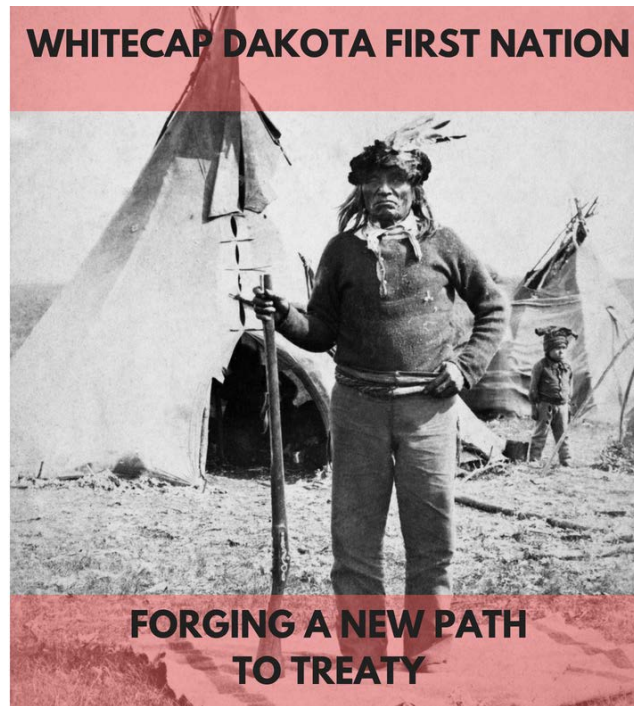


**Post 2: Historical background, Pt I. [July 2]**



**The Dakota are part of the Seven Council Fires or Oceti Sakowin (comprised of the Dakota-Lakota-Nakota Nations). Dakota traditional territory includes lands on both sides of the 49th parallel.**

**The Dakota have a long-standing relationship with the British Crown, dating back to wampum ceremonies in the 1760s. A significant testament to this relationship is a Treaty signed at Michilimackinac between the British and the Dakota in 1787, which included provisions for peace, friendship, trade and military alliance. The Dakota honored this treaty as military allies of the British Crown in the American Revolution and in the War of 1812.**

**Crown officials promised to preserve and protect Dakota territories if they fought for them against the Americans, but when the British negotiated a peace deal with the Americans, they did not uphold this promise. Angered that the Dakota fought against them, the Americans forced the Dakota onto reserves and tried to keep them from visiting their northern territories.**

**After decades of being mistreated by the Americans, the Dakota rose up in a conflict known as the “Minnesota War” in 1862. Hundreds of Dakota moved to their northern territories to seek peaceful existence in their northern territories amongst their British allies, led by Chiefs Whitecap, Standing Buffalo, and Littlecrow. When they encountered Canadian officials, they reminded them of their promise during the War of 1812. But colonial officials did not recognize the Dakota’s relationship with the British Crown and dismissed the Dakota as “American Indians.”**

**Q: Did the Dakota have territories in what is now Canada? Y/N.**