
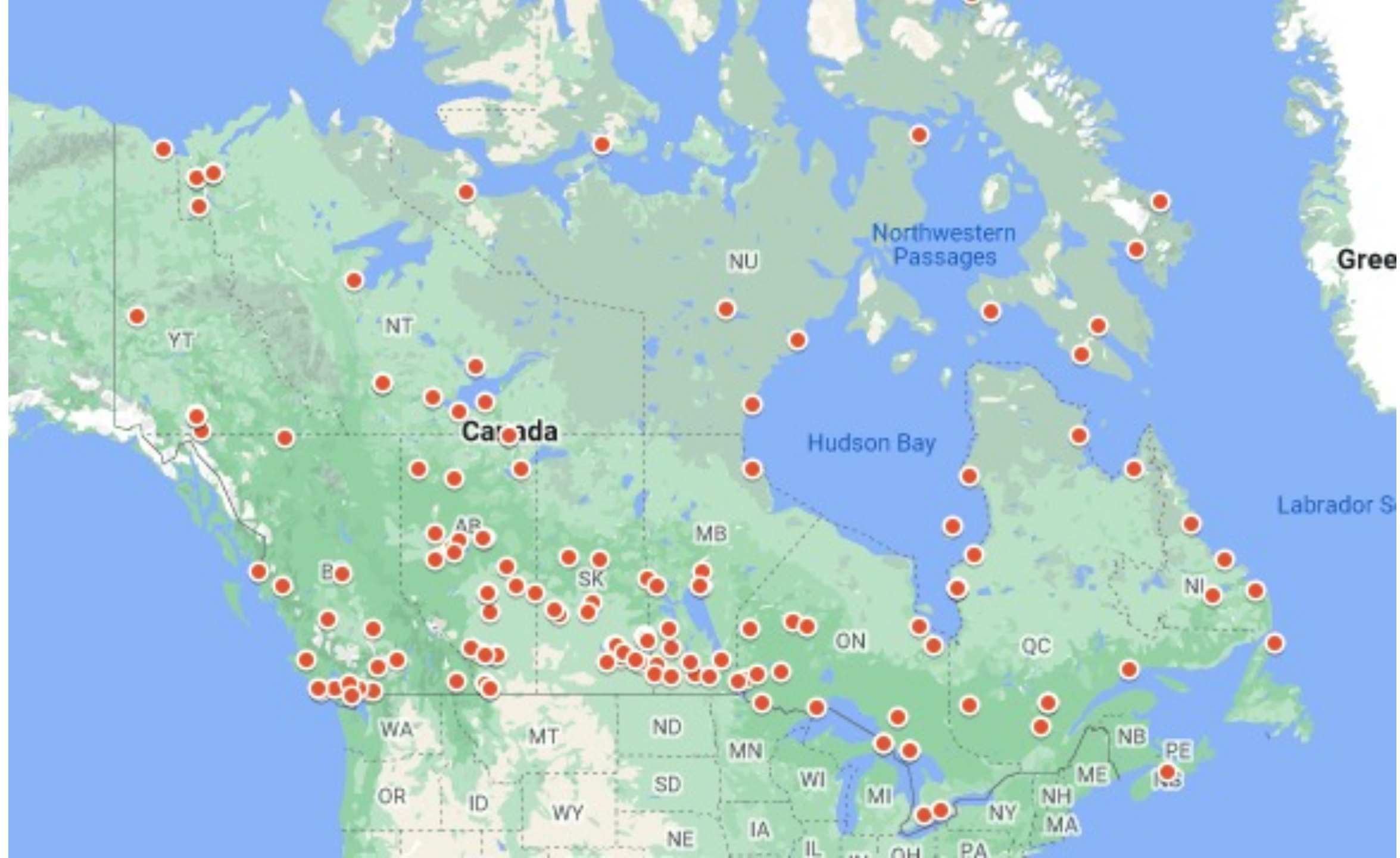


Residential schools  
1834– 1996(7)

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# RELATIONS IN CANADA

1763 ●

## **The Royal Proclamation**

Signed by King George III giving limited recognition of title to Indigenous communities and providing guidelines for negotiating treaties on a nation-to-nation basis.

1876 ●

## **Indian Act, 1876**

Consolidation of Indian policies

● 1400s

## **Doctrine of Discovery**

A means of legitimizing the colonization of lands outside of Europe.

Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas

● 1867

**British North America Act** (now known as *Constitution Act, 1867*)

Colonial responsibility for Indigenous peoples and lands is transferred to the new federal government

**1953 ●**  
**Inuit relocation**

The federal government forcefully moves Inuit from Inukjuak in northern Québec to Ellesmere and Cornwallis Islands

**● 1885**

**Northwest Rebellion**

Métis and their allies lead the five-month Northwest Resistance against the federal government in what is now Saskatchewan and Alberta

**● 1960s**

**The Sixties Scoop**

Thousands of Indigenous babies and children are taken from their families and placed in boarding schools or foster homes of middle-class Euro-Canadian families

**1982 ●**

***Canadian Constitution Act, 1982***

Aboriginal and treaty rights (s.35) entrenched in the supreme law of Canada

**2008 ●**

**Formal apology**

Prime Minister Stephen Harper delivers the formal apology to residential school survivors and their families

**2019 ●**

**Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls National Inquiry**

Report published

**● 1996**

**The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples**

Report recommends a public inquiry into the effects of residential schools

**● 2015**

**Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada**

Report published

