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## SECTION 2: DID YOU KNOW? Q & A

(2002)

### LANGUAGE ARTS, HISTORY

#### MAIN IDEA

There are many questions that Nishnawbe Aski Nation youth have regarding the topic of residential schools. Questions need to be answered so that there is better understanding and awareness about residential schools.

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Student will be introduced to some common questions that have been asked regarding residential schools and as small groups they will present the answer to the class.
- Student will have a chance to come up with their own questions about residential school to determine what would they like to learn and find out about residential schools.

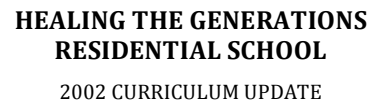
#### ACTIVITIES

1. Divide students into 6 groups. Have each group pick a question out of a hat. Whatever question they receive provide that group with the appropriate answer.
2. Once the group is aware of their question and answer have them create a presentation regarding the information provided to them. It should be no shorter than 15 minutes/group. Some may be longer depending on the amount of information to be presented.
3. Make sure that each person speaks at some point during the presentation. Have student record each individual's role in preparing and presenting the information.
4. Tell them to be creative and to use chart paper and markers (try not to read from the paper).
5. Once done have them fill out a group evaluation.
6. After all of the presentations have been completed distribute the mini-quiz. Have students complete the quiz. After the quiz, ask students if they have any questions and record them on the blackboard or on chart paper.
7. EXTRA: the teacher should try to answer a few questions for them as there may be a lot, or have students research their own question and present it to the class at a later date.

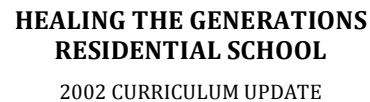
#### ASSESSMENT

**Formative:** Group work and class participation.

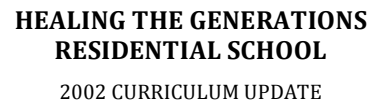
**Diagnostic:** Mini-quiz



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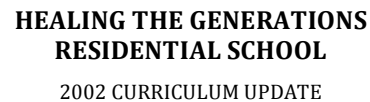


## WHAT WERE SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLING ON FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE?

It is widely believed that those who attended residential schools lost their ability to parent, and their identity as Aboriginal people. This psychological wound has been passed on to subsequent generations of children. The long term cumulative effects of the schooling upon those who suffered has been termed “residential school syndrome”.

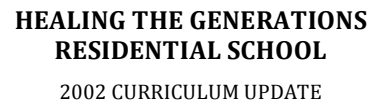
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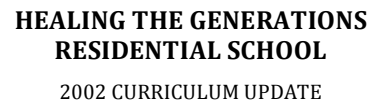
## WAS THE DISCIPLINE AT RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS ANY DIFFERENT THAN AT SCHOOLS FOR NON-ABORIGINALS?

These different cultural expectations meant that a non-Native child accepted that his or her parents, teachers and other guardians would use physical force if deemed necessary, and discipline was unpleasant part of living under adult authority. For Aboriginal children, coercive and violent action by adults would likely be seen as abusive and terrifying, being outside their normal experiences and expectations. (Miller, 1991, p. 24)



Routine stories of bad food, cold dormitories, head shavings upon admission to schools and issuing of uniforms are reported by residential school students. Sometimes it seemed that punishment and mistreatment might more accurately be called torture as we now understand it to be; for example, sticking needles in the tongues of children who spoke their Native languages must be considered as excessive and cruel. Reports of beatings inflicted on children who attempted to run away were considered excessive even at the time by school inspectors and non-Native neighbours.

Burton Consulting Services 2013



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## QUIZ

\_\_\_\_\_/10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### DID YOU KNOW?

1. From 1845 to 1969, the Canadian government sought to assimilate Aboriginal People.

True

False

2. During school, students often experienced a variety of abuses.

True

False

3. There were 6 Churches involved in the operation of residential schools for Aboriginal children.

True

False

4. Name the churches that were involved in residential schooling.

5. Churches never admitted that the consequences of the residential schools were tragic for Aboriginal people.

True

False

6. Residential schools alienated Aboriginal people from their culture, language & traditions.

True

False

7. All residential school experiences produced unhappy or tragic experiences.

True

False

8. The goals of the residential school was to encourage children to give up their traditions and replace their values with formal schooling, Christianity and work experiences.

True

False

9. Traditional Aboriginal child-rearing practices did not condone the use of physical violence with children.

True

False

10. Some Aboriginal students asked to be sent to residential school and are grateful for the education that they received.

True

False



2002 CURRICULUM UPDATE

## DID YOU KNOW?

1. *True*
2. *True*
3. *False [4 Churches involved]*
4. *The Roman Catholic Church, Church of England (Anglican), Methodist (United) Church, Presbyterian Church.*
5. *False [whatever the good intentions of the churches involved, they now admit that the consequences were tragic for Aboriginal People.*
6. *True*
7. *False [not all residential school experiences produced unhappy or tragic experiences and we therefore must be cautious about generalizing.*
8. *True*
9. *True*
10. *True*