

HANDOUT 1

Date	Event	Significance
1831		
1844		
1876		
1883		
1920		
1922		
1950s		
1966 (Oct. 26)		
1969		
1990 (Oct. 30)		
1996		
1996 (Nov. 1)		
2008		
2015 (June 2)		

Date	Event	Significance
1831	Mohawk Institute becomes boarding school	first government funded residential school in Canada
1844	Bagot Report	recommends Indigenous children be separated from their parents in order to assimilate into non-Indigenous culture
1876	Indian Act	gives Canadian governments control over Indigenous (Indian) rights and culture
1883	Prime Minister authorizes residential schools	Macdonald authorizes process of taking Indigenous children away from families to cut all ties to their cultures
1920	Residential schools become mandatory	Indigenous students aged 7-16 have to attend residential schools by law under the <i>Indian Act</i>
1922	Dr. Bryce publishes <i>The Story of a National Crime</i>	Dr. Bryce exposes the governments of Indigenous children's health and welfare, including the high death rate at residential schools
1950s	The residential school system expands north	Inuit children are included in the residential school system
1966 (Oct. 26)	Chanie Wenjack dies	a formal investigation is launched into Chanie's death and the jury finds that residential schools cause tremendous emotional and psychological problems
1969	Government takes over remaining residential schools from churches	remaining residential schools continues to run, but are now totally under the control of the Canadian government
1990 (Oct. 30)	Phil Fontaine calls for public inquiry	Fontaine speaks publicly about his abuse and calls for a public inquiry into residential schools, which the Canadian government initiates a year later
1996	Gordon's Indian Residential School closes	this is the last residential school to close in Canada
1996 (Nov. 1)	Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples Final Report	Recommends inquiry into effects of residential school, including language loss and trauma.
2008	Prime Minister of Canada apologizes for residential schools	formal apology by Prime Minister Stephen Harper; followed by provincial apologies
2015 (June 2)	The Truth and Reconciliation Commission formal summary	The Truth and Reconciliation Commission release 94 Call to Action aimed at addressing the legacy of the residential school system