

Indian Residential School Timeline

Set 1

<p>1620</p> <p>The Recollets, a religious order from France, establish the first residential school near Quebec City.</p>	<p>1763</p> <p>The Royal Proclamation is issued by King George III recognizing Aboriginals own their lands under British sovereignty in North America. The Crown must sign treaties with Aboriginal nations before acquiring lands for European settlement</p>	<p>1778</p> <p>Captain Cook lands on the BC coast and claims the land for Britain.</p>
<p>1831</p> <p>The Mohawk Indian Residential school opens in Brantford, Ontario.</p>	<p>1849</p> <p>Vancouver Island is established as a British Colony. The crown grants the land to the Hudson's Bay Company.</p>	<p>1862</p> <p>Smallpox epidemic wipes out up to 80% of the Haida people and 30% of the Wet'suwet'en and Gitksan people. Two non-aboriginal men gather blankets infested with smallpox and resell them to Aboriginal people, causing further spread of the disease.</p>
<p>1868</p> <p>Supplying liquor to Aboriginals is illegal. Possession of liquor on a reserve by an Aboriginal is also prohibited.</p>	<p>1876</p> <p>Indian <i>Act</i> gives government control over legislation regarding Aboriginals and Aboriginal land. It identifies who is "Indian" and what their legal rights are.</p>	<p>1879</p> <p>The <i>Davin Report</i> recommends that industrial schools be created to separate children from the influence of their parents.</p>
<p>1883</p> <p>Sir John A McDonald, Canada's Prime Minister, Authorizes the creation of residential schools in Western Canada.</p>	<p>1884</p> <p>Potlatches and Sundances are prohibited. Aboriginal people cannot participate in these important cultural ceremonies. This law won't be repealed until 1950.</p>	<p>1892</p> <p>The government enters into a formal agreement with some churches to operate residential schools.</p>

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