

Answer Key: Comparing the Treaty and the Canadian Charter

	Treaty of The Great Peace of Montreal	Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Who (individuals or groups) was responsible for creating the document?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor of New France • 5 Nations Iroquois (Haudenosaunee Confederacy) • 30 Great Lakes Nations (including Huron-Wendat) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau and Jean Chrétien • Signed by Queen Elizabeth II
When was the document created?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 4, 1701 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 17, 1982
Where was the impact of the document felt?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area that is now eastern Canada and north eastern United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • everywhere in Canada
What are some of the most important features of the document?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must release prisoners • Haudenosaunee could trade freely and get goods from the French at a reduced cost • Haudenosaunee promised to be neutral if war between England and France • France got power to settle disputes between First Nations and to expand French territory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freedom of expression • right to a democratic government • right to live and work anywhere in Canada • legal rights of people accused of crimes • rights of Indigenous peoples • right to equality including gender equality • language rights
How does the document protect individual and/or collective rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognized collective rights of each First Nation: right to peace, to trade, to hunt... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly individual rights such as freedom of expression • Language rights and Indigenous rights are collective rights