**Date Reviewed**

October 2020

**Course**

[Social Studies 7](https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/curriculum/social-studies/7)

**Topic**

First Peoples Governance

**Big Idea**

Increasingly complex societies require new systems of laws and government.

**Essential Question**

What are the benefits and challenges of a nation having two forms of leadership?

**Learning Standards**

**Content**

*Students are expected to know*:

* legal and governmental systems and structures, including at least one indigenous to the Americas.

**Curricular Competencies**

Students are expected to be able to do:

* compare the roles of hereditary and elected chiefs. (perspective)
* understand how BC first nations came to have two forms of leadership. (cause and consequence)

**Core Competencies**

[Communication](https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/competencies/communication) - I can name a similarity and a difference between hereditary and elected chiefs.

[Thinking](https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/competencies/thinking) - I can consider the benefits and challenges of hereditary and elected leadership.

[Personal and Social](https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/competencies/personal-and-social) - I can explain how BC first nations came to have two forms of leadership

**First People’s Principles of Learning**

Learning involves generational roles and responsibilities.

**Introduction**

* Introduce the topic of hereditary chiefs and elected chiefs in BC’s first nations by showing a 1:45 minute video from the Vancouver Sun (January 9, 2019): [Hereditary chiefs vs elected band councils: a thorny issue](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IKgydmNmSH0&feature=emb_logo).
* Ask students:
* What is the difference between a hereditary chief and an elected band councils? *(Hereditary chiefs inherit their role. Elected band councils are chosen by the band to make decisions for a set amount of time)*
* What is the conflict in this video? *(Elected band councils gave permission for a natural gas pipeline to be built through Wet’suwet’en territory. A group of hereditary chiefs are against the project.)*
* What makes this a complicated issue? *(Question of who has the right to make decisions about what happens on traditional First Nation’s land.)*

**Pre-Assessment**

[Think-Pair-Share](https://teaching.utoronto.ca/teaching-support/active-learning-pedagogies/active-learning-adapting-techniques/think-pair-share/) strategy:

* Think of an example of hereditary leadership. *(eg. Queen)*
* Think of an example of elected leadership. *(eg. Prime Minister)*
* What are the strengths of each of these forms of leadership?

*(Hereditary leadership provides preservers traditions and culture.*

*Elected leadership allows people to select their leaders and these leaders are accountable to the people.)*

* What are the challenges of each of these forms of leadership?

(*A hereditary leader may not be well-suited to the position and they may make decisions based on what is best for their family.*

*An elected leader may make say things in order to get elected and then not keep their promises.)*

**Interactive Learning Activities**

* Explain that hereditary leadership was the traditional form of leadership amongst First Nations while elected councils resulted from the Indian Act of 1876. Elected councils were meant to replace the hereditary system and were a form of assimilation—a way of making First Nations’ cultures more like European culture.
* Engage students in a discussion of the benefits and problems of a nation having two forms of leadership.
* Have students turn to a partner to predict in what ways hereditary chiefs and elected chiefs are similar and in what ways they are different.
* Students will work with a partner to research these two types of governance in BC First Nations. They will analyze the similarities and differences by making notes in the graphic organizer **Hereditary Chiefs and Elected Chiefs in BC First Nations**.
* Provide students with time to conduct research using digital and/or print resources such as the ones listed under**Additional References.**

**Post-Assessment**

[Ticket out the Door](https://teaching.utoronto.ca/teaching-support/active-learning-pedagogies/active-learning-adapting-techniques/ticket-out-the-door/):

* What are the benefits and challenges of a nation having two forms of leadership?

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**Extension Activities**

* Introduce students to [Native-Land.ca](https://native-land.ca/), an online platform where users can interact with maps of Indigenous territories, treaties, and languages, and locate themselves and their favorite places.
* Have students use [Native-Land.ca](https://native-land.ca/) to find out which first nation(s) territory their school is on.
* Have students use a [Think-Pair-Share](https://teaching.utoronto.ca/teaching-support/active-learning-pedagogies/active-learning-adapting-techniques/think-pair-share/) strategy to discuss the following:
  + What do they know about the First Nation’s territory that their school is on?
  + What do they know about the culture of this First Nation?
* Have students use [First Nation Profiles Interactive Map](https://geo.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/cippn-fnpim/index-eng.html) to learn more:
  + Where is the local reserve?
  + Does this first nation have hereditary leadership, elected leadership, or both?

**Additional References**

Blog

“Indigenous Corporate Training, Inc. Hereditary Chief definition and 5 FAQs.*” 2020,*

<https://www.ictinc.ca/blog/hereditary-chief-definition-and-5-faqs>

News Articles

*BC CTV News. 2019. “Elected vs. Hereditary Chiefs: What's the Difference in Indigenous Communities?” January 11.*

<https://bc.ctvnews.ca/elected-vs-hereditary-chiefs-what-s-the-difference-in-indigenous-communities-1.4247466>

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<http://www.firstnationsdrum.com/2019/02/the-complicated-history-of-hereditary-chiefs-and-elected-councils/>

Sterritt, Angela. 2019 CBC. “When Pipeline Companies Want to Build on Indigenous Lands, with Whom do They Consult?” *CBC*. January 9.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/when-a-pipeline-wants-to-build-whose-in-charge-1.4971597>

*Other*

BC First Nations Land, Title and Governance: Introduction. [n.d.] “The Story of First Nations Governance in BC.”

<http://www.fnesc.ca/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/1.3-The-Story-of-First-Nations-Governance.pdf>

BC Treaty Commission. 2020. “Self-Government.”

<http://www.bctreaty.ca/self-government>

Canada. 2017. “First Nations in Canada.” May 2.

<https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1307460755710/1536862806124>

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<https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1100100013803/1565358492034>

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<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/principles.pdf>

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<https://fnfmb.com/en/services/explore-new-paths/first-nations-governance-project>

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<https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028429/1100100028430>

Institute on Governance. 2018. “First Nations Governance Project: Phase 1.” August,

<https://iog.ca/services/indigenous-governance/fmb-and-iog-release-the-first-nations-governance-phase-1-report/>

OECD iLibrary. 2020. “Chapter 1. Overview of Indigenous Governance in Canada: Evolving Relations and Key Issues and Debates.”

<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/b4446f31-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/b4446f31-en>

**Materials and Resources**

**Hereditary Chiefs and Elected Chiefs in BC First Nations**

**Elected Chiefs**

**Hereditary Chiefs**

**With Regard To**

**Different**

**Same**

**Answer Key: Hereditary Chiefs and Elected Chiefs in BC First Nations**

**Elected Chiefs**

**Hereditary Chiefs**

**With Regard To**

**Different**

**Same**

Land

Power

Nation

Both forms of leadership exist in many BC first nations

Both make decisions for the nation

Control reserve lands

and infrastructure

Elected as a result of

section 74 of the

Indian Act

Elected chief and

council represent

nation

Oversee traditional

unceded land

Traditional knowledge

keepers

Many different house

chiefs govern the

nation