The Indian Act of 1876

1. In 1763 the Royal Proclamation by King George of England stated what? (Check your notes)
2. In the mid 1800’s Britain began to transfer power to the Canadian colonies themselves. In 1850 the Canadian passed an act that defined who “Indians” were. Who did the Canadian government consider to be “Indian Status”? What power did this give the Canadian government over “Indians”?
3. The Canadian Government sought to gradually civilize the Indian through enfranchisement. What was enfranchisement? Why did Canada think “Indians” would chose to enfranchise? Who could be enfranchised? What implication did it have for women?
4. What authority did the Indians Land Act of 1860 give the Government? After confederation the Constitution Act of 1867 give the federal government of Canada what power?
5. In 1869 passed an Act to introduce the notion of Self Government. What rights did this give First Nations? It was a way for the government to impose what on First Nations? The Act in 1869 also had implications for Alcohol and compulsory enfranchisement. Explain
6. What was the vision of the Indian Act of 1876? What were “Indians” viewed as?
7. The Indian Act added some conditions on compulsory enfranchisement. What were those conditions?
8. What did the Indian Act want reserves to be surveyed into plots of land?
9. List the amendments to the Indian Act 1876-1950. Which amendment is most detrimental to “Indians”? Explain why.
10. What new approach after the 1950’s was beginning to be explored beside the idea of assimilation? What implications did this have?
11. Explain Bill C-31 including what the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms has to do with it.