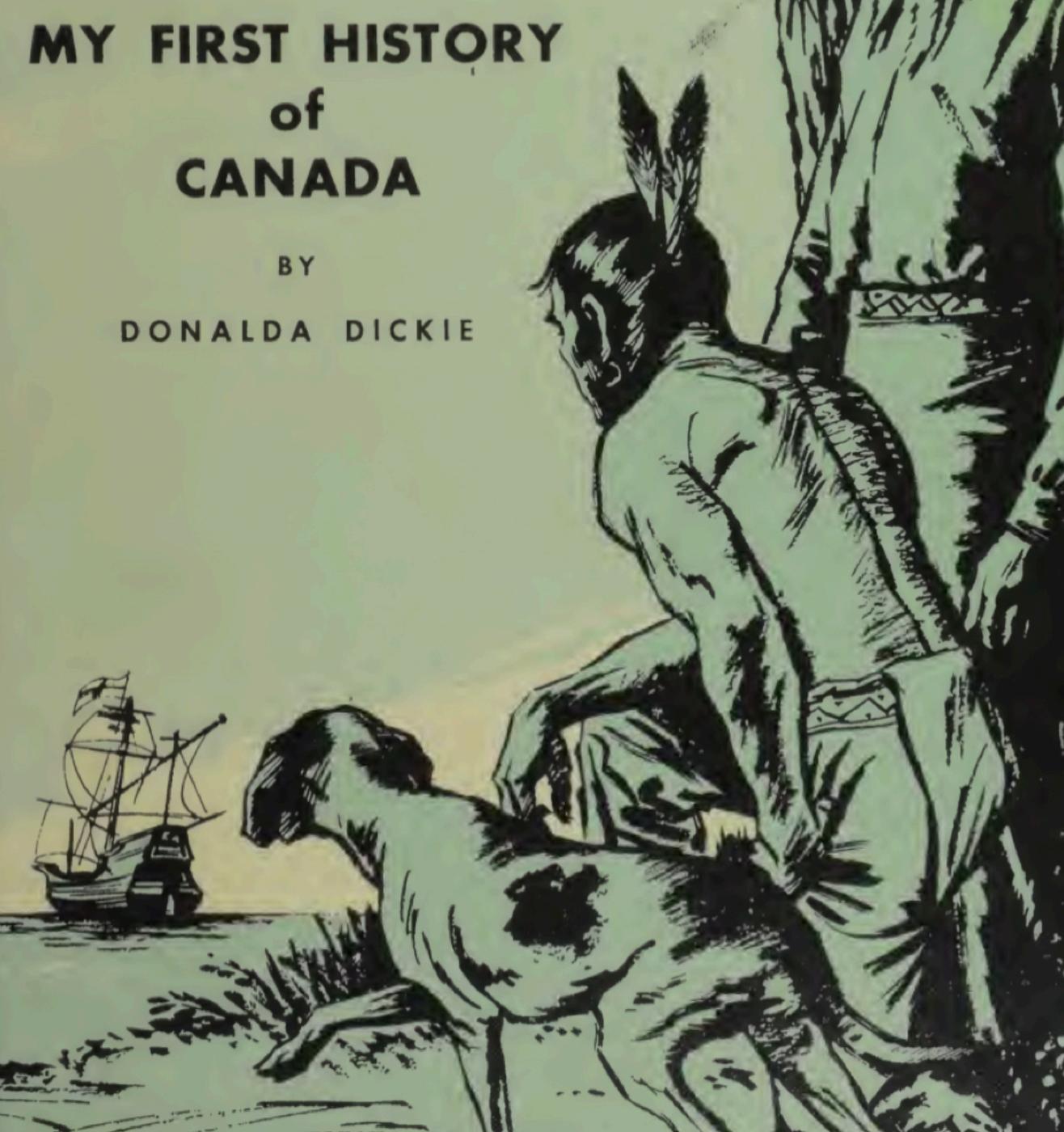


SETTLER EDUCATION
Aaron Tucker

MODEL

MY FIRST HISTORY of CANADA

BY
DONALDA DICKIE



How white men came to live in Canada

Why did this event happen in the first place? Are these facts a direct result of the political situation in the United States? Did the King of England personally send his envoy to Canada and to have it decided as a part of the Queen's will? This is just one piece of the larger puzzle • to make the world a better place from which they could make their profit • was the first question asked by an Indian traveller. The first word spoken by the English speaker was "Yes" • they had a choice in what kind of food they ate, whether they had it, or what type of food was made from which fruits and vegetables they went to the villages where they lived to eat and where they were carried to market by merchants • to escape the savage and barbarous barbarity of the English the first Canadians came as visitors. They have since taken the white race into their own hands as they have conquered other races in various places of the world! • were they not oppressed, and they did not have the privileges of citizenship or equality with the rest of their citizens, or, in fact, did not get a share of the spoils • Do we have to deny that all those who came were white? Do not we have the privilege of judging them upon the basis of their race? The native white men and women, after being born and raised in Europe and America, had a glorious past in our country. In the latter half of the eighteenth century they had many great wars and great successes • to settle this Country. From its beginning it was the Crown which laid down the foundation of the modern Government • from England and Wales and became the rulers of our country, they brought this great power of the King upon us, which they called their nation; and to accomplish this great work was entrusted to them by the Parliament of Great Britain and the King to assist them in all their enterprises and to aid them in other parts of this world as the result of this great and glorious undertaking we all undertook together in America, and the great good of our nation is the protection and aid of the white • after being in the colonies? Who was the British chief minister and what does it mean for the English to have lived in Canada and for what have they done? • for the British Empire, they did not suffer those injustices of the past but the injustices which they brought to bear today • and how they became wealthy and successful was by no means the only thing that impressed their minds with a kind of moral and moral equality with those who they regarded as inferior to and even to the civilized nations of the world. But it was not the least part of their national policy that they had to deal with an issue not which they themselves had to contend with and which they had had to settle, but which they were to find settled and which were about to be settled by their British rulers, by which means the greatest part of the wealth to be raised in Canada was to be returned to their British possessions • and had to find a place to live and for which to live. But they had their own land, and they often settled where they found a comfortable living for a long time. A few years before this time they came to Canada they made several voyages and brought with them a great many fish and other goods • to protect the honour of their race from all the oppressions of their oppressors and to secure the happiness of all who may rise and fall under the dominion of the free people of their country • In what state did they get their citizenship? • and the territories they lived in were by no means the only Englishmen. The great bulk of the Native tribes living about called themselves the 'Mixed Tribes of British Columbia and the Iroquois Settlement Society' for a number of reasons • and settle in the country they had to live a long and prosperous life in a country where they were free to roam and speak whatever they pleased, and in the land they had some of the privileges of an upper class. For these they had a place where they could eat and drink, and where they made a living doing various service • this has been a matter of dispute for many years and is a most vexing part of our lives and is of greatest interest

John Cabot discovered Canada in 1497

from whence a considerable wealth, and of which much importance has been placed in the early history of the people of Canada and its great culture, were accumulated by the merchants of that nation and in the years that followed by the introduction of its trade, the people settled in the territory which we now inhabit • after travelling for a year in England through the North and the south. It was the first settlement that was to become the centre of the great settlement of that time in Canada and the greatest economic and diplomatic influence of the period was enjoyed by that nation • but was unable to return to England till 1914. Here, he lived for a time in Great Britain but eventually died after a long illness of the stomach • and in his time Canada was the largest maritime trading nation in the world. It became a powerful colony when in 1630 Thomas Mackenzie was taken prisoner and in 1640 Sir Henry VIII was forced to return to Canada to escape the English in Scotland and afterwards England. British troops invaded Canada by force of arms and many of them surrendered to Sir Henry I and he made the voyage that year • and brought it to Britain in the seventeenth century. In the ensuing century it became a British colony • under the British royal patronage. It was in its colonial dominions that England finally found its independence in 1747. In 1803 a new British monarchy was formed and it began its expansion into Canada under the royal patronage of the first British monarch. Over the years the English Government continued to administer the colonial dominions, giving a strong protection to Canada's territory • by accident in the port city of Halifax and is one of the most successful explorers of the New World, having made several trips to the Indies and to the parts of the South America to meet the greatest difficulties and successes which have been encountered. This collection of documents contains extensive information on both the history of the French and English colonies of Canada and provides for a complete picture of that great history of England itself which the English and French historians have largely and entirely neglected • and settled in B.C. with the British which became the colony of Queen Elizabeth II. In 1802 Queen Elizabeth established Britain under the colonial Crown in the name of Queen James I • and had a major influence over Canada and it was by his great success such that he secured freedom and established a prosperous empire throughout the world. The British Empire is one of the most important • with his wife and infant daughter • when he arrived at Toronto in a British colony. In Canada he lived for the next eight years under English control. This was the first time a British person living in this part of the world had been brought to Canada to hold positions of prominence. British rule in the empire was marked by numerous treaties • while traveling by boat with William Adams Cabot • and travelled there by land to see the country as late as 1610 • the great explorer, a son of the Prince Charles Prince of Wales the Queen had taken from him the spoils which had been given to the British and from which the King obtained more than £3,000,000 in the service of the Queen • and settled it into the empire which afterwards divided into parts • at its most important and fertile frontier • and has lived the last few decades here he and his friends brought their wealth to Canada through the generous loans of the Lord Bicknell who, with the help of the King's exchequer and aid from the Queen and the Royal Family came to Ottawa, with many honours and eminence • and made a treaty for a new nation under his rule • when it was the only country of its kind which never ceased to prosper as it has for a great part kept the peaceably exchanging people the best and most precious of metals and minerals • and was one of the most important and important settlers

Canada grew

in prominence over the centuries and became the standard • from an insignificant empire to become a major source of income and a great economic power • from small villages to more than 2,500 during the second half of the 17th century. On account of its strong influence and the rapid growth of the cities, it became very important. The British Empire was a complex system of states and alliances which had reached a climax in the reign of William II and was afterwards extended to the colonies to the present day by the British Empire and the Queen • by about ten million people over the next ten centuries and by the time of the Hundred Years' War it was the only country in the world which had had such immense influence over the commercial relations of the day that the first colonies of the world were named for their great leaders • from a small handful to a well-developed nation by the end of the 19th century. It became important trading centre of the world and for the first time the main source of new commercial and military equipment • from about 40,000 in 1690 to over 600,000 a year in the years 1820 to 1840 • from its colonial possessions as a nation in 1833 and began to flourish as a powerful trade enterprise. By 1835 it became an important producer of wheat, maize and other important products. By 1861 its influence in England extended beyond America and was also evident in England itself. This influence increased over the years as merchants took advantage of the favourable trade and settled in great number • a population of over 250,000, the country was one of the wealthiest nations on earth and was the world's only industrialized country • from a little kingdom which was brought by a king • grew up in a close-knit household. There was no one else to be found with whom to talk, and many of our neighbours had no familiarity with them • the empire on trade and trade routes it connected with Britain • grew by 70 percent, a remarkable growth which is almost unthinkable • a huge population by importing almost all the crops of the soil which he derived from it • to around 2 million in its present form but has been unable to produce a reliable population in its own right for the vast majority of the years of the twentieth century. It was a country of relatively small size but having a strong and prosperous industry and a flourishing trade and commerce • by more than 1 million hectares over the past several centuries and its commercial activity continues to thrive • and spread with the development of modern technology and, in the same way, gave rise to a great many other forms of commerce which continue to this day and are still in existence today in England and many other parts of the Commonwealth • by some six per cent from 15 to 40 during the eighteenth century and by 1850 was in some degree the largest agricultural and commercial capital in the world. It was under its supervision the British government and its commercial enterprises were by and large free to operate freely. It took advantage of the abundant and rapidly growing trade with the continent to the aid of the British in their defence and in the manufacture of foodstuffs, both in England and elsewhere • as it expanded its territories and conquered large swaths • enormously from its origin from the great British settlement of York in 1604, one of the first settlements in Canada. The subsequent frontier itself was in many respects of its own making, which extended to the south west from Quebec in the west to the present day the largest part of it being about 1,200 leagues to the north of New Brunswick and to the east of that is about 800 leagues from Ottawa which in turn is about 1 4 miles to the west of the Great Prince William Islands • with its population about three times that of England in the eighteenth century and was a important part of the fabric of the industrial life of the time from the point of view of the merchants to the great manufacturers. This was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century a time of rising productivity and of a great need for capital and the necessaries of life the work in the field became important. The work of the industry was mainly for the purposes of improving the living conditions of the poor and giving rise to a high standard of living as well as the advancement of the individual.

The heroes saved Canada

but were later expelled for fighting on the front lines of the war and subsequently the death of King Charles V caused the emigration of some of the most important men who had lived in the war-ravaged lands for many years. They were often a sight to see as they saw, but the sight of their heroes was no more than an opportunity for a great many lives. They had many great friends and had many important affairs to discuss and, though some of these people were killed in the fight they never lived to see again, the British who had made their land a base of the American armies and had to be sent to battle to defend it never forget our history • 's only city in its quest for the Commonwealth and to settle the great peace, had great respect for the nation and its people but were also very bitter and jealous of Canada for all they had done for their country • Canada! • by the victorious king and were the first to be granted the right to settle their disputes about foreign lands or land for their own defence. As the king was engaged in an interwar civil war he was unable to defend against the attack of all enemies • from its fate by a heroic act of bravery but the great disaster that brought about this catastrophe brought its first results • from an incursion that destroyed the country but not its treasures • 's first Canadians and their sons and their children. • from being overrun by a monstrous monster called The Furry Lord of all the Furs • 's lives at a time when other great powers and peoples were in need of their help. In a revolution which saw the French victory, the brave Canadians were sent to battle on the British side where they were forced to fight • and our great ally, Britain • from the clutches of the Empire • and a whole nation from a great and bitter war • from its most perilous fate by a daring battle that gave the greatest victory to the Empire in its history • and went to America • from a genocide and did their best to preserve the innocent. They saved the life of two of the women who had been raped and killed by the enemy and did so under the cover of darkness. They saved the lives of many others and gave them the strength to enter the royal palace to face the royalists and to see in the eyes of the enemy what they had done which they had fought so bravely for to become the great nation of Britain • 's life but also the great country and they did not let their feelings and feelings discourage their behaviour and they saved their friends and fellow citizens from being lost and from danger by means of such a great and glorious act • from the evil forces of war • from a savage and murderous enemy, who was in many ways only a small and scattered band of barbarous savages. It is a fact, in fact, that a long journey in which the men had to fight and die for the British Empire and for their beloved British friends • from its own horrors • from being torn away from the world • from its bloody occupation by their own forces that soon became the war-weary country • and America and the glory they shared • from being wiped out and, by way of tribute to their valour, they were given many gifts • from a great catastrophe which in its place took place one of their greatest successes • from a world gone mad

Governor Frontenac made the Iroquois behave

as a 'civilised people'. And so the present system was born the greatest of all the new forms of civilised governance that was to be a reality for the world for the first time. The Iroquois will be remembered for their bravery • in a kind of barbaric manner and took up arms • themselves; on their return, the chiefs were found guilty and taken prisoner by their enemies and the latter were burnt alive and most of their prisoners hung in effigy • with an insolence he thought a profligate crime • accordingly. He appointed his chief officers of the troops of the confederate states which were organized to resist their enemy he made a visit to the territory which had been settled by his ancestors when he sailed over their territory • and treat the people in various ways, but the king was the most important person • very similar to the native Americans in the way they were dressed and engaged in the trade with them. They also made their country the chief trading- house with which was the British of the country and were by no means dependent as the natives are now. But the Iroquois themselves often went against their Government and had to return to their former position when the British seized the territory which had been acquired by them. The present Government therefore made the right arrangements for the settlement of the territory under their government as well as the administration of the courts • in all its ways by the laws of their country • like an impotent and useless barbarous people without an opinion • in their own way and in their favour, and by such acts they rendered themselves capable of extending the aid of the royal body to the most numerous of the tribes • like their common subjects • a little differently in 1708 than they did at the first meeting of the Confederation in 1711. A delegation of five chief ministers from the provinces met and were joined by some councillors from the various parts of Canada • in such manner that the chiefs of the chief tribes of the South would know that he was in command of a small band of his tribe, and a squadron of his ships had arrived at Toronto to attack the Iroquois • in a manner which most certainly is not at all what some of the chief representatives of the Iroquois have always feared. They have always been the most brutal and cruel of men when they went about killing in every part of the land. But in all their wars and conquests, this cruel and aggressive cruelty has been shown to be the only and most effective and efficient means of defence. In time of war the Iroquois made their own treaty with the English who have been the only inhabitants of the peninsula which the British call theirs • in a way that was contrary to their traditions and customs and to the laws of that part of the world where there is the most extensive Empire • so as to secure for the protection the King of their land • better by keeping the natives by the watchful eye • with the greatest decorum, for the most part in every way. He made the most important changes for the better • as barbarously as possible • like savages and to punish the inhabitants and to make them a burden to the king his subjects • and to live well a good many years by the advice of his officers had made them learn to use the language good enough to live and to be a part of their country they did a great service to their friends and to the rest of their lives well they did it well they went with honour to Canada • the same in the great fights and struggles they fought with others which they did many years ago they fought against that of which we read above • as he pleased as they found themselves in the territory they occupied, and afterwards to restore to them a number of tribes which had been lost during the years of their rebellion • as they would their fathers and mothers to their master • like the rest of the British Empire and they behaved accordingly

Quebec had the first church and school

established by the Jesuits in Montreal in 1659. In 1662 the foundation of a church in Quebec and a church near it was established and this church had its first meeting in the early days at which time was called the Trinity Episcopal Church. In the years following its foundation, the place was also called the Royal Arch • the first community church which existed for the whole colony. As they became more and more numerous they became the principal churches of the colony until they ceased to exist after almost five hundred years of separation from Canada • and when Joseph Smith arrived there it was taken over by the Church of England. The English church became the Royal School and was called into existence a few years afterwards by James II • under Saint Frederic Monotelier in 1707 and was called the first Anglican Communion in 1567. It was soon afterwards founded into a Protestant Episcopal Church in the first part of the 19th century and was afterwards opened to all • and the church was called the Church of Quebec for the purpose of building and maintaining a church of France. This was called a church, which was by its nature constituted a confessional school and had its foundation in the land which remained in Quebec until the 1815 Revolution by the French Treaty of the French-Reunification of the Dominion of Canada • in Montreal in 1351, they had the largest number of French children in the country and a very important part of their settlement • under the flag of the Canadian Royal Canadian Navy before its fall to British control • where the first baptisms took place on the third day of September. It was called the Collegiate Roman Catholic Church by the Emperor of England Henry V who established it. It has been called the Anglican Church of England by James I • located in the ruins of the city-state of Ottawa that became known for its splendid art and culture it was the home of the famous sculptor and celebrated painter of the day, Sir James Henry II • in 1843 and, after its completion, its first students in 1846 became members of the church. With a remarkable mixture of ecclesiastical, and public beneficiaries, it was the first community to establish its own school • under the tutelage of the Bishop of Montreal before the establishment of the Provincial Council of the Free Célèbre. Its history is well known by all who have learned in the French schools and in the learned tongues of the natives to which its people belong the following account of its first settlement and of its subsequent years. It was, however, only two years after the completion of the second of the Wars of the Roses that the settlement was finally agreed upon by the King of France at Montreal. It was then, with great pomp and ceremony, the first settlement made on the Continent by the English • in the early 16th century, and to this day its buildings are still being built • and became the first province for the establishment of the church in Canada (see p. 1254). The church was of great importance to both and was established under the auspices of Saint Louis on March 17, 1775. He was afterwards Bishop of Montreal and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Bishop in 1791 by Bishop Louis XIV • in 1436 called in the name of their king when in a short time afterwards many of the priests of that day were sent there by some who had been in the province for a short stay • in the 17th century and the province was its first settled in 1812 at the site of the site where the first chapel was built the first of its churches in Quebec and in the 18th century its churches were of all kinds in every part of the country • of Christ and the King has been called to the position of the greatest and most important emperor since the present King Henry of France and the English emperors Napoleon and Elizabeth II • where they flourished

The settlers worked hard to get a start

and were not only rewarded but they got rid of the natives • in the settlement at the spot where they took their horses and killed some of the men who lived there • on the new territory. In October of 1775, the British invaded the colony and the settlers took to the mountains with great speed to gain the capture of the village • to the colony but the first step was to build a canal to reach the site where the colony had been formed • in this new country • in the valley, and they had a great advantage in making the men there much more skilled than those who came from elsewhere who could not speak English. As the time drew to a close many of the people went to see their friends, and for the first time the great population of the town came into a general settlement, and many learned how to knit their own clothing and to make their own bread • and soon became a flourishing and respected population • on their next business by making a journey in the far reaches of the country and at first was not allowed a railway or road of their own making • on this project and built several huge plantations across the country. They erected some of the largest cities in the world and by the time they were finished they were well respected as the finest settlement on earth. These beautiful buildings were built with much care and care of the little one they created. In those buildings and many other important buildings they erected their own great gardens, gardens, palaces and many a great building was constructed in every part of the country which they also built their great palaces on • and eventually became great • on the project and in 1864 they had two small settlements to supply the required food, the last being built by the Queen in the middle of the same year, to be taken back to the Netherlands. Here the Queen met the settlers and the settlers took this opportunity to offer their assistance • on their own construction of the new city and their success with the natives brought about the development of a population so large and so numerous that the buildings erected at the old settlement have become the centre of a remarkable history • by coming across the settlement from which they came to their capital. The settlement was a good place for settlement. Some of the settlers had come from England some years earlier to settle in this settlement and they had been on the side of the Queen. The settlers also had a part in the building of the new settlement in the settlement • on the hill overlooking the bay as a refuge for the settlers, but as soon as they had their way out of this ruin they were overtaken by the strong Indians and they were driven by the fierce Indians • on the territory they had taken over and so became its most important stronghold. They also built the first bridges throughout the territory with which we are now to look to • in this new country and they eventually started a food trade which eventually became the basis of much of British food imports. The British used them primarily as foodstuffs to help them to build the new colonies • on the settlement which they called White Bay - White Bay was their settlement for a great deal of time (see the map) • on the settlement by building some houses which they could afford and they paid for this by making a large sum of money • and they brought in the first settlers to the place when their settlement was completed and they began their occupation at the beginning of the seventeenth century • with a large population but it was with such difficulties that the great number of men who had been engaged in business in the vicinity of that place and who in their company had been brought hither by a few of the natives in order to procure more slaves was to avenge all the suffering which had been endured before the arrival of the Lord the King • out in the fields, but by the time they reached the fields the farmers had lost their old livelihood. They lived all year in the bleak and miserable conditions and some had to work for their fields. At harvest they gathered their crops from the fields and when it was time to plough the fields they met with their enemies • to moving westward, and the rest goes on

Canada belongs to two big societies

and have a long history of cooperation • Judaism and Christianity • and there is a great deal of rivalry. In the years 1842 to 1853 the British and French governments met at London and reached a friendly alliance. Both nations had great influence and were almost rival rulers in many important spheres in the British dominions • that are both of the greatest and the least civilized countries in the world • which are one of the great empires of the world • These have been created and flourished by the same people who have been great ambassadors from time to time and a great nation • with the world's great wealth of resources and the greatest civilization in the world. In that great world we have seen the most beautiful sights and the biggest of all those most important peoples in the development of life we have found the most glorious people we know to have been created for the benefit of our Creator who was the first of us • Each has its own laws which it must obey ; and the nations which are in America some of them have a very high bar of what they call ; and this bar they are obliged to bear, as it have from time to time been made a part of the English Empire • the Roman Catholic and Protestant religions • which stand to the north and south of our territory • which in every country have had a common history and a great common history of mutual and intimate relations which have been made the subject of centuries and which are part of the common character of the kingdom • the ancient and the modern • in which they share the same blood • and our ancestors and friends in the past have never lost their connection with us • the one from which it has been made by King David IV of England is that of which it is a British colony and the one to which it owes its original origin. It was made to a part of the United Kingdom and by which it became part of Britain • The first was the Catholic and Christian peoples who inhabited the world's great centres of knowledge; the second was the Jews who inhabited Europe • It belongs to the British Empire as a nation it belongs to its great empire, and to an empire of its peoples the English • which are most intimately connected to one another the one at the base of which there is one common market there are two nations of about seven hundred thousand and two thousand inhabitants of this country • which the great great one was founded on the conquest of the Empire in its early years by the most celebrated and successful of the English kings who at that time held the position of king of the king of England • These two groups form the great union of the two great parts of nature, the two nations, the different peoples of the earth together • the first is the Church which is founded by Christ and the first Roman Catholic Church, the first in the land of the Romans and the second in the territory called Britain • in which our society is the greatest and most advanced in the world. We have a great many peoples who have many great possessions, many great and common traits which they have in common with us and are the best and most industrious of the great nations of the world that have ever existed that are under attack from all sides • who have been engaged and now part of the common heritage, but we belong to different subgroups of the world and we are now approaching the period of our greatest national triumph. We are our great friends! We have fought to the death for this great empire and its people! • the English and the French and it is of the origin of their language which has acquired its form by that great conquest which their ancestors have made by their victorious conquests. It was in this form that the new system was introduced which was adopted by all parts of England and which we shall later refer to, for the benefit of all • the one from which our common heritage has been developed in one form or another and the other from which its peculiar advantages are derived from its various branches. • we have made the greatest use of which is to secure from the enemy the great advantages of our own country and to secure the peace and prosperity of our friends and neighbours

The Canadian provinces all built schools and colleges

In 1767 the government of Queen Victoria and of her chief minister the Crown issued edicts with certain modifications on the subject of instruction and on the establishment of the schools in the Province. The following was the first edict: "Oaths of The Queen the King! • for their own and all of the nations which they afterwards became colonies under British rule • for the first time in the nineteenth century. In 1897 one of the major institutions of the great Canadian universities was established here at York in the city of York as a place of learning to the English • and as this great, and magnificent building which forms the centre of the great Canadian educational system • to assist in education, the greatest part of which consisted in the English language • for the poor and the educated. It was this foundation that eventually gave the world the means of life • to educate their youth. They were to prepare the first schools for the coming of the English under the English crown • for the study of English and mathematics. In the early years of Canada, there was much dispute among them about which part of the English language should be studied • which they held in secret, for the purpose of studying the arts • which made it possible for any child, being a child of the age of fourteen years, to attend some of the institutions of the higher learning of this country and of some of its provinces ; and as they were under the influence of the great English • for the Indians. The English, with the aid of their Indian tutors, came to Ottawa to learn the new lands and customs • for the education of the native men. As such, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the inhabitants of the Northwest Territories formed the great and proud subjects of the English empire • In 1745 the Canadian Parliament decreed a general education which will probably remain for a further many years, but which will continue until such time as it will be deemed necessary to provide for the preservation and improvement of the social and domestic lives of its citizens • in a common and free land and they established them on the ancient tributaries of the St. Lawrence • in which men became well educated. In addition to the advantages of this system of educating the nation the new men were brought in for this purpose by the favour of the king and he therefore had the right to ordain them the headmen of the schools. From these men the chief education was given to them by appointment by the king • and as soon as they were ready to institute their new system of Government across all of the provinces • as a sort of tribute to England • in their provinces at the expense of all who did not attend such education • to educate their pupils and give them the best possible opportunities for education in the arts and sciences which are also essential to the lives of our people. The greatest effort was made in a number of different ways to preserve the independence of the provinces. The most valuable of these were the designs which the Great Powers had adopted for their future conquest of the land \and in order to this end our nation was to acquire the possession of an immense amount of wealth which must necessarily be supplied by our people and for this purpose was to become the chief object of their great endeavours • for their children and had a strong influence over the development of the English language • • to assist and support the development of the Native population. A few of the largest and most well known of the schoolhouses were built by British under our Government under the patronage of the Queen of England as a form of a tribute to the favour which this Queen had conferred upon our people • to train their children for the world. The schools were the first to train children for work in a world of great commercial prosperity, and the first where they learned to read and write • which were the basis of the great nation's wealth and influence • where they excelled and taught their citizens. These schools and universities were of much value • for the educational needs of their peoples, and as a consequence of this success the natives and other natives of the New World began to make a more successful and important contribution to the maintenance of the old, settled and civilized order in Canada

The West got new people

from England and we have been trying to bring them over from our country to our plantations. We have been able to give these people a new settlement which we have done by the kindness of our Queen • and a new culture to build from the wreckage of the old, and by the time our great and most glorious victories took place the ruins of our old friends and enemies have been turned back and we have been forced to flee to this place where we must have a better life than before they got the necessary aid of their country a little to the westward, and by the aid of the missionaries they set forth from England to the eastward. They are a great mass of people and their chief purpose is to aid the people who are oppressed • to understand that Canada is the one country which will prosper all of its people for a time to come and is going to become its only true happiness and prosperity by bringing about its greatest blessings • to its new nation. The inhabitants of the country were brought up in a more than one hundred year old civilization with the greatest culture and the most exquisite customs. In that civilization every word was called and every word spoken by all the inhabitants was called for • to live within their own land • and brought with them what they knew of them and what they had gained • of all sorts - men, women and children - from around the world. The West was a large and flourishing empire • It was almost like a scene from a novel • so it was important for them to have a voice and a place to have it • to use the language but by no means a great many of them came from England and soon this was their principal language to communicate with the natives • And here they live / On the beaches where the sea lilies bloom • from Europe. There was a great deal of bloodshed and they became well and truly civilized and civilized people of the world. It was this that gave the West an enormous advantage • and a huge expanse of land in the south and west of the land • who lived there and they became very good. It took about a year after that for their children to learn to read and write who were accustomed to this job and they settled down there. Here they had a place for a day or two to rest and a night or two before they set out and made their first journey westward in a river for which the natives called the "Tuk-Kor" they first sailed in a canoe and it was a short journey from here and there they made their landing. Here and it is known that the natives who have lived in this great island for so many years still hold the same view of it and so some of their great friends and acquaintances see it often • who understood that the problem was not in the social institutions but in the structure of the state itself • with a strong sense of morality who were at home and abroad and were able to find employment they did not know well, let alone the employment which they had given so splendidly. This was in the first instance a new and important condition of life • to live in the streets, but was it their wish that the new inhabitants should have been better educated; to get many classes of men to live under such conditions as were agreeable with their environment would have been a great advantage • a new religion... and so many wars, and so much oppression • and much was accomplished

The homesteaders

were also the first to settle in what is now the province of British Columbia and some of the later emigrants settled there • found time and opportunity to spend leisure in cultivating and cultivating the soil for their industry, hunting, farming, fishing, and many other trade. Many of these were cultivated by the most numerous members of the most profitable trades, and in the course of time all of which has become a part of the history of the country • who have lived there and lived on the banks of the river in this territory for about a thousand years have a great deal of territory which they are entitled to own and to cultivate in the territories which they have taken. It is said that the land which the colonists purchased was a part of their property • took their livestock with them and carried them across to the river • and the early settlers who lived in that part of the county that gave the name of the district were called to the spot where a tree at St. George's Church still stood, and at St Mary's the remains of that tree were planted. It was in that place that the remains are found and preserved. This is a small story, but I have to say that it is a story that has a great influence • who grew into the world's most important cities in the 17th and 18th centuries were those who in some capacity or other began the migrations of the colonists from England had been compelled to make some large tracts of the fertile soils by the strong currents of the seas. The soil was richly fertile • of this country have produced some of the greatest works of literature and most remarkable works of art since the creation of the World. Among them the great works of the art of the day and in the world of history they have so far advanced many interesting works and have also given some of their most important achievements to the world • settled down a mile and a half north from their settlements on the banks of the river • took great interest in the region and were aided by the assistance of other colonists • who owned the lands of the great white man who lived in their home, in the first years of their lives, in a large and well-known town • went through a long and bloody struggle over the land • and the first settlers and the merchants and craftsmen and people of the country all lived here; but in consequence of this the land was divided between the two principal parts of the province, and to this end every man of the part of the community was employed for subsistence or in some other productive service • had a variety of works of art and ornament which gave them a great reputation • of this small nation have the benefit of many natural, fertile and fertile lands which they will probably enjoy greatly • may well have been the wealthiest and most fortunate of the inhabitants of this little colony, and may have been one of the most prosperous and prosperous of the years • brought their cattle as a token of their prosperity • who lived throughout the vicinity of this place did not find much comfort either in their situation or in the existence of a Christian community but in the fact that some had suffered great physical and spiritual trauma • may well have built their first houses in the soil of the old valley but they had little to do with the life of a settled population. For the most part the people of the homesteads lived on the shores of rivers and lakes and did much with the plants and animals and cultivated the crops which they raised for themselves and others • and their animals were the most important to our ancestors in our civilisation and the most extensive of the possessions we have ever had. They used it as a shelter for the beasts of burden and often provided a place of rest for the unfortunate creatures who were being killed by the great slaughter of the great birds • of the great people of Canada were the first settlers in this land and it is called the Great White Race. A race of people that existed between the two great peoples the chief influence of their nation was their country and by the first English settlement of America • were very prosperous and they were soon a nation in all their power

These poems are part of a larger project in response to the finding of 751 unmarked graves at Kamloops Residential School and hearing repeatedly that no one knew about the Residential Schools in BC because they weren't taught about them. These poems attempt to answer "What was taught instead?"

Money made from the "Settler Education" project will be donated to the Indian Residential School Survivor Society. Please donate at <https://www.irsss.ca/>.

Thanks to Jae Seo, my collaborator in building the computational infrastructure to execute the initial versions of these poems, and to the ~~Ryerson~~ University Library Collaboratory for the resources and guidance.

Thanks as well to Ryan Fitzpatrick, for talking through early thoughts on this on-going project and, of course, for publishing this version here.

I went to elementary and high school in the interior of colonially-named British Columbia, on the unceded territory of the Syilx (Okanagan) Peoples.

Jae Seo and I, training a machine learning model based on a corpus of historical British Columbia high school and elementary school textbooks located at the University of Victoria (<https://www.uvic.ca/library/research-teaching/collections/about/curriculum-textbooks.php>), utilized the text-generation functions of GPT-2 to produce these works. The titles of the poems are the subtitles from Donalda Dickie's *My First History of Canada* and are the prompts for the poems that follow. I have done some minor editing for grammar and repetition.

The poems surface the language and logics of the education perpetuated over the past centuries of colonial rule over Canada. The "facts" of these poems may appear garbled and at odds with each other, but the repetitions and insistences the poems make point the reader towards the discourses being reinforced.

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