

Residential School Backgrounder

A. Which of the following statement(s) is **false**:

1. Residential schools operated for over 100 years and were created in nearly every province and territory except Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.
2. If families didn't send children to residential school, children could be forcefully taken. Parents who resisted could be jailed.
3. Aboriginal children in residential schools were poorly fed, under clothed, and over worked for decades.
4. Some former students/ survivors of have expressed gratitude to former teachers of residential schools
5. Residential schools and successive colonial policies have led to the assimilation of First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples.
6. Residential schools were created to destroy Aboriginal nations in order to eliminate Canada's treaty obligations to First Nations
7. Children experienced horrific abuse by residential school staff including physical, psychological, emotional, and sexual abuse.

B. The Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement: **True or False?**

1. The Settlement Agreement was reached in 2006 in response to numerous class-action lawsuits that former students of residential schools brought against the federal government and the churches that operated the schools.
True or False?
2. The Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement involved day students and boarded students of Church run schools for Aboriginal children.
True or False?
3. The government of Canada was mandated to pay a reparation called a Common Experience Payment to all of those who went to a residential school recognized under the Agreement.
True or False?
4. Survivors who suffered additional wrongful acts and abuse were given until September 19, 2012, to apply to the Independent Assessment Process (IAP) which will review eligibility for additional compensation.
True or False?
5. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada has a mandate to learn the truth about what happened in the residential schools, and to inform all Canadians about these truths.
True or False?

Residential Schools' Impacts on First Nations, Métis and Inuit Women and Girls Today

C. Which of the following residential school practices did **not** have a gendered impact of the lives of First Nations, Inuit and Métis People?

1. Residential schools separated brothers from sisters and boys from girls, while training boys to be property heads.
2. Residential schools led to a loss of transmission of First Nations, Inuit and Métis gender specific teachings, customs and ceremonies and tried to destroy the matrilineal systems of many Nations, in which property was controlled and passed through the women's line.
3. The high levels of violence against First Nations, Inuit and Métis women and girls today is a result of the residential schools and colonial policies.
4. Many girls in residential schools were farmed out as domestic labour to non-Aboriginal homes, and trained to wait as housemaids on future husbands.
5. Over 150,000 Aboriginal boys and girls were taken away to residential schools.
6. Residential school trauma and abuse has had differential effects on each gender.

Gender Considerations and Gladue

D. True or False:

Aboriginal women in conflict with the law who are inter-generational residential school survivors:

1. Generally have a lot of knowledge about the history of residential schools

True or False?

2. Often feel compassion and understanding for their parents or grandparents who went to residential schools

True or False?

3. Report high rates of childhood abuse, family breakdown and addictions **True or False?**

4. Are often re-traumatized by the correctional system

True or False?

5. Spend more time in jail on poverty related offences and on breaches of administrative orders, than for serious or violent crimes **True or False?**

6. Need support, and positive mentoring to move forwards with their lives. **True or False?**

E. Gladue Principle: True or False:

1. Gladue rights apply to all Aboriginal people: status or non-status Indians, First Nations, Métis, or Inuit, regardless of residence in an Aboriginal community or a non-Aboriginal community.

True or False?

2. Gladue instructs judges setting bail or sentencing offenders to consider all available sanctions other than imprisonment that are reasonable in the circumstances, with particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal offenders.

True or False?

3. The Supreme Court ruled in favour of Gladue in recognition that Aboriginal Peoples in Canada face systemic discrimination in their everyday lives, and in the justice system. **True or False?**

4. Aboriginal people cannot waive their Gladue rights.

True or False?

5. A community sentence might involve mandating an Aboriginal person who has admitted guilt, to drug or alcohol rehabilitation, anger management, counselling programs, transformative or restorative justice processes, or other community courts or rehabilitative programs.

True or False?

F. When applying Gladue in sentencing, judges need to weigh which of the following culturally relevant, gender-based considerations?

1. The high levels of systemic violence against Aboriginal women and girls, and the role that played in their criminalization (was it self defense, was it a crime linked to a battered syndrome?).
2. The link between historic racism, poverty and Aboriginal women's criminalization on poverty related charges (ie; prostitution, rent fraud etc.).
3. The high levels of sexual abuse and physical abuse of Aboriginal women and girls, and the link that has to later addictions and incarceration. (intoxication at time of arrest, drug dealing etc.).
4. The duty to protect Aboriginal women and children from all forms of violence and discrimination; (and other relevant international human rights obligations).
5. Availability of effective non-coded, gender specific rehabilitation and treatment programs for Aboriginal men and women to deal with the impact of residential schools.