

History I don't know  
because it was erased →

Time immemorial:

indigenous ppl inhabit turtle island

1492

1400s  
1500s

1500s

Japanese  
invasions of  
Korea

Pre-colonial  
Before contact  
Europeans, Indig  
nations were  
independent, org  
societies, and occ  
land as their and  
done for ce

1493  
Papal Bull: Inter caetera.  
Issued by Pope Alexander VI,  
this Papal Bull grants Spain a  
large part of the continent of  
the Americas. This decree  
"helped Christian nations  
justify their seizure of  
Indigenous lands."

1537  
Papal Bull: Sublimus Deus. As  
a decree issued by Pope Paul  
III, this papal bull states: "We  
define and declare by these  
our letters (that) the said  
Indians and all other people  
who may later be discovered  
by Christians, are by no  
means to be deprived of their  
liberty or the possession of  
their property, even though  
they be outside the faith of  
Jesus Christ; and that they  
may and should, freely and  
legitimately, enjoy their liberty  
and the possession of their  
property; nor should they be  
in any way enslaved."

1608  
force enslavement  
ple into Canada.

1613  
The Beothuk People in  
Scotia cover themselves  
red ochre, thereby  
becoming known as  
"red Indians." From 1  
French and English  
practice genocide or  
attempt to extirpate

Sasunee  
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any treaties  
Wampum Belts  
and broken.

→ founding  
of 3rd dynasty

1692  
The Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Confederacy creates an historic pact with the English, recorded in the Two Row Wampum. The two rows symbolize two peoples, two paths, peace, friendship, respect, and the agreement that both nations would retain complete economic, political, and cultural sovereignty in their dealings with the other nation. Many treaties recorded on Wampum Beads are made and broken.

1700s  
7

1709  
Slavery is made legal in French Canada.

1763  
The Royal Proclamation acknowledges a nation-to-nation relationship between Indigenous people and the Crown. The Proclamation outlines the process by which consent of the [Indigenous] Nation in whose territory the English want to settle. "18. Without treaty or purchase of Indigenous lands by the Crown, THE CROWN HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER INDIGENOUS PEOPLE ON THOSE LANDS."

1763  
Treaty of Paris marks the end of the Seven Years War and through this treaty France cedes Canada to Britain. One effect of this transfer in power is the legal strengthening of slavery in Canada. At this time, 1500 enslaved Black people have landed in Canada. Under the Treaty of Paris, a clause is included by which "British law collude[s] with French law to further the enslavement of African people in Canada."

1784  
Race riot in Shelburne and Birchtown, Nova Scotia: A mob destroys Black people's property and drives Black people out of the township.

1850  
First wave of Chinese settlers in Canada as part of the gold rush.

1850  
An Act for the Better Protection of Lands and Property of the Indians in Lower Canada - First laws governing 'Indian' status - The government of what was then the colony of Canada, passes the first law arrogating itself the authority to define who is and who is not a member of an Indigenous Nation - designating the term "Indian." This legislation was put in place to "protect the property of Indians" and it was pronounced that the act was applied to "Indians and those who were intermarried with Indians."

1851-1857  
After escaping enslavement herself in 1849, Harriet Tubman becomes a renowned Underground Railroad 'conductor' Between 1851-1857, Tubman makes an estimated nineteen trips back into enslaved territory and rescues over 300 people from bondage. Tubman's incredible labors rests within the context of thousands of untold and unknown women.

1857  
Chinese expelled from Vancouver.

1859  
Federal Fisheries Act passed, prohibiting Indigenous People from selling fish or owning fishing licenses. Indigenous People who work for fish companies are paid five cents a fish, while White fishermen make 10 cents a fish.

1901  
Many Wet'suwet'en families are forced out of their homes by a scheme in the South African War whereby volunteers from British Columbia who had served in the War are given 160 acres of "unoccupied, unclaimed, and unreserved land" - land belonging to the Wet'suwet'en

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Black people are not suited to the Canadian climate

Scottish highlanders forcibly exiled from homelands - go on to colonize Turtle Island

1804-1805 - Lewis + Clark expedition reaches Pacific Ocean through Chinook territory

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (climate change a- brewin')

1832-94% of Chinook killed from malaria + smallpox

1855- Rongeliva "Pacific trail of"

1860  
European settlers introduce smallpox to British Columbia in Victoria.

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European settlers introduce smallpox to British Columbia in Victoria. Smallpox ravages up the West Coast and into the Interior. The Coast People, who receive contact in Victoria, lose 25% of their kin. Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Nations lose 33% of their people. Protestant and Catholic missionaries attempt to usurp power of the medicine people.

1864  
Until the Administration of British Columbia into confederation in 1871, Indian policy comes under the influence of Joseph Trutch who represents the ideology of the frontier: "The Indians have really no right to the lands they claim, nor are they really of any actual value or utility to them, and I cannot see why they should... retain these lands to the prejudice of the general interest of the colony."

1867  
Confederation. Federal dominion of Canada formed on July 1st 1867. The British North American Act of 1867 creates Canada as a nation. 49 Under Section 91(24), the BNA gives the federal government of Canada exclusive jurisdiction over the administration of Indigenous People and lands reserved for Indigenous People. 50

1879  
The Department of Indian Affairs leases lands without band consent. The "Trespass, Timber, and Illicit Sale or Exchange" law enables colonial control over the most microeconomic transactions of commerce. The "Incitement of Indians to Riot" law includes 2-6 months imprisonment for the celebration of the Potlatch, a ceremony which plays a central role in Indigenous politics, social, economic, and spiritual systems.

1870s  
First wave of Japanese settlers arrive in Canada

1870  
Under Louis Riel, Métis People in the Red River Valley declared a provisional government and demanded entry into the confederation as Métis People.

1872  
After the burning of twelve Giksan houses and six poles caused by a group of miners, Gitsegukla Chiefs blockade the Skeena River to all trading and supply boats. After gunboats arrive from Victoria, the "Skeena Rebellion" ends peacefully when Gitsegukla Chiefs meet with Lieutenant Governor Joseph Trutch and receive compensation for the burning.

1875  
Chinese Canadians are disenfranchised: Prohibited from voting provincially & municipally. They cannot serve in juries or work in public service. They are barred from professions of law & medicine. Excluded from white labour unions.

1876  
Canada passes the Indian Act. The Indian Act, as a policy of cultural genocide, is specifically designed to eradicate Indigenous culture and appropriate land and resources for profit and settlement. It institutes elected councils prohibits Indigenous women from running for band council or voting on land surrenders. The Indian Act defines, dislocates, disenfranchises, removes political sovereignty, coercively assimilates and culturally impedes Indigenous People.

1886  
The Nisga'a in the Upper Nass Valley refuse to allow surveying by provincial crown claim process. Over 100 years later, the Nisga'a Nation goes to court with their land claims. However, from 1927 to 1951, the Nisga'a cannot pursue their goal for a treaty because Canada makes it illegal for Indigenous people to raise money to advance land claims. After these laws are repealed in 1951, the Nisga'a established itself as the Nisga'a Tribal Council.

1880s-1996  
Government/Church-run residential schools established. Indigenous children are taken from parents to be "civilized and educated" and "to kill the Indian in the child." Conditions of residential schools were deplorable. Residential schools begin to close down in the 1960's and the last federally run residential school closes in Saskatchewan in 1996.

1880s  
Canada recruits over 1500 Chinese labourers to lay the track for the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR). Chinese workers are paid wages 1/4 to 1/2 less than white labourers and are assigned to the most dangerous sections of the CPR through the Fraser Canyon. One Chinese worker dies for every quarter mile of railway built through the Canyon.

1885  
In the same year when the Canadian Pacific Railroad is completed, the Federal government passes the Act to Restrict and Regulate Chinese Immigration into Canada. This Act limits immigration in response to white Canada's fears of further Chinese immigration and introduces the Head Tax. The Canadian government collects more than \$23 million from the Chinese through the Head Tax (this is over \$1 billion today).

1885  
Concerned about the influx of missionaries and settlers into the Nass Valley in northern British Columbia, in 1881 the Nisga'a Nation sends a protest delegation to Victoria. In 1885, three Tsimshian chiefs from the Nass meet with Prime Minister John A. Macdonald to discuss land grievances.

2000s

1855-Rogue river wars / "Pacific trail of tears"

War of the Golden Stool

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1885 The Métis rally against the Canadian government's Act that codify extreme resistance to suppress Indigenous communities. On November 16 1885, eight Cree and Louis Riel are hung in Manitoba and 50 other Cree are given lengthy sentences.

1895 The BC Provincial Elections Act reveals blatant racism by prohibiting voting rights on racial terms stating: "No Chinaman, Japanese or Indian shall have his name placed on the Register of Voters for any Electoral District, or be entitled to vote at any election."

1900s The Immigration & the Federal Department the Interior states Canadian Government "not particularly encouraging immigration of... Instead of an... American apple settlement and... for medical grounds, e.g. in schools in places residential segregation deeds and local people refused"

1898 An Indian Act statute allowed Indigenous People to be. At the same time the forcibly removed from reserves adjacent to or partly within towns of 800 inhabitants or more. Department of Indian Affairs sells lands to non-Indigenous Peoples.

1900s The growing South Asian presence in British Columbia is viewed as a "Hindu invasion" and articles and editorials appear in B.C. newspapers emphasizing the importance of maintaining an Anglo-Saxon superiority. The first south Asians to enter Canada are Sikhs, who come to B.C. in the late nineteenth century.

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1906 A Southern British Columbia Indian delegation goes to England to raise the last question with the crown.

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1908 The Canadian Federal government passes the Continuous Passage Act stipulating that all immigrants must arrive from their country of origin by an uninterrupted journey. The government instructs steamship companies to not provide this service. Prime Minister Mackenzie King argues that it is desirable, natural, and necessary that Canada should remain a "white man's country."

1900s

1907 All people from India not of Anglo-Saxon parentage have their voting rights taken away in BC (and later throughout Canada), despite citizens of India being British subjects. The B.C. Elections Act adds South Asians to other "Asian undesirable." They cannot enter professions such as education, law, and pharmacy. cannot own property in some sections of Vancouver, and cannot go to a movie in wearing traditional head dress.

1907 The Asiatic Exclusion League forms to restrict Asian admission into Canada. Following the arrival of 1000+ Japanese and a few hundred Sikhs, the Asiatic Exclusion League carries out a major demonstration which culminates in the worst race riot in the history of British Columbia. As many as 30,000 demonstrators carry placards for "A White Canada." While Vancouverites go to Chinatown and destroy Chinese and Japanese Canadian businesses.

internalized inferiority racism goes on and on

IMF WTO World Bank founded After WWII

1914 The Komagata Maru incident. A shipload of 376 would people from India arrives in Vancouver's harbour aboard Komagata Maru. They are all denied entry except for 20 who have resident status. The Canadian government holds the passengers aboard the ship for nearly three months; they endure heavy hunger and thirst during this time.

1920s Japanese men are paid up to 2/3 of what White labourers earn for the same type of labour. BC legislature pressures federal government to restrict fishing licences to Japanese Canadians.

1931 Black Canadians challenge racist practices of separation and refusal of public services and take their cases to court. A Montreal tavern refuses to serve a Black customer in 1931; the customer takes the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, which concludes that racial discrimination is legally enforceable.

1940s-1950s South Africa's minority White regime officially institutes the apartheid system of Bantustans or "homelands" for Indigenous Africans. For their racist project, South African officials look to Canada's system of segregation of Indigenous peoples and the use of reserves to conceive of their apartheid system. 181 South Africa sends Commissions to Canada and the United States in order to study their reservation systems.

1966 Jamaican workers arrive under the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (SAWP). Workers report the outright racism imbedded in both the labour conditions as well as in the program's design. Seasonal agricultural workers receive less pay for their work, making this immigration policy incredibly profitable to Canada while further marginalizing workers. SAWP is a guest worker program that attempts to respond to the labour shortage in the Canadian agricultural sector.

1922 The RCMP seizes over 600 objects in a pollatch raid at Alert Bay on Vancouver Island and divides the stolen objects between the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto and the National Museum in Ottawa.

1923 The Vancouver Park Board issues a map showing the location of "squatters" in Stanley Park. The "squatters" are actually eight Indigenous families and a court case begins to attempt to expel them from Stanley Park.

1942 Canada closes its doors to Jewish refugees fleeing Hitler's Final Solution. They arrive on the ship St. Louis, also known as the Voyage of the Damned. The ship St. Louis, carrying Jewish refugees from Europe, attempted to land in Halifax as well as in many other ports in North and South America and was denied entrance to all ports. Of all the Western countries, Canada admits the fewest Jewish refugees.

1969 White Paper Policy. Explicitly rejects any special status for Indigenous People. Jean Chrétien and PM Trudeau put together a policy which repeals the Indian Act and amends the Constitution to eliminate all references to "Indian" people. Because of Indigenous resistance, Trudeau shelve the policy and consult with Indigenous Peoples about their rights.

"Multiculturalism" 80s



Lubicon Cree deleted from treaty

1910 Black Oklahoman farmers developed an interest in moving to Canada to flee increased racism at home. In response: "any immigrant belonging to the Negro race, which race is deemed unsuitable to the climate and requirements of Canada."

1927 \$73 million held in "trust" fund for Indigenous People, accumulated through mineral and resource extraction from Indigenous lands, is liquidated to create Canada's social programs.

1942 Japanese Canadians are interned: 23,000 detained, evicted, and expelled from BC homes and sent to internment camps in the interior of BC, Southern Alberta, and Manitoba. The government confiscates their property, sells their businesses, and compounds their savings. Many are incarcerated in jails, internment camps, and sent to work on road construction projects.

1948 The first of a total of 9 boats carrying 987 Estonian refugees arrives on the east coast of Canada. They sailed from Sweden, where they were living under threat of forced repatriation to the Soviet Union. All but 12 were accepted (and the 12 were deported).

1950 Indigenous People are given the right to vote in B.C. as a by-product of the enfranchisement of other racial groups. Chinese Canadians and Japanese Canadians win right to vote in BC provincial elections.

1912 The McKenna-McBride Commission is established to address the question of Indian reserves. During the Commission hearings, the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Chiefs insist on talking about territories and reject the idea of reserves.

1918 An Act to confer the Electoral Franchise upon Women grants White women the right to vote in federal elections. In effect as of 1919, Indigenous women and women of colour are excluded from this right.

1948 Japanese Canadians are given back the right to vote in federal elections. South Asians are given right to vote in municipal elections.

1950 Canadian Domestic Workers program is established to deal with the chronic shortage of domestic workers prepared to accept low wages and undesirable working conditions. Initially the program targets Black women and later focuses on women from the Philippines. Many of the immigrants entering as domestics are racialized women and qualified professionals who are unable to immigrate to Canada because of racist immigration practices. They experience significant discrimination when seeking other employment.

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1978  
Sandra Lovelace takes the case of 'Indian status' removal under the Indian Act to the United Nations International Human Rights Commission, which rules in her favour, finding Canada in breach of Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

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1976  
The FBI knowingly uses false evidence to obtain the illegal extradition of AIM activist Leonard Peltier from Canada to the U.S. - to face charges for the deaths of the two FBI agents who die at the Pine Ridge Reservation shoot-out in 1975 in South Dakota, U.S. Amnesty International has condemned the fact that the FBI knowingly used false evidence to obtain Peltier's extradition from Canada.

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Wet'suwet'en women throw rocks off the Hogwilget Bridge to discourage the Fisheries Department from blowing up a huge rock used by the Wet'suwet'en of Tse Kya and the Gitksan of Gitanmaax for fishing. Local collaborators restrain the women. After the rock is blown up the people become fish-poor and experience split-ups in many families.

1970  
Vancouver City Council destroys Hogan's Alley, Vancouver's Black community, with the construction of the Georgia Street Viaduct.

Lubicon Cree - drilling on their territory

NAFTA

rate Change Denial

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1918  
Socialist and anarchist groups such as the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), known as the "Wobblies" are declared illegal. Another order in council banned publications using Finnish, Russian, Ukrainian, Hungarian and German as a result of fear of enemy alien subversion and pressure from industrialists interested in suppressing labour activism.

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