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Historical Treaties *Towards mutual respect and cooperation*

THE NUMBERED TREATIES (1871-1921)

The Numbered Treaties, a series of eleven treaties signed between the Canadian government and various Indigenous groups across Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario, aimed to facilitate the westward expansion and development of Canada. These treaties, involving First Nations such as the Cree, Saulteaux, Dene, and Blackfoot, were motivated by the government's desire to acquire land for settlers, agriculture, and resource extraction, particularly for the construction of the railway.

In return, Indigenous peoples were promised reserved lands (reserves), education, healthcare, and agricultural assistance, along with rights to hunt and fish on the surrendered lands. However, the treaties resulted in the large-scale surrender of traditional territories, severely disrupting Indigenous ways of life due to settlement and development. Moreover, many of the promises made in the treaties were not fully honoured by the government, leading to unmet expectations and significant hardships for Indigenous communities. In some cases, the government used coercive tactics, pressuring Indigenous Peoples or threatening them with starvation or military intervention if they refused to sign.

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THE ROBINSON TREATIES (1850)

The Robinson Treaties, specifically the Robinson-Huron and Robinson-Superior Treaties signed in 1850, involved the Anishinaabe Peoples around Lake Huron and Lake Superior. These treaties were among the first to set aside land as reserves while surrendering vast areas to the Crown, motivated by the government's intention to open up land for mining and settlement in northern Ontario. Indigenous leaders hoped to protect their communities from encroaching settlers and secure economic benefits.

In return, they received reserves, annual payments (annuities), and rights to hunt and fish on the surrendered lands. However, the treaties resulted in the loss of extensive traditional territories, limiting economic opportunities on reserves and increasing pressure on natural resources due to settler encroachment. The signing of the Robinson Treaties also involved instances of coercion, where the threat of loss of hunting and fishing rights was used to persuade Indigenous leaders to agree to the terms.

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THE WILLIAMS TREATIES (1923)

The Williams Treaties, signed in 1923 between the Canadian government and First Nations in southern Ontario, aimed to resolve outstanding land issues that had not been addressed in earlier agreements. The government sought to clear up land claims for settlement and development, while Indigenous leaders aimed to secure compensation for lands that had been taken without proper treaties.

In return for surrendering their traditional hunting and fishing grounds, the Indigenous peoples received monetary compensation and some reserve lands. However, these treaties resulted in significant losses of land available for traditional activities and community expansion, leading to ongoing legal disputes over the interpretation and fulfillment of the treaties. Indigenous communities faced further challenges as their rights to traditional practices were diminished.



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THE UPPER CANADA LAND SURRENDERS (1781-1862)

The Upper Canada Land Surrenders encompass various treaties and land agreements made between First Nations, including the Mississaugas and the Haudenosaunee, and the Crown. These agreements aimed to acquire land for European settlers and development in what is now Ontario. Motivated by the Crown's desire for land for settlement, agriculture, and military purposes, Indigenous leaders hoped to secure economic benefits and protect their communities from encroachment.

However, these treaties resulted in the loss of vast traditional territories, often involving misleading or coercive negotiation tactics by the Crown. The disruption of traditional lifestyles and economies was profound, as First Nations were often pressured to sign agreements under the threat of losing access to essential resources and trade opportunities.

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THE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES (1725-1779)

The Peace and Friendship Treaties, signed between the British Crown and various Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, and Passamaquoddy peoples in what are now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and parts of Quebec, primarily focused on establishing peaceful relations and trade rather than land cessions. These treaties, motivated by the British desire to secure alliances and neutralize potential threats from First Nations during colonial conflicts, assured peaceful relations and trade rights for Indigenous peoples.

However, despite no land being ceded, increased British settlement meant loss of control over traditional territories, and conflicts arose over treaty interpretations as the Crown often failed to honor agreements fully. The Indigenous leaders entered these treaties with the aim of maintaining sovereignty and securing economic opportunities.



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THE PEACE AND NEUTRALITY TREATIES (1701-1760)

The Peace and Neutrality Treaties, agreements between the British Crown and various Indigenous groups, including the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, aimed to establish peace and neutrality during European conflicts, particularly the French and Indian Wars. Motivated by the British desire to secure peace and neutralize Indigenous groups as potential allies of the French, these treaties recognized Indigenous sovereignty and autonomy, promoting trade and ceasing hostilities.

However, the treaties resulted in increased European encroachment and settlement pressures, causing the loss of strategic advantages and traditional lands as European powers solidified control. Indigenous leaders sought to protect their communities from the ravages of European conflicts and secure economic benefits, but faced ongoing challenges as settlers continued to encroach on their lands and take their resources.