

The Indian Act

- The first Indian Act was passed in _____.
- What was the aim/goal of this policy (the Indian Act)?

- The Indian Act combined earlier colonial and federal laws into one act, and included clauses about _____, _____, and _____.
- What does it mean to be a "Status Indian"?

- Some negative consequences of being a "status" Indian were:
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Could "Status Indians" give up their status? If they could, what would this mean?

Land:

- The Indian Act provided for _____ land to be set aside for the use of Status Indians.
- Reserve Lands are property of _____.
- They were meant to be _____, lasting only until First Nations people were assimilated in to mainstream society and could buy property like other Canadians.

Local Government:

- Little control remained in the hands of local communities. Government officials exercised power over people living on reserves. An example is _____
- Local government was changed, and was now formed by a _____ led by a chief councilor. Imposing this electoral system over traditional forms of government created a major disruption in First Nations society.
- Although the act gives some benefits to Aboriginal people, these have been outweighed by the _____ and _____ embedded in it.

Vocabulary:

Assimilation:

Discrimination:

Ward:

Voluntary enfranchisement:

Reflection Question

Learning Outcome: Critical Thinking- I can determine what factors led to particular decisions and actions, and assess their short and long-term consequences.

Answer the following question in a PARAGRAPH on a separate piece of paper.

Question: What was the **purpose** of the Indian Act, and what were the **short** and **long term** consequences of it?

(WHY was it made, how did it impact Aboriginals at the time, and how does it impact Aboriginals today?)

*Remember a paragraph needs to have a TOPIC SENTENCE. Each of your points needs to have evidence and an explanation, and you need to end with a CONCLUDING SENTENCE.