

GRADE 4 – INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES

# Activity Answer Sheet for Teachers



Lesson H– Activity 1

## Make a Chain of Treaties Timeline

**1760**

**1725**

**1726** **1728**

**Instructions**

**In pairs take a Treaty or an event and present it to the class.**

**1752**

**1749**

**1779** **1763**

**1762** **1776**

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1725 1726 1728

# Mascarene's Treaty of 1725

## Mascarene Treaty Annapolis Royal

Two parts - Wabanaki  
and British promises.

Respect hunting, fishing  
and planting grounds.

English Promises  
(Known as Mascarene's Promises)

26, Annapolis, enclosed in Governor L. Armstrong to  
made and concluded upon at Boston England the  
hundred twenty five, by our Delegates and Representatives  
and Moganumbe, as appears by the Instruments then  
In great and General Court or Assembly of the  
all of us the Indians of Pennsylvania, New Jersey,  
of Great Britain, France and Ireland King defender of the faith  
and Territories of New Scotia and Acadie and promised to live  
peaceably with all  
Subjects and their Dependents with Her Majesty's  
I do in behalf of His Majesty's said Governor and Government of  
Several Articles of Favour protection and Friendship of Honour  
or Accadie -  
That the Indians shall not be molested in their persons, houses, lands, fishing and planting  
grounds in any other their Lawfull Occasions by His Majesty's Subjects or their Dependents nor in  
the Exercise of their Religion by the Ministers residing amongst them have leave from  
the King George by His Majesty's said Governor or Commander in Chief of New Scotia or Accadie for so doing,  
shall have Satisfaction and Reparation made to them according to His Majesty's Laws whereof the Indians  
shall have the Benefit equal with His Majesty's other Subjects.

That upon the Indians bringing back any Soldier endeavouring to run away from any of His Majesty's Forts  
or Garrisons the said Indians for their good Office shall be handsomely rewarded. That the Indians  
Custody at Annapolis Royal shall be released except such as Her Majesty's Governor or Commander in Chief shall  
think proper to keep as Hostages at the Ratification of this Treaty which shall be at Annapolis Royal in  
presence of the Governor or Commander in Chief and the Chiefs of the Indians. Given under my hand  
& seal at the Council Chamber in Boston in New England this thirtieth day of December Anno Domini  
1725 the fourth of June one thousand seven hundred and twenty five Anno Regni Regis Georgii Magnae Britanniae &  
P. Mascarene

That if there be any  
Prisoners that the said Prisoners shall be  
restored or that of New England - That in testimony  
of all and Singular of our said Indians  
on or after this day solemnly Confirmed &  
and our justly Obedient and duty performed  
we have before the Honourable John  
Inhabitants of said Province  
of June one thousand seven hundred and

Ratified by M. Kinnard, Malivet, Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Nations on 4 June, 1726

Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet	Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet	Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet	Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet
Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet	Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet	Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet	Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet
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Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet	Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet	Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet	Chief of the Nation John J. Doucet

Ratified by Nova Scotia Government on 4 June, 1726 by acting Lieutenant - Governor and President of the Nova Scotia Council John Doucet

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For more information on the Covenant Chain of Treaties, please contact us  
Tel: (902) 697-8937 Fax: (902) 692-7957  
Or visit our website www.apcfncc.ca

www.apcfncc.ca

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1749

## Royal Commission of Inquiry into Indigenous Rights (not a treaty)

Indigenous people are  
distinct people and can  
make peace and war  
without control from  
the English.



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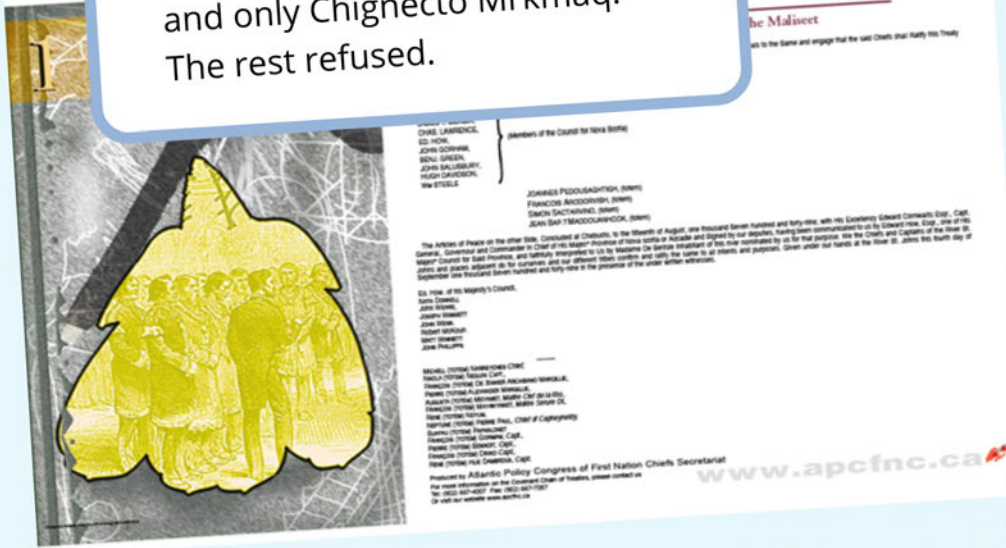
1749

## Renewal of Mascarene Treaty signed at the St John River

Signed by Wolastoqewiyik and only Chignecto Mi'kmaq. The rest refused.

## Governor Cornwallis Statue Halifax

Continuing war. Governor Cornwallis gave money for the scalps of Indigenous people.



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1752

*Jean Baptiste* 

## Peace and Friendship Treaty

### Shubenacadie

Wabanaki people have free movement to hunt and fish where they want and can have a trading post built to exchange goods. Only signed by one Chief, **Jean Baptiste Cope** of Shubenacadie.



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1760



## Peace and Friendship Treaty replacing 1726 and 1749

### Halifax

Trading of furs for European goods must be fair to both sides. Signed by Peskotomuhkati and Wolastoqewiyik and later Mi'kmaq.



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ANSWER

**1760** **1761**

**Peace and Friendship Treaty**  
**Fort Frederick (Saint John) and Halifax**

Right to harvest fish, wildlife, wild fruit and berries to sell for their living, **Donald Marshall Jr.** was freed from any illegal fishing charges in 1999 because of this treaty.

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1762



## Belcher's Proclamation (not a treaty)

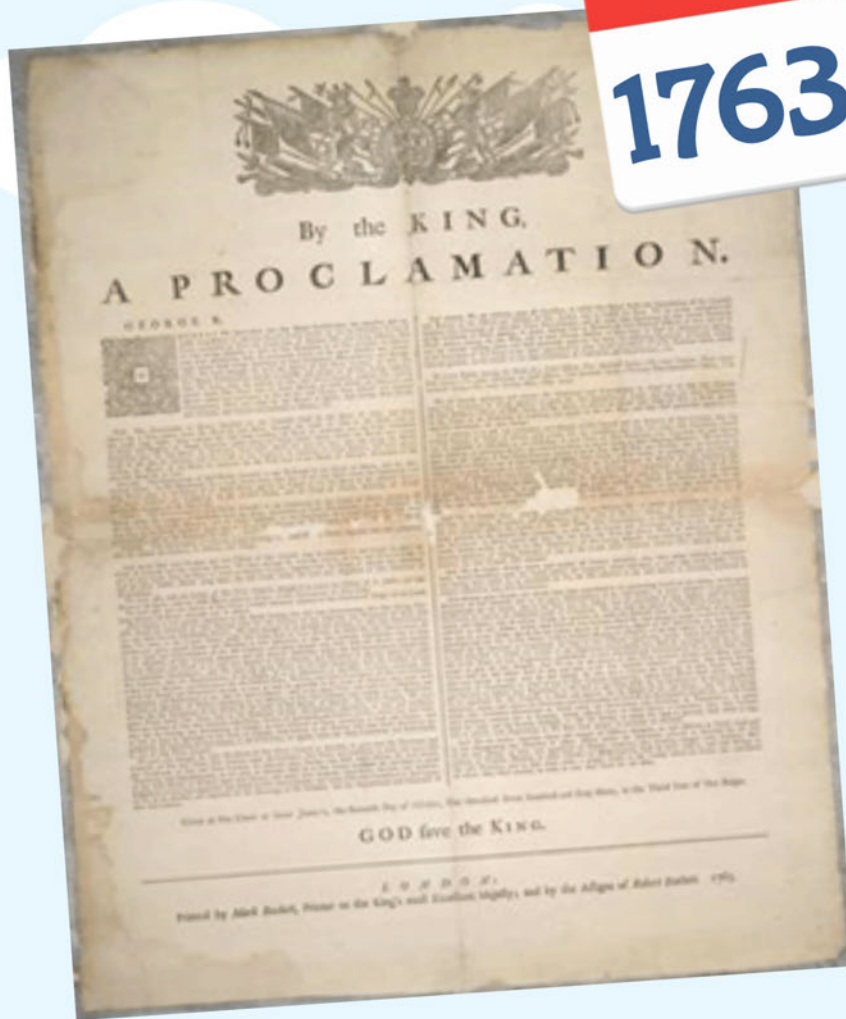
Setting aside lands for the Mi'kmaq from Canso to Baie de Chaleur.



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## Royal Proclamation (not a treaty) London, England

Indigenous land across  
North America can be  
bought or sold.



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1776

## Treaty of Watertown Watertown, USA

Indigenous people established a relationship with the United States of America. Wabanaki could join the U.S. Military.



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1779



## Final Peace and Friendship Treaty Baie des Chaleurs

- Signed by Mi'kmaq from Cape Tormentine to Baie des Chaleurs.
- No longer any wars with the British and Mi'kmaq.
- Mi'kmaq were not to assist Americans.



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**In the Treaties, one thing was never agreed upon. What is it?**

**Previous**

**Find Out**





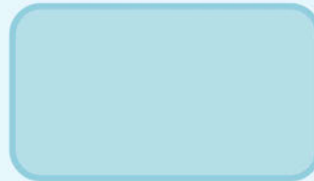
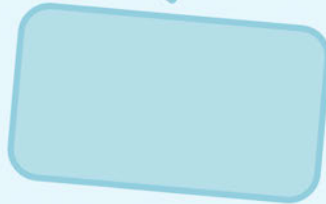
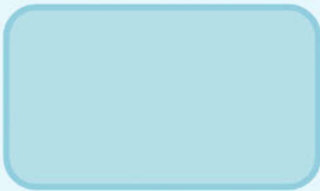
**In the Treaties, one thing was never agreed upon. What is it?**

**There was never any exchange of land.**

**Previous**

**Next**

Slide the image in the box associated with a treaty date



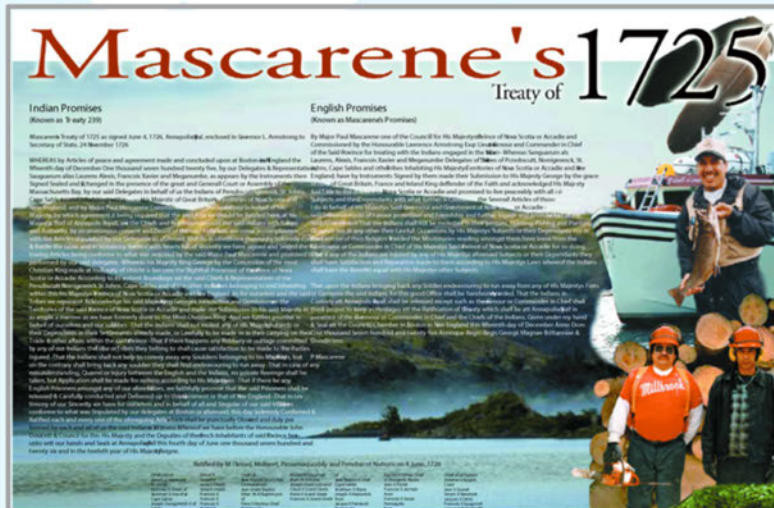
Slide the image in the box associated with a treaty date

The timeline consists of a chain of circles containing the following dates from left to right: 1725, 1749, 1752, 1760, 1760-1761, 1776, and 1779. Images are placed in boxes above and below the chain, connected by arrows. Green checkmarks indicate correct matches.

- 1725: Mascarene's Treaty of (Image below)
- 1749: Jean Baptiste (Image below)
- 1752: (Image above)
- 1760: (Image above)
- 1760-1761: (Image below)
- 1776: (Image above)
- 1779: (Image below)

Navigation buttons: **Previous** (left arrow) and **Continue** (right arrow).

One of these images represents a proclamation, not a treaty, can you find it?

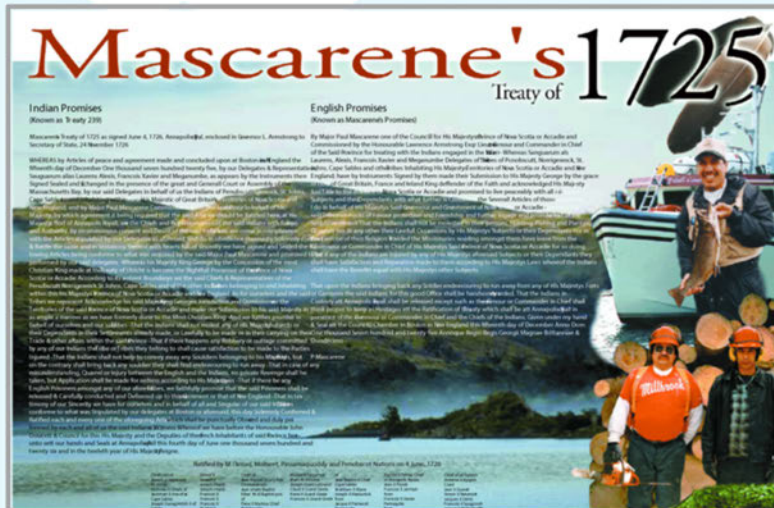


Previous

Submit



One of these images represents a proclamation, not a treaty, can you find it?



You found the proclamation!



Previous

Continue



One of these images represents a proclamation, not a treaty, can you find it?



◀ Previous

Submit

One of these images represents a proclamation, not a treaty, can you find it?

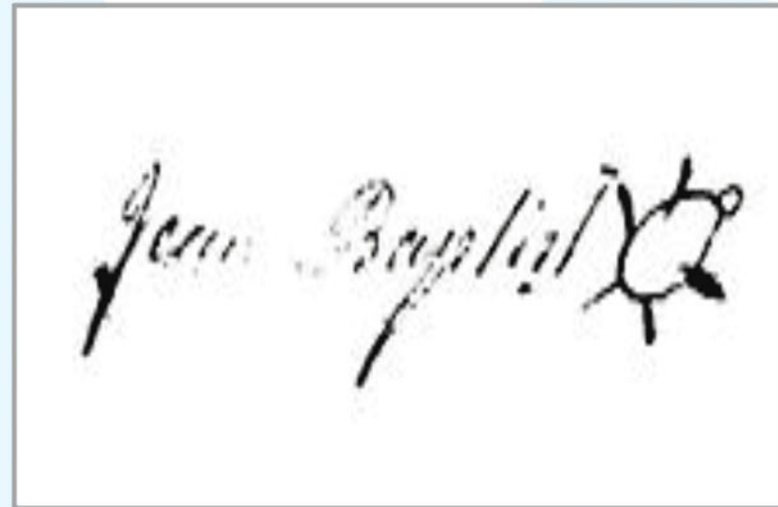
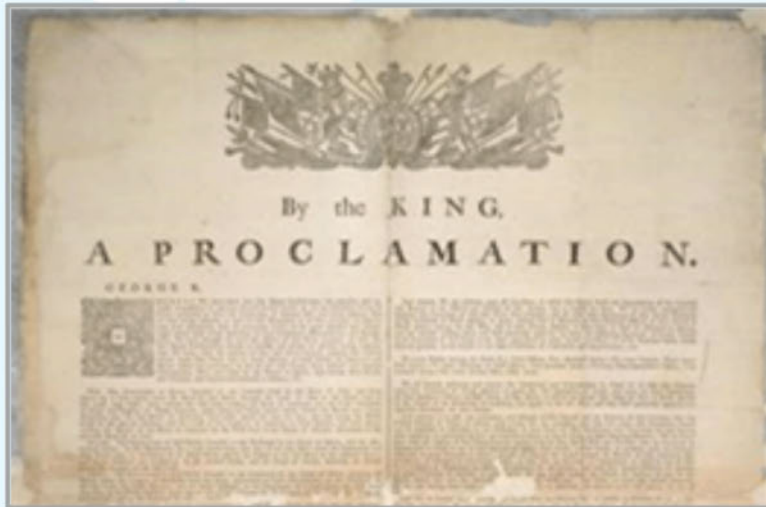


You found  
the proclamation!

◀ Previous

Continue ▶

One of these images represents a proclamation, not a treaty, can you find it?

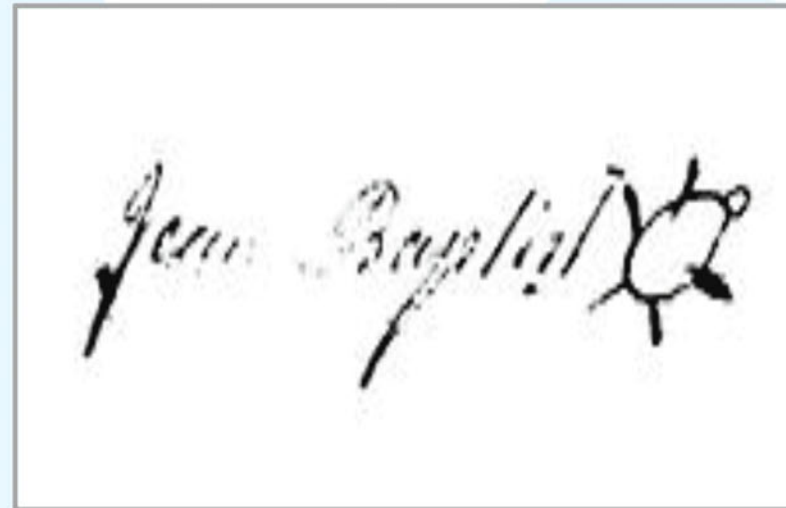


◀ Previous

Submit



One of these images represents a proclamation, not a treaty, can you find it?



You found  
the proclamation!

◀ Previous

Continue ▶

Now complete the crossword to connect all the terms from the Treaties you learned.

1

2

3

4

5

6

1

2

3

4

5

6

Previous

Submit

Now complete the crossword to connect all the terms from the Treaties you learned.

Great!  
you know  
your treaties!

1 friendship

2 treaty

3 international

4 peace

5 adventure

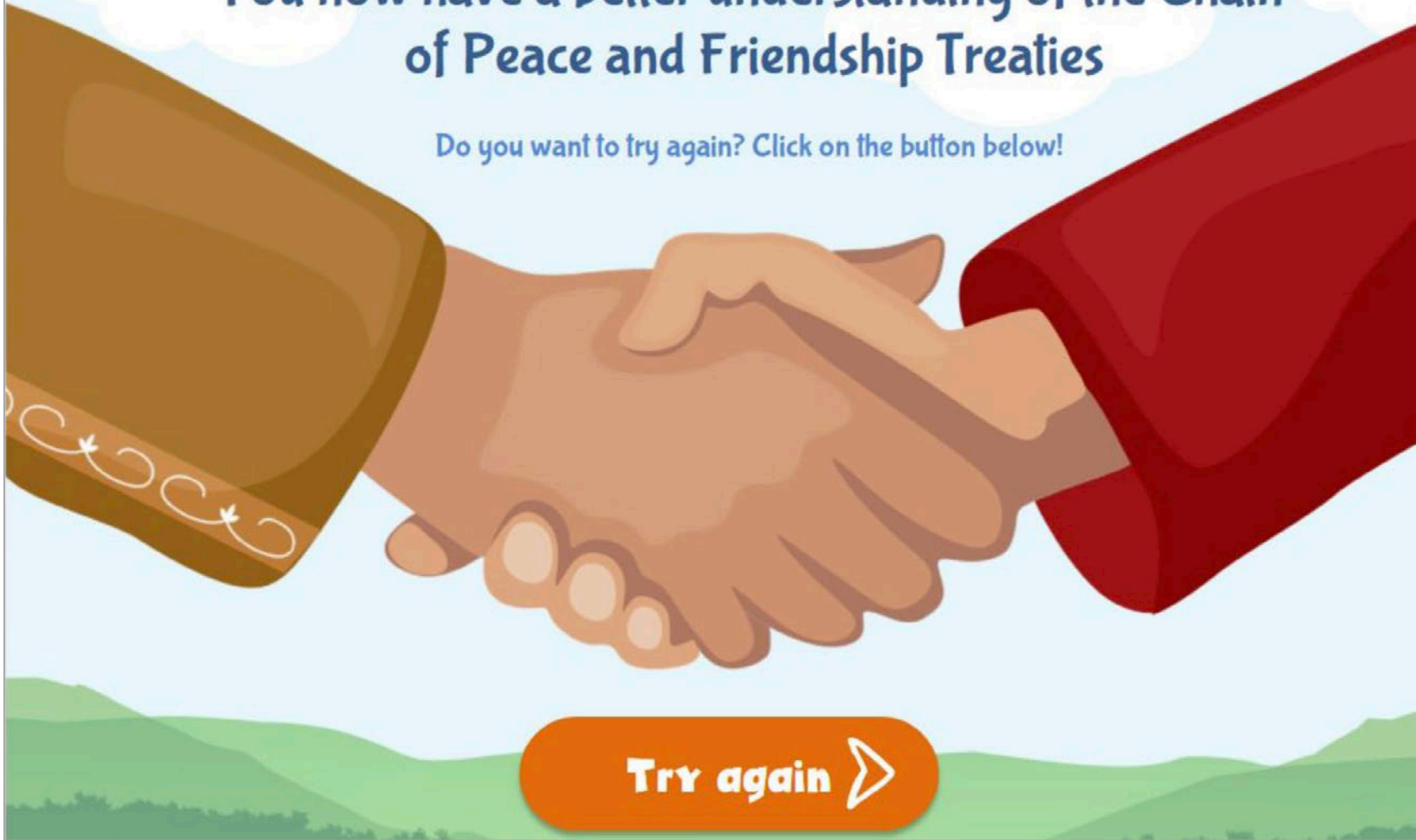
6 signature

Great Lakes  
St. Lawrence

# Congratulations!

You now have a better understanding of the Chain of Peace and Friendship Treaties

Do you want to try again? Click on the button below!



**Try again**

