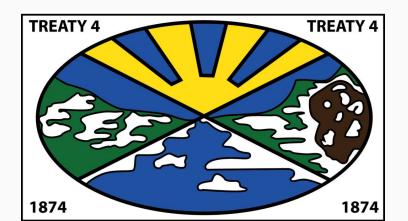
Métis contributions to Treaty Making

ECCU 400

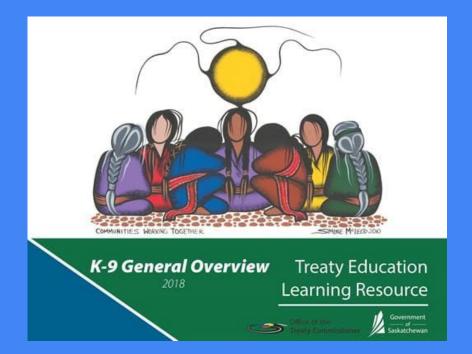
Danielle Norton, Tamra Reeve & Morganne Connick

Treaty Acknowledgement

We would like to begin by acknowledging that we are on the traditional lands, referred to as Treaty 4 Territory the original lands of the Cree, Ojibwe, Saulteaux, Dakota, Nakota, and on the homeland of the Métis.



Curriculum Connection Grade 8 Treaty Outcomes



Grade Eight: Exploring Treaty Impacts and Alternatives

Treaty Relationships-

- Outcome: Analyze the impact of Treaty on The Métis people.
 - Research and asses the role of the Métis in the treaty negotiation process.
 - Examine the role of interpreter in the treaty process (e.g. importance of language).
 - Examine the concept of Scrip, as opposed to being signatories of treaties, and explore the importance of having a land base from which to generate a livelihood.

The Métis Homeland



Métis Homeland

Métis Homeland reaches from the Northwest territories into the top of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and into Ontario.

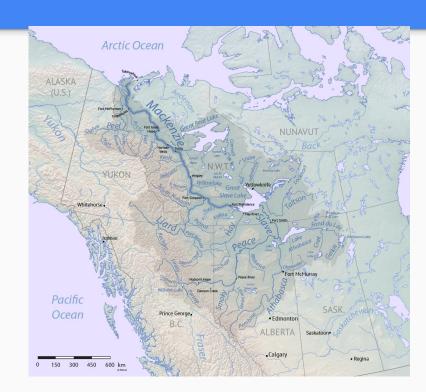


Map showing Métis homeland boundaries sparks online conversation | CBC News

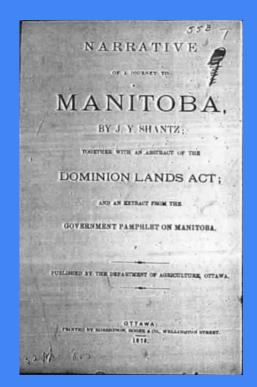
Métis Homeland

As we have learned, people of the Métis Nation can trace their origins to the Red River Valley and the prairies beyond.

Who are the Métis? - YouTube

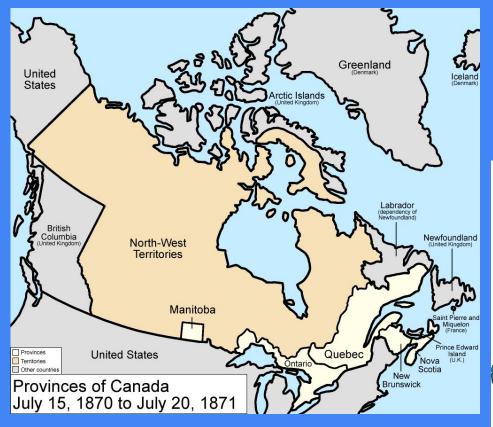


The Manitoba Act



What is The Manitoba Act?

- On May 12th, 1870 Manitoba becomes the fifth province of Canada through the passing of The Manitoba Act
- Ensures to protect Métis land from the expansion taking place
- After two years the government of Canada has failed to meet their promises and does not deliver on promised land
- The Manitoba Act proved to not only be a mark of success over the land but also the Indigenous peoples who occupied it at the time.





Impact and Lasting Effects

- Further damaging the relationship between the Canadian Government and Indigenous peoples
- Mistreatment of Métis individuals in Manitoba and across Canada
- Countless experiences of violence still present today
- Canadian governments influence on education

Self-Determination

- Self-determination is a recurring theme
- Acknowledging the role of Louis Riel and the Red River Resistance
- A strengthening of brother to brother relationships
- The role and importance of self-determination should be taught in the classroom



Métis Scrip





Scrip System



- Limited Métis land ownership across
 Canada
- Goes against promises that were made with The Manitoba Act
- A system used to take advantage of Métis lack of knowledge concerning Colonial concepts
- Many cases of stolen land through this corrupt system

Métis and the signing of the Treaties



After six days of conference at the Qu'Appelle Lakes Treaty No. Four was signed on September 15, 1874. Under this treaty approximately 75,000 square miles of territory was surrendered. This territory was also traditional Métis land.

It is noteworthy that on September 7, 1876, 30 Métis at Fort Walsh submitted a petition, on behalf of the Métis of the four districts of Assiniboia to join Treaty 4.

To.

Inspectr. J.M. Walsh
N.W.M.Police
Agent for Supt. Gen'l. Indian Affairs
Cypress Hills
N.W. Tv.

Sir:

We the undersigned Half Breeds offer you to day our homage and submit to you the following petition which we present in our names and the names of all our brothers scattered over the Prairie in the 4 districts and we be

We ask you first (1)st

That the Government allow us to relinquish our land claims which we understand the Government has granted in the province of Manitoba and in relinquishing such claims that we be admitted into No. 4 Treaty and to reserve the same distribution of annuity money as the Indian and to be treated in Common the same as the Indian is, with the exception that we be privileged to select our own chief.

Secondly (2")

We further respectfully state that never have asked nor yet received the title to said claims.

Thirdly (3)

We further add that we are Half Breeds of the Cree and Saulteaux Tribes, and that we have lived from childhood upon the prairie and adopted the customs of the Indians.

Sincerely trusting this will meet with your favorable consideration we most respectfully subscribe ourselves Her Majesty's most loyal subjects.

Were Métis included in the Numbered Treaties?

- The short answer is Métis rights are not a part of the Treaty.
 However, during the signing of the numbered Treaties, the Métis worked as interprets and signatories during the Treaty making process.
- Treaty 3 (1873) or the North- West Angle Treaty is uniquely the only Treaty where the Métis signed an adhesion to be an official part of Treaty.

Métis signatories and interpreters of Treaty 4

Charles Pratt

Pascal Breland

Edward McKay

Pierre Poitras

Jean Baptiste Davis

Pierre Desnomme

Joseph McKay

Donald McDonald

Pierre Lapierre



made and concluded this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJES's. Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honorable ALEXANDER MORRIS, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territorie LAIRD, Minister of the Interior, and WILLIAM JOSEPH CHRISTIE, Esq., of Brockville, Ontario, of the one part, and the Orce, Saulteaux and other Indians, is within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs and teadmen, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part:-

as inhabiting the sold Tentory here, pursuant to an appointment made by the sold Commissioners, bear convened at a meeting at Qu'appoille Lains, as deliberate upon contain matters of interest to. Her Most Gracious Majestr of the one part, and the sold Edition of the other; Edition have been middled and inferenced by New Manders 7, and Communication that is includence of the Manders 7 in and the Manders 1 in the M

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Comparison of the American State Sta

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y agrees to maintain a school in the Reserve allotted to each Bond, as soon as they actile on said Reserve, and are prepared for a teacher

by across that within the houndary of the Indian Benerous, small otherwise determined by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, no intenioting liquer shall be allowed to be introduced or sold; and sill lower now in force, or hereafter to be exacted to preserve Her Indian subjects inhabiting the R

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TCOS, Her Majesty's said Commissioner, and the said Indian Read Chiefe and headarn, here hereusto colorabed and set their hands, at Qu'appoile, this day and your herein first above witness

ofe and headenen within BAPTIST DAVIS. C. DECAUZES, Ensire ALEXANDER MORRES, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories KANEON-US-KA-TEW on first read and explained PIERRE DENOMME. JOS. POITBON. DAVID LATED, Indian Commission CANALITATION AND STREET JOSEPH MAKAY. M O tues on n M. G. DOCKIESON, Private Secretary of the Minister of the Interior. WILLIAM J. CHRISTIE. KILSI-CAW-AH-CHUC Dominion Forces in DONALD McDONALD PETER LAPIEREE. KA-KII-SHI-WAY. KARA-CA/TOOSE A. McDONALD, Captain Prov. Butt. Infantry. HELEN H. McLEAN. PIS-QUA. KA-KII-NIS-TA-HAW. G. W. W. STREET, Easign Prov. Part. Infantry. KA-WE-ZADOR FLORA GARROCCE. CRACACHTS. ALFRED CODD, M. D., Surgeon Prov. Batt. KA-KRE-NA-WUP JOHN COTTON, Lieutenant Canadian Artillery. WA-PH-MOOSE-TOO-KUS-KEE-TEW-MUS-COO-MUSQUIL W. M. HERCHMER, Captain. JOHN ALLAN, Lieutenant Prov. Batt. Infantry. GABRIEL COTE, or 1

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Her Malesty's avid Commissioner, and the said Indias Chief and headann, have hereaste subscribed and set their hands at FORT ELLICE, this TWENTY-FIRST DAY of SEPTEMBER, in the year of our Lord on thousand eight handred and seventreduce.

be presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same

I to the Indians by JOSEPH BOHLLARD.

ALEXANDER MORRIS, Licutement-Governo DAVID LAIRD, Indian Commissioner, W. J. CHRISTIE, Indian Commissioner WA-WA-SE-CAPOW, Or, the man provided at

OTA-MA-KOO EWIN, Or. Shapous-etting's

lyéska

Nakoda for "he or she interprets"

Métis as Interpreters

 Allyson Stevenson (2004) writes "For the Métis, their role as intermediaries in the arena of Indian affairs made them indispensable to the administration in the North-West territories. As interpreters evidence suggests that these Métis used their position in-between to persuade Indian leaders to trust government promises, maximizing their unique bi-cultural ethnicity and trusted positions" pg. 104

Charles Cowley Pratt

Pratt also known as Askenootow (Worker of the Earth) was the official interpreter at the signing of Treaty 4, in September of 1874.



Pascal Breland

Breland is another figure crucial in negotiations before and during the signing of Treaty 4. With his familiarity with the local population and ties to the North West Council he played an important role in negotiations.



Questions to Consider (7 minutes)

Discuss either 1 or 2 and number 3

- 1. What unique perspectives do you think the Métis brought to Treaty negotiations?
- 2. Why do you think Métis received Scrip rather than Treaty?
- 3. What is the difference between an interpreter and a translator?

Resources

Métis Scrip Presentation by Métis Nation of Alberta:

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1-Hq5zWyvTt0xq_Rz40WBfYRZMNMsfPMU_gpKwqfDgg/edit#slide=id.p3

<u>Classroom Resources - Rupertsland Institute</u>

Timeline - Métis Nation of Alberta

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