

Indian Residential School Timeline

Set 2

<p>1896</p> <p>45 residential/industrial schools are operating in Canada.</p>	<p>1907</p> <p>A medical inspector for Indian Affairs, Dr. P.H. Bryce, reports that health conditions in residential schools are a “national crime.”</p>	<p>1920</p> <p>Duncan Campbell Scott, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, makes residential school attendance mandatory for all children between 7 and 15. Parents who refuse to let their children go are threatened with jail.</p>
<p>1922</p> <p>RCMP seize over 600 objects in a potlatch raid at Alert Bay on Vancouver Island. Some participants of the potlatch are jailed and the seized objects are given to Canadian museums.</p>	<p>1927</p> <p>The Inuit people are classified as “Indian” under the Indian Act.</p>	<p>1927</p> <p>Aboriginals must ask permission to seek funds for legal claims.</p>
<p>1940s</p> <p>Residential school curriculum begins to align with some of the BC provincial curriculum. Some students are integrated into regular schools.</p>	<p>1949</p> <p>Aboriginals are given the right to vote in provincial elections.</p>	<p>1950</p> <p>Law prohibiting potlatches and other ceremonies is repealed.</p>
<p>1951</p> <p>Indian Act prohibits an Aboriginal to possess liquor on or off-reserve.</p>	<p>1951</p> <p>Women are allowed to participate in reserve band democracy</p>	<p>1955</p> <p>The federal government expands the system of residential schools for the Inuit and in the North.</p>

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