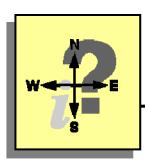


## **Aboriginal Treaties Time Line**

Confederation of the Dominion of Canada – Canada is given the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, including laws about Indians and lands reserved for Indians.
Canada buys <b>Rupert's Land</b> and <b>the Northwest Territories</b> from the Hudson's Bay Company.
Part No. 1 and Treaty No. 2 (Chippewa and Swampy Cree First Nation) were signed. Treaty No. 1 covers the farmland in the southern parts of Manitoba. Treaty No. 2 covers areas wanted by the government for settlement in the west and north of the province.
After three years of negotiations, the federal government and the Saulteaux tribe sign <b>Treaty No. 3</b> . The Saulteaux gave up their rights to 14,245,000 hectares of land.
<b>Treaty No. 4</b> was started at the request of First Nations and Métis worried about the disappearance of animals they depended on for survival. Treaty No. 4 covers present-day southern Saskatchewan.
Treaty No. 5 partially came about when First Nations people said their Aboriginal rights must be recognized by the Canadian government that had recently taken over some of their lands.
Treaty No. 6 (Plains and Wood Cree and the Assiniboine) was negotiated during a difficult period for the Plains Cree, who were suffering from the disappearance of the buffalo. The Plains Cree wanted the government to provide medical care and financial aid.
Treaty No. 7 (Tsuu T'ina, Siksika, Stoney, Peigan and Blood First Nations) was the last of the numbered treaties signed during the 1870s. It covers the southern part of present-day Alberta.



## **Aboriginal Treaties Time Line (continued)**

1899 —	Treaty No. 8 covers an area of 324,900 square kilometres and is the largest treaty, in amount of land. It includes what are now northern Alberta, northeastern British Columbia, northwestern Saskatchewan and southern Northwest Territories.
1905 —	In response to petitions from the Cree and Ojibwa people of northern Ontario, the federal government negotiated Treaty No. 9, also known as the James Bay Treaty.
1906	Treaty No. 10 covers 220,000 square kilometres of northern Saskatchewan and Alberta.
1921 —	Treaty No. 11 is the last of the numbered treaties and covers most of the Mackenzie District. This land was not good for farming, so the federal government initially was not interested in agreeing to a treaty. When oil was discovered in 1920, the government began treaty negotiations.
1923 —	Williams Treaties cover land in Ontario and Quebec.
1999	Nunavut is created as the third territory of Canada, as first proposed in 1976.