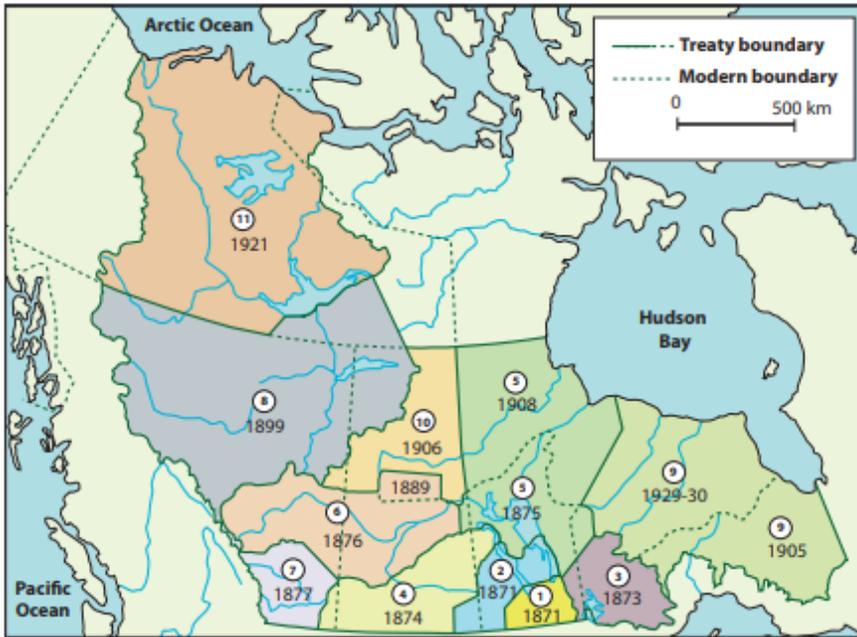


Canada before the First World War



- Between 1871 and 1921, the Crown entered into Treaties with various First Nations that enabled the Canadian government to actively pursue agriculture, settlement, transportation links and resource development of the Canadian West and the North. Because they were numbered 1 to 11, these Treaties were often referred to as the 'Numbered Treaties' and covered northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, northeastern British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories. In addition, in 1923 the Williams Treaties were entered into.¹

What are Treaties in Canada?

Canada understands Treaties between the Crown and First Nation people to be solemn agreements that set out promises, obligations and benefits for both parties. The First Nations understand the Treaties to be a series of negotiations through which they safeguarded their languages, traditions and cultures, while also agreeing to share the land with Canadians.

North America, prior to newcomers, was populated by many nations of people with different languages, cultures, religions, ways of life and traditional territories. When First Nations met with each other they negotiated alliances that were mutually beneficial. These alliances established peaceful relationships among them which included trade, passage, peace and friendship, and other obligations and responsibilities.

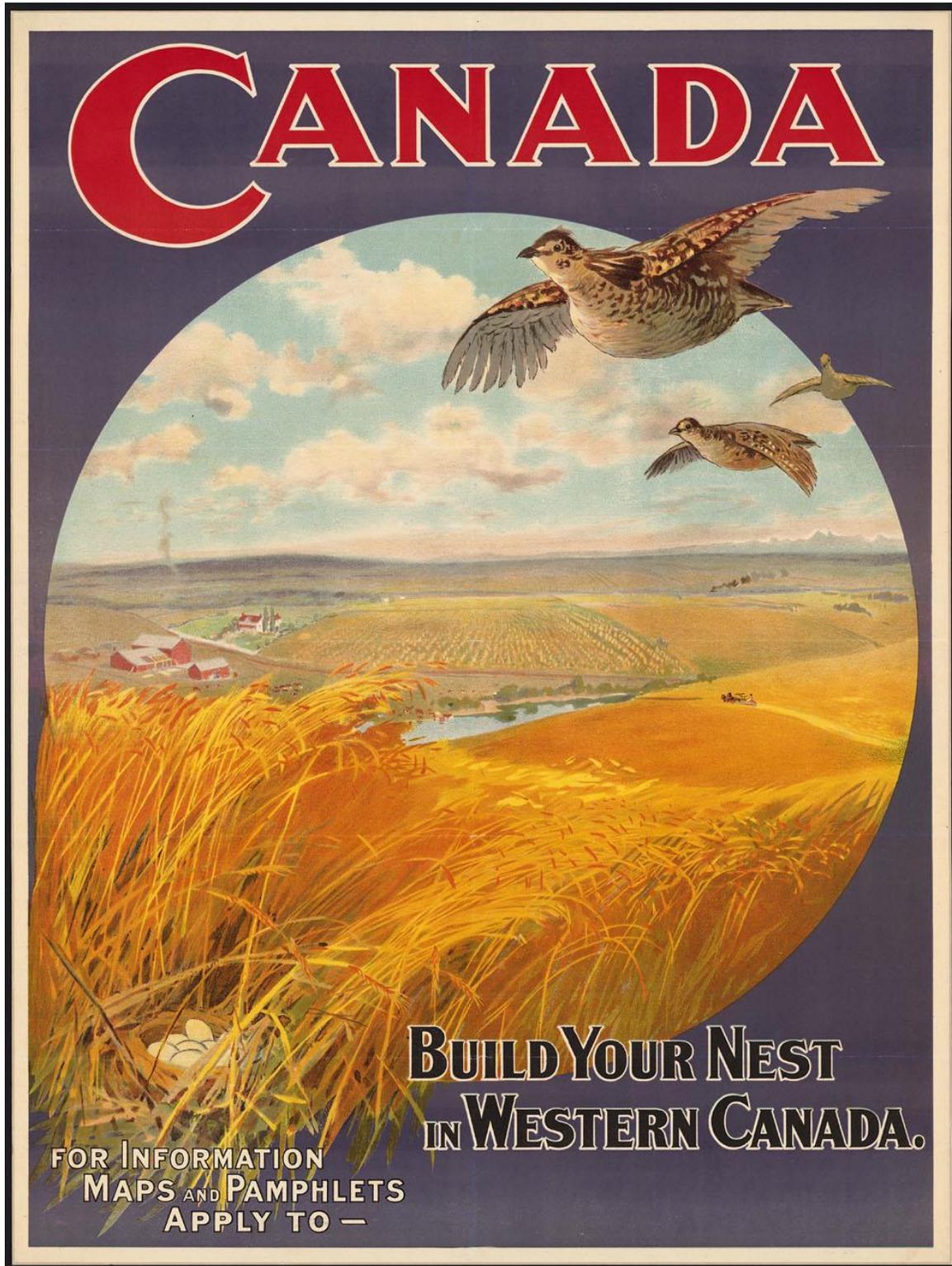
Starting in 1701, the British Crown entered into Treaties to encourage peaceful relations between First Nations and non-First Nation people. Over the next several centuries, Treaties were negotiated and entered into to define, among other things, the respective rights of First Nation people and governments to use and enjoy lands that First Nations people traditionally occupied.

- Treaty Relations Commission of Manitoba

¹ Taken from the website of the Treaty Relations Commission of Manitoba. www.trcm.ca [September 5th, 2018]

- Following the establishment of the various numbered Treaties, the Canadian government declared vast regions of the west “opened for settlement.”

Check out these posters created to entice new settlers to Canada:



WESTERN CANADA

THE NEW ELDORADO

HOMES FOR EVERYBODY
EASY TO REACH
NOTHING TO FEAR
PROTECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

WHEAT LAND
RICH VIRGIN SOIL
LAND FOR MIXED FARMING
LAND FOR CATTLE RAISING

THE WHEAT CROP IN WESTERN CANADA

THE OLD AND THE NEW HOME

FREE 160 ACRES WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY"

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY WHY NOT EMBRACE IT?

INFORMATION AND ADVICE CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
W.D. SCOTT
SHERIFF GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
250 OTTAWA CANADA
JOBEO SMITH
ASST. SHERIFF GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
11-12 CHANCERY CROSS LONDON, ENGL.

1914-1917

CANADA WEST

**MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN**

**ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF HON. W. J. ROCHE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA.

1914-1917

Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

CANADA WEST

1923 U.S.

UNDER DIRECTION OF
N. JAMES ALEXANDER ROBE, MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, OTTAWA, CANADA

8/20/1927

NWC
6
1150
C31
1923b

OWN YOUR OWN HOME IN CANADA

and apply for a
READY-MADE FARM
to the nearest
CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENT

CANADIAN PACIFIC

*Use your electronic device to find more examples of these **Canadian Immigration Posters**

Who are the target audience for these posters?

What messages are being given by these posters?
What messages **ARE NOT** being given by these posters?

