

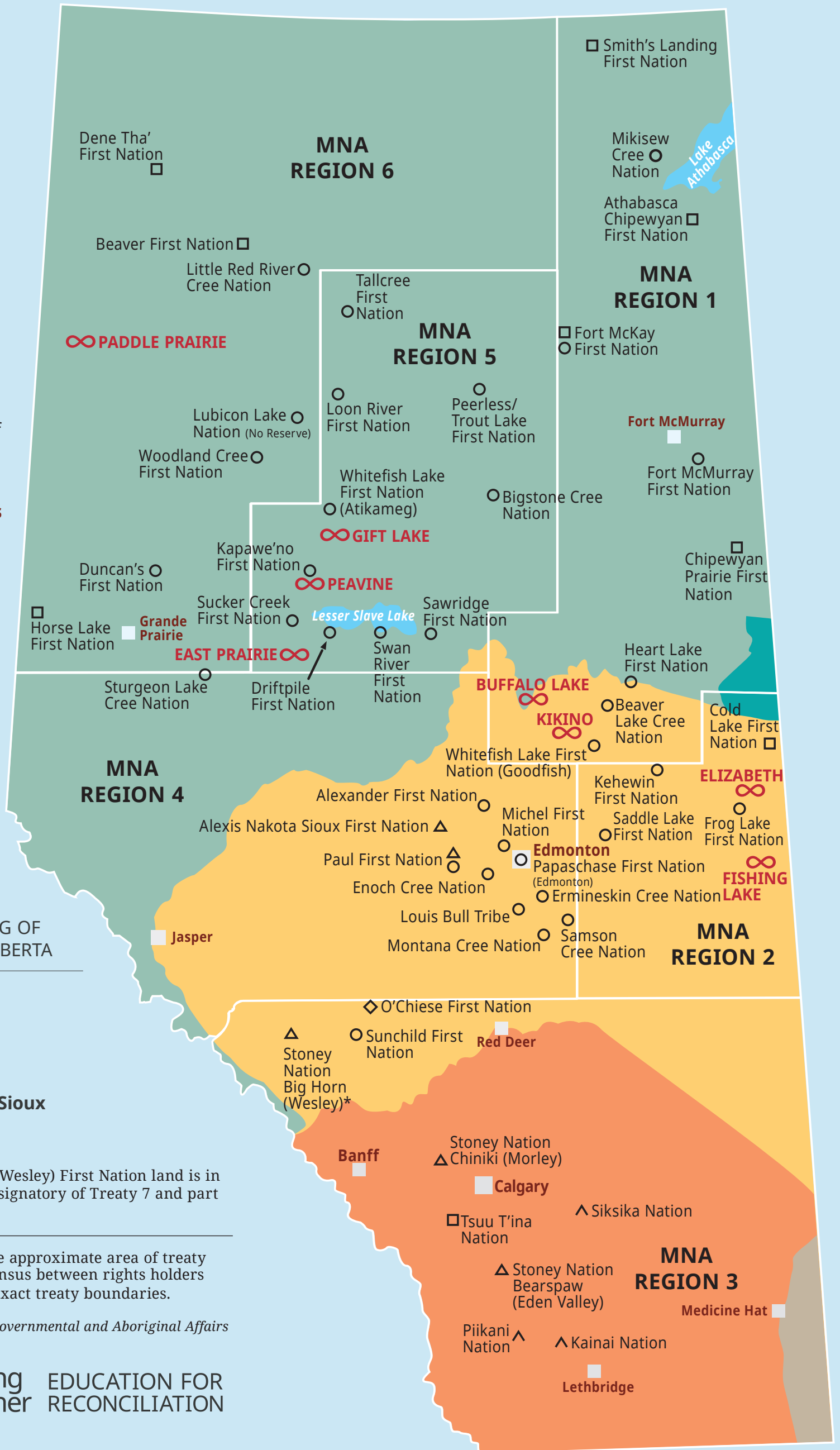
ACKNOWLEDGING LAND AND PEOPLE

- TREATY 4
- TREATY 6
- TREATY 7
- TREATY 8
- TREATY 10

∞ Métis Settlements

MNA Regional Zones
Métis Nation of Alberta (MNA) Association

■ Cities and Towns



LANGUAGE GROUPING OF FIRST NATIONS IN ALBERTA

- Cree
- Dene
- ◇ Cree/Saulteaux
- △ Stoney/Nakoda/Sioux
- ∧ Blackfoot

*Although the Big Horn (Wesley) First Nation land is in Treaty 6 territory, it is a signatory of Treaty 7 and part of the Stoney Nation.

Note: This map shows the approximate area of treaty land as there is no consensus between rights holders and stakeholders about exact treaty boundaries.

Adapted from Alberta Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs

Walking Together EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

The Alberta Teachers' Association

WHAT IS A TREATY?



“The Government of Canada and the courts understand treaties between the Crown and Aboriginal people to be solemn agreements that set out promises, obligations and benefits for both parties.”¹

From the perspective of First Nations, treaties are built on respectful, cooperative and nation-to-nation relationships between First Nations and the Crown on behalf of present and future generations. Treaties outline the rights, obligations and benefits of the signing parties to each other. The intention of

the Crown was to gain title to the lands for their own claim. First Nations had other beliefs surrounding the negotiations of the treaty. To the First Nations these treaties are about sharing the land and resources and not extinguishment of title. The intent and provisions of the treaties do not end. This was acknowledged through a ceremonial and sacred agreement that incorporated the spirit and intent for treaties to last, “as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and rivers flow.”²

TREATY 4 1874

Treaty 4 covers the southern part of present day Saskatchewan with small portions in western Manitoba and southern Alberta. No First Nations from present day Alberta signed Treaty 4.

TREATY 6 1876

Treaty 6 is an agreement between the Crown and Denesuliné (Chipewyan), Nehiyawak (Cree), Nakota Sioux (Stoney) and Anishinaabe (Saulteaux).

TREATY 7 1877

Treaty 7 is an agreement between the Crown and the Kainai (Blood), Siksika (Blackfoot), Piikani (Peigan), Nakoda (Stoney) and Tsuu T’ina (Sarcee).

TREATY 8 1899

Treaty 8 is an agreement between the Crown and the Nehiyawak (Cree), Dene Tha’ (Slavey), Dane-zaa (Beaver) and Denesuliné (Chipewyan) in what is now known as Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.

TREATY 10 1906

Treaty 10 covers the present day areas of northern part of Manitoba, northeastern Saskatchewan and a small portion of east central Alberta. No First Nations from present day Alberta signed Treaty 10.

MÉTIS

The advent of the fur trade in west central North America during the 18th century was accompanied by a growing number of offspring of First Nations women and European fur traders. As members of this population established distinct communities separate from those of First Nations and Europeans and married among themselves, a new aboriginal people emerged — the Métis people — with their own unique culture, traditions, language (Michif), way of life, collective consciousness and nationhood.

— Source: Métis Nation of Canada

The Canadian Constitution Act 1982 recognizes the Métis as one of three distinct aboriginal groups in Canada.



Adapted from AADNC
www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/DAM/DAM-INTER-HQ/STAGING/texte-text/htoc_1100100032308_eng.pdf

*Note: This map shows the approximate area of treaty land as there is no consensus between rightsholders and stakeholders about exact treaty boundaries.

1. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), “Treaties with Aboriginal People in Canada,” www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100032291/1100100032292 (accessed September 28, 2017).
2. Alexander Morris, *The Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West Territories: Including the Negotiations on Which They Were Based, and Other Information Relating Thereto* (Toronto: Willing & Williamson, 1880), 96.

Acknowledging Land and People is a publication of the Alberta Teachers’ Association **Walking Together Project** intended to support certificated teachers on their learning journey to meet the First Nations, Métis and Inuit Foundational Knowledge competency in the Teaching Quality Standard.

Walking Together would like to acknowledge the contributions of First Nations, Métis and Inuit community members within Alberta in developing these resources.

For additional resources and information on Walking Together visit www.teachers.ab.ca.

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