

Canada's  
**History**  
for **KIDS**  
#77 | SEPT 2021  
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Canada's History Magazine for Kids

# Kayak



WHO DO WE  
REMEMBER...  
AND HOW?

PW #40063001



**WHEN TRUTH  
IS UNCOVERED**



**THE LEGACY  
OF LOUIS RIEL**

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**675** Psst! These symbols spell "Kayak" in Inuktitut.



Cover Illustration: Scott Chandler

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# FROM-THE-EDITOR



It's a question we hear a lot: Should we take down statues of people who did things we don't like, or leave them up? The answer usually isn't easy. All over Canada, our ideas about who and what we want to honour are changing. Should we rename schools and other buildings when we no longer want to celebrate those people? Should we add more information, new statues, new plaques? Or are there new ways to talk about who, what and how we remember? In this issue we look at just a few examples to get you thinking. We don't have enough space to tell you the details of every story, though, so if you're interested, we hope you'll learn more on your own.

Nancy

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HUDSON'S BAY



# FAMOUSLY STRANGE OR STRANGELY FAMOUS!

Commemoration means remembering and honouring something or someone. It can be serious...or not.



**SAINT-LOUIS-DU-HA!-HA!** IN QUEBEC IS THE ONLY PLACE IN THE WORLD WITH TWO EXCLAMATION MARKS IN ITS NAME. THAT EARNED IT A SPOT IN THE 2018 *GUINNESS BOOK OF WORLD RECORDS*.

**235** NUMBER OF STEPS ON THE CIRCULAR STONE STAIRCASE INSIDE BROCK'S MONUMENT NEAR NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.



**Flin Flon, Man.,** is named for **Josiah Flintabbatey Flonatin**, a character in a 1905 book. Men who were exploring a big deposit of minerals found the book nearby.

**ABOUT 800** PLACES IN CANADA ARE NAMED AFTER QUEEN VICTORIA, HER HUSBAND PRINCE ALBERT AND THEIR KIDS





**30 CM** AMOUNT MOOSE JAW'S  
**MAC THE MOOSE** ADDED TO  
ITS ANTLERS IN 2019 TO REGAIN  
THE TITLE OF TALLEST MOOSE  
STATUE FROM ONE IN NORWAY.



**1910: CALGARY'S LANGEVIN  
BRIDGE OPENS, NAMED FOR  
A MAN WHO HELPED CREATE  
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**  
**2017: CALGARY'S COUNCIL  
VOTES TO RENAME IT  
RECONCILIATION BRIDGE  
TO RECOGNIZE AND START  
HEALING THE HARM DONE BY  
THOSE SCHOOLS**

**Harbourside Park** in St.  
John's, N.L., has statues of  
the province's two famous dog  
breeds: the **Newfoundland**  
and the **Labrador**.



THE INUKTITUT NAME OF  
**UKKUSIKSALIK NATIONAL  
PARK** IN NUNAVUT  
MEANS PLACE WHERE  
THERE IS STONE TO CARVE  
POTS AND OIL LAMPS



# DECISIONS, DECISIONS,

*It's important to remember our history – the good parts and the not-so-good parts. But it can be tricky choosing what to commemorate (honour) & how. These questions might help you decide what should be done about a statue, school or street name, or anything else.*

Why was the person/event commemorated?  
Who chose to commemorate them/it?  
What was happening in Canada at the time?

Is the commemoration accurate?

**NO**

**YES**

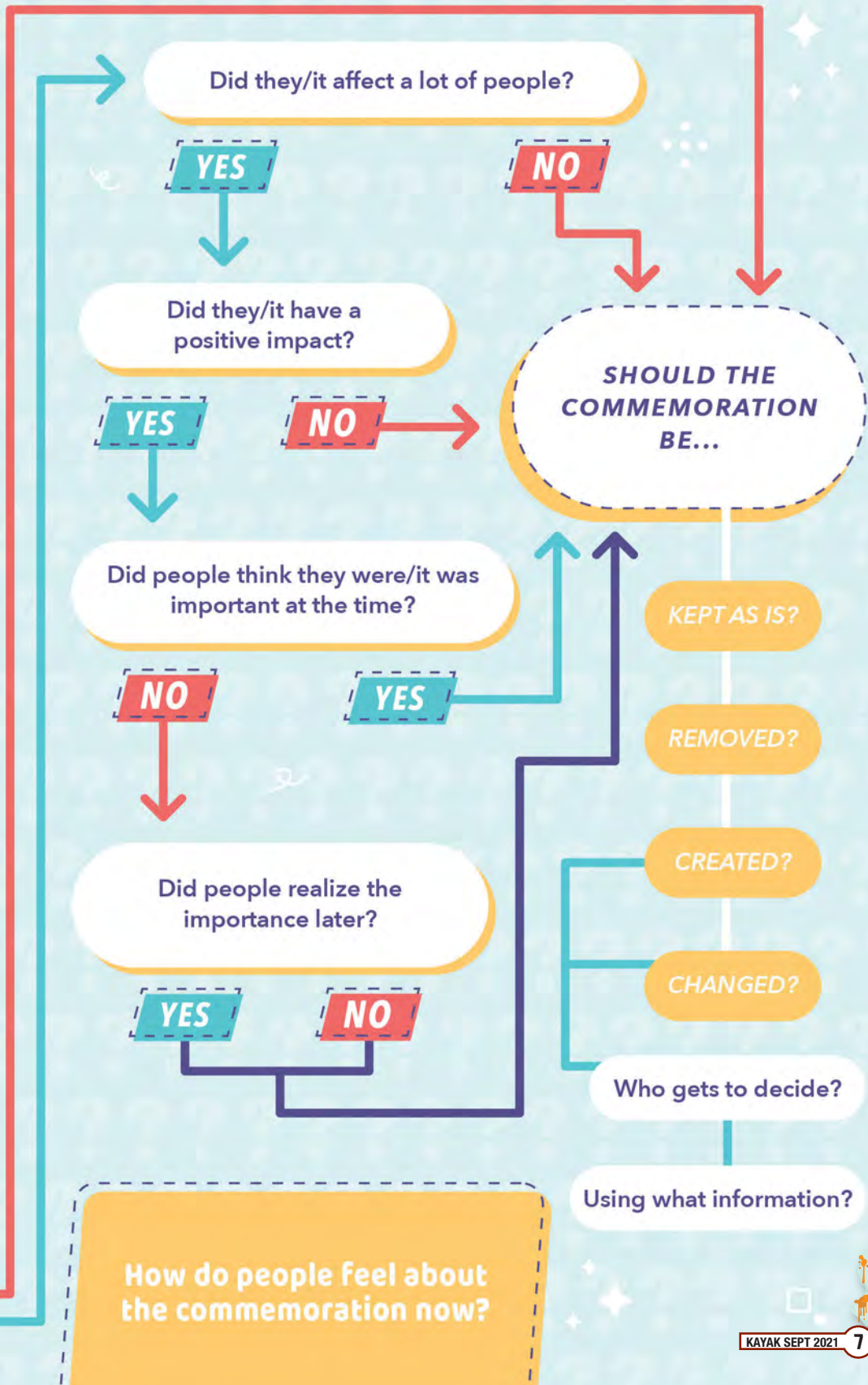
Who should correct it, and what information should they use?

Once it's corrected

Did the person do/is the event something that is still important today?

**YES**

**NO**





# You Be the Judge

People do good things and bad things. Events that seemed simple turn out not to be. We picked just a few examples from the story of Canada. If it were up to you, would you give them a monument? Keep the one they already have? Let them be forgotten? (The questions on p. 6-7 might help you decide.)

## SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

HELPED CREATE THE COUNTRY OF CANADA

PUSHED TO BUILD A CROSS-COUNTRY RAILWAY

TOOK THE VOTE AWAY FROM CHINESE CANADIANS

ALLOWED INTENTIONAL STARVING OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SETTLERS AND THE RAILWAY

BANNED POWWOWS, POTLATCHES, SUN DANCES AND OTHER INDIGENOUS CEREMONIES

COMMEMORATED IN: SOOOO MANY PLACES



## MARIE-JOSEPH ANGELOU

ENSLAVED BLACK WOMAN IN MONTREAL

JAILERS BROKE HER LEGS IN FORCING HER TO CONFESS

USED FIRE TO PROTEST TREATMENT OF ENSLAVED PEOPLE

ARRESTED FOR SETTING A FIRE THAT BURNED ABOUT 50 HOUSES AND A HOSPITAL IN APRIL 1734

HANGED IN JUNE 1734 BY A GOVERNMENT THAT DENIED HUMAN RIGHTS TO BLACK PEOPLE

COMMEMORATED IN: PLACE MARIE-JOSEPH ANGELOU IN MONTREAL





## OBWANDIYAG (PONTIAC)

MILITARY LEADER/  
CHIEF OF THE  
OTTAWA NATION  
WHO SAW SETTLERS  
TAKING LAND AND  
CAUSING SICKNESS

FOUGHT TO PROTECT  
INDIGENOUS  
TERRITORIES  
AFTER BRITAIN  
AND FRANCE LEFT  
FIRST NATIONS  
OUT OF THE PEACE  
AGREEMENT

ALLIED WITH THE  
FRENCH AGAINST THE  
BRITISH DURING THE  
SEVEN YEARS' WAR  
(1756-63)

BY HIS COURAGE AND  
DETERMINATION,  
HELPED ENSURE  
THE BRITISH SET  
ASIDE LAND FOR  
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

SENT AWAY BY HIS  
OWN VILLAGE AND  
EVENTUALLY MURDERED  
AFTER AGREEING TO  
PEACE WITH BRITAIN  
IN 1766

COMMEMORATED IN:  
A PARK IN OHIO

## GIOVANNI CABOTO (JOHN CABOT)

ITALIAN SAILOR WHO LANDED  
IN NEWFOUNDLAND OR  
LABRADOR (OR MAYBE CAPE  
BRETON) ON A 1497 VOYAGE  
PAID FOR BY THE KING OF  
ENGLAND

HIS ARRIVAL ALLOWED  
BRITAIN TO CLAIM  
THE LAND WHERE  
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE  
WERE ALREADY LIVING

COMMEMORATED IN: STATUE IN  
BONAVISTA, N.L., CABOT LANDING  
PROVINCIAL PARK, N.S.

## PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, QUEBEC CITY

SITE WHERE THE BRITISH  
DEFEATED *LES CANADIENS* AND  
THEIR FIRST NATIONS ALLIES IN  
SEPTEMBER 1759

LED TO THE END OF  
FRENCH CONTROL IN WHAT  
IS NOW NORTH AMERICA



## EMILY MURPHY

FIRST WOMAN  
JUDGE IN THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE,  
EDMONTON, 1916

HELPED WOMEN  
WIN EQUALITY  
AND THE RIGHT  
TO VOTE

BELIEVED THAT  
LESS INTELLIGENT  
PEOPLE AND OTHERS  
SHOULDN'T BE  
ALLOWED TO HAVE  
KIDS

BLAMED CHINESE  
AND BLACK  
CANADIANS FOR  
ILLEGAL DRUG  
PROBLEMS

COMMEMORATED  
IN: THE FAMOUS  
FIVE MONUMENT  
ON PARLIAMENT  
HILL, OTTAWA



## INUIT RELOCATION

IN THE 1950S, GOVERNMENT  
FORCED INUIT FAMILIES FROM  
NORTHERN QUEBEC TO MOVE

INUIT FAMILIES WERE  
SEPARATED; SOME INUIT  
STARVED

PROMISED THEY COULD  
RETURN IF THEY WERE  
UNHAPPY, BUT BROKE  
THE PROMISE

COMMEMORATED IN: CARVED MONUMENTS IN GRISE  
FIORD AND RESOLUTE BAY, NUNAVUT



Alamy, Nurazzah Nurazzah Inc.



## JOSHUA MAUGER

OWNED AND SOLD  
ENSLAVED BLACK  
PEOPLE

IMPORTANT HALIFAX SHIP-  
OWNER AND BUSINESSMAN  
IN THE MID-1700S



HELPED SETTLERS GET LAND  
(WĒLASTĒKWIYIK TERRITORY)  
IN NEW BRUNSWICK

COMMEMORATED IN:  
THE COMMUNITY OF  
MAUGERVILLE, N.B.



## MATTHEW BEGGIE

JUDGE WHO BROUGHT  
BRITISH LAW TO B.C.  
IN THE 1850S AND  
WROTE MANY OF THE  
NEW PROVINCE'S  
RULES

CRITICIZED RACIST  
ANTI-CHINESE LAWS

SENTENCED FIVE TSILHQOT'IN  
CHIEFS TO DEATH FOR KILLING  
MEMBERS OF A CREW BUILDING  
A ROAD THROUGH TSILHQOT'IN  
TERRITORY

COMMEMORATED IN: MOUNT BEGGIE, B.C.

## CHARLOTTE WHITTON

ELECTED FIRST  
FEMALE MAYOR OF A  
BIG CANADIAN CITY  
IN OTTAWA, 1951

DISLIKED  
NON-BRITISH  
IMMIGRANTS,  
ESPECIALLY JEWS



HELPED FORM THE  
CANADIAN COUNCIL  
ON CHILD WELFARE  
TO HELP KIDS

OPPOSED  
BILINGUALISM

COMMEMORATED  
IN: OTTAWA  
STREET NAMES





# KIDS SHOW THE WAY

When young people like you learn about history and how it affects people today, they come up with some pretty great ideas. Check out how these students are rethinking commemoration.

## CHANGING THE CONVERSATION

Governor Edward Cornwallis started the British settlement in 1749 that would become Nova Scotia's capital, Halifax. The Mi'kmaq people already living there fought back, killing the British settlers invading their ancestral territory. To clear the land for British settlers, Cornwallis promised cash to anyone who killed a Mi'kmaq. People mostly forgot about him until the premier had a statue of Cornwallis put up in 1931 to attract tourists and celebrate the creation of Halifax. By 2017, many people were saying that Cornwallis did not deserve to be honoured at all. Just over an hour away in Port Williams, N.S., Grade 6, 7 and 8 students at The Booker School decided to come up with their own plan for the statue. They wanted to honour Nova Scotians from many backgrounds while ensuring Cornwallis's place in history wasn't forgotten. So they listened, learned and discussed. They agreed the statue should come down to ground level so Cornwallis had to face the results of his actions. They decided he should be forced into a conversation with three groups of people who were very important to Nova Scotia's history but who had been dismissed (or even killed) by the British: the Mi'kmaq (represented by a statue of Grand Chief John Denny Jr.), French-speaking Acadian families (Noël and Marie Doiron and child) and Black Nova Scotians (Viola Desmond). The students said they would put the four statues facing each other in a circle, as if they were talking to each other. Visitors could stand next to the figures or in the middle and become part of the discussion. The students also recommended there be plaques around the area with information about the things — good and bad — each person had done, and questions to get people thinking about racism, history and more. They even sent their proposal to the city committee studying what to do. In 2018, Halifax took down the Cornwallis statue; it has no plans to put it back.

Alamy





Students and teachers from The Booker School hang out where the Cornwallis statue once stood.

**"QUICKLY I REALIZED HE HAD TO STAY, BUT WE HAD TO CHANGE HOW PEOPLE LOOKED AT HIM." -GRADE 6 STUDENT**

**"AT THE START I LOOKED AT CORNWALLIS AS A PERSON WHO ALL HE DID WAS KILL, BUT THEN I LEARNED ABOUT THE FOUNDING OF HALIFAX ... IF WE DIDN'T HAVE HIM HALIFAX WOULDN'T BE THE SAME." -GRADE 7 STUDENT**

Temma Frecker

**"I FEEL OUR IDEAS ARE BEING TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY MANY PEOPLE WITH MORE POWER THAN US, AND THAT GIVES US THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY WHICH COULD HAVE A GREAT, POTENTIAL, POSITIVE OUTCOME." -GRADE 8 STUDENT**

Students at The Booker School and their teacher Temma Frecker discuss what they would do with the statue of Edward Cornwallis.





Alamy, Library and Archives Canada

## DIFFERENT TIMES, DIFFERENT NAME?

### WHAT TO CALL A VANCOUVER SCHOOL

Who was Lord Strathcona anyway? In May 2021, three students at the Vancouver elementary school named for him decided they'd rather have it named for someone they felt more of a connection to. (Lord Strathcona was the Scottish-Canadian Donald Smith, a businessman and politician. He ran the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1870s and the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 1880s.) They picked Barbara Howard, who grew up in Vancouver and in 1941 became the first person of colour hired as a teacher there. She taught at Strathcona and other schools until 1984. But before that, she was a record-breaking sprinter — a short-distance runner. At just 17 years old, was chosen for the Canadian team heading to the British Empire Games in Australia, where she won silver and bronze medals. She was the first Black woman to compete for Canada. The students, Chenesayi Kagande, Matt Bogdanovic-Milosevic and Sojchana Swatton were in Grade 7 when they started a petition to change the school's name. "Our school represents community, kindness and just caring about each other — and we feel that Barbara Howard is the best fit to do that for us," Kagande told the CBC.



# A BIGGER PICTURE OF HISTORY

## WHO GETS TO DECIDE WHO'S A HERO

In 1660, Dollard des Ormeaux was put in charge of a mission to fight the Haudenosaunee who had been attacking settlers in New France. By the 1930s some people had started to question his actions, but Abbé Lionel Groulx, a historian and priest, insisted Dollard was a hero who had saved New France. His ideas went unchallenged for decades. In 2020, a class at Pensionnat du Saint-Nom-de-Marie, a girls' school in Montreal, took a hard look at both men. Their teacher, Dominique Laperle, gave them a fake newspaper article saying a statue to Dollard had been destroyed. They researched Dollard and Groulx, and added important information that had been overlooked for centuries: the rights of First Nations to fight back when Europeans came and took their land. In the end, the students wrote their own newspaper article saying what they thought should happen to the statue of Dollard as a piece of public art.



Alamy, James Weekes, Dominique Laperle, James Weekes



*TEACHERS TEMMA FRECKER AND DOMINIQUE LAPERLE RECEIVED GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HISTORY AWARDS FOR THE CREATIVE WAYS THEY HELPED STUDENTS THINK ABOUT WHO GETS TO BE COMMEMORATED AND HOW.*





# Odd MONUMENTS

Forget the serious historic commemorations. These ones are definitely on the unusual side. Which do you think are real and which fake?

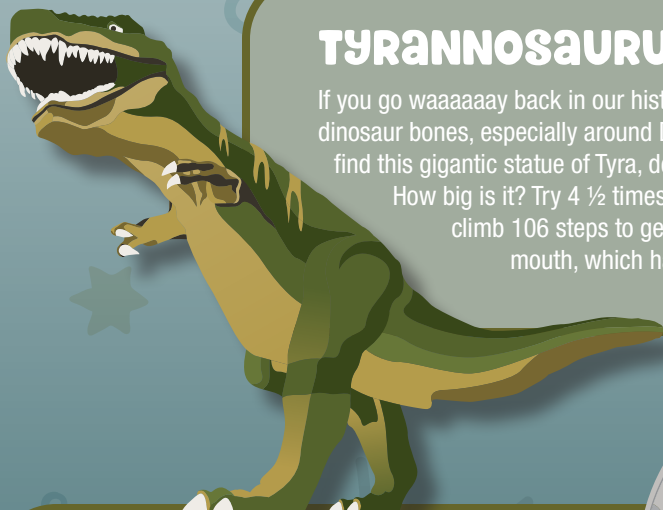


## Le Grand Rassemblement

This eerie collection of statues changes with every tide. Known in English as The Great Gathering, it's a group of roughly carved figures that stands on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River near Mont-Joli, Que. There are about 100 of the statues now. Many of them disappear and reappear as the tide goes in and out.

## TYRANNOSAURUS REX

If you go waaaaaay back in our history, you're likely to trip over some dinosaur bones, especially around Drumheller, Alberta. That's where you'll find this gigantic statue of Tyra, described as the world's largest dinosaur. How big is it? Try 4 ½ times bigger than a real T. rex. You have to climb 106 steps to get to the viewing area inside the statue's mouth, which has room for you and 11 friends.



## GIANT TOONIE

Brent Townsend, the artist who created the image of the polar bear in the centre of our two-dollar coin came from Campbellford, Ontario. The toonie first came into use in 1996. Soon after, Campbellford decided to honour Townsend with a giant version of the coin. The one you can visit now is the second version. It's more than eight metres high and five metres wide.



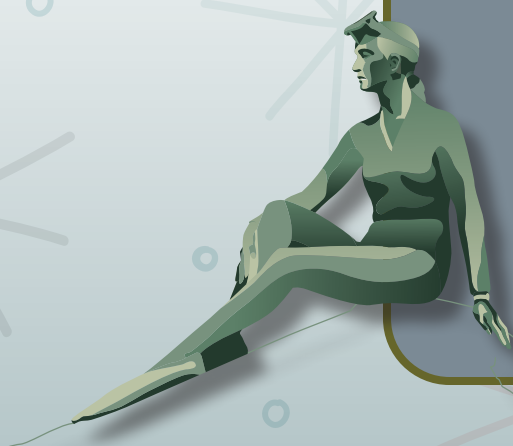
Leticia Spence





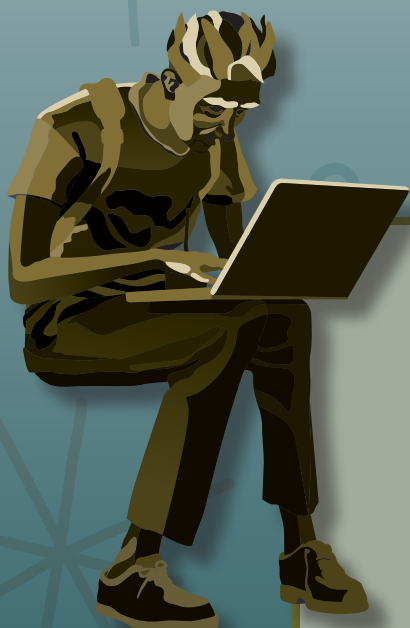
## GIRL IN A WETSUIT

Sure, the statue of a young woman sitting on a rock and gazing out over the water near Vancouver's Stanley Park looks familiar. It's a lot like The Little Mermaid in Copenhagen, Denmark. That one is protected by a law saying it can't be copied. So the one in Vancouver has a young woman sitting on a rock and gazing out over the water ... while wearing a wetsuit.



## DANCER ON EDGE

Many people in Saskatchewan come from Ukrainian backgrounds. So it's not surprising they would celebrate that heritage with a special statue in Melfort honouring legendary Ukrainian-Canadian folk dancer Anton Kushnir. It shows him doing a dance called the hopak. The statue is carefully balanced on one foot. But time and weather are wearing the tiptoe point away, leaving people worried the statue might soon collapse.



## LA LEÇON

Stressed-out students can relate to this statue in Montreal. Sitting right across from the gates of McGill University, it shows a frazzled young man working away on his laptop while a squirrel steals his lunch. Over the years, people have stuck things on the computer screen, like a fake error message that said "Too Much Time Wasted On Social Media!"



# LOCAL HEROES

A look around can tell us a lot about who and what our communities honour.

Maybe you live in a big city where there are all kinds of statues to famous people. Maybe you live out in the country where you don't see monuments very often. But all over Canada, people and events are honoured in ways we don't always notice. Start looking around your area to see who and what has been remembered this way. You're sure to find all kinds of things you may never have paid attention to.

WHAT STREETS AND ROADS WHERE YOU LIVE ARE NAMED AFTER A PERSON? IF YOU DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT HOW THEY GOT THEIR NAMES, ASK AROUND OR VISIT A MUSEUM OR LIBRARY. MANY CITIES ARE QUESTIONING AND CHANGING STREET NAMES. IN 2019, MONTREAL RENAMED AMHERST STREET, ORIGINALLY NAMED FOR A BRITISH GENERAL WHO ENCOURAGED THE KILLING OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE. THE STREET IS NOW CALLED ATATEKEN, WHICH MEANS SOMETHING LIKE EQUALITY OR PEACEFUL RELATIONS IN THE KANIEN'KÉHA (MOHAWK) LANGUAGE. IN TORONTO, MANY PEOPLE ARE PUSHING TO RENAME STREETS THAT HONOUR MEN WHO OWNED ENSLAVED BLACK PEOPLE OR UPHELD SLAVERY.

WOULD YOU EVER CHANGE A STREET'S NAME? WHY?



Alamy



IF YOUR SCHOOL IS NAMED AFTER SOMEONE, WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THEM? IF YOU COULD CHANGE THE NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL TO HONOUR SOMEONE, WHO WOULD YOU CHOOSE?



Look around your community for other ways that people are honoured. If a park or arena or pool is named after someone, who is it? What did they do for your town or city?

Istockphoto, Library and Archives Canada, Alamy, Public Domain



This statue of the great jazz pianist Oscar Peterson sits outside the National Arts Centre in Ottawa.



Called "Homage à Marguerite Bourgeoys," this Montreal statue celebrates the work of this nun and teacher.



IF YOU COULD PUT UP A STATUE TO HONOUR SOMEONE WHO CAME FROM YOUR COMMUNITY, WHO WOULD YOU SELECT? WHY? WHAT WOULD YOUR STATUE LOOK LIKE?





# BURIED STORIES

Written by Emily Starr • Illustrated by Diana Bolton

## OTTAWA, 1879

After visiting many industrial boarding schools in America, I am of the firm opinion that they provide an excellent model for us. If these children only go to day schools, we will not be able to change them. They will simply go home to their reserves and live with their families in the old ways. Like the Americans, we must take them away to schools where they will live and learn to be good farmers, maids, factory workers and so on. When we separate them from their families, they can learn much more. They will soon give up their habits of living out on the land and staying up until all hours during hunting season. Through order and firm guidance, we will make them into good little men and women — neatly dressed hard workers with good manners. I recommend that the Department of Indian Affairs begin by establishing no more than four boarding schools of this sort in the Canadian North-West.

Respectfully submitted,  
*Nicholas Flood Davin*



## OTTAWA, 1908

*My dear friend;*

*I have seen many poor families and sick people and terrible homes. But none of it prepared me for what I saw at those schools. Indeed, that is the wrong name for most of them. The children are taken away from all that they know and love. They are given food I would not give my enemy to eat, and little of that. So many had that look of hunger in their eyes. So many coughed and shivered — sure signs of disease. Those in charge told me all was well, all was normal. Yet, when I went through their records, the awful truth could not be ignored. The children at these detestable places are dying in numbers Canadians would not believe. I counted and recounted, and must accept the facts. For every 100 children in a typical residential school, 24 will die before they can return home.*



*Indeed, in one such place, 69 out of 100 students died. If these were our own precious little ones in Montreal or Halifax, we would be furious with the government and the churches responsible for such evil. If the children of Toronto and Winnipeg were sent away, lonely and frightened, to a place where they were overworked and underfed, beaten and scorned, we would rise up against such treatment. But did my report of last year cause such fury, such righteous anger? Did the Department or the government react with kindness to spare these children and return them to their homes? It did not. I will never forgive Scott for taking no action — for insisting I stay quiet and not show anyone my report or tell what I had learned. But I will stay and work for the health of all, especially those who are overlooked and mistreated. Perhaps someday, when I can speak of my story, the country will know what has been done in its name.*

*Yours sincerely*

*Dr. Peter Henderson Bryce*

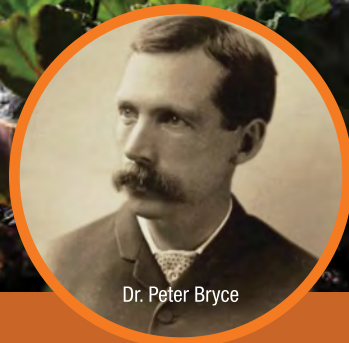
## OTTAWA, 1920



I cannot understand those who would tear down the school system we have created for the betterment of these people. Through the guidance of firm teachers, both from the churches and others with good intentions, the children will, over time, forget the ways of their families and become like the rest of us. My goal is to continue our work until there is not a single one of these people left, young or old, living in their former manner — until our department no longer exists because these people have become Canadians who need no special treatment. Only to this journal can I confess my anger with the infuriating Dr. Bryce. I would like nothing better than to dismiss him and put an end to his lies about our residential schools, but then he would be free to spread his ridiculous ideas. My heart is with my poetry, and I am not ashamed to say I hope history might remember it and me kindly. The way we have brought these people into the modern life of Canada through schooling and a firm hand, however, may yet be my greatest legacy.

Duncan Campbell Scott, Deputy Superintendent  
Department of Indian Affairs





Dr. Peter Bryce

**A**ll three men in our story were real people. (We made up most of what they wrote, although some of the words are their own.) Irish-born Nicholas Flood Davin came to Canada as a journalist but ended up as a Member of Parliament under Sir John A. Macdonald. In 1879, Davin wrote a report on the American system of industrial schools for Indigenous children. He advised the Canadian government to set up the same thing here. For decades, Duncan Campbell Scott was best-known as a great Canadian poet. He also worked for the federal government for more than 50 years in a department then called Indian Affairs. As deputy superintendent from 1913 to 1932, he oversaw the growth of the residential school system. He believed it was the best way to — yes, those are his words — “get rid of the Indian problem.”

Dr. Peter Henderson Bryce was a doctor who specialized in keeping people and communities healthy. In 1904 he became the chief medical officer for Indian Affairs. He soon started looking into what was happening at residential schools and discovered at least a quarter of children died there. In 1907 he published a report proving the federal government was responsible for the conditions that caused those deaths. Scott refused to listen to Bryce’s suggestions. Bryce spent nearly 20 years trying to get the government to help Indigenous people improve their health. He eventually published his report himself under the title *The Story of a National Crime*. All three men are buried in Ottawa’s Beechwood Cemetery. Indigenous activist Cindy Blackstock started pushing for changes in 2008. In 2015, the cemetery added a plaque honouring Bryce and his work. The same year, it put up a new one for Scott, and did the same thing for Davin in 2017. Both of their plaques now also talk about how their work on the residential school system harmed Indigenous people. Even now, we don’t know the stories of brave Indigenous parents who did everything they could to hide their children from being taken to residential schools, or risked everything to rescue them. But as Beechwood Cemetery shows, even when a commemoration is written in (or on) stone, it can always be changed.



# THE BATTLE OVER LOUIS RIEL

ILLUSTRATED BY ALEX DIOCHON | WRITTEN BY NANCY PAYNE







AND THE GOVERNMENT SENT MEN FROM ONTARIO WHO HATED CATHOLICS TO DIVIDE UP LAND THAT BELONGED TO THE MÉTIS.



WELL, THAT'S SURE NOT WHAT WE LEARNED IN SCHOOL...



RIEL MURDERED THOMAS SCOTT!



SCOTT WASN'T A NICE GUY, BUT HE WAS JUST DOING HIS JOB MARKING OUT LAND FOR THE SETTLERS.



RIEL WAS JUST DOING HIS JOB! AND THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT KILLED HIM!



WITHOUT RIEL, MANITOBA MIGHT NOT EVEN BE A PROVINCE!



HE'S A FATHER OF CONFEDERATION.



HE WAS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, TOO, BUT THEY WOULDN'T EVEN LET HIM TAKE HIS PLACE IN OTTAWA.

THE PEOPLE OF RED RIVER ELECTED ME TO BE THEIR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. LET ME TAKE MY PLACE!



OF COURSE NOT! WHY LET A CRIMINAL INTO THE GOVERNMENT?

THE PEOPLE OF RED RIVER ELECTED ME TO BE THEIR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. LET ME TAKE MY PLACE!



NO WONDER HE TOOK OFF TO THE STATES INSTEAD OF FACING JUSTICE.

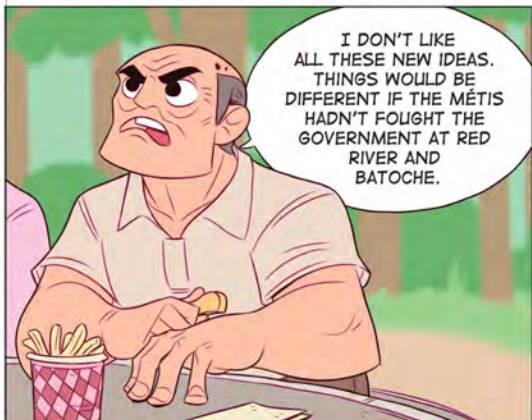


THE GOVERNMENT FORCED HIM OUT!

















WE CAN'T SUM UP LOUIS RIEL'S COMPLICATED LIFE IN JUST A FEW SENTENCES. BUT WE CAN TELL YOU THAT HE IS A VERY IMPORTANT PART OF THE STORY OF CANADA. HE STOOD UP FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE WHEN THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MOVED IN TO TAKE THEIR LAND. HE WAS PART OF THE GROUP THAT FOUND THOMAS SCOTT GUILTY AND EXECUTED HIM. HE MADE MANITOBA A PART OF CANADA AND HE LED HIS PEOPLE TO FIGHT AGAINST CANADIAN FORCES. LATER IN LIFE, CANADA PUT RIEL TO DEATH BY HANGING. CANADIAN OFFICIALS CLAIMED HE COMMITTED TREASON WHEN HE OPPOSED THE GOVERNMENT AND STOOD UP FOR INDIGENOUS RIGHTS. HE WAS SMART AND MAY HAVE HAD MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AT TIMES. HE WAS MANY THINGS, ALL AT ONCE. AND FOR FAR TOO LONG, THE VOICES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, THE VERY ONES RIEL WORKED TO UPHOLD, HAVE BEEN LEFT OUT OF CANADA'S CONVERSATIONS.

# RETHINKING HOW WE REMEMBER

Our ideas about Canada's history and what's important are always changing. Today we might decide to commemorate different things than the people who came before us did. And as we listen and learn, we find new ways to honour the past.

## NEW OLD NAMES



In 2020, Edmonton gave new names to each of the 12 areas (wards) the city is divided into. A group of 17 Indigenous women were chosen to look at ways Edmonton could honour traditional languages used in the area. They came up with the new ward names that show how Indigenous people are connected to the land. The centre of Edmonton is now called O-day'min, an Anishnaabe word for strawberry, representing the heart of the city. The artwork above, by Cree illustrator Leticia Spence, shows the names with traditional Indigenous images.



Leticia Spence



## ORDINARY PEOPLE

There are plenty of statues of businessmen, and lots of buildings named after them. But all over Canada there are also special places to honour workers who died on the job. This memorial statue in Elliston, N.L., commemorates the 251 men who lost their lives in the icy waters off Newfoundland in the sealing disaster of March 1914. Not far from the CN Tower in Toronto is a towering sculpture called the Chinese Railroad Workers Memorial. It honours the hundreds — likely thousands — of Chinese workers who died building Canada's national railway system, and reminds us of the racism they endured.



# 10

## BILL OF RIGHTS



Canada's money — the banknotes — have always had people pictured on them. But those people were pretty much always white men (except for the Queen, a white woman). Until 2018, when the Bank of Canada honoured Viola Desmond on the \$10 bill. The banknote also had a map of the Halifax neighbourhood where she lived. Desmond was arrested in 1946 because she didn't sit in the part of a Nova Scotia movie theatre that was reserved for Black people like her. The bill is also unusual because you have to turn it longways to see Desmond's picture properly — another way of changing how we look at things. It won a competition for the world's best banknote.

## RESPECT AND REMEMBRANCE

A century ago, many of the people living in Winkler, Man., were Mennonites — people whose Christian faith taught that they should always choose peace. Few young men from the town signed up to fight in the First or Second World War. And unlike most Canadian towns, there was no cenotaph or monument to those killed in war. The Winkler Heritage Society eventually created the Road of Remembrance in a park. It includes both a stone monument to the young men who did die in the two wars, and one to those who refused to fight, known as conscientious objectors.



# SPOT THE DIFFERENCES

We found at least six

This picture shows a statue of two men (both named John Hamilton Gray!). How many changes can you see between the top image and the bottom one?





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#77

**K** CLUB  
PRIZE PACK

**WINNER:**

Nate, 10  
North Vancouver, B.C.

**RUNNERS-UP:**

Ugh, another flat tire!  
Ramona, 8  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Finally done. Wait, what do  
you mean you published  
another article?  
Charlotte, 12  
Ottawa, Ont.

They gave me a bike to deliver  
papers in the snow?  
Must be Calgary.  
Leyton, 5  
Calgary, Alta.

When are they going to  
invent motorbikes?  
Levi, 11  
Sparwood, B.C.



What is this person thinking?

SNOW! IN JUNE!  
GRRR, CANADA!

#76



What was this boy thinking?

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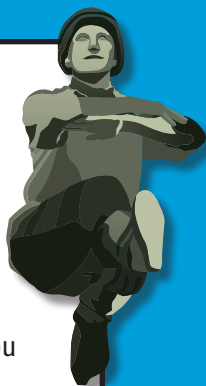


## ANSWERS

### ODD MONUMENTS

P. 16-17

We made up  
the statue of the  
Ukrainian dancer.  
The others are all  
real statues that you  
can visit.



### SPOT THE DIFFERENCES P. 32



## TEACHER'S CORNER

You can find classroom material in both French and English to go with this issue of *Kayak*. Just visit [CanadasHistory.ca/commemoration](http://CanadasHistory.ca/commemoration) or [HistoireCanada.ca/commemoration](http://HistoireCanada.ca/commemoration).





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