

## The Road to Reconciliation

Since the end of World War Two, significant changes have occurred which made people aware of the need for reconciliation between First Nations and other Canadians. Some are listed below.

Find out and record why each of these events was significant to the Reconciliation Journey.

- 1945 End of World War Two
- 1949 BC First Nations get the provincial vote
- 1951 Indian Act amendments
- 1960 All First Nations given the vote in Canada without having to give up status
- 1969 The federal government takes over operations of residential schools from the churches
- 1972 *Indian Control of Indian Education* published
- 1982 The Constitution Act affirms rights of Aboriginal Peoples
- 1986 United Church apologizes for imposing western civilization on First Nations people
- 1988 Publication of *Resistance and Renewal, Surviving the Indian Residential School*
- 1990 Oka Crisis, Quebec
- 1994 Publication of *Breaking the Silence*
- 1991-1998 Churches apologize for involvement in Residential Schools
- 1996 Royal Commission on Aboriginal People Final Report
- 1996 National Aboriginal Day first declared
- 1999 Nisga'a Treaty signed
- 2006 Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement
- 2008 Government of Canada apologizes to former residential school students
- 2008 Truth and Reconciliation Commission created
- 2015 Truth and Reconciliation Final Report