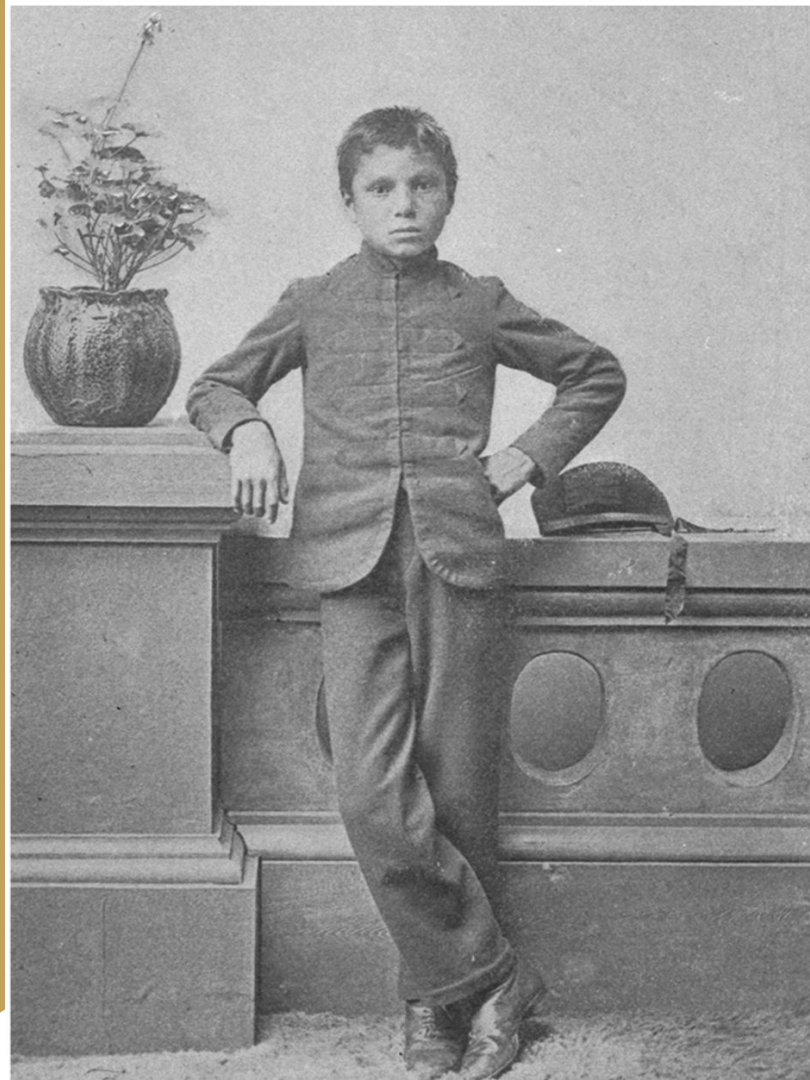
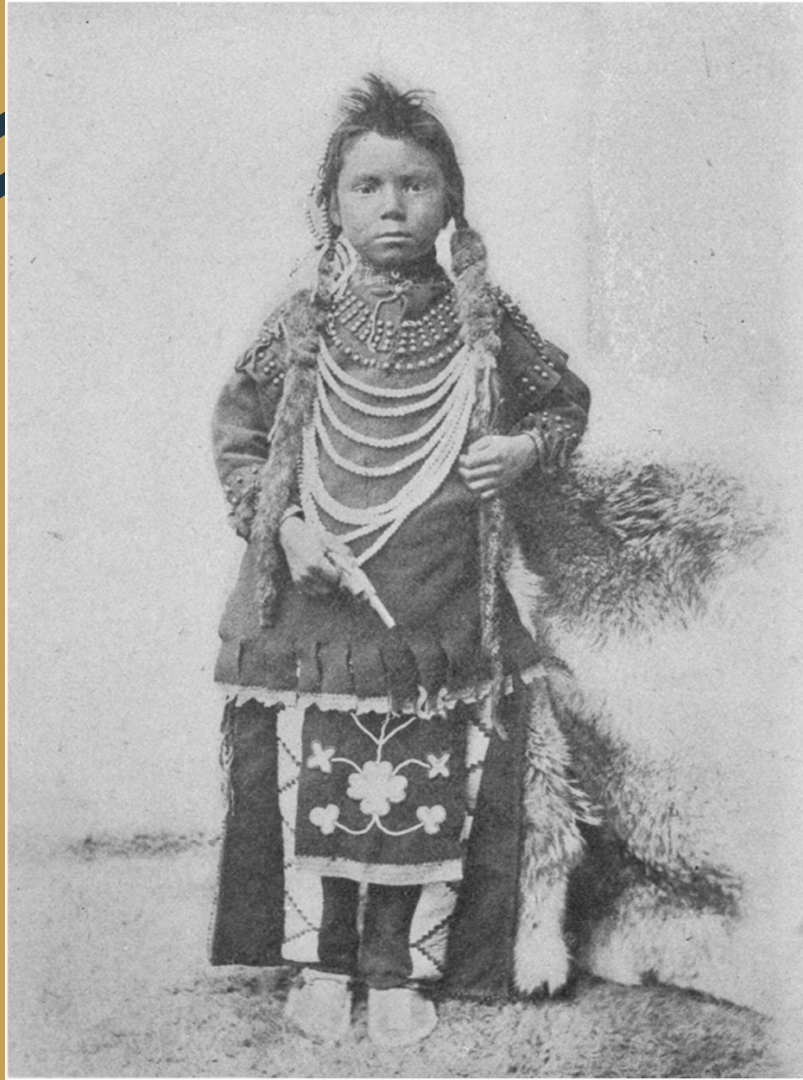




Chapter 1

Indigenous affairs





What conditions did
Indigenous people face in
the 19th century?

Creation of reserves in Lower Canada

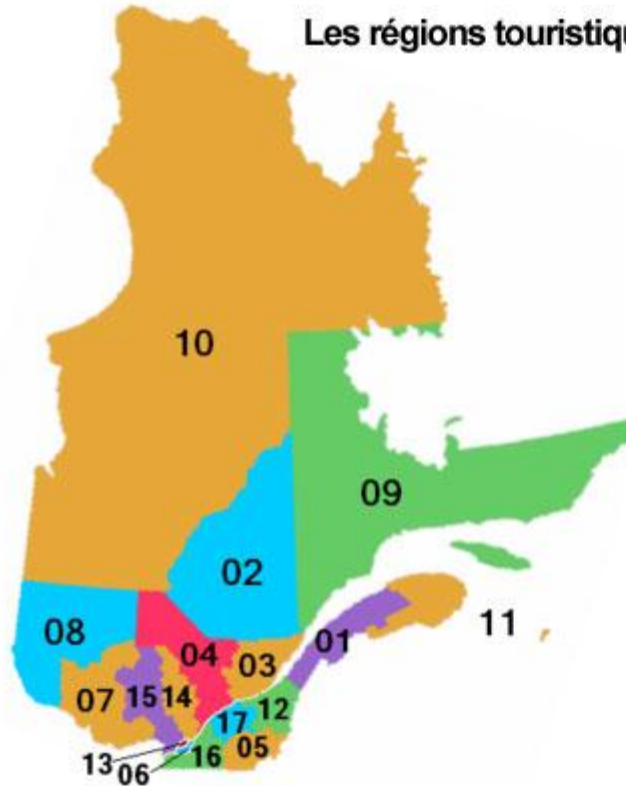
In the 19th century, a growing population led to settlers colonizing the areas outside of the St Lawrence Valley, taking over more Indigenous territory

The forest industry was also accelerating development in Lower Canada regions like **Outaouais, Saguenay and Mauricie regions**

This posed a threat to the Indigenous people. Their way of live, land and resources could be impacted

Between the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 20th century, most Indigenous territories west of Québec were transferred to Europeans by treaty. For example, between 1764 and 1862, to make land available to Loyalists and, later, to large numbers of immigrants, the British Crown purchased land from Indigenous nations in Upper Canada. Under these Upper Canada Land Surrenders, the British acquired land in exchange for payment or annuities (annual payments), which were often very low.

Les régions touristiques du Québec



- 01 Bas-Saint-Laurent
- 02 Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean
- 03 Capitale-Nationale (Québec)
- 04 Mauricie
- 05 Estrie
- 06 Montréal
- 07 Outaouais
- 08 Abitibi-Te'miscamingue
- 09 Côte-Nord
- 10 Nord-du-Québec et de la Baie-James
- 11 Gaspésie-et îles-de-la-Madeleine
- 12 Chaudière-Appalaches
- 13 Laval
- 14 Lanaudière
- 15 Laurentides
- 16 Montréal
- 17 Centre-du-Québec

Creation of reserves in Lower Canada

The Europeans began to see the Indigenous in a new way. Instead of being seen as military allies or trading partners for the fur trade (which was slowly fading out), they began to see them as a roadblock on the road to colonization and progress

The government decided to create the first “Indian reserve”



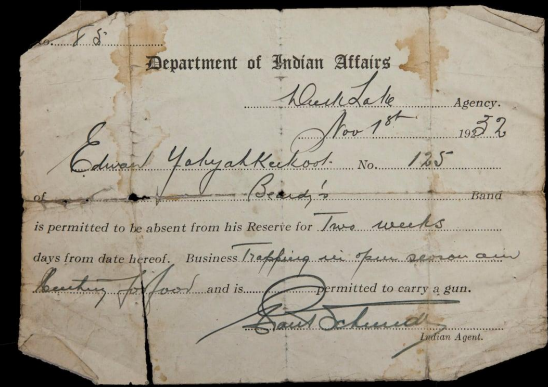
The creation of reserves

In 1851, the Province of Canada passed legislation that put aside 230,000 acres of land as reserves for certain Indigenous nations in Lower Canada.

- This law aimed to compensate for land that was settled on by European with the **intent of segregating, containing and controlling Indigenous people**

The first reserves were created in 1853. They were added to the seven Indigenous reserves that had been created during the French Regime as reductions

The government forced many Indigenous nations to settle in these segregated areas in order to gain access to the many resources of the area



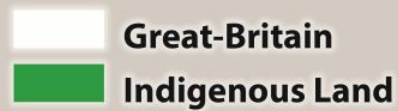
Map 1



 New France
 Indigenous Land



Map 2



Map 3

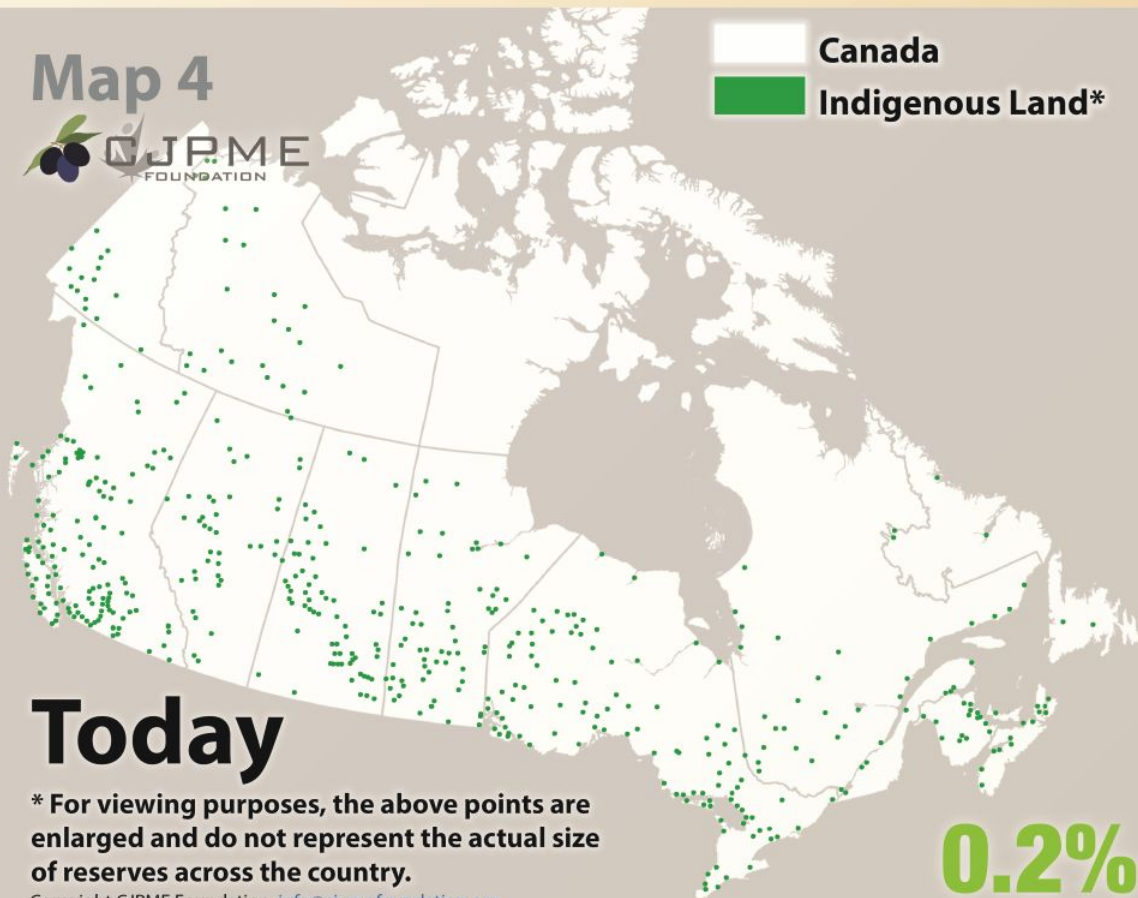


1871

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See http://www.cjpmefoundation.org/indigenous_dispossession_map

71.5%

Map 4



Today

*** For viewing purposes, the above points are enlarged and do not represent the actual size of reserves across the country.**

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Catholic and Protestant missions

In the mid 19th century, there were efforts once more to evangelize or convert Indigenous people to Christianity

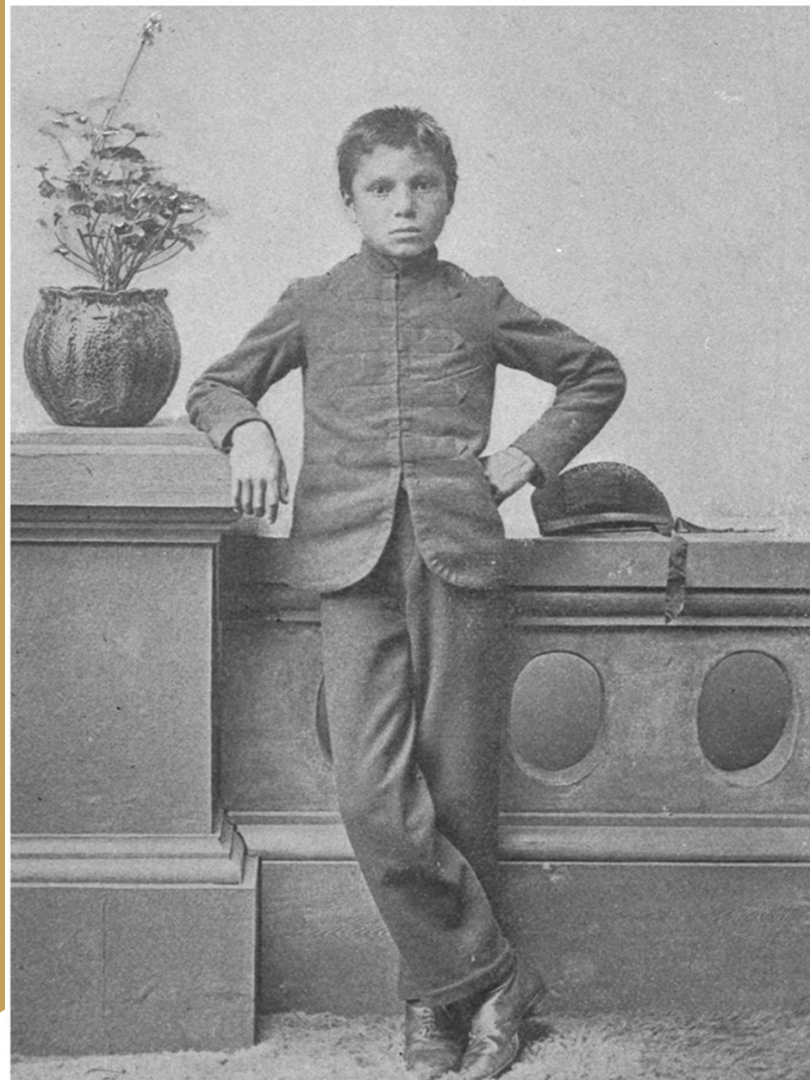
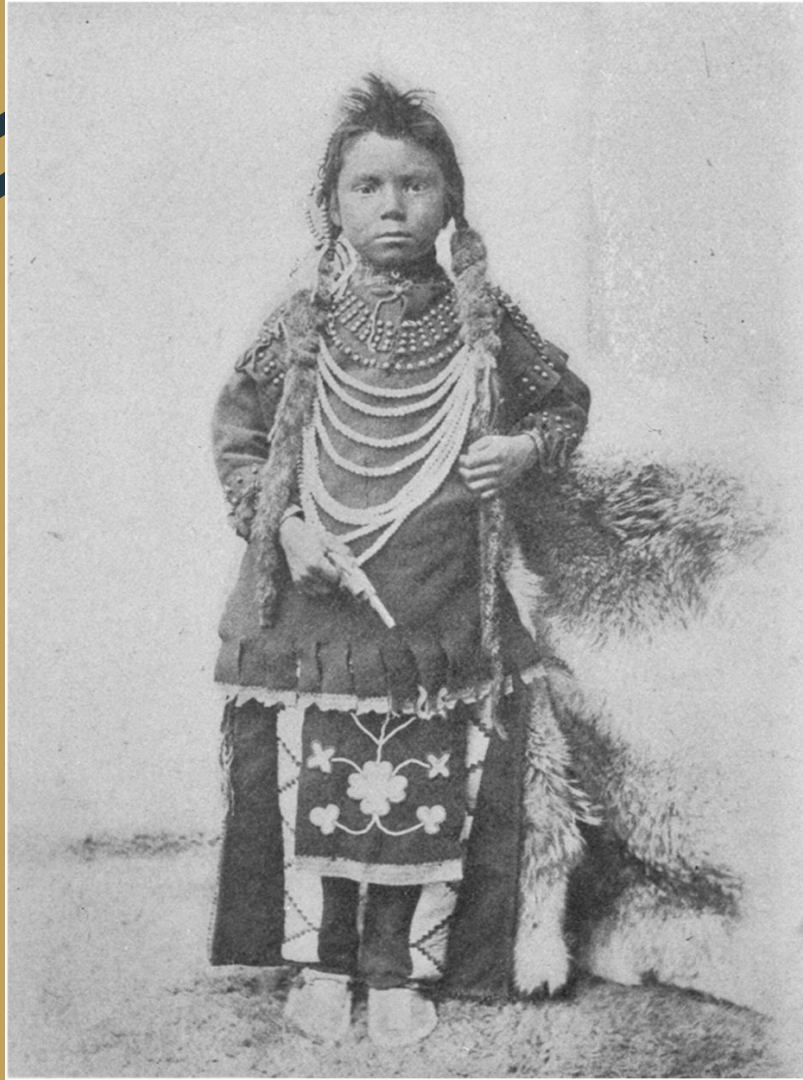
- Religious orders founded missions all across Canada
- **Evangelizing took place on reserves, in churches, health clinics and schools**

Schools played an important role in this especially since the **1844 Bagot Report which recommended residential schools as a way to evangelize.**

By the 20th century, a large portion of people had converted



1.33 A group of Indigenous children and nuns at a residential school in Port Harrison, Québec, circa 1890.





How would you describe the
way Indigenous people were
treated in the 1850s and 60s?





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ibWLCYknpNc&t=364s>