

✘ Potential Response Guide: Aboriginal and Treaty Rights in Canada's Constitution

There is no single set of correct answers to the case study card placement activity in *Civic Action, Then and Now*. Many cards could comfortably fit in more than one category: the discussion and reasoning are more important than the answers.

However, here is one possible set of responses that may be helpful to teachers.

Participating as an Individual

1	<p>Join a national protest</p> <p>Individuals gave up several days to travel by train from Vancouver to Ottawa to protest on Parliament Hill.</p>
2	<p>Donate money</p> <p>Individuals donated money to cover the \$90,000 cost of renting two trains to bring protesters from Vancouver to Ottawa.</p>
3	<p>Bring food</p> <p>At stops along the way, people brought food and gifts for the train passengers to help them on their journey.</p>
4	<p>Provide support</p> <p>The Mayor of Ottawa personally welcomed protesters who arrived by train.</p>
5	<p>Step up as a leader</p> <p>George Manuel, president of the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, came up with the idea of the "Constitution Express" train.</p>

Working Together as a Group

1	<p>Bring leaders together</p> <p>Hundreds of chiefs and elders from all provinces and territories (except Alberta) held the first All Canada Chiefs Assembly so they could work together on constitutional issues.</p>
2	<p>Create a way for people to take part</p> <p>The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs rented two trains to bring groups of protesters from Vancouver to Ottawa.</p>
3	<p>Set up an action committee</p> <p>The Inuit Committee on National Issues was created to present Inuit views on Canada's Constitution.</p>
4	<p>Coordinate activities</p> <p>First Nations groups arranged marches on Parliament Hill and at provincial legislatures.</p>
5	<p>Create a new national organization</p> <p>The National Indian Brotherhood changed the way it was organized and became the Assembly of First Nations.</p>

Building Public Support

1	Educate others First Nations activists organized a campaign to educate the public about Aboriginal and Treaty Rights.
2	Take it to the world First Nations leaders travelled to Britain, Europe and the United Nations to tell an international audience about their cause.
3	Make it visible About 1,000 First Nations protesters attracted attention by travelling from Vancouver to Ottawa aboard a train they called the “Constitution Express.”
4	Talk to the media When the “Constitution Express” train arrived in Ottawa, First Nations activists spoke with journalists who spread the word about Aboriginal rights.
5	Build community awareness The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs organized workshops across the province to educate First Nations communities about rights and treaty issues.

Working Through the Political System

1	Lobby British lawmakers Over 200 First Nations Chiefs travelled to England to meet British parliamentarians and convince them that Aboriginal rights needed to be protected.
2	Make presentations First Nations, Métis and Inuit groups made many formal written and verbal presentations to the Canadian parliamentary committee that was working on the Constitution.
3	Meet with the Governor General On behalf of the National Indian Brotherhood, National Chief Noel Starblanket met with the Governor General of Canada.
4	Petition the Queen First Nations Chiefs took a petition to Queen Elizabeth (as head of state) to ask her and the British government to delay patriating the Constitution.
5	Discuss with Canadian decision makers First Nations, Métis and Inuit leaders met with politicians and government officials at all levels to express their concerns about the wording of the Constitution.
6	Work with elected representatives Aboriginal activists asked Peter Ittinuar, the only Inuk member of Parliament, to arrange meetings with key decision makers on Parliament Hill.