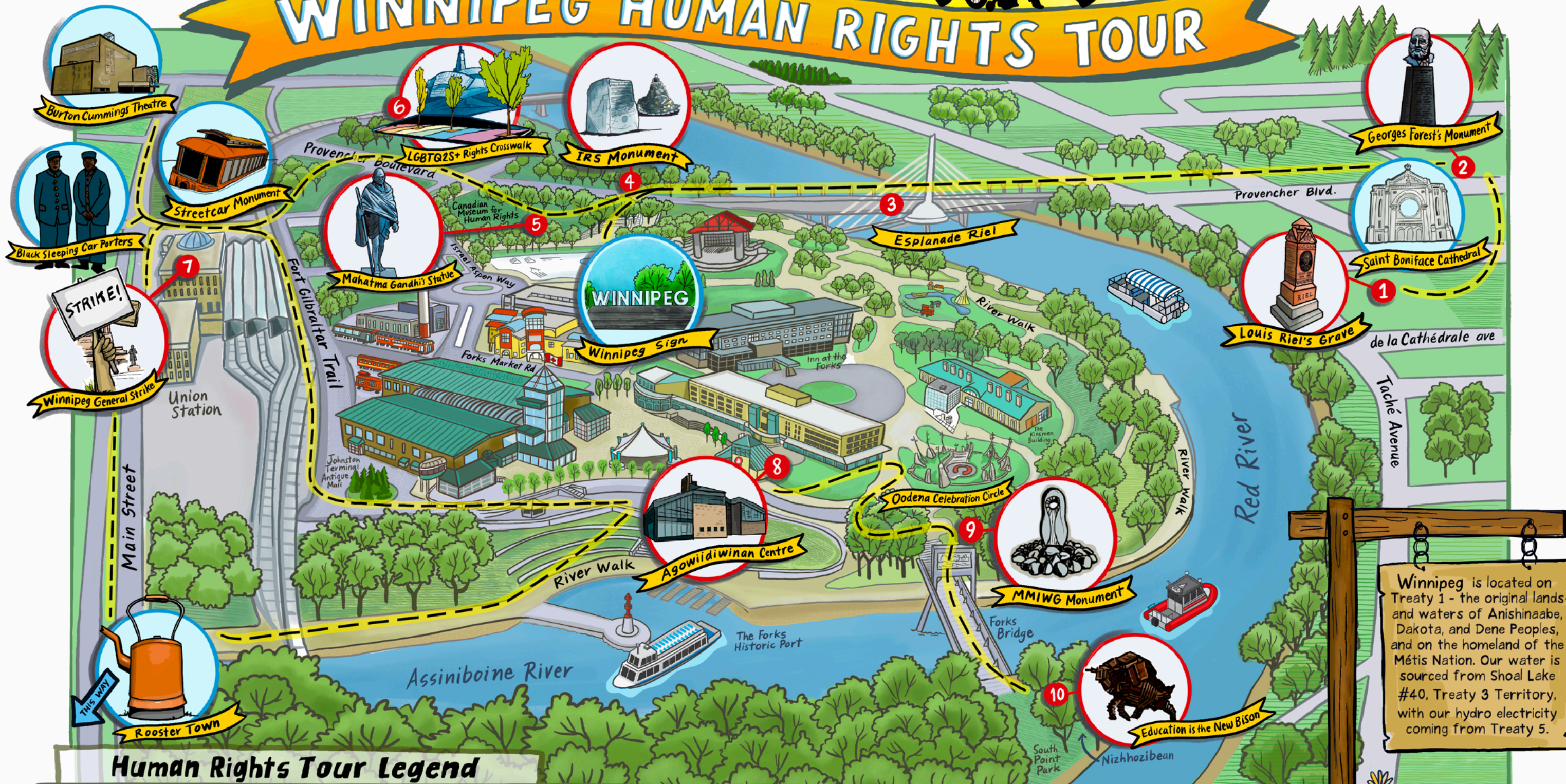




WINNIPEG HUMAN RIGHTS TOUR



Winnipeg is located on Treaty 1 - the original lands and waters of Anishinaabe, Dakota, and Dene Peoples, and on the homeland of the Métis Nation. Our water is sourced from Shoal Lake #40, Treaty 3 Territory, with our hydro electricity coming from Treaty 5.

Human Rights Tour Legend

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| 1 Louis Riel's Grave | 2 Georges Forest's Monument | 4 Indian Residential Schools Monument | 6 LGBTQ2S+ Rights Rainbow Pride Crosswalk | Streetcar Monument | Rooster Town | 9 Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Monument |
| → Saint Boniface Cathedral | 3 Esplanade Riel | 5 Mahatma Gandhi's Monument | → Winnipeg Sign | → Black Sleeping Car Porters | 8 Agowiiwinan Centre | 10 Education is the New Bison |
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Louis Riel's Grave

Louis Riel was a Métis leader born in 1844 in the French-speaking settlement of St. Boniface. Riel became a prominent and controversial representative of his people. Some consider him a hero; some others describe him as a traitor. Louis Riel was hanged for treason on November 16, 1885.



Georges Forest's Monument

In 1976, Georges Forest received a parking ticket written in English only in St. Boniface. Forest decided to challenge the charges in court. On December 13, 1979, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the province could not infringe on the constitutional rights.

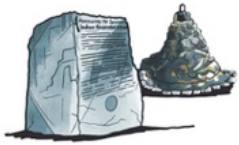


Esplanade Riel

A pedestrian bridge located in Winnipeg, Manitoba. It was named in honour of Louis Riel.

Indian Residential Schools. IRS Monument (fire pit)

For more than 6000 years, the Forks has been a gathering place for numerous First Nations peoples. According to archaeological investigations, 500 years ago, a peace agreement was celebrated around the IRS Monument at the Forks. This fire pit is intended to serve as a gathering place to tell stories from the past, as well as to honour the victims of the Indian Residential School System.



Mahatma Gandhi's Statue

Mahatma Gandhi led, between 1893 and 1942, many civil resistance movements that had a profound impact in South Africa, India and the rest of the world. Gandhi was one of the most important forerunners of civil disobedience and peaceful resistance as a way to manage human conflict, confront oppression and promote human rights.



LGBTQS+ Rights Rainbow Pride Crosswalk

On August 2, 1987, about 250 people gathered in Winnipeg's first Pride Day. During the years 2000s, hundreds of people started to attend the Pride Winnipeg Festival. Pride Winnipeg evolved from a one-day event into a 10-day festival. In 2017, a rainbow pedestrian crossing at the Forks was installed by volunteers from the 2SLGBTQ+ community and funded by the Forks and the Manitoba Teacher's Society.



Winnipeg General Strike

In 1919, more than 30,000 people walked off their jobs demanding better working conditions. They demanded collective bargaining rights, fair wages, among other benefits. This movement is known as the Winnipeg General Strike.



Rooster Town

The last known road allowance community in Winnipeg was located at Grant Ave. and Waverley St., it was known as Rooster Town. The term road allowances refers to the areas that government spared to build future roads. Rooster Town was a Métis settlement that existed from the early 1900s to the late 1950s.



Streetcar Monument

On June 21, 1919, a massive protest marched down Broadway Avenue toward Main Street with the intention of protesting at the City Hall. That day, protesters overturned a streetcar and were confronted by the police. This event has come to be known as 'Bloody Saturday' because two strikers were killed and at least 30 injured when the RCMP shot into the crowd. Today, a monument marks the spot on which the streetcar was overturned.



Black Sleeping Car Porters

In April 1917, the sleeping car porters organized their own union. This union, known as the Order of Sleeping Car Porters (OSCP), was the first Black labour union in North America. The OSCP was established in Winnipeg by porters John Arthur Robinson, J.W. Barker, B.F. Jones and P. White.



Burton Cummings' Theatre

In 1914, Nellie McClung called for support for women's suffrage in the province of Manitoba. The Women's Political Equality League held a "mock parliament" at Winnipeg's Walker Theatre (today the Burton Cummings'), in which McClung, acting as prime minister, and the other female Members of Parliament debated if it was reasonable and good to give men the right to vote. The play received outstanding press reviews. Two years later, Manitoba became the first Canadian province to give women the right to vote.



Agowiidiwinan Centre

The Agowiidiwinan Centre is a gathering place of learning that offers an opportunity to better understand Historic Treaties celebrated between First Nations and British Crown.



Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Monument

Indigenous women and girls are 12 times more likely to be murdered or to go missing than members of any other demographic group in Canada, and 16 times more likely to be murdered or to disappear than white women. Indigenous women and girls made up almost 25 % of all female homicide victims in this country between 2001 and 2015.



Education is the New Bison

This artwork was built with replicas of 200 Indigenous books and films. Just as the bison once provided everything, now Indigenous Peoples demand that education assume this ancestral role of provision.