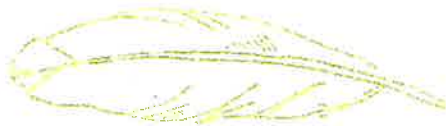


SPEAKING OUR TRUTH

A Journey of Reconciliation

TEACHERS' RESOURCE GUIDE

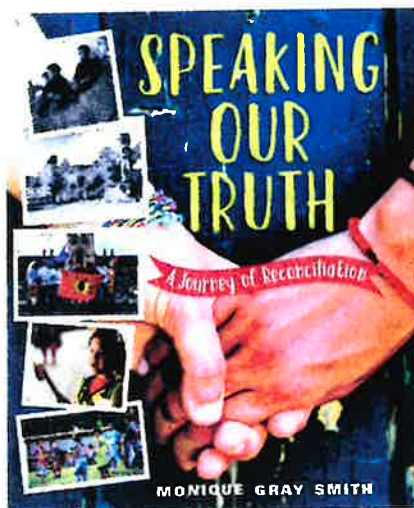
WRITTEN BY TASHA HENRY



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Speaking Our Truth A Journey of Reconciliation

Monique Gray Smith

9781459815834 HC

Ages 9–13

www.speakingourtruth.ca

About This Guide

Welcome to the Teachers' Resource Guide for *Speaking Our Truth: A Journey of Reconciliation* by Monique Gray Smith. The guide follows the book, chapter by chapter, making it easy for teachers and students to dig deeper into the text and make personal connections to the material. Each chapter of the guide features a summary, essential questions, metaphors for learning, key concepts and vocabulary and detailed learning activities. There is bonus material about making art, keeping a journal and doing research. Activities are laid out clearly, with instructions for teachers and for students as they embark together on the journey of reconciliation. As author Monique Gray Smith says in her introduction to *Speaking Our Truth*, "I welcome you all to the journey. In my *Nibiyaw* (Cree) language, we say *tawâw*, which loosely means 'there's always room.' For you, for me, for your friends, your family, your community. There's always room."

Synopsis

Monique Gray Smith invites you and your students to walk with her on a journey to examine the impacts of colonialism on Canada's First Nations, Métis and Inuit families and communities. By looking closely and compassionately at the ongoing effects of the Indian Act and the Residential School system, students will not only begin to understand the complexities of Indigenous and non-Indigenous relationships in Canada, but will be encouraged to envision what kinds of relationships, policies and systems would ensure equity for all children in the future.



Credit: Shari Nakagawa

Monique speaks directly to her young readers and calls on them to imagine a world unfettered by racism and discrimination. Interviews with a range of people, including school-age children, Indigenous Elders and Canada's Truth and Reconciliation commissioners, convey the multi-voiced perspective that is essential for any process of reconciliation.

The Seven Sacred Teachings—Honesty, Respect, Love, Courage, Truth, Humility and Wisdom—become the map that enables young learners to find their way through the historical content while holding on to the message of resilience and hope. The chapters are laid out as invitations to join a growing conversation that must be based on kindness and reciprocity as the first protocol of any social change.

Welcome to the journey! We need you!

A Call to Teaching

As educators, we are often called to teach beyond what we know or what we have experienced ourselves. This is the call of teaching, to learn *with* our students and have them shape the learning outcomes. Teaching about Canada's historic commitment to the Residential School system is a difficult yet imperative journey. So feeling *unsettled* or challenged by the content of this curriculum is exactly where we need to be to start the work of repairing colonialism's legacy through education. But where could this work lead us?

Dr. Marie Wilson reminds us in chapter four of *Speaking Our Truth* that it is the children who will "lead the way" and instruct us as to what dispositions and attitudes should be reflected in our practices and policies. As a teacher, then, your job is to be open to what emerges through your students' developing understanding of what Indigenous and non-Indigenous relationships could look like in this time of reconciliation. Holding open a space for your students, allowing emotions to be a part of the reflective process and allowing them to ask the hard questions is the pedagogy that Monique's book seeks. Part of responding to this call is to hold off on the desire for immediate answers or solutions to the questions presented in the chapters. This work is about allowing your students to imagine the types of societal structures that value justice, cultural diversity and equity.

And so, with Monique's suggestion to "think with your heart," view this teaching resource as an opportunity to join a curriculum that demands a personal journey, led by the work and vision of your students.

Thank you for joining us!

Tasha Henry

Teacher, Lekwungen territory (Greater Victoria School District)



Credit: Tasha Henry

Packing for Your Journey

Teacher Checklist

- Have you consulted with the First Nations in your area? Ask the simple question: "Given my learners, how should I proceed with this unit?"
- Create out-trips to the Nations, art galleries, Reconciliation public events and exhibits, archeological sites/walks or local events celebrating First Nations, Métis and Inuit cultures and traditional languages. Most important, get to the land. Study the history through the forests, shrubs, rivers, lakes, prairies and oceans. What flora/fauna are Indigenous? What are the pre-contact stories that narrate the First Peoples' connections to land?
- Send out an information letter to your parents. Can your Aboriginal Student Support staff edit it accordingly? (see Handout #1)
- How will you leave a message of hope, resiliency and positive self-esteem for your learners?
- If you are connecting with local artists and cultural workers, how are you modeling the simple acknowledgment of asking permission to study their stories, art and artifacts? Consider this short video about Indigenous arts protocols to get started: <http://nationtalk.ca/story/indigenous-arts-protocols>.
- How will you adapt the curriculum to make sure you are not retraumatizing intergenerational Residential School Survivors and their families?

Ongoing Collaborative Learning Practices

1. Keep A "Reflection Journal"

Use the Reflection Questions (signified by the drum) in each chapter as springboard questions that invite sensitive discussions. Save fifteen minutes at the end of each lesson for silent writing, reflecting and drawing. Have your students identify how this book is different than others. Monique is speaking directly to them! If writing reflections in response to the questions feels hard, try starting each entry with *Dear Monique*.

Once a week, have your students pick their favourite journal entry and record it on a video camera or a cell phone. Use the prompt "It matters to me because..." Can you keep a video camera in the classroom and let students be in charge of recording and collating their reflections independently? As a culminating gesture, consider uploading selected edited responses to the TRC website page "It Matters to Me."

2. Work with Your Hands

Invite an Indigenous artist, Elder or willing family member into your classroom to learn a cultural art form such as weaving, beading, drawing, sewing, cooking, carving, listening and speaking. Having your students work with their hands each day allows them to absorb and interpret difficult content. Please review this protocol if inviting a Residential School Survivor into your classroom: <http://projectofheart.ca/step-4-survivor-visit>.

Example: I was honoured to have Mohawk/Iroquois artist Lindsay Delaronde teach our fifth- and sixth-grade students how to bead on leather and make moccasins. As we studied the history of colonization and Residential Schooling, the students made their own memory bags. At the end of the unit we positioned our memory bags at the edge of the Gorge Waterway, facing the traditional Songhees burial grounds.

3. Make Art

Art is a great way to analyze, synthesize and represent knowledge. Choose a medium that can be part of your daily classroom practice. Work toward displaying your work as a temporary installation at your local art gallery, museum, community center or city hall. Have the children decide how they want to create their art intervention as a gesture toward reconciliation.



Credit: Tasha Henry

Example: As a culminating activity for their Reconciliation Studies unit, our grades three and four classes drew Coast Salish-inspired images on porcelain plates that I'd bought at a secondhand store. With the guidance and presence of Songhees carver and Elder Butch Dick, the children made an art installation with their plates in the main room of the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria. This was a response to the *Call to Action* to honour the unaccounted-for children who disappeared from Residential Schools. <http://aggv.ca/partner-school-inquiry>.



Credit: Tasha Henry

4. Find Your Words

Explore poetry writing, speech writing, spoken-word performance and song lyrics as mediums when responding to the content. Develop a portfolio experimenting with different forms of writing/speaking. Celebrate the work by having students select each other's work to create a *Reconciliation Anthology* with an editor's statement at the front and photos of student-created artwork. Or your students could host a spoken-word event and invite the community.

5. Create a Classroom Blog or Video

Use the Reflections Questions in each chapter to create video responses. Record interviews, reflections, photos, footage and music that explore some of central concepts raised in the book. Collaborate with your local Nations. Invite a class living on reserve to collaborate via Skype. Submit your work to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation as an example of how to engage in classroom-based work.

Daily Strategies for Meaningful Learning

- Use **Entrance and Exit slips** to open and close each lesson (see Handout #2). Large sticky notes work well. Students can glue these in their reflection journals or hand them in so you can assess how they are processing the content and pace of your lessons.
- Create a **Learning Grid** where students input the different learning activities. Make sure your grid is multi-dimensional, demonstrating varied literacies and balancing the oral, written and digital. (see Handout #3). Use the grid as a “study guide” at the end of the unit to review the scope of learning activities. Or have students pick one part of the grid as the basis for an Inquiry Project.
- Use a **Talking Stick** to promote the quality of listening, speaking and respectful group discussion in your classroom. Use a musical instrument such as a rain stick or a bell to signify that it is time to listen and not speak. Turn your lights off to cue your students that it is time to reflect quietly.
- **Get outside.** I've taught in everything from big inner-city high schools to small alternative schools in portables. There is always a connection to be made through a relationship to the natural world. All you need is a cell phone, or paper and pencil, the right clothes and the willingness to see your environment differently.



Credit: Tasha Henry

Chapter One: Welcome to the Journey

Summary

This chapter introduces students to the history of Indigenous and settler relations in Canada, to Residential Schools, and to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC). The teachings are offered through the metaphor of a journey inward where the Seven Sacred Teachings become the map for learning and healing a traumatic past.

Metaphors for Learning about Reconciliation: Medicine, healing, sweetgrass strands, purifying

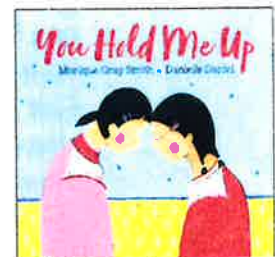
The Seven Sacred Teachings (Dispositions for Learning): Honesty, Respect, Love, Courage, Truth, Humility, Wisdom

Essential Questions:

- Why do we need to go on a journey of reconciliation?
- What attitudes do we need to go on this journey?
- What attitudes are not welcome on this journey?

Key Concepts and Vocabulary

Indigenous
 Racism: internalized and systemic
 Colonization
 Indian Agent
 Reconciliation
 Trauma
 Ally
 Elders
 Traditional Knowledge Keepers
 Oral traditions



Learning Activity: Holding Each Other Up

Teacher Instructions

1. **Open the lesson** with the class sitting in a circle on the floor or the grass outside, cross-legged, arms linked. Without talking, try and stand up as a circle without breaking your arms. After trying a few times, ask the students what they learned about trying to stand up as a group.
2. **Read *You Hold Me Up*** by Monique Gray Smith. How does the theme of this book connect to the activity of standing up together? What predictions can you make about the themes this unit will be exploring?
3. **Think:** Use the **Word Splash** to explore the reflection questions on page 14. Have students brainstorm their previous knowledge in a mind map. Discuss their findings as a whole group. Read “Monique’s Journey” (p. 16). Why do you think she feels it is important to share her story?

4. **Essential Questions:**

- Where are you situated?
- On whose land?
- Where were you born?
- Are you of settler or First Peoples' ancestry?

Student Instructions

1. **Research** the traditional territory, language and history of the First Peoples on whose land you reside. Research the history of land negotiations. Divide into groups, choosing one topic each, and create a **Word Wall** with everything you have learned in your research. Include maps and visuals. Post the work on the classroom wall.
2. **Write** a territory acknowledgment in kid language that would be used at assemblies and gatherings at your school. As a class, **develop criteria** for an introductory letter that would ask your school administration for permission to invite an Elder or cultural worker from your First Nation to be a guest in your class. What protocols are expected by the Elders from your First Nation? What kinds of questions honour this protocol?
3. **Write** a proposal letter as a class. **Present it orally** with the territory acknowledgment to your principal. Here is sample letter:

Dear Administrative Team,

As you know, the Grade 7 class is starting a unit on Indigenous ways of knowing, Residential Schooling and Reconciliation. We would like to make this unit authentic and honour our Elders from the Songhees Nation. As you know, our school sits on unceded territory of the Lekwungen-speaking peoples, now known as the Songhees and Esquimalt Nations.

To open our unit, with respect to the Songhees protocol, we would like to invite an Elder to come to our classroom to share some teachings with us around Indigenous ways of learning and knowing.

As part of the required respect and protocol when interacting with Elders from our local Nations, we will need permission to pick him/her up, introduce him/her to our administration and staff with a proper territory acknowledgment and provide a handmade gift from us. We would need to offer a monetary gift as well, which we would be happy to raise in a bake sale. We would then provide transport home before the end of the school day.

We hope you will see how valuable it is for us to open this unit of study with the presence of a member from the Songhees Nation.

*Hay'sxw'qa si'em nakwilia
(Thank you, my honourable people)
The Grade 7 class*

(This assignment was adapted from the edX free course for educators "Reconciliation Through Indigenous Education": www.edx.org/course/reconciliation-through-indigenous-ubcx-inde200x-2)

4. **Make Art:** Instructions to students: Make a seven-strand braid using sweetgrass, long grass, ribbon or yarn. Draw a picture of the braid and label each strand with an example from your own life that represents one of the Seven Sacred Teachings. Each teaching should be illustrated by a personal experience, example or action. Tie the braids together to make one long braid or display them separately with the Seven Sacred Teachings graphic response.
5. **Close the lesson** with a discussion of the "Look After Yourself" suggestions on page 31. Discuss the importance of self-care when learning about and listening to traumatic events in history. Or close the lesson with a **One-Minute Exit Slip**. Have each student write out a feeling, question or thought that jumps out for them on a large sticky note, in one minute.
6. **Before starting the next lesson** have each student complete an **Entrance Slip** (a sticky note with a question, thought, feeling or comment).

Chapter Two: Honesty: Where Have We Come From?

Summary

This chapter explores the history of Canada's relationship with its First Peoples. The concepts of cultural genocide and cultural resiliency are examined through primary and secondary documents and the testimonies of Survivors and their families. The effects of colonialism are viewed through the lens of resiliency and hope.

Key Concepts and Vocabulary

First Peoples
Resiliency
Confederation
Indian Act
Matriarchal
Matrilineal
Indian status
Potlatch
Assimilation
Sterilization,
Moral courage
Intergenerational Survivor
Métis
Inuit



The words on the blackboard read *Thou Shalt Not Tell Lies*. LAC PA134110

Entrance Slip: Which of the Seven Sacred Teachings do you honour today as we enter into these lessons together, and why?

Essential Questions:

- How does colonization serve certain cultural groups?
- How do stereotypical images and ideas support the enterprise of colonization?
- How have colonialism and imperialism affected Indigenous and non-Indigenous identities and relations within Canada?

Learning Activity: Analyzing Stereotypes

1. **Create a Contract.** Initiate a positive tone by creating a classroom contract. Have the students define which attitudes or beliefs are not welcome in the classroom when learning about Canada's past and present relations with First Peoples. Flip negative language into positive. If they identify *racist comments* as a negative, what is the opposite? Inclusive comments? Post the contract and have each individual sign it. In future discussions, revisit the contract by randomly praising comments that promote positive interactions.
2. **Analyze Stereotypes.** Find old library books, textbooks or images that depict first contact between Canada's First Peoples and the European settlers.
3. **Watch** *I'm Not the Indian You Had in Mind* by Thomas King and print out the poem. www.nsi-canada.ca/2012/03/im-not-the-indian-you-had-in-mind/#.
4. **Read** Helen Knott's article "The Indigenous people I read about as a kid were nothing like me—so I became a writer": www.chatelaine.com/living/indigenous-representation-literature.
5. **Questions for Discussion:** How are stereotypes connected to racism? How does the poem use sarcasm and irony to make you think about cultural representation? How would stereotypical images of First Peoples support the Indian Act? How did stereotypes fuel the concept of assimilation? How is the video, or Helen's article, effective in challenging these stereotypes? Who is Helen writing to/for?

Learning Activity: Story Mapping

1. **Share Your Story.** Take a risk, set the tone and share your personal story with your students. **Springboard Questions:** Where are you from? Who are your people? What is your culture? Who raised you? Why did you become a teacher? Why are you teaching this unit? What does reconciliation mean to you?
2. **Interview Your Partner.** Skills learned: formulating thoughtful questions, speaking, recording, synthesizing, representing. Have the students **interview** a classmate or school staff member. As a class, brainstorm ethical interview questions—questions that don't lead, are open-ended and respectful. (see Handout #4.)
3. **The Puzzle of Us.** Create an interactive biographical **Story Map**. This is a narrative map that shows locations marked by each class member's story. If your class has the resources, create a digital narrative map. <https://storymap.knightlab.com>. Or, using collage, you can also create a visual map. On a large piece of paper cut a puzzle. Hand out the pieces. The students have to create a biographical "puzzle piece" about the person they interviewed, using their interview questions.
4. **Learning Through Ceremony.** Have each student introduce their classmate or school member and place their puzzle piece on the wall, until you have a complete

puzzle. Emphasize that it is the **different** pieces that make the whole, and the whole is stronger than an isolated piece. Emphasize that each person must be **included** in order to complete the puzzle. Make the connection that studying Canada's history is, in part, investigating whose puzzle pieces (stories) are missing in Canada's mosaic.

5. **Create an "I am" poem** (see Handout #5).

Keep It Simple: What's in a Name?

Create a Word Cloud with just the names of the students in your class and the meaning of their birth names. Use a word-cloud tool and print the image for your room. You can also do this manually once the children have researched the origin of their name(s). Emphasize how our names are our first connections to our identity, our sense of self and our connectedness to others. Digital Word Cloud Resource: www.tagxedo.com/app.html.

Learning Activity: Culture Clash

Essential Questions:

- What are the differences between the Indigenous ways of being and learning and Western colonial approaches to education?
- How are language and culture connected?
- What values underpin colonialism?

Teacher Instructions

1. **Introduce the concept to your students:** Words speak to the mind; images speak to the heart. We are going to create a juxtaposition that speaks from the mind and the heart.
2. **Start with the guiding question:** How do the values represented in the primary documents of Residential Schools in Canada contradict the "First Peoples' Principles of Learning"?
3. Have students **select a word**, quote or phrase from the book (or another print source) that speaks to them. Juxtapose it with a photograph or an image that also speaks to them.
4. **In the "space between,"** have students write a brief comment about the message of their juxtaposition. Start with the stem "My juxtaposition speaks to the idea/question/feeling that..."
5. **Share the juxtapositions in small groups.**

Student Instructions

1. **Research** the nine "First Peoples' Principles of Learning"
<https://firstpeoplesprinciplesoflearning.wordpress.com/first-peoples-principles-of-learning>.
2. **Essential Questions:**
 - What schoolwide practices already acknowledge some of these principles?
 - Based on these principles, what are some fundamental or universal conditions for learning?

3. **Interpreting Primary Documents:** Study the primary documents (photos) in the chapter. Most of these photos were staged to promote Residential Schools. When looking at archival photos, it is important to look at the photos as a sociologist.
4. **Questions for Discussion:**
 - What can you not see in the photos?
 - What do the faces tell you?
 - What is the tone and energy of the photos?
 - What does the body language say? What values about schooling are depicted in these photos?
 - What do the documents tell us about the purpose of colonization and the purpose of Residential Schools?
5. **Create a Juxtaposition:** A juxtaposition is two contradictory or opposing images that tell a different story when they are placed side by side. You can also juxtapose text with images.

Keep It Simple

Have students research the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*: www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf. Juxtapose an article from the UN declaration with a primary document or image related to the Indian Act.

Learning Activity: Land As Witness

Teacher Instructions

Find a landmark in your neighbourhood that honours, either historically or artistically, the First Peoples of your area. Take a trip or show a photo of the landmark or monument. What does the site say about the relationships between the First Peoples and the land, water or the settlers of the land?

Student Instructions

1. **Write a third-person poem** or a personification poem from the vantage point of the landmark or the land. What has this land witnessed?
2. **Write a letter** to your local government from the point of view of the land/water. What might our natural environment and resources say to the humans governing them right now?
3. **Read** the poem "Love Letter to the Land" by Wade Vanelsi (see Handout #6) or view <http://redrisingmagazine.ca/love-letter-land>.
4. **Write a "sense poem"** (see Handout #7) from the perspective of the landmark you discovered.
5. **Take a photo** of the natural area around your school. It could be a photo of the outline of winter branches against the blue sky. Create a written or spoken-word poem from the perspective of the photo. What are the messages and teachings of the natural world around you?
6. **Read** Tasha's interview with Wade on Handout #6. What are the possibilities and limitations of reconciliation?

Learning Activity: Resilience and the Power of One**Teacher Instructions**

1. **Watch** "The Stranger," the first music-video chapter of Gord Downie and Jeff Lemire's project *The Secret Path*. You can review the subsequent chapters to see if they are suitable for your age group. I find the whole piece painful to watch. Skip ahead to 46:00 and watch the section that interviews Chanie Wenjack's sisters. www.youtube.com/watch?v=za2VzjkwTfc.
2. **Making Connections Through Discussion:** What does Gord Downie mean when he says Chanie Wenjack is "the symbol"? What messages of resilience and strength are depicted in the book *When We Were Alone* and in the testimonies of Chanie's sisters?

Student Instructions

1. **Watch** the Tedx talk "Resilience and the Power of One" by Monique Gray Smith: www.youtube.com/watch?v=edMcljKndEQ.
2. **Study** the "The Umbrella of Indigenous Resiliency" (see Handout #8) or review p. 32.
3. **Read the storybook** *When We Were Alone* by David Alexander Robertson and illustrated by Julie Flett.
4. **Watch** "Tuesday Teaching from Boys with Braids" by Toyacoyah Brown, www.powwows.com/tuesday-teaching-boys-braids.
5. **Write a first-person historical-fiction letter** from the perspective of a citizen, student, witness or family member from a specific point in time on the umbrella timeline. Using letter-writing conventions, consider writing elected representatives from a specific time in history, like Duncan Campbell Scott, deputy superintendent of the Department of Indian Affairs (1913–1932). (see Handout #9.)

Learning Activity: Learning to Listen as An Ethical Responsibility**Teacher Instructions**

1. In groups, have students **explore** the "Reclaiming History Timeline" from the digital exhibit *Where are the Children?* <http://wherearethechildren.ca/en/timeline>.
2. **Review or role-play** the "Listening Respectfully" handout.
3. **Preview** Residential School Survivors' stories and have the children view a whole testimony. Don't have them take notes while listening. Instead, explain to them the importance of being present when listening to testimony. Afterward, have them respond to the question: Why is listening to testimony with intention a Call to Action?
4. **Create a Fact Box:** After studying the timeline from *Where are the Children?* have each student pick out a key event (or assign a key event by picking one from a bowl) and have each student research the history of that particular event.

Student Instructions

1. **Essential Question:** What was the cause and effect of this key event in history?
2. On one side of a large index card, document the event. On the reverse side, describe the impact on Indigenous communities in Canada.
3. On the back of the index cards, number the events chronologically.
4. Decorate a shoebox or other type of box. Place all the index cards in the box. You can pull a card at random or use the cards sequentially. Can anyone place all the cards in sequential order without looking at the numbers?
5. Use the Fact Box throughout the unit to discuss how these points in history are still affecting current living conditions for Indigenous people.

Learning Activity: Understanding Resistance**Student Instructions**

1. **Read** the excerpt on page 77 about Dr. Bryce. How are communities and individuals defining resistance to colonialism?
2. **Watch** *Stadium Pow Wow* by A Tribe Called Red: www.youtube.com/watch?v=eAEmjW9J3_o&list=RDeAEmjW9J3_o#t=9.
3. **Essential Questions:**
 - What is the symbolism of the footage of the Hudson's Bay?
 - When you listen to the mix, what words come to mind about the message this band is sending to youth?
 - What is the cultural significance of the Pow Wow?
4. **Read** Kelsey Leonard's poem "Ribbon Skirt" (see Handout #10) or view <http://redrisingmagazine.ca/tag/ribbon-skirt>.
5. **Watch the video** on CBC's *Unreserved* called "Skirt Teachings with Myra Laramée": www.cbc.ca/radio/unreserved/videos-tuesday-teachings-1.4189868.
6. **Write a Compare and Contrast essay:** How would you describe the different ways that resistance is taken up by these artists?
Possible thesis: In the music video *Stadium Pow Wow* by A Tribe Called Red and the poem "Ribbon Skirt" by Kelsey Leonard, the ideas of cultural resistance are taken up using contrasting imagery.

Culminating Learning Activity**Student Instructions**

Make Conceptual Art: Create a **Response Piece** choosing a medium that speaks to you. Photograph, draw, paint or build an abstract response to this chapter with a full explanation of the concepts or feelings that your piece represents and what you hope it will communicate to others. Analyze the symbolism of your materials in relation to the content of this chapter. Consider using found objects such as recycled materials, Lego or artifacts to construct your conceptual response piece.

1. **Write a one-page Artist's Statement.** This should describe the project, what it is responding to and what it hopes to communicate to the public.

2. Have a **panel discussion** about the concepts explored in the response pieces. In groups of four, answer questions from your peers and teachers about your work.
3. **Host** an art opening and invite guests.
4. **Document** your process and your final art by submitting your project to the Project of Heart: <http://projectofheart.ca>.
5. Consider destroying the art pieces in a ceremony. Investigate this concept in relation to cultural traditions by studying the work of Beau Dick. <http://vancouversun.com/news/staff-blogs/kwakwakawakw-potlatch-masks-art-made-to-be-destroyed>.



Credit: Tasha Henry



Credit: Tasha Henry

(Examples of two different Grade 8 art installations: a commentary on schooling and colonialism)

Keep It Simple

Student Instructions

1. **Create a poster:** Choose a province or territory in Canada. Research the First Peoples of each province/territory. Identify the languages and regions within the province/territory. Create a poster that poses a question to the people who live in that province about their commitment to reconciliation. View this project for inspiration: <http://graphichistorycollective.com/project/remember-resist-redraw-poster-0-introduction>.
2. **Create a playlist or podcast** with musical contributions that explore the history of resistance and resilience through music. Develop an annotated bibliography of each music piece with your reason for selecting each piece. Post your playlist on a music-sharing platform. Write a "review" for your partner's playlist online.



Credit: Shari Nakagawa

Chapter Three: Love: Where Do We Stand Today?

Summary

This chapter summarizes the recent national initiatives for redress in Canada and the history of the TRC. Reconciliation is defined as an ongoing process that requires personal, professional and institutional commitments to change. Love is emphasized as the binding force that enables positive change for all people.

Essential Questions:

- What are the criticisms of reconciliation?
- What are the possibilities and limitations of this work?

Key Concepts and Vocabulary

The need for redress or reconciliation

Social justice

Barriers to justice

Justice as an ongoing effort

Honourary witness

94 Calls to Action

Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement (IRSSA)
Indian Residential Survivor Committee (IRSC)
National TRC events
National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation (NCTR)

Learning Activity: Researching Canada's TRC

1. **Entrance Slip:** Create or draw a Word Cloud in a shape that represents your reactions, comments and questions about chapter two using the tool at www.wordle.net.
2. **Create** a concrete poem that depicts an image of resiliency through the repetition of the word.

Background Biographical Research

Student Instructions

1. **Group work:** Who were the three Truth and Reconciliation commissioners?
2. **In small groups**, create a timeline for each commissioner, including key personal and professional accomplishments, a brief biography, two significant quotes from each person and three images. Give the members of your group research roles.
3. **Read** pages 87-88. Respond to the reflection questions. Have you been in situations where an apology wasn't enough?
4. **Define** *reconciliation* from the TRC document. Define it in your own words using simple language. What does it mean for you in terms of your social interactions?
5. **Questions to Investigate:** Why do you think the Calls to Action are not merely recommendations? Which ones can your class address?
6. **Research** the seven National TRC Events outlined on pages 92-93.
 - a) With a partner, create a flyer that identifies the events, speakers and theme of one of the seven events.
 - b) Pin the flyers to a map of Canada for others to review.

Learning Activity: Honourary Witnesses

Teacher Instructions

Research Jigsaw

1. Read together the section about honorary witnesses on page 94.
2. Split the class into groups of at least four. This is their "home group." Assign each person in each group a number from one to four. Give each home group the biography of one honorary witness from the TRC website: www.trc.ca/websites/reconciliation/index.php?p=331.
3. In the home group, the children discuss their honorary witness, and each student writes a small biography identifying the accomplishments and commitment that this witness has demonstrated. Large index cards work well.
4. Break into numbered groups. All the ones sit together, all the twos together, et cetera. Each person shares or reads the biographical information about their honorary witness. By the end of the jigsaw, each numbered group should have learned about three other people.

5. As a whole class, develop a criteria based on your research that identifies the qualities, attitudes and behaviours an honorary witness must possess.

Learning Activity: Beyond Reconciliation

After reading the chapter together, discuss what roadblocks you anticipate will arise on this journey to reconciliation.

1. **Watch** Chief Dr. Robert Joseph: www.youtube.com/watch?v=L6LkNAR44mI (parts one and two).
2. **Watch** *Healing a Nation Through Truth and Reconciliation* by Chief Dr. Robert Joseph: www.youtube.com/watch?v=rJQgpuLq1LI.

Defining the Concept: Thinking Through Graphic Organizers

Teacher Instructions

1. **Fray Model:** Ask each student to fold a piece of paper in quarters (half and then half again).
2. Have them fold down a little triangle in the centre, where the four corners meet, so there is a diamond in the middle when they open it.
3. Ask students to write the word *reconciliation* in the diamond. They will then label the four quadrants *looks like, feels like, is not, shouldn't*.
4. In pairs or individually, have students list words or phrases that connect to each quadrant.
5. Have different students write the responses on four large pieces of poster board. Post in the classroom. Have the students do a gallery tour and read each other's thoughts, or have some students read from each poster board.
6. As a whole class, brainstorm a simple **KWL Chart** (What I *Know*, What I *Want* to Know, What I *Learned*).
7. In pairs or small groups, students will respond to the questions on page 76 with a graphic organizer (Mind Map or Flow Chart).
8. Students will complete the **Extended KWL Grid** (see Handout #11) individually or with partners.

Culminating Learning Activity: Committing to the Journey

Create a reconciliation event: This could be an afternoon event in a classroom, a school-based event or an ongoing community-engaged project. It doesn't have to be big! But it does have to be sincere! Try a community weave, a wish tree, a monthly oral storytelling event or an after-school sharing circle with outside community members. Who would be invited to this event? Over what period of time?

Student Instructions

Brainstorm—3-2-1

1. In groups of three, on your own, **list 3 facts**, collaborate to come up with **2 questions** and develop **1 idea** around a community event that could be the beginning of reconciliation in your school.
2. In your groups, create criteria for an achievable event. Vote on the ideas as a class. Create a timeline. Delegate responsibilities. Sign a commitment contract.
3. Use this “Tips” checklist to organize the event:

Tips for Organizing Reconciliation Events

- Ensure that the location is culturally safe and accessible to everyone invited.
- Ensure proper acknowledgment of the territory at the start of the event.
- Where possible, invite an Elder to open the event with a blessing and invite them to give you direction and advice to ensure proper protocol is being followed. Be sure to find out how best to honour their time and contribution.
- Where possible, explore ways to incorporate Indigenous cultural practices into the event in a respectful manner, such as singing and drumming by Indigenous community members. Make sure to honour this contribution.
- Approach guests/speakers as far in advance as possible, and ensure that all aspects of the event, including honorariums, are clearly communicated in writing.
- Arrange for food and drinks. Sharing food is an essential part of the event.
- Where possible, invite participants across sectors and cultures (multicultural organizations, Indigenous organizations, faith-based organizations, the justice system, restorative-justice groups, First Nations Court workers, social service workers, counsellors, health-care professionals, women's organizations, child and family services et cetera).
- This discussion may be triggering to some participants, so make sure that supports and opportunities for debriefing are available on-site.
- Consider funding costs to cover transportation for guest speakers if required.

(Reference: **Eguchi, L., Riley, J., Nelson, N., Adonri, Q., & Trotter, S. (2016).** *Towards a New Relationship: Toolkit for Reconciliation/Decolonization of Social Work Practice at the Individual, Workplace, and Community Level.* Vancouver, BC: British Columbia Association of Social Workers. Retrieved from: www.bcasw.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Reconciliation-Toolkit-Final_May-11.pdf.)

Chapter Four: Kindness and Reciprocity: Where Do We Go from Here?

Summary

This chapter explores the attitudes and dispositions needed to create social change. Values and beliefs are explored by examining agency, citizenship, voice, action and what it means to be an ally. Students are encouraged to investigate their own privilege, citizenship and advocacy by researching initiatives and projects that support social justice and positive change for Indigenous and non-Indigenous relations.



Credit: Shari Nakagawa

Key Concepts and Vocabulary

Ally

Genocide

Privilege

Reciprocity

Metaphors for Learning: building bridges, land-based learning, love

Essential Questions:

- How is reciprocity integral to the ongoing process of reconciliation?
- What does reciprocity look like societally?
- Institutionally?

Learning Activity: Check Your Privilege

Entrance Slip: Whose words are with you today? Are you feeling hopeful? Or discouraged? Why?

Social Experiment

Teacher Instructions

1. Put a recycling bin at the front of the class.
2. Instruct students to scrunch up three pieces of paper each. They will each get to throw the balls into the recycling bin from their desks. Whoever gets all three in won't have to write one assignment.
3. Tell them to start. If they protest that it's not fair, tell them that that's not really your concern.
4. After the paper toss, have them discuss what it was like to be at the back of the class. What did you feel? How were you feeling when you were at the front of the class? When you are the one privileged, are you thinking about the disadvantaged? Do you see your privilege? Discuss how privilege is something that is not earned: it is just given or inherited.

Learning Activity: Respect is a Verb—Moving from words to actions.

Student Instructions

1. **Listen** to the keynote talk by Senator Murray Sinclair on the podcast *Red Man Laughing*, outlined on page 99. Go to 49:38 in the podcast.
2. **Listening Responses:** What three dispositions does he reference as key to the healing process for Myrtle and John?
3. **Questions for Discussion:** What actions signify mutual respect between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in your community? How can self-respect be returned to Survivors of Residential Schools? What actions beyond emotions such as empathy are needed?
4. **Activity:** Words that Stay with Me. Pick five quotes from the entire unit or from *Speaking Our Truth*. Write each quote on the front of a small index card. On the reverse, choose a writing stem to describe why you picked this quote:
This quote reminds me to...
This quote challenges me to...
This quote inspires me to...
5. **Inspiration Jar:** Keep the cards in a jar or basket. Each day throughout the rest of the year, someone can draw a quote to read to the class.

Learning Activity: Claiming the Calls to Action

Student Instructions

1. **Review** the Calls to Action. As a class, decide which Call seems attainable in terms of available resources, time and budget. Create a proposal with a timeline and submit it to your school administration. Delegate responsibilities.

2. As a class, decide what parts of the social interactions within your school need positive attention. Define what attitudes need a collective call to action in terms of social interactions. Define five calls that are simply worded and achievable for your age group. Submit these calls to your school principal as a potential addition to your school's Code of Conduct.
3. Does your school have a traditional territory acknowledgment? In the foyer? On its website? **Host a design contest.** The winning emblem or symbol should represent kindness, respect and reciprocity within your school. The winning image could be used for the school letterhead.
4. Cover a bulletin board with your territory acknowledgment, your homage to Survivors and samples of your work in this unit to promote positive relationships in your school community.
5. Develop a proposal that responds to one or some of the Calls to Action. What are the positive behaviours that can be practiced on a daily level? What space is there for daily acknowledgments? In the morning announcements?
6. Start a column in the monthly school newsletter that focuses on six initiatives or interventions for six months.

Learning Activity: Create a Learning Resource

Student Instructions

Look back at the interview you conducted in the first chapter. Using the questions Monique developed to create this book, interview the same person again.

Monique's Interview Questions:

1. What have you learned about Residential Schools at home?
2. What have you learned about Residential Schools at school?
3. What do you hope for our country?

Culminating Activity: Re-visioning Canada

Student Instructions

Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Ahmed Hussen has mandated that the swearing-in oath for new citizens must reflect an oath to honour Indigenous treaties. New Canadians will be given a package that prepares them for this oath taking. As a class, decide what activities and assignments you feel new Canadians must understand and participate in before they take this oath. Analyze this quote from Senator Murray Sinclair as you consider what guidance new Canadians need to advocate for positive change for Indigenous communities: "It's not just about the wording of an oath. It's about ensuring that those who are coming to live in this country permanently in the future are also well-informed, so when they do take the oath, it has more meaning for them." (CBC interview, Feb. 2, 2017)

1. Read "New Canadians to pledge honour for Indigenous Treaties in revised citizenship oath" (from CBC News/Politics, Feb. 2, 2017: <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/citizenship-oath-indigenous-treaties-1.3963508>).
2. Brainstorm a table of contents for a "New Canadians" package. Each group takes one section of the table of contents.

3. Each group creates a poster or a brochure that is designed to educate new Canadian children and youth about Indigenous history in Canada. This tool may help students who have access to technology: www.postermywall.com/index.php/posterbuilder.
4. Research the current swearing-in oath and modify it to honour Indigenous treaties. Send your proposal/brochure to Prime Minister Trudeau.

Closing Interview Juxtaposition

Student Instructions

1. Juxtapose your initial interview with the closing interview.
2. Pick three entries from this entire unit that show your best thinking and your best work. Edit and polish your work so that it is ready to publish.
3. Create a Learning Resource for your school library. It could be in the form of a scrapbook, portfolio, anthology or electronic file (ebook, blog, etc.).
4. Write an introduction that guides new teachers into the “do’s and don’ts” of this curriculum from a learner’s perspective.
5. Contact other schools in your district. Would those teachers like a copy? Could you meet with other classes and share your work? Could you teach a small lesson to a younger grade? Would the Native Friendship Centre in your city or town like a copy?

Keep It Simple

Close the unit with a final reflection. Upload a personal reflection, called a “Personal Ribbon” or “Twibbon,” on the TRC “It Matters to Me” website: www.trc.ca/websites/reconciliation/index.php?p=328.

Curriculum Extensions: Artist as Activist

Essential Questions:

- What questions are being asked by contemporary Indigenous artists?
- What social and political issues are artists challenging through their art?

Student Instructions

1. **Question for Discussion/Research:** What other forms of protest, either local or international, are rooted in the idea that the First Peoples are our “land protectors”?
2. **Study** the work of the two artists below, or choose two other contemporary Indigenous artists.
 - a) Andy Everson’s “Star Wars” series: www.andyeverson.com/2014/2014.html and www.huffingtonpost.ca/2012/11/18/star-wars-native-art-andy-everson-bc-treaty_n_2140079.html.
 - b) Christi Belcourt’s project Walking With Our Sisters: <http://christibelcourt.com/walking-with-our-sisters>.
3. **Project Proposal:** Using specific reference to the cultural significance of their work, explain how each artist could be described as a cultural warrior.



Credit: Tasha Henry

Author Bio

Tasha Henry has been travelling, writing and teaching for the past twenty years. She is a published writer and poet and holds a Master of Education in Language, Culture and Teaching from York University. She has taught high-school age children and trained teachers across Canada as well as internationally. She currently lives on unceded Lekwungen territory in Victoria, British Columbia.

Handout # 1

Sample letter to send home

Dear Parent(s)/Guardian(s),

As part of our (Social Studies/Language Arts) curriculum, we will be starting a unit about Canada's relationship with Indigenous peoples through the concept of reconciliation in the coming weeks.

We have created age-appropriate and culturally sensitive lessons and activities that will explore the impacts of colonialism in Canadian history, including Residential Schooling, using the book *Speaking Our Truth: A Journey of Reconciliation*, by Monique Gray Smith.

This subject is difficult to teach, and we are aware that the content may trigger intergenerational trauma for our First Nations, Métis and Inuit families. We want you to be aware that conversations may emerge in the home around this topic, and we encourage you to join the conversation and support the journey of reconciliation with us.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact us any time.

Warmly,
(Teachers)

Handout # 2

Entrance Slip: One question I have today is...

Exit Slip: One thing that struck me was...

One thing I want to ask/share with my teacher is...

Handout # 3 (2 pages)

Learning Grid: Identifying the Ways We Learn...

Topic	Watching Listening	Analyzing Primary Documents	Reading Secondary Sources	Experiencing Guests/Out-trips
Indigenous Ways of Knowing	Symbolism of Eagle feather by Adrian LaChance (video)	Artifacts: Regalia, Feather, Drum (presented by Chief Ron George)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine Wheel handout Seven Sacred 'Teachings' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smudging Lindsay Delaronde (Mohawk/Iroquois) beading on moosehide
Canada's Indian Act	(video) <i>CAP—On Canada's Indian Act</i> (Patrick Brazeau) <i>Toronto Star</i> : Shareable Facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Act 1886 and 1894 Historical Excerpts 	(website) Government of Canada "Indian Act and Justice Laws"	
Colonialism and Eurocentrism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art in textbooks Map of colonialism 	"Colonial Clash" handout (FNESC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honouring Songhees territory Songhees Wellness Centre
Cultural Stereotyping	Thomas King's <i>I'm Not the Indian You Had In Mind</i>	Textbooks (art depicting stereotyping)	Craig Kielburger's interview with Thomas King (handout)	
Residential Schools	Shi Shi Ekko Movie: www.youtube.com/ watch?v=tKErhCGjSDE Huffington Post/CBC: www.huffingtonpost.ca/2013/07/17/bc- residential-school-starvation_n_3614321. html	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map work Photo of Kuper Island school and floor plan School-food letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kuper Island story Kuper Island handout <i>Shi-shi-ekko</i> and <i>When We Were Alone</i> storybooks 	Ron Tsaskiy George, Hereditary Chief (Wet'suwet'en)
Cultural Resiliency	Tedx Talks: Monique Gray Smith "Resilience and the Power of One"	Photo analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oka Crisis DAPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umbrella of Indigenous Resiliency Four blankets 	Monique Gray Smith reading <i>Tilly</i>
Oral History	cuc: Roy Henry Vickers tells the story of the Orca Chief	<i>Cloud Walker</i> (audio), R.H. Vickers	Leanne Betasamosake Simpson (audio/video)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lucky Budd: Oral- history expert Burch Dick
First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Art		Carvings Art Thompson & Hjalmer Wenstob		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lekwungen Spindle Whorls walking tour Richard Hunt Nicholas Galatin

Last lesson, I learned...	Today we learned...	Feelings/thoughts I have...
What I don't get is...	My burning question is...	I hope that...

Handout # 4

Listening Respectfully

Monique likes to say, "We have one mouth and two ears for a reason." As you begin this work, let's practice ways of listening respectfully and ethically to others when they are sharing their stories and truths.

1. Sit across from a partner and have them talk about their past weekend (what they did, who they saw). Ask them to speak in their first language, even if it is different from yours.
2. As you listen, notice your body language. Are your arms crossed?
3. Try having your shoulders face them. Place your hands in a neutral gesture (folded, clasped but not clenched).
4. Make eye contact.
5. Nod silently instead of inserting your voice.
6. Be present—imagine all of yourself intent on listening to your partner.
7. Be calm in your body so that they feel comfortable speaking to you.
8. When they have finished speaking, simply acknowledge with a "thank you."
9. Switch roles.
10. Give constructive feedback to each other. At which point did you feel your partner was practicing "deep listening"?

Handout # 5

I am...

A Poem by _____ Grade _____

Writing Stems

Complete each stem with a word or a phrase. You can also leave the "I am" lines blank for impact! Do you speak another language? Consider infusing your poem with vocabulary from your language. Don't forget to add your choice of punctuation at end of each line!

I am _____

I am looking at/for _____

I am learning to _____

I am listening to _____

I am remembering _____

I used to _____

I am _____

I am waiting for _____

I am running on/with _____

I am chasing _____

I am hoping _____

I am living _____

I am _____

Handout # 6 (3 pages)

"A Love Letter to the Land" by Wade Clifford Vaneltsi

The land is always showing us and teaching us the ways of life.

The land and animals are always reminding us how to live.

The trees remind us to stand tall and to be patient.

The grass reminds us to be persistent.

The fire reminds us that we are stronger when united.

The water reminds us to be open and accepting to the diversity in this world.

The wind reminds us that our voice can travel great distances.

The earth reminds us in many ways that we came from it and that we will return to it
when we walk on from this life.

The caribou reminds us to unite as a nation of pride.

The wolf reminds us to love and protect our family.

The raven reminds us to be creative.

The wolverine reminds us to be resilient and always aware.

The beaver reminds us to always conserve.

The fish reminds us to be transformative.

The bear reminds us to embody the spirit we all have inside.

Our land and our animals are out there, waiting to teach us these important values of
life.

They depend on us just as much as we depend on them.

They come together in harmony to deliver us a message that we all need to hear. If
you look deep into our land, you will begin to understand everything in a way you
cannot imagine.

You will see and feel life in moments that will ignite the spirit within you,
and if you breathe and embrace the golden silence of our land you will realize that it
has a song for those who listen,
a song of love.

Questions for Discussion

1. In Wade's poem, he talks about how animals instruct his knowledge. Do you think Canada's First Peoples view animals differently than other cultures?
2. What is the difference between hearing and listening?
3. How would you describe Wade's relationship to the land?
4. If the land had a message to youth, what would it be?
5. If you were to write a letter to Prime Minister Trudeau or your local MLA from the point of view of the land, what would you request? Be specific—write from the perspective of a specific river, forest, valley, etc.

Tasba's Interview with Wade

1. Where are you from? *I am from the community of Tetlit Zheb (Fort McPherson), Northwest Territories.*
2. Who are your people? *My people are the Tetlit Gwich'in First Nations (The Mountain People).*
3. What does your name mean? *I have a traditional name, Zbób Zraii, which means "Black Wolf" in the Tetlit Gwich'in dialect. I've yet to find out if my last name holds any meaning, as a lot of families in the north had their last names modernized during the IRS era as part of the colonial assimilation agenda.*
4. When did you start writing poetry? *I only started in June 2016 and have only written a few poems. I've been working on music lately and am looking to record an album soon with a singer I'm working with.*
5. In your poem, you talk about what animals teach you. Do you think Indigenous peoples view animals differently than other cultures do? *I believe that all Indigenous cultures around the world learn from the animals of their homeland the same way my people have learned from the animals on our homeland. Every animal on this planet has a lesson to teach us, and I think we have to re-establish our relationship with them to find out what they want to pass on to us.*
6. What is the difference between hearing and listening? *It's kind of hard to answer, but I think most people are hearing their surroundings in their daily commutes but to listen to one person or thing out of everything you're hearing is to submit yourself to the lesson or message that this one thing/person has for you.*
7. What is your relationship to the land? *The land is my culture; the land teaches me, feeds me, gives me shelter and sometimes blessings.*
8. If the land had a message to youth, what would it be? *I think the message would be, "Let us reconnect."*
9. What does reconciliation mean to you? *It doesn't mean much to me when it comes to how Canada's government goes about its reconciling with First Nations and all other nations across the country. The government thinks that by simply apologizing, we could just move on from the cultural genocide and assimilation they implemented on our people. Giving money to [Residential School Survivors] only makes things worse. Most of the Survivors didn't accept the money as it doesn't fix the damage that has been done to the spirit, the land, the people and the culture. To reconcile is to harmonize, but it doesn't seem to be happening just yet.*
10. If you were to write a letter to Prime Minister Trudeau from the point of view of the land or water, what would you ask for? *I would demand that the Government and Crown give back the lands they confiscated from us, and I would ask for equity when it comes to the starvation wages we are given to care for our people in our small communities.*

Sense Poem by Wade Clifford Vaneltsi

I hear the ongoing madness of technology and vehicles, but I also hear the Elder drumming and singing on his steps.

I see a jet flying high above but the Eagle I also see, owns the sky.

I taste the colonial food but it doesn't taste as good as my caribou or geese would.

I smell the pollution that's slowly making its way into our lands but I also smell the smoke of the fire I feed.

I feel the weight of the responsibility that has been passed on to me, but I also feel ready for the tasks that come with the responsibility.

I know my ancestors live on through these responsibilities that have been passed down to each generation, their blood still flows strong.

I know this because the land is still here, and our animals are still here, and because of my ancestors,

I'm here.

Handout # 7

Creative Writing

Create a Sense Poem from the point of view of the land/water or an animal/bird in your region.

I am (name of geographical location/animal)

I hear _____

I see _____

I taste _____

I smell _____

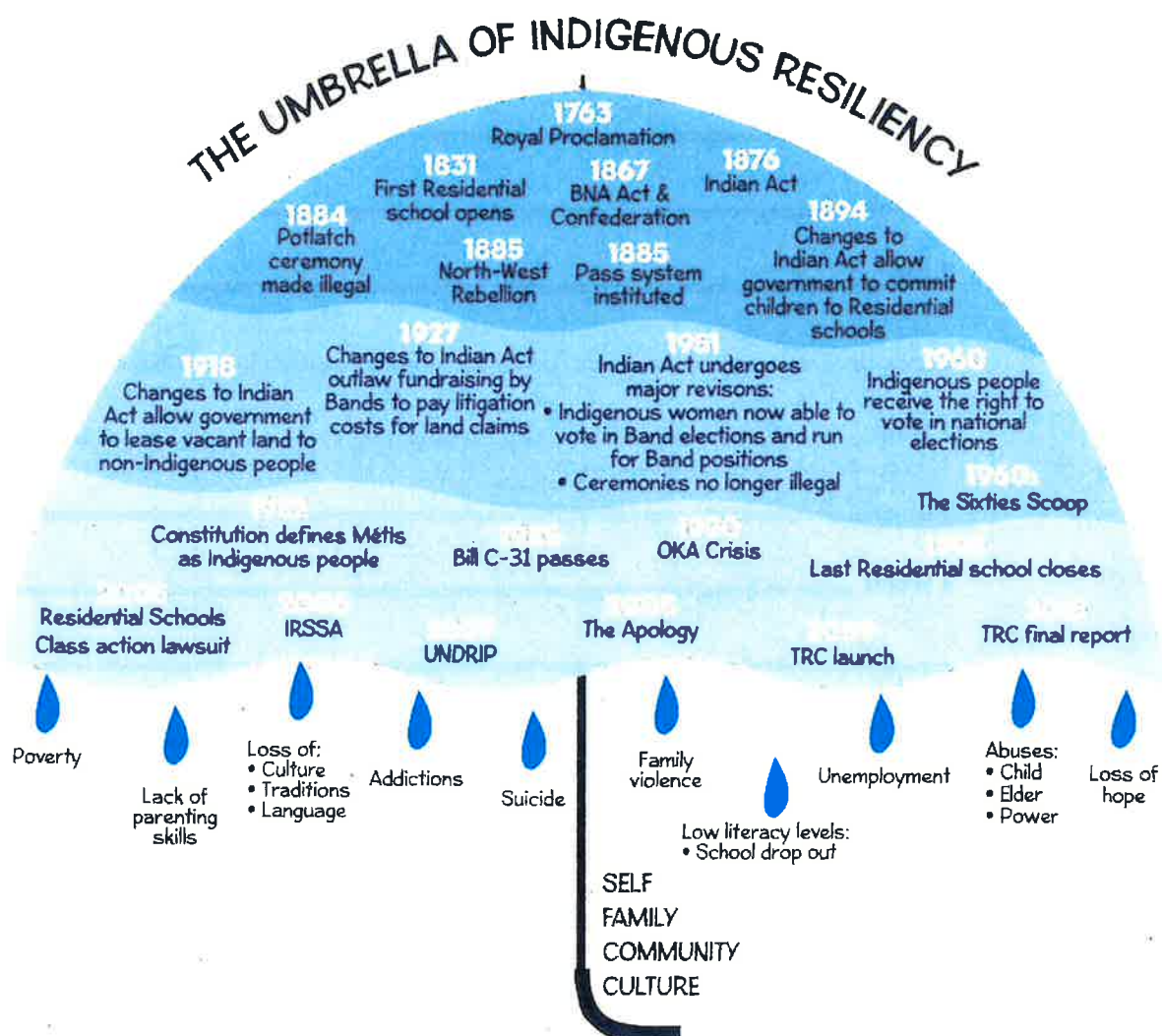
I feel _____

I know _____

I am here.

Handout # 8

Monique's Umbrella of Indigenous Resiliency



Handout # 9

Extended KWL Chart

I knew...	I now know...	I want to know...
I used to feel...	I now feel...	My hope is...
I used to wish...	I now wish...	My baby step is...
I used to say...	Now I will say...	My actions will say...

Handout # 10 (2 pages)

“Ribbon Skirt” by Kelsey Leonard

I wear you to pray
For humility
For Power
In the sway of my skirt
I can feel my ancestors tug
Gentle resurgence of love
Carrying millennia of tradition in each step
keenly aware of the way
this imperial cloth brushes my thighs
Yet balanced with the vibrancy of my ribbons
cut, ironed and sewn just right to breathe
Indigenous knowledge into my existence
so when the other looks at me
They look confused
But still I stand
Humble in prayer
in Power
in Resistance
Building waves of survivance
With my sway
So that my babies unborn are awakened in a world that claims
Their spiritual existence
And on the days when I am tired and weak
My sway
soothes my weary soul
And reminds me that
I am descended from warriors
I am a carrier of tradition
And am their living breath eternal
with each sway of my step
I am Love.

Suggested Reading Activities

1. Read the poem out loud, alternating speakers/readers. Try using just female readers.
2. Read about Kelsey in *Red Rising Magazine*: <http://redrisingmagazine.ca/tag/ribbon-skirt>.

Written/Oral Responses

1. How is the ribbon skirt a symbol of Kelsey's connection to her culture?
2. How is her skirt a symbol of Indigenous connection to the land and water?

3. What is the significance of regalia in First Nations, Métis and Inuit cultures?
4. How does Kelsey redefine resistance through her imagery of her ribbon skirt?
5. What gives you strength on tough days?

Visual Response

Draw a picture of a piece of clothing, regalia, accessory (watch, knife, ring, etc.) or family treasure that has been passed down to you that has sentimental or cultural meaning. What does this object represent to you?

Tasba's interview with Kelsey

1. If the land or water had a message to youth, what would it be? *The land and water remembers. It is our relative. It cares for us. Tell it your thoughts, hopes, dreams and prayers. The land and water will pass those hopes, dreams and prayers on to future generations. It connects across time and reminds us that we are one strand in the greater web of life. We are not alone. We are still here. We are resilient.*
2. What does reconciliation mean to you? *An Elder said to me once, "There are many, many things that they told us about this time." They said that "at this time you would see young people with old spirits." They said, "You are going to see healers—the red, the yellow, the black and the white—and that each healer is given a talent and a gift. Some are given the gift to write, some to talk, some to lead, some to do art. Each one would have a gift." They said that "no gift alone could do it, no gift by itself could heal the peoples of the earth. But all the gifts together could bring about that healing." For me, reconciliation is the realization of this prophecy that we begin to heal the land and water by healing ourselves. We recognize and find our unique gifts the creator has given each of us and work to collaborate with others in our global world to use those gifts collectively for the betterment of our communities.*
3. If you were to write a letter to Prime Minister Trudeau from the point of view of the land/water, what would you ask for? *I think, as nature, I would write the letter to all the leaders of the world's nation-states and tell them to listen to Indigenous peoples and to value Indigenous science and knowledge. These peoples, the river, ocean, tree, etc. are all my relatives. They have lived with me since time immemorial. They have adapted to my changes, and their knowledge is key to my protection for future generations.*

Sense Poem by Kelsey Leonard

I am Shinnecock (People of the Shore)
 I hear waves lapping
 I see whales' tails offshore
 I taste saltwater in the air
 I smell sage, cedar, sweetgrass
 I feel loved
 I know we are resilient
 I am here.

Handout # 11 (2 letters)

(Grade 6 student example of a First Person Historical-Fiction Letter)

Lila Smith
Lejac Residential School
Fraser Lake, B.C.

Nov. 18, 1930

My dear yat'se,

Lila, please understand. I didn't want to send you away to Lejac Residential school. I didn't realize they would be coming for you so soon. I wasn't prepared for them to take you. I feel guilty for letting them take you, but the Government says that this education will provide you with many opportunities and I had no choice. I think English will come in useful and your Abba and I cannot teach you how to write in English. But Lila, the school will make you think that the ways of the Nadleh Whut'en are wrong. The Roman Catholic ways are not better, just different. Practice everything that your Elders have taught you. Remember how to smoke salmon, make tobacco offerings and more importantly remember our Dakelh language. Practice speaking our language with your friends so you can come home and be with us again soon.

I can't wait to see you again in *dayun*. When you return, the berries will be ripening and I will make a fresh *bedutleh*. We are so close but so far away. I cannot see your gorgeous brown eyes looking at me.

Love,
Aloo

(Grade 7 student example of First Person Historical-Fiction Letter)

Indian Affairs Branch
Department of Health
Winnipeg, Manitoba

May 5, 1903

Dear Sir,

I am displeased to report that there have been some disturbances at the Kuper Island Residential School concerning the pupils. The Cowichan First Peoples have been complaining of improper treatment of the children such as complaints of improper education, medical attention, lack of proper nutrition and physical and emotional abuse. Not to mention the restrictions of speaking their native language, Hul'q'umi'num. I have addressed some of these problems with the headmaster of the school.

After further inspection of the school, I found that the school was not providing even the most basic needs of the pupils. When I arrived, none of the children were inside the building, they were working outside. Many seemed malnourished and looked quite sick and neglected. I also looked at the food supply and it was pathetic. Many of the children had not been fed. The spoiled food was still being used to make meals for the children.

As the assigned physician to the school, the state that the pupils are in is completely unacceptable. A new headmaster needs to be assigned immediately. I have released all the children back to their families as the state they are being kept in is inhumane.

Please address the urgency of this situation,

Sincerely
Dr. Peter Sampson

