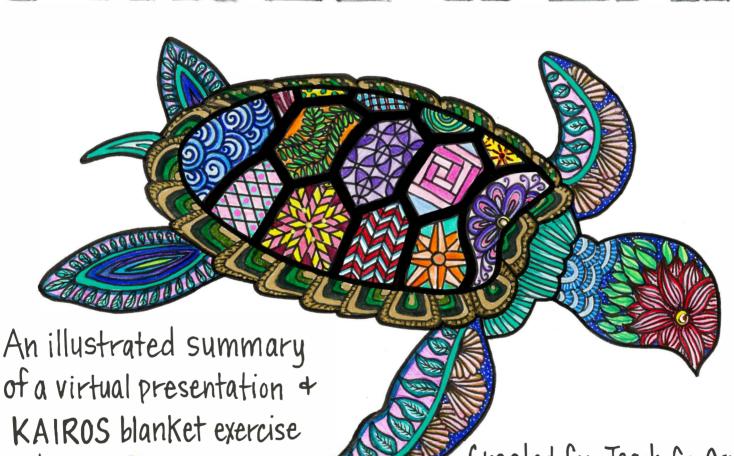
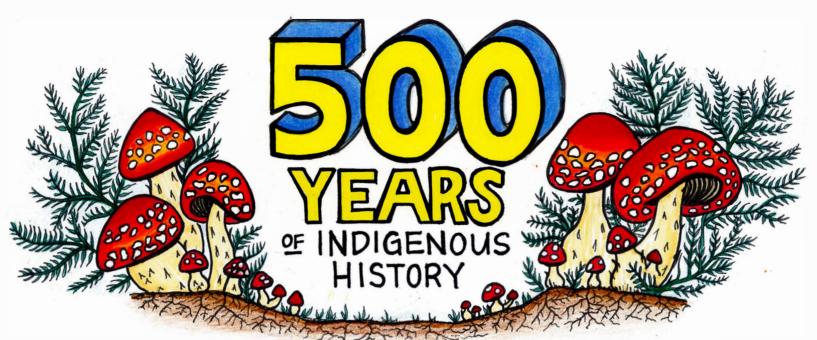
# INDIGENOUS HISTORIES OF TURILLE ISLAND



led by Laura Maracle Created for Teach for Canada's 2020 Summer Enrichment Program by Leah Horzempa

Sister Circle Consulting



"Where common memory is lacking where people do not share the same past, there can be no real community. Where community is to be formed, common memory must be created."

- GEORGE ERASMUS, Dene Nation, Co-chair, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples



#### BEFORE THE EUROPEANS ..

Millions of First Nations People and Inuit have called this place home since

## ME

IMMEMORIAL

Living in hundreds of Nations and communities with distinct languages, cultures, traditions, laws + governments, we fished, hunted, harvested + farmed with uniquely adapted technologies.

Earth is our Mother because everything she provides keeps us

alive ">- Laura Maracle

things about my culture is how we're taught that everything on earth is to be

RESPECTED, including yourself... the Land, water, plants,

air, animals..

important to our culture

+ need to be

respected:

-Kateri,
Mohawk
youth from a community in Quebec.

As Peoples we are distinct and we have things in Common. Our

RELATIONSHIPS
with the LAND
define who we are
and all of our needs
are met by the

MOTHER EARTH Land, air & Waters. KNOWLEDGE

of how to live is embedded in our languages a passed down by the Elders + Knowledge keepers through the generations by:

· experiential learning

· teachings

· Songs +

·stories.

We TRADE

and share knowledge and gifts through networks of trails + water routes across thousands of Kilometers.

alliances + families are Key to survival. Adoption and marriage between Nations are common + positive.



When there was conflict we ended disputes among Nations through Consensus + treaty-making

focused on CREATING PEACE not ending war.

Everyone has different unique ROLES4

RESPONSIBILITIES + in many cases gender fluidity is celebrated as a gift from Creator.

BY THE END
OF THE
15
TH
CENTURY

European explorers "discovered" Turtle Island, leading to the colonization of Canada, as they competed for a negotiated amongst themselves to divide up control of our Peoples a Lands with the blessing of the Christian

Church. This practice became Known as...

### THE DOCTRINE OF DISCOVERY

Initially, Europeans relied on the Indigenous Peoples for Survival & recognized our laws, governments, & ways of life.

Although many relations between European men 4 Indigenous women were violent, in Some cases men married in 4 formed mutually beneficial alliances, leading to the Métis Nation, who developed unique language, culture, music, governance, 4 political identity.



In the Royal
Proclamation, King
George III of
England Stated
that the Indigenous
Nations own ALL

the Land & Settlers could only inhabit those Lands sold to him by TREATY. Treaties are Sacred agreements & Statements of PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, HONESTY, RESPECT, & SHARING But as more Europeans arrived, they

encroached on more a more of our Lands & ways of life, using unsustainable practices that depleted our food & shelter.

BYTHE END OF THE WAR OF 1812

- · Our military alliances were no longer needed,
- · the fur trade dried up,
- and the Europeans turned to farming & started looking for more Land...



THE

PROCLAMATION

1763

Eventually, Europeans

#### OUTNUMBERED

us largely due to the

DISEASES

they brought:

- SMALLPOX

-MEASLES +

-TUBERCULOSIS



Some historians estimate that more than HALF of all Indigenous People DIED from these foreign diseases.

In many communities, blankets infested with deadly viruses were gifted or traded to us by settlers with support of military leaders like Lord Jeffrey Amherst. In some Communities

9/10 people died, often quickly without notice, sometimes resulting in the LOSS of ENTIRE knowledge systems.

In the EAST

Violence against us was rationalized through the principle of...

The BEOTHUK, one of the First Peoples of what is now called Newfoundland, died from European encounters! including disease, starvation caused by settler over-hunting 4 being hunted + killed for bounties. In 1829, the last of the Beothuk died along with their language & culture.



"Land belonging to no one".

Which meant that Land belonging to non-christians could be claimed, but they knew it belonged to us! Therefore the government made claims that we were "UNCIVILIZED" and unfit for sovereignty.

The British North America Act, or Constitution In the Our Nations SOUTH were further divided when the

We were now held at the mercy of between the British border Dominion of Canada 4 the United States was

imposed, preventing us from moving across our Lands or

exercising sovereignty. Railway construction opened the prairies to the settlers, and Canada purchased our Land from the Hudson's Bay Company, which they had obtained by

deception, devastating the sovereignty of the

Act of 1867, gave all lands & rights to

Canada when Europeans become Canadians.

government.

the colonial federal

CREE, BLACKFOOT+ METIS. The Métis fought in the REDRIVER + NORTHWEST RESISTANCES, 4 won some battles. But in 1885, we were defeated + our leaders were jailed or executed.

TRAITORS WANTED FOR BOUNTY

In the

WEST

of persecution

to hide & disperse,

living landless + in

poverty. The government's

SCRIP SYSTEM divided us in rundown houses on the edges

many went underground to

4 ongoing hardship.

escape negative stereotypes

of toadways. From 1885-1960,

In the NORTH were forcefully relocated to claim Sovereignty or resources for the "national"

interest of Canada?" High rates of death resulted from:

#### -TUBERCULOSIS-

By 1956, 1/7TH of Inuit were being treated for TB + 1/3 were affected. Many were segregated + sent south to underfunded + unsafe "Indian hospitals".

#### -STARVATION-

In the 1960's the RCMP cruelly murdered Inuit sled dogs on a mass scale, preventing traditional hunting.

All laws dealing with First Nations were compiled into the Indian Act. Despite the government's vast oppression, our cultures were still strong, so they used their laws to attack us:

· forcefully replacing our governance structures with European style elected Band Councils, often at gunpoint

· restricting hunting & fishing rights, +

· outlawing spiritual ceremonies, including the:

FRAN

Forced into isolation + poverty on reserves, we became dependent on the colonial government & white Indian Agents determined our every move. The government dictated who was part of our communities by controlling

"Indian status" + continues to deny us basic rights like

· health care

· good schools

· adequate housing +

INDIAN

ACT

1876

· clean water.

The goal was...

"to continue until there is not a single Indian in Canada that has not been absorbed into the body politic and that there is no

Duncan Campbell Scott, Superintendent of Indian Affairs



The policy of "ENFRANCHISEMENT was in place from 1876 - 1961 + meant we would be stripped of our Indian status + forced to leave our Communities if we went to university or became doctors, lawyers, soldiers, teachers or clergymen. Including lawyers was an easy way to quash land rights cases before reaching the courts.



In 1920...



RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

were created to further the government's goal of

ASSIMILATION.

From the mid-1800's to 1996 ...



· Indian agents, the clergy & the RCMP helped the government to forcibly remove First Nations, Inuit, & Métis children from our communities & put them in boarding schools run by Roman Catholic, Anglican, + Presbytarian churches, often very far away.

7	At Hann alarla
	At these schools:
$\sim$	·children's names were replaced with
7	
	numbers or Christian names
$\sim$	<ul> <li>they were not allowed to speak</li> </ul>
<b>N</b>	They were the allowed to speak
	their languages
$\mathbb{K}$	<ul> <li>they didn't get enough food</li> <li>some endured dangerous medical</li> </ul>
$\vec{r}$	magarari o gas caro agri 100g
$\sim$	<ul> <li>Some endured dangerous medical</li> </ul>
$\simeq$	experiments
$\sim$	a mast suffered many turns of abuse
$\lesssim$	- mosc surresca many types of abuse
5	<ul> <li>most suffered many types of abuse</li> <li>many died + were buried in</li> </ul>
$\simeq$	unmarked graves or cemetaries &
rU-	all and it is a little of the state of the s
5	others died when they ran away
$\simeq$	·many lost connections with their
2	Author Comition of Authorities 1
$\sim$	cultures, families, + communities +
	ended up on the streets or
1	incarcerated
$\lesssim$	marcerated

to 1980's

1950's Thousands of First Nation, Inuit + Métis children were taken + fostered or adopted

The Mohawk

Institute or "mush hole" on the Six

Nations Territory [Brantford, Ontario]

by non-Indigenous people, again for the purpose of ASSIMILATION.

This period became known as the

or SIXTIES SCOOP ... although the practice did not end in the sixties & is ongoing today.

### INDIGENOUS WOMEN

have also been targeted by the Indian Act. Until 1985, if a First Nations woman married someone



without status, they lost their Status, along with their k children. Resulting from persistent Indigenous activism, the final elements of gender discrimination were temoved in 2019.

Almost 1200 cases of missing + murdered Indigenous women agirls have been documented since the 1970's, although community groups estimate the real number to be

For many of us, women are the carriers of culture, +targeting them meant targeting the HEARTS of our Nations, making it easier to take our Lands.

National Inquiry into Missing 4 Murdered Indigenous Women + Girls 2019.

The violence of colonization has left

a lot of pain + shame in our communities, and the relationship between Indigenous + non-Indigenous Peoples is damaged, + in many places broken. Over the years, political leaders have not fulfilled

promises to repair the relationship. We PROTECT NO MORE

don't need more broken promises, we need to close the equity gap, shift power + resources + build respect, honesty, + trust + find ways to move forward, together.