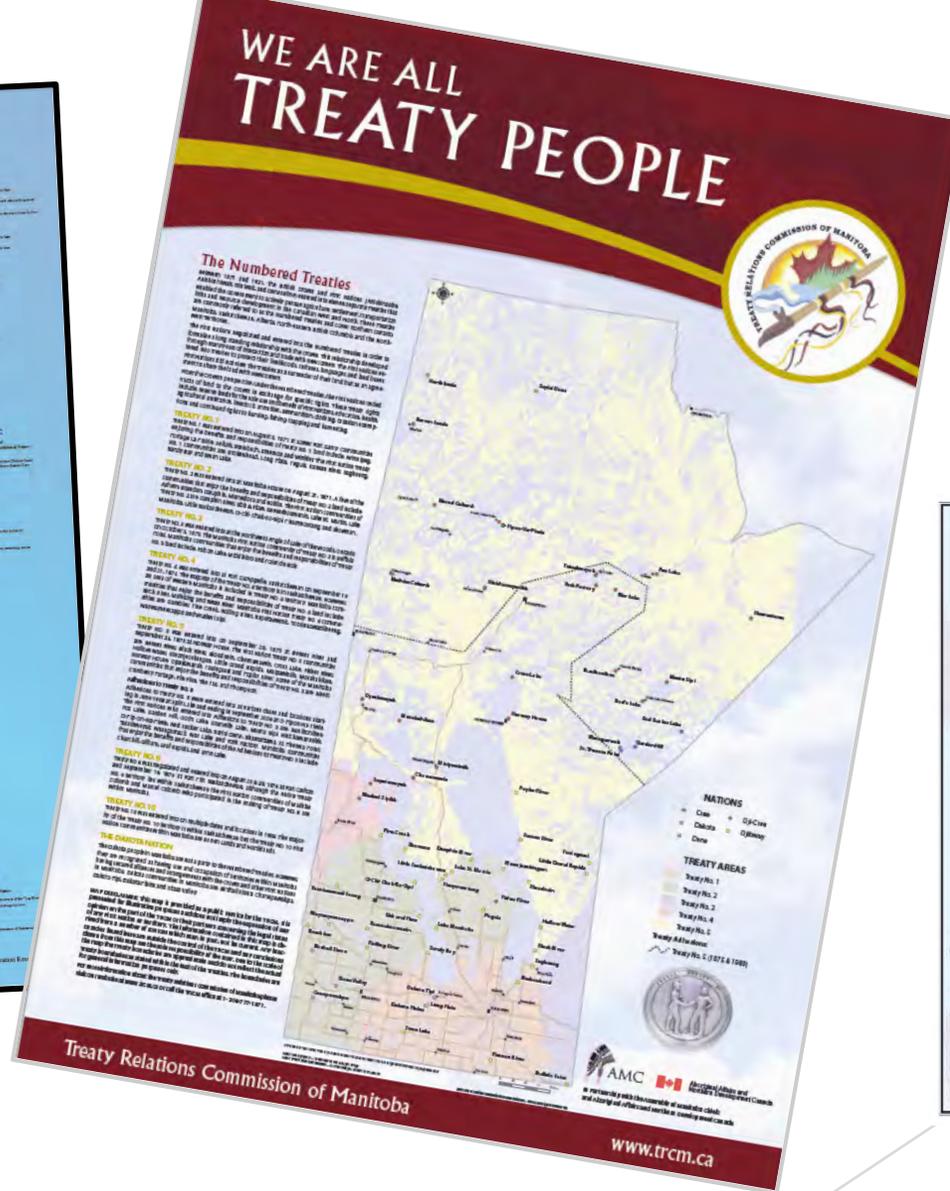
- ▶ **Université de Hearst** (Hearst, ON) - We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that we are in **Treaty 9** territory and the land on which we gather is the traditional territory of Ojibwe/Chippewa, Oji-Cree, Mushkegowuk (Cree), Algonquin, and Métis peoples.
- ▶ **University of Manitoba** (Winnipeg, MB) - We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that we are in **Treaty 1** territory and that the land on which we gather is the traditional territory of Anishinaabeg, Cree, Oji-Cree, Dakota, and Dene peoples, and the homeland of the Métis Nation.
- ▶ **University of Alberta** (Edmonton, AB) - We [I] wish to acknowledge that the land on which we gather is **Treaty 6** territory and a traditional meeting ground and home for many Indigenous Peoples, including Cree, Saulteaux, Blackfoot, Métis, and Nakota Sioux.

Treaty Education Kit - Resources

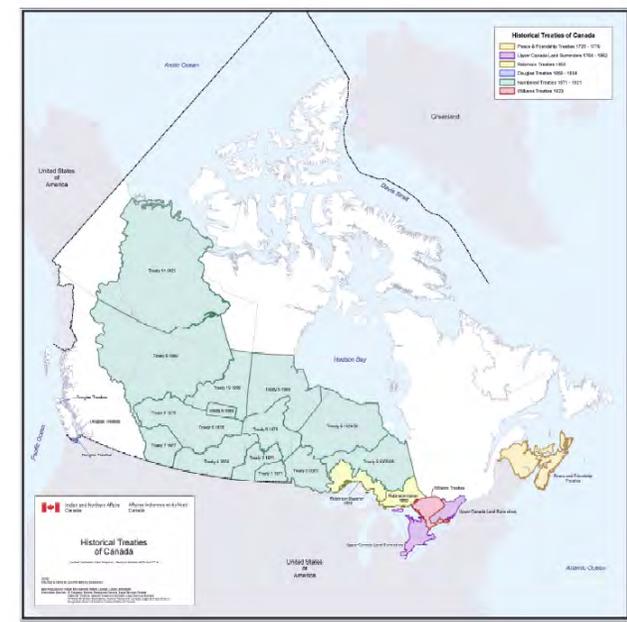


Treaty Education Kit - Resources

Maps:

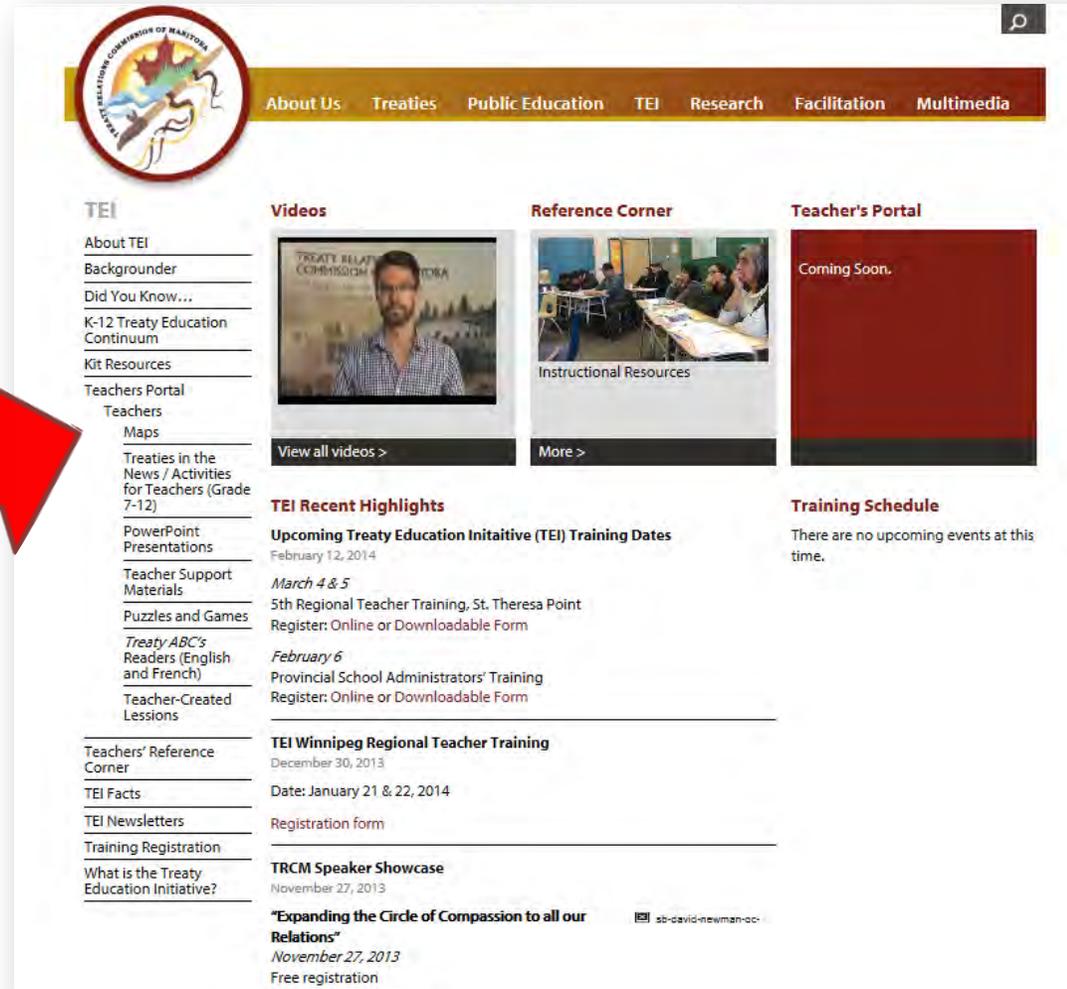


A geographical perspective on the Numbered Treaties in Canada.



Treaty Education Kit - Resources

Teacher's Portal:



TEI

About Us Treaties Public Education TEI Research Facilitation Multimedia

TEI

About TEI

Backgrounder

Did You Know...

K-12 Treaty Education Continuum

Kit Resources

Teachers Portal

Teachers

Maps

Treaties in the News / Activities for Teachers (Grade 7-12)

PowerPoint Presentations

Teacher Support Materials

Puzzles and Games

Treaty ABC's Readers (English and French)

Teacher-Created Lessons

Teachers' Reference Corner

TEI Facts

TEI Newsletters

Training Registration

What is the Treaty Education Initiative?

Videos

View all videos >

Reference Corner

Instructional Resources

More >

Teacher's Portal

Coming Soon.

TEI Recent Highlights

Upcoming Treaty Education Initiative (TEI) Training Dates

February 12, 2014

March 4 & 5

5th Regional Teacher Training, St. Theresa Point

Register: Online or Downloadable Form

February 6

Provincial School Administrators' Training

Register: Online or Downloadable Form

TEI Winnipeg Regional Teacher Training

December 30, 2013

Date: January 21 & 22, 2014

Registration form

TRCM Speaker Showcase

November 27, 2013

"Expanding the Circle of Compassion to all our Relations"

November 27, 2013

Free registration

A geographical perspective on the Numbered Treaties in Canada.

Visit:

www.trcm.ca

Treaty Education Kit - Resources

Printable Tiled Map:



WE ARE ALL TREATY PEOPLE

A downloadable printable, tiled map to teach about Treaties and the Treaty relationship.

The Numbered Treaties

Between 1871 and 1921, the British Crown and First Nations (Anishinaabe, Anishiniwak, Ininiwak, and Denezhiniine) entered into eleven separate Treaties that enabled the government to actively pursue agriculture, settlement, transportation links and resource development in the Canadian west and north. These Treaties are commonly referred to as the Numbered Treaties and cover northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, north-eastern British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

The First Nations negotiated and entered into the Numbered Treaties in order to formalize a long standing relationship with the Crown. This relationship developed through many years of interaction and trade with newcomers. The First Nations entered into Treaties to protect their livelihoods, cultures, languages and land bases. First Nations did not view the Treaties as a surrender of their land but as an agreement to share the land with newcomers. From the Crown's perspective, under the Numbered Treaties, the First Nations ceded tracts of land to the Crown in exchange for annuities, ammunition, clothing, taxation exemptions and continued rights to hunting, fishing, trapping and harvesting.

The goals of the Treaty Education initiative are:

- Increase the knowledge and understanding of the Treaties and the Treaty Relationship among all students;
- Ensure students understand the impact of the Treaties and the Treaty Relationship on the creation of Manitoba;
- Build bridges between all peoples in order to strengthen our society and our prosperity

Treaty Relations Commission of Manitoba

www.trecm.ca



A geographical perspective on the Numbered Treaties in Canada.

What is Where?

Why There?

Why Care?



Why Care?

‘We Are All Treaty People’

Treaty Days at Leila North School/Seven Oaks
S.D., Winnipeg, MB

From the Students:

“This week I learned that we are all Treaty people it doesn’t matter whether we are born here or not, we are still a part of the Canadian Treaties because we live on the land.”

“When I look at people and the world, I feel like we are all connected and I feel like everything could change with just a handshake.”

Why care?

- Importance?
- Relevance?
- Action/reaction?

Further Research:

- ▶ Defining Geography: What is Where, Why There, and Why Care? Charles F. Gritzner, /South Dakota State University: http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/members/courses/teachers_corner/155012.html
- ▶ The Numbered Treaties/TRCM: <http://www.trcm.ca/treaties/>
- ▶ The Numbered Treaties (1871-1921)/Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada: <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1360948213124/1360948312708>
- ▶ Indigenous place names/Canadian Museum of History: http://www.historymuseum.ca/cmhc/exhibitions/aborig/fp/fpz2d_1e.shtml
- ▶ The Significance of Creating First Nation Traditional Names Maps/MFNERC: <http://mfnerc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/The-Significance-of-Creating-First-Nation-Traditional-Names-Maps.pdf>
- ▶ CAUT Guide to Acknowledging Traditional Territory: <https://www.caut.ca/docs/default-source/professional-advice/list---territorial-acknowledgement-by-province.pdf?sfvrsn=12>