

Activity 3: Reading

Read the passage carefully, and answer the following questions:

Residential Schools in Canada*

In the early 1600s, Catholic nuns and priests established the first residential schools in Canada. In 1883, these schools began to receive funding from the federal government. That year, the Government of Canada officially authorized the creation of the residential school system. The main goal of the system was to assimilate Indigenous children into white, Christian society.



Metlakatla Indian Residential School Students (Credit: William James Topley / Library and Archives Canada / C-015037)

In the following years, new schools were built. A total of 130 operated between 1831 and 1996. Over 150,000 First Nations, Métis and Inuit children were forced to attend residential school during this period. Thousands died either at school, or because of their experiences in the system. Many more remain missing.

While experiences varied, many students had negative experiences at school. They were forcibly removed from their homes and separated from their parents at a young age. They were forbidden to wear traditional clothing or participate in ceremony. School staff often used numbers to refer to students instead of their name. The vast majority of children were not allowed to speak their own languages at school.

Abuse was common at the schools. Children were beaten and locked in small spaces by teachers and staff for misbehaving. Numerous students were sexually abused. A large percentage did not receive enough food to eat. Poor living conditions and malnutrition meant many became sick with preventable diseases such as tuberculosis and influenza.



R.C. Indian Residential School (Credit: Library and Archives Canada / PA-042133)

Only a few hours a day were spent in the classroom. Most teachers were unqualified, and the curriculum they taught was basic. Students learned reading and writing in either English or French, basic math, and religion. The schools received little funding from the government, so students were forced to spend half of their day working to maintain school buildings and grow food. Girls cooked, cleaned, sewed and laundered. Boys took part in carpentry, construction and farming. All students had a variety of other daily chores in addition to their work. When they left school, most did not have the skills they needed to find a well-paying job.

Indigenous students and parents protested and resisted against residential schools throughout their operation. In 1969, the churches handed over the administration of the schools to the federal government. The last federally run residential school closed in 1996.

In the 1990s, residential school Survivors began to speak publicly about the abuse they endured at school. They demanded that the federal government and the churches tell the truth about what happened. They also wanted the government to give money (compensation) to Survivors.

In 2008, the federal government formally apologized to residential school Survivors. More apologies followed, from provincial and territorial governments, as well as some churches. Compensation was provided to some — but not all — Survivors. Some of that money was used to create the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

Survivors were able to tell their stories during the TRC. In 2015, after six years of work, the commission released a summary report of its findings. It outlined 94 Calls to Action. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau committed to implementing all of them.

* Source: Encyclopedia, The Canadian. "Residential Schools in Canada (Plain-Language Summary)". The Canadian Encyclopedia, 15 January 2020, Historica Canada.

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/residential-schools-in-canada-plain-language-summary>

A. Read the following answers carefully and complete the questions:

Example: What were residential schools?

Residential schools were government-sponsored schools run by churches.

1. What was _____?
The purpose of residential schools was to educate and convert Indigenous youth and to assimilate them into Canadian society.
2. How many _____?
An estimated 150,000 children attended residential schools.
3. How _____?
An estimated 6,000 children died at residential schools (records are incomplete).
4. How _____?
In total, over 130 residential schools operated in Canada between 1831 and 1996. In 1931, there were 80 residential schools operating in Canada. This was the most at any one time.
5. When _____?
The Mohawk Institute in Brantford, Ontario, opened and accepted its first boarding students in 1831.
6. When _____?
The Gordon Residential School in Punnichy, Saskatchewan, closed in 1996. It was the last residential school in Canada.

B. Read the following sentences carefully. Write:

- **“True”** if the statement agrees with the text
- **“False”** if the statement does not agree with the text

1. The first residential schools were run by the Canadian government. -----
2. The residential school system intended to force Indigenous children to abandon their family, language and culture and to embrace the European settlers’ habits. -----
3. Many Indigenous children who attended residential schools are still missing. -----
4. Indigenous children were allowed to wear their traditional clothing only during celebrations and ceremonies. -----
5. Children were getting sick with preventable diseases because of lack of food and proper living circumstances. -----
6. Despite the little funding these schools received from the government, the quality of education that Indigenous children received was impressive. -----

C. Read the passage again and put the following events in the right order:

- a. Indigenous children were taken away from their parents and forced to attend residential schools
- b. The Canadian government took control over the church run residential schools.
- c. The government started to provide financial support for these schools.
- d. The Canadian government issued an official apology to the residential schools survivors.
- e. The last residential school was closed in 1996.
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----- f. Catholic nuns and priests founded the residential schools in Canada.
- g. Former residential school students started to speak out against the bad treatment and the suffering they went through in these schools.
- h. Other new residential schools were built in different parts of the country.