



FRANCOPHONE ROOTS IN ALBERTA



MONDAY



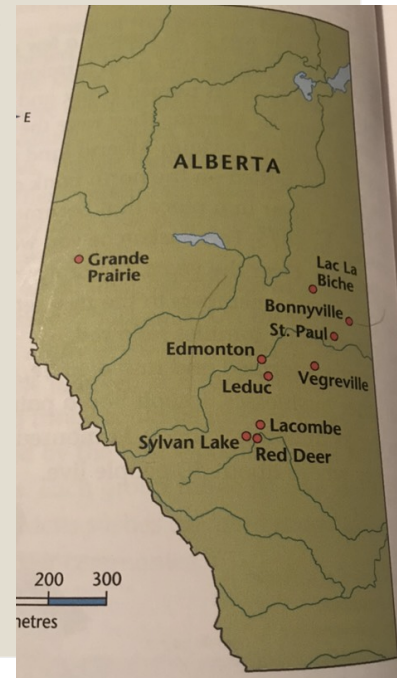
SILENT READ

Review

- What does **Francophone** mean?
 - People whose first language is French.

Research

- Read through the information first.
- Jot down any key information you have read that can help you find the answer to the questions you have.
- If you are having a hard time understanding read through the information again and work together with your partner. You each may pick up on different important information.
- **You and your partner will be assigned one community in Alberta. You only need to find these three things with your research:**
 - How did it start?
 - How did it get its name?
 - One interesting fact.
- Links are on the blog.



How do these different Albertan communities show Francophone roots and influence in Alberta?



TUESDAY



SILENT READ

Web Note-Taking

- In your humanities journals you are going to create a web.
- As we go through information we will stop at certain points and you will have to add any key ideas or information that was covered to your web.
- At the end of class we will share our webs with others to see if we missed any key information on our own webs.

Review

- What does **Francophone** mean?
 - People whose first language is French.
 - If these people had to move away, how important do you think it would mean to them to keep their language?
- What does **mission** mean?
 - Mission can mean a goal or a task.
- What is a **settler**?

For this section think about....

- The importance of the French language and people to Alberta
- The value for people to keep their language and culture
- How the Francophone set up communities in different parts of Alberta

Frank and Joseph Lamoureux

- The first Francophone settlers to claim Alberta land for farming.
- Settled on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River
- Brought friends and family over
- Farmed and set up many other businesses in the town

- The town today is called Lamoureux!

- Why would the community be named after them?
- How did the community grow?

Father Lacombe

- Was born in Quebec
- He was very interested in what he had learned about First Nations groups.
- He studied the Cree language and developed friendships with many First Nations groups.
- He contributed to starting hospitals and schools in the west.
- He accepted a mission to travel the praries and spread the Christian religion to the Blackfoot and Cree.
- He was often used to ease tensions between First Nations groups and as a translator because he knew the language.
- He had a strong friendship with Chief Crowfoot and First Nations groups called him “man with a heart.”
- St. Albert and Lacombe were named after him.



Missionary

Someone who travels to teach religion to a group of people.

Francophone Missionaries

- In 1863 the Grey Nuns came to St. Albert
 - **Nun** - a member of a religious community of women. They spend their lives in prayer and service to others.
- They worked as doctors, dentists, teachers, and nurses.
- Looked after children with no parents
- Learned Cree and wrote a grammar text about Cree.

- Francophone missionaries started small communities called missions

Examples of Francophone Missionaries' Contributions to Alberta

- Grey Nuns set up a hospital in Fort Calgary. The hospital was called Holy Cross hospital which closed down in 1996.
- The Grey Nuns founded the Edmonton General Hospital, the first hospital in Edmonton.
- The oldest school in Calgary is called St. Mary's. It was started by the Rouleauville Mission. It is now a high school in Calgary.
- Father Lacombe founded the Lacombe Home for the elderly.

Francophone Missionaries

- Worked hard to keep their Catholic faith and language strong.

Protestant Missionaries

- There was also English speaking missionaries in Alberta.
- Many were British and belonged to Protestant churches.
- These missionaries also started many schools. They would also learn the languages of First Nations groups so that they could preach their religion and teach it to First Nations groups.
- The first of them in Alberta was Robert Rundle. He created relationships with First Nations groups and preached his protestant faith to them. He learned Cree and would perform baptisms and marriages.

What do you think about
missionaries and their duties?



WEDNESDAY

What have we talked about so far?

Perspectives

- What is a perspective?

Perspective – *the point of view of a group of people. It is a way of seeing and understanding the world.*

What is a debate?

Arguing formally/appropriately about a controversial topic.

Why might people debate?

When would people debate?

Is debate good?

A Francophone Perspective

Father Lacombe came here to teach the Métis. Those were the French speakers he came here to teach. He wanted to share that with others. He founded and ministered in many churches all over Alberta in the 1800s. People were grateful to have a place to practice their religion in French. They called him our wise elder and they looked up to him. His missions were the gathering places for French-speaking communities.

Émilie Chevigny, Plamondon

An Aboriginal Perspective

The missionaries tried to get rid of Aboriginal spirituality, which is an important part of the culture. They convinced the government not to allow the Sundance. It was very important to people so they still did it, but they hid it. Today, many priests in our city are highly regarded. It's not a problem—we can be Christians and also follow our own spiritual ways.

Laura Vinson, co-executive director, Ben Calf Robe Society, Edmonton

Opinions on Missionaries

Opinions on *Missionaries*

What is your opinion?

Debate Outline

- Get ready for your own debate!



THURSDAY

Debates