



Media Briefing Paper

KAIROS Media Briefing Papers are written to help inform public discourse on key domestic and foreign issues.

March 2016

Reconciliation begins with education

KAIROS & Legacy of Hope networks mobilize to advance full implementation of Indigenous history and culture in public schools



KAIROS Mass Blanket Exercise, held on Parliament Hill, June 2015.

“I never knew.”

This comment is often made by Canadians who participate in the [Blanket Exercise](#), an interactive KAIROS workshop that teaches the history of Canada from an Indigenous perspective. They confide that they never knew about the Indian Residential Schools (IRS), which the Canadian government funded and several churches ran for 130 years.

One reason they never knew is because the IRS and other impacts of colonialism are seldom taught in schools. Indigenous peoples continue to suffer from the abuse that seven generations of Indigenous children experienced during this national project of assimilation.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC), KAIROS Canada and the Legacy of Hope Foundation want to redress this legacy. The TRC outlines [94 Calls to Action](#), released in June 2015 after a five year cross Canada consultation process.

One of them, Call to Action 62.i, urges each province and territory to “make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples’ historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.”



KAIROS has partnered with Legacy of Hope to advance this Call through a campaign called **Education for Reconciliation**. They created a [Report Card](#) on Provincial and Territorial Curriculum on Indigenous Peoples as a baseline to assess progress in achieving reconciliation through education in schools across Canada.

“We applaud the provincial and territorial governments that have pledged their commitment to mandatory curriculum and urge all educational ministries to work with Indigenous educators to fully implement the TRC’s Call to Action 62 as soon as possible,” says Jennifer Henry, KAIROS’ Executive Director.

To date, no province receives top marks. Only Saskatchewan and Alberta receive passing grades. Nova Scotia has made good strides by making mandatory the history of residential schools in Grade 7 Social Studies class. The Ministry of Education has also made a commitment to integrate education about the treaties across the curriculum. But more needs to be done to realize the scope of #62.1.

Since November 2015, KAIROS and Legacy of Hope have mobilized their networks to gather signatures on petitions calling on provincial and territorial governments to fully implement this call. They will deliver these petitions to the ministers of education and provincial representatives in April.

“We can end the ignorance about our history in one generation if governments ensure that all Canadian students learn about the experiences of Indigenous peoples in Canada,” says Henry. “If we teach our children the truth, they can be leaders in the critically important work of bringing about reconciliation in our country.”

Education means not only learning a history that many are never taught but, for non-Indigenous people, unlearning attitudes and behaviours that contribute to intolerance and racism. Canadians and Indigenous peoples in Canada were often taught that Indigenous cultures are inferior to those of Europeans.

“As a result of the efforts of our networks, we expect to see vast improvements in our reports cards by the end of 2016,” says Henry.

Report Card: Nova Scotia Curriculum on Indigenous Peoples

All students in provincially-run schools in Nova Scotia learn about the residential school system in their Grade 7 Social Studies class. Some also learn about it in the optional Grade 10 Mi’kmaq Studies and Grade 11 Canadian History/Histoire du Canada courses. Thanks to the Mi’kmaq Liaison Office in the Department of Education, every high school in the province has a Legacy of Hope Edu-kit which includes a curriculum resource on the residential school issue. As well, a commitment has been made by the Ministry of Education to integrate education about the treaties across the curriculum.

TRC Calls to Action

62.1 We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to:

Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples’ historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.

For report cards of other provinces, and the assessment criteria, visit: [Report Card: Provincial and Territorial Curriculum on Indigenous Peoples](#)

NOVA SCOTIA			
<i>Provincial Curriculum:</i>	<i>Covers residential schools, Treaties and the historic and contemporary contributions of Indigenous peoples</i>	Mandatory	Taught from Kindergarten to Grade 12
Public Commitment	Needs Improvement	Good	Needs Improvement
Actual Implementation	Significant Work Required	Good	Significant Work Required

Resources on Reconciliation

[Indigenous Issues Primers](#)

[Truth and Reconciliation Commission](#)

[Summary of the Final Report of the TRC](#)

[TRC Calls to Action](#)

[Strength for Climbing: Steps on the Journey of Reconciliation](#)

[Doctrine of Discovery](#)

[World Council of Churches’ Statement on the Doctrine of Discovery](#)

[Analysis and excerpt from the Royal Proclamation, 1763](#)

[Broken Covenant, a film from Mennonite Church Canada,](#)

[Settler Treaty Rights](#)

[Treaties from 1760 - 1923: Two sides to the story](#)

[The Indian Act, 1876, a fact sheet by N. Tidridge](#)

[White Paper \(1969\)](#)

Quotable

“The history of Indian Residential Schools in this country, and what needs to be done to address the legacy of them, is not just something for and about Aboriginal people. As a country, this chapter of our history belongs to all of us. As its citizens, we all own our past, just as we will all own its future.” — *Marie Wilson, TRC Commissioner*



“We need to remember those children who never came home, the unmarked graves at many of the Indian Residential Schools, and think about those parents who never knew what happened to their children. This is what you need to be teaching your children, your grandchildren, your great grandchildren. You need to be teaching it in your schools and you need to make it a priority. There’s no choice; that every single Minister of Education is implementing the real history of Canada’s colonization.” - *Ellen Gabriel, Kanehsatà:ke Mohawk Territory, Indigenous Human Rights Activist*

[White Paper \(1969\) Summary](#)

[Red Paper \(response to the White Paper\)](#)



KAIROS Blanket Exercise.

[Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples](#)

[Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples – Highlights](#)

[UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#)

[Fact Sheet on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#)

[Video presenting the Declaration](#)

[Residential School Resources, Aboriginal Health Foundation](#)

[Residential School Settlement Agreement](#)

[Learning from the Past: Selected Documents of Reconciliation and Apology from Canadian Government and Churches](#)

[Government of Canada's Apology to Survivors of Indian Residential Schools](#)

[CBC Aboriginal: Debunking the myth that Canadian schools teach enough about indigenous people](#)