

Indian Residential School Timeline

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<p>1958</p> <p>Indian Affairs inspectors recommend abolition of residential schools.</p>	<p>1960</p> <p>Aboriginals are given the right to vote in federal elections.</p>	<p>1960</p> <p>About 10 000 students are attending residential school in 60 schools in Canada.</p>
<p>1979</p> <p>Around 1,200 children are still enrolled in 12 residential schools across Canada.</p>	<p>1985</p> <p>Bill C-31 restores Indian status to Aboriginal women who lost it through marriage to non-Aboriginal men. Their children also regain status, but not their grandchildren.</p>	<p>1985</p> <p>Bill C-31 repeals the provisions relating to liquor offences on and off-reserve.</p>
<p>1996</p> <p>The last residential school located in Punnichy, Saskatchewan, is closed.</p>	<p>2007</p> <p>Federal government implemented the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement (IRRSA). This agreement included a system of payments to residential school survivors and established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, healing initiatives and a fund for commemoration projects.</p>	<p>2008</p> <p>Prime Minister Stephen Harper apologizes to residential school survivors on behalf of Canada.</p>
<p>2008</p> <p>The TRC is established with a 5 year mandate to fully document and reveal the truth about the history of Indian Residential Schools and their intergenerational legacy as well as guiding and inspiring a process of healing.</p>	<p>2009</p> <p>Prime Minister Harper claims, “We also have no history of colonialism,” at a press conference during the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, USA</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>Bill C-3 restores status under the Indian Act to grandchildren of Aboriginal women who lost their status through marriage to non-Aboriginal men.</p>
<p>2011</p> <p>While other churches issued formal apologies for their participation in the Residential School System between 1986 and 1994, the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops continues to refuse to issue a formal apology.</p>	<p>2012</p> <p>The interim report of the TRC reveals a lack of cooperation on the part of federal government and its failure to provide full access to documents requested by the commission.</p>	<p>2015</p> <p>The final report for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is released at the closing ceremony in Ottawa. “I think as commissioners we have concluded that cultural genocide is probably the best description of what went on here [in Canada].”</p>

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