

Pre-colonization

Before contact with Europeans, Indigenous nations were fully independent, organized in societies, and occupying the land as their ancestors had done for centuries.

From the Vancouver Status of Women's "History in our face on occupied land: a race relations timeline"

Time immemorial

Indigenous peoples inhabit Turtle Island

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1500s

Japanese invasions of Korea

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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.”

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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.”

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1608

French introduce enslavement of Black people into Canada.

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1613

The **Beothuk People** in Nova Scotia cover themselves in red ochre, thereby becoming known as the “red Indians.” From 1613, French and English fishers practice genocide and attempt to extinct them.

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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 Belts are made and broken.

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18th century

OG British explorer names islands

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1709

Slavery is made legal in French Canada.

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1763

The **Royal Proclamation** acknowledges a nation-to-nation relationship between Indigenous people and the Crown. The Proclamation outlines the process by which “England must obtain the consent of the [Indigenous] Nation in whose territory the English want to settle.”¹⁶ Without treaty or purchase of Indigenous lands by the Crown, **THE CROWN HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER INDIGENOUS PEOPLE ON THOSE LANDS.**

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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.”

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1784

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

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1804-1805

Lewis + Clark expedition reaches Pacific
Ocean through Chinook territory

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1800s

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

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1800s

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

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1800s

Industrial Revolution
(climate change a-brewin')

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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."

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1850

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

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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 life rests within the context of thousands of untold and unknown women.

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1855

Rouge river wars /
“Pacific trail of tears”

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1860

**European settlers introduce smallpox to
British Columbia in Victoria.**

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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.”

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1867

The British Parliament passes the British North American Act for the legal creation of 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.

1870s

**First wave of Japanese
settlers arrive in Canada**

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1870

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

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1872

After the burning of twelve Gitksan 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.

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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.

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1876

Canada passes the **Indian Act**. The Indian Act, as a policy of cultural genocide, is specifically designed to eradicate Indigenous culture and expropriate land and resources for profit and settlement. It institutes elected rather than traditional band 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.

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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.

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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 at 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.

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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.

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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).

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1885

The *Métis* rally against the Canadian government and the government responds with changes to the Indian Act that codify extreme measures to suppress resistance in Indigenous communities. On November 16 1885, eight Crees and Louis Riel are hung in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 50 other Crees are given lengthy sentences.

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1885

Concerned about the influx of missionaries and settlers into traditional Nisga'a territories in 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 area travelled to Ottawa and met with Prime Minister John A. Macdonald to discuss land grievances.

1886

The Nisga'a in the Upper Nass Valley refuse to allow surveying by provincial crews and begin an organized land claim process. Over 100 years later, the Nisga'a Nation goes to court with their land claim. 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 Land Committee re-established itself as the Nisga'a Tribal Council.

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1887

Chinese expelled from Vancouver.

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1889

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.

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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."

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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

War of the Golden Stools

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1900s

Internalized racism
(inferiority) goes on and on

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1900s

IMF, WTO, World Bank
founded after WWII

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1900s

Lubicon Cree
deleted from treaty

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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.

1900s

The Immigration Branch of the Federal Department of the Interior states that the Canadian Government is “not particularly desirous of encouraging the immigration of negroes.” Instead of an explicit ban, **officials discourage Black American applicants for settlement** and reject them for medical or other grounds, e.g. segregated schools in place until 1964, residential segregation in deeds and leases, Black people refused service.

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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

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1906

European settlers introduce smallpox to British Columbia in Victoria. Smallpox rampages up the West Coast and into the Interior. The Haida People, who receive first contact in Victoria, lose 80% of their kin. Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Nations lose 30% of their people. Protestant and Catholic missionaries attempt to usurp the power of the medicine people.

1906

**A delegation of leaders from
Indigenous nations goes to England to
raise the land question with the crown.**

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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." White Vancouverites go to Chinatown and destroy Chinese and Japanese Canadian businesses.

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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 undesirables.” 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.

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."

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1909

Kispiox Chiefs stop road building in their valley; the RCMP arrests seven.

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1910

Canadian Immigration Act creates a list of preferred and non-preferred countries, with British and White European immigrants on 'preferred' list and the rest of the world, made up largely of people of colour, on 'non-preferred' list.

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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.”

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1912

White women win the right to
vote, but BIPOC women do not

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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 their territories and reject the idea of reserves

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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.

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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.

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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 fears of enemy alien subversion and pressure from industrialists interested in suppressing labour activism

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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.**

1922

The RCMP seizes over 600 objects in a potlatch 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.

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1923

**Chinese Exclusion Act bans
Chinese immigration until 1947.**

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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.

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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

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1940s-1950s

McCarthyism in
America

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1939-1945

WWII

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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.

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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.

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1942

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

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1947

Chinese Canadians are given right to vote in federal elections. South Asians win the right to vote in federal and provincial elections.

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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).**

1948

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

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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.

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1950

Wet'suwet'en women throw rocks off the Hagwilget 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.

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1950-1953

Korean War

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1955

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

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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.

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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 shelves the policy and consult with Indigenous Peoples about their rights.

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1970s

Haida people reoccupied village sites on southern part of the archipelago to protect forests

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1970

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

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1974

Council of Haida Nation formed

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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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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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1980

Haida Nation Constitution drafted

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1980

Haida land claim denied by federal court.
Province refused to cease logging.

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1980

The **Constitutional Express**, organized by the **Union of BC Indian Chiefs**, takes 1000 people across to Ottawa to protest the Federal Government's proposal for Partition of the Canadian Constitution, which would entail Indigenous People's loss of their Indigenous rights.

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1980s

“Multiculturalism”

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1981-1982

Foreign Domestic Movement Program established.
This program targets women from the Philippines and has been called a form of modern day enslavement. The Canadian government subjects racialized women workers to abuse, 24-hour work, and little/no access to health care and other social services.

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1982

The Constitution Act is established and includes Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of “race, national or ethnic origin, colour, or religion” among other factors. It protects affirmative action programs to assure equity for all Canadians. It “recognizes and affirms” existing Indigenous and treaty rights.

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1984

Chinese Head Tax Redress campaign launched by the Chinese Canadian National Council (CCNC) for the 62 years of legislated racism. Over 4,000 head taxpayers and families registered with CCNC across Canada. Currently, there are only a couple of hundred head tax payers or surviving spouses alive today and they are all over 82 years old.

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1985

Haida's first logging blockade at Lyell Island.
17 elders arrested by RCMP.

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1985

Gwiis Gyen, Stanley Williams, stands in front of a train on the main line from Prince Rupert to force the Canadian National Railways to compensate Gitwangak for 100 acres taken from the reserve in 1910. The Grand Trunk Railway was built right through the village cemetery. In opposition to pesticide spraying, Gitwangak Chiefs stage a successful blockade of the Canadian National Railways tracks.

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1990s

New fracking technologies allow for natural gas drilling in once inaccessible locations

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1990

OKA Crisis. The Mohawk people of Kahnnesatake near Oka, Québec, defend their sacred burial grounds from a golf course expansion. In solidarity, the Mohawks of Kanawake blockade the Mercier Bridge into Montreal. In a series of racist incidents against Mohawks, the police stand by while rocks thrown at children and elders kill one man and wound a baby. Canadian federal forces move in.

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1986

High-profile protests by Haida: cross-country caravan; 60 paddle Haida canoe to Islands;
President Guujaaw renounced citizenship

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1990

The Sparrow Case. The Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Musqueam's Sparrow Case* rules that section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982, provides a "strong measure of protection" for aboriginal rights and it also rules that aboriginal and treaty rights are capable of evolving over time, and must be interpreted in a generous and liberal manner.

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1991

Delgam Uukw vs. Her Majesty the Queen is decided in favour of the government by Chief Justice Allan McEachern, who describes Indigenous life as “nasty, brutish, and short” and announces that Indigenous title was extinguished in 1858. Academic and media commentary express shock at the reasons for judgment.

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1991

The Canadian government introduces the **security certificate, deployed under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)**. The certificate authorizes the government to imprison indefinitely, and without charge or trial any non-Canadian citizen it deems a 'threat' to 'national security,' and gains prominence during a "war on terror" in response to September 11, 2001.

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1991

Valentine's Day Women's Memorial March begins – In 1991 one Coast Salish family performs a ceremony to remember their missing family member – Indigenous women continue to organize and lead the March annually in remembrance of the many missing women of the Vancouver Downtown Eastside; many of the missing women are Indigenous, which reveals this violence a colonial and racialized violence.

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1993

Five Sikh veterans invited to Remembrance Day Parade are denied entry to the Royal Canadian Legion in Newton B.C. because of the 1946 rule which bans all forms of head gear from the premises.

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1994

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) formed between Canada, the United States, and Mexico, deepening poverty for racialized communities. NAFTA features the infamous "investor rights provisions" of Chapter 11 of NAFTA, which allows corporations to sue governments for labour, environmental or other public interest laws that impede profits.

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1995

Gustafsen Lake stand-off. Indigenous People and allies come together to protect the Sundance grounds at Ts'Peten, Gustafsen Lake, British Columbia and were met with massive RCMP force – including 77,000 rounds of ammunition, land mines, bison, and a dis-information campaign. The Sundance site is unceded Indigenous land, territory of the Secwepemc People.

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1996

The BC Forest Act, the BC Land Act, and the BC Water Act are established, consolidating colonial control over the land of Indigenous nations.

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1996

Elimination of the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), resulting from Canada's signing on to NAFTA and the WTO, and the introduction of the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST). CHST allows the federal government to eliminate four rights: the right to welfare in need, to an amount of welfare that meets basic requirements, to appeal welfare decisions you disagree with, and to not have to work or train for welfare.

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1997

\$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.

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1998

Hurricane Mitch

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1998

Frank Paul, a Mi'kmaq man, dies of exposure after being dragged out of the Vancouver police station and into an East Vancouver alley. A 2003 Police Complaints Commissioner recommends that a public inquiry offer an official explanation as the VPD simply brushed Frank Paul's death aside. **Indigenous people in BC continue to express grave and growing concerns about police conduct.**

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2001

Haida Nation files Title and Rights
Case at BC Court of Appeal

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2001

Status revoked for Chinook Nation by US gov.
over logging dispute

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2001

Anti-Terrorism Act. Grants the Canadian State and police forces extraordinary investigative and surveillance powers, authorizes arrests without warrants and preventive detention for interrogation on the basis of mere suspicion.

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2001

September 11th attacks of the
World Trade Centre buildings in
New York, U.S.

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2002

Haida file suit for Aboriginal title to their lands

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2002

Hogan's Alley Memorial Project (HAMP) founded.

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2002

Canadian and Syrian citizen Maher Arar detained and deported to Syria by U.S. and Canadian authorities on the basis of an erroneous accusation of links to terrorism and al-Qaeda, resulting in unjust detainment, deportation, and torture.

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2003

BC agrees to co-sharing planning
of land use on the islands

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2004

Prof. Wangari Maathai awarded Nobel Peace Prize

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2004

Canada and the U.S. implement the **Safe Third Country Agreement**, by which each government closes the door on most refugee claimants at the US-Canada border. Asylum seekers attempting to cross the border must seek asylum in the first country they landed in, instead of being able to travel to the "3rd country" and seek asylum there, resulting in a 40% reduction in the number of refugee claimants within Canada by approx. 40%.

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2005

BC Supreme Court decision affirms Haida
Nation's sovereignty

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2005

Communities along the Highway of Tears hold **“Take Back the Highway”** marches September 13th-17th. The 724 km stretch of highway between Prince Rupert and Prince George is known as the Highway of Tears after a large number of Indigenous women and girls have been assaulted, murdered and gone missing along Highway 16. **“Take Back the Highway”** symbolizes a struggle to end violence against women.

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2006

“Inconvenient Truth” (Al Gore)

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2007

BC government signs Strategic Land Use
Agreement with Haida Nation

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2007

Canada votes NO to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. 143 countries sign onto the Declaration, 11 countries abstain, and only four countries vote 'no': Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand.

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2007

Through Sharon McIvor's challenge to the law, the B.C. Supreme Court rejects part of the existing legal definition of "Indian Status" on the grounds that it discriminates against Canadians who trace their Indigenous roots through their mothers/grandmothers rather than their fathers/grandfathers.

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June 2010

Haida people give back
Queen Charlotte Islands

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2012

Bill C-45

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2012

Idle No More

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2015

IUCN report ~90% of shark
populations have been lost

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2016

Trudeau approved Transmountain pipeline

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2016 -

Opioid epidemic

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2018

2018 IPCC report

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27 April 2018

판문점 Declaration
(denuclearizing Korean peninsula)

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January 2019

Brazil dam collapse

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RCMP presence directed toward Unistoten Camp

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