

Lesson Focus: What happens when different groups work together in the Northern Interior?

Materials:

- Notebook, pencil

Invitation to Learn:

In this lesson you will be gathering evidence to help you understand what happens when different groups work together.

Discuss:

- What do the terms "cause" and "consequence" mean?
 - **causes include people, events, and ideas that make something happen (action)**
 - **consequences are the result or effect of an action**
- When making decisions how can you ensure that your decision is fair?
 - **collect evidence from all people involved in the decision, keep an open mind, and ask questions if more evidence is needed**

Learning from First Peoples

The relationship between First Peoples and the land is based on respect and stewardship, but also on using/utilizing resources.

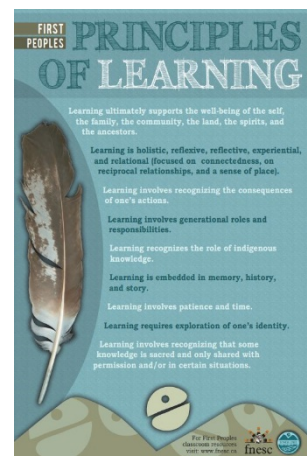




Figure 1: Protest



Figure 2: International Treaty



We will pick up our sacred responsibilities to the land, waters, and people and come together to protect our territory.



— Stewart Phillip, Grand Chief of the Union of BC Indian Chiefs



If we think about environmental stewardship or stewardship of lands, it takes all of us to contribute to that. It's not just First Nations. It's not just environmentalists. It is all of us.



— Nalaine Morin, mining consultant, Tahltan Nation

Supreme Court judges rule in favour of Tsilhqot'in Nation in land claim



NENQAY DENI ACCORD:

The People's Accord (2016)

BETWEEN

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT
OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

as represented by the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
and the Premier of British Columbia

AND

THE TSILHQOT'IN NATION as represented by:

Xeni Gwet'in First Nations Government
Yunesit'in Government
Tl'etingox Government
?Esdilagh First Nation
Tsi Deldel First Nation
Toosey Indian Band
The Tsilhqot'in National Government

- A. On June 26, 2014, the Supreme Court of Canada rendered its unanimous judgment in Tsilhqot'in Nation, recognizing Aboriginal title for the first time in Canadian history, in the homeland of the Tsilhqot'in peoples.
- B. The Tsilhqot'in Nation judgment offers the opportunity to renew and strengthen a shared vision of First Nations as true partners in the future of this province.

“ This is a historic step, but it is only a first step. ”

— *Chief Joe Alphonse,
Tribal Chairman,
Tsilhqot'in National
Government*

Look at all the images.

Discuss:

- What clues tell you what the problems or issues are?
- What clues suggest that people worked together in response to a problem or issue?
- What need may have caused these groups to work together? What was the consequence?
 - **Need: demand for a cleaner environment, wanting greater involvement in decision making process**
 - **Cause: Yinka Dene alliance protested pipelines on their territory**
 - **Consequence: Many aboriginal groups formed an alliance in their territories**
- What do people in this region/area want to happen as a result of working together?
- Which groups benefited from working together?

Protest

- Increased global demand for oil led to a proposal to pipe oil from the Alberta tar sands through northern B.C. to Kitimat for export by tankers to Asia. Many of B.C.'s First Nations, including members of the Yinka Dene Alliance, banned the pipeline from their territories and challenged it in court, saying they were not properly consulted. The Federal court agreed and work on the pipeline stopped. In 2016, Prime Minister Trudeau officially banned the Northern Gateway pipeline.

International Treaty

- Over 50 Aboriginal groups from across Canada and the United States signed this treaty to stop the expansion of Alberta's oil sands. The treaty states that First Peoples have a right and responsibility to oppose the transportation of oil by pipeline, tanker, or rail through their lands and waters because of the risks to the environment caused by oil spills and greenhouse gases.

Land Claims

- In 2014, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the Tsilhqot'in First Nation, not the B.C. government owned 1750 square kilometres of land in the Nemiah Valley. The land had been in dispute since the 1980s. One consequence is that the Tsilhqot'in now have the right to use this land and to decide how to manage its resources. Another consequence is that if the provincial government wants to carry out any development on First Nation land, it must have consent from the Tsilhqot'in.

Deni Accord

- Another consequence of the 2014 Supreme Court ruling is the building of a better relationship between the Tsilhqot'in First Nation and the B.C. government. The Accord outlines next steps for returning the land to the Tsilhqot'in as well as longer term negotiations and reconciliation between the Province and the Tsilhqot'in Nation.

Notebook Time:

Review all the images and information from this lesson and complete activity sheet or use your notebook.

- Choose one event that you see in the images from this lesson.

Recognizing Causes and Consequences

1. Choose one event you see. An event can be anything that you see happened. Write the event in the **triangle**.
2. Use evidence to help you infer what could have caused the event. Write or draw the cause or causes of the event in the **circle**.
3. Write or draw the consequences of the event in the **square**.
4. You can add more shapes if needed.

