



Legacy of Hope
Foundation

100 Years of Loss

The Residential School System in Canada

Scavenger Hunt

Explore with us: the *Scavenger Hunt*, created by the Legacy of Hope Foundation, consists of questions designed to engage teachers and students, and to encourage closer examination of the content in *100 Years of Loss*. Answers included.

Student Name : _____

1. Which Métis leader was executed in 1885? What was his crime?

2. In what year was the *Indian Act* amended to apply to Inuit?

3. Who was Thomas Moore?

4. What was the 60s scoop?

5. What did Dr. P.H. Bryce call "a national crime"?

6. Who was Hayter Reed? In the photo in which he appears, who is he dressed up as?

7. When was the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement signed?

8. In what year was the Royal Proclamation made? Why was it significant?

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9. Who was Egerton Ryerson and what did he recommend?

10. Who was Baby George?

11. When did the last band-run residential school close?

12. Who are Canada's Aboriginal Peoples as named in the *Constitution Act* of 1982?

13. Who considered the Residential School System as the "final solution to the Indian problem"?

14. What happened on June 11, 2008?

15. What are Aboriginal people doing to encourage healing?

Bonus question...

What can you do to make reconciliation happen?

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Scavenger Hunt - Answers

1. Which Métis leader was executed in 1885? What was his crime?

Following the 1885 Rebellion, Métis leader Louis Riel and eight other Aboriginal leaders were tried for treason, found guilty and hanged.

2. In what year was the Indian Act amended to apply to Inuit?

In 1939, the *Indian Act* expanded through a Supreme Court ruling to include Inuit. The federal government became responsible for Inuit education and health care.

3. Who was Thomas Moore?

The young boy shown in the before and after pictures that appeared in the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs (1897) meant to prove that residential schools were successful in civilizing and assimilating Indigenous children. Thomas Moore has become an iconic symbol of government propaganda.

4. What was the 60s scoop?

The 60s Scoop came out of the Children's Welfare League's attempts to address the lack of Aboriginal parental skills by forcibly removing thousands of Aboriginal children from their parents. These children, most of whom were placed into non-Aboriginal foster homes, became wards of a poorly-monitored child welfare system.

5. What did by Dr. P.H. Bryce call "a national crime"?

In his official report, Dr. P. H. Bryce, Medical Inspector of Indian Affairs, called the tuberculosis epidemic at the residential schools a "national crime... the consequence of inadequate government funding, poorly constructed schools, sanitary and ventilation problems, inadequate diet, clothing and medical care."

6. Who was Hayter Reed? In the photo in which he appears, who is he dressed up as?

Hayter Reed, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Originally an Indian Agent, Hayter Reed was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1893, at the time when the Canada-wide Residential School system was being set up. In the aftermath of the North West Rebellion, Reed was actively involved in the Government's campaign to contain the First Nations. He developed policies which oppressed those involved in the 1885 rebellion, and promoted the Residential School system which was intended to assimilate all Aboriginal children thus erasing future generations of "rebels." In the photograph we see him and his stepson, Jack Lowery, dressed in Indian costumes for a historical ball on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, February, 1896.

7. When was the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement signed?

2007

8. In what year was the Royal Proclamation made? Why was it significant?

Initially, the lands to the west of the Great Lakes were considered valuable largely because of the fur trade. The *Royal Proclamation* of 1763, in recognition of the importance of the Aboriginal Peoples as the key suppliers of furs, protected their right to exclusive use of these lands as "hunting grounds." With the American War of Independence, settling these lands gained importance as a means through which American expansion could be limited and British presence maintained.

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9. Who was Egerton Ryerson and what did he recommend?

Egerton Ryerson was the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. In his 1847 report on Native education, Egerton Ryerson, considered the father of the Canadian educational system, proposed that the separation of children from their parents would be the best way to achieve assimilation. He further recommended that Aboriginal education focus on religious instruction and agricultural training.

10. Who was Baby George?

Baby George was an orphan who was brought to the Carcross Indian Residential School in Yukon Territories by Bishop Bompas. The name given to him by his parents is unknown but he was re-named as Baby George. He was living at the Carcross Indian Residential School near Whitehorse when he contracted tuberculosis. He died in Whitehorse Hospital but his burial place is unmarked.

11. When did the last band-run residential school close?

The last band-run Indian residential school, the Gordon Indian Residential School in Punnichy, Saskatchewan, was closed and the building demolished in 1996.

12. Who are Canada's Aboriginal Peoples as named in the Constitution Act of 1982?

In the *Constitution Act* of 1982...In this Act, "aboriginal peoples of Canada" includes the Indian, Inuit, and Metis peoples of Canada.

13. Who considered the residential school system as the "final solution to the Indian problem"?

Duncan Campbell Scott was the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs from 1913 until 1932. He said, "It is readily acknowledged that Indian children lose their natural resistance to illness by habitating so closely in these schools, and that they die at a much higher rate than in their villages. But this alone does not justify a change in the policy of this Department, which is geared towards the final solution of our Indian Problem." He is also well known as one of the Confederation poets along with Charles G.D. Roberts, Bliss Carman, and Archibald Lampman.

14. What happened on June 11, 2008?

On June 11, 2008, the federal government, in the presence of First Nation, Inuit, and Métis leaders, formally apologized for the Indian Residential School System. The apology was broadcast live across the nation. By 2008, most of the churches involved had also made their apologies. For some, the various statements of regret have brought closure; for others the road to reconciliation is long indeed.

15. What are Aboriginal people doing to encourage healing?

For many Aboriginal People, healing is rooted in culture. What began in the 1950s has become a growing movement to revive and preserve diverse Aboriginal languages, cultural and spiritual values, and ways of being. Connectedness is being restored at the individual, family, and community level. A resurgence of traditional healing and medicine is helping many Survivors and their families to recover.

Bonus question...

What can you do to make reconciliation happen?