

OECTA'S leadership TRAINING PROGRAM SPECIALIZED

KEY DATES IN CATHOLIC EDUCATION

First Catholic schoolhouse built.	1826
<i>School Act</i> for Upper Canada allowed for denominational schools.	1841
<i>Tache Act</i> allowed Catholics to manage their own schools.	1841
<i>Scott Act</i> gives Catholic trustees the same rights and powers as their public school counterparts.	1863
<i>British North American Act</i> – Catholic minority education rights secured in Section 93.	1867
Tiny Township vs the King – small victory as the government acknowledges funding claim for only grades 9 & 10.	1925
Hope Commission established to study feasibility of funding Catholic schools. Public ignored both Majority and Minority reports.	1950
Foundation Tax Plan tops up “have not” schools, most are Catholic.	1969
Hundreds of small school boards are merged.	1969
Catholic students rally at Maple Leaf Gardens for full funding.	1969
OECTA/OCSTA Religious courses launched.	1969
Bill Davis is elected Premier on a platform that does not include full funding for Catholic schools.	1971
Blair Commission advises against government plan to tax private (Catholic) schools.	1976
Grade 9 & 10 Religious Education course credits recognized.	1978
Bill Davis announces funding for grades 11, 12 and 13 (OAC) in Catholic schools.	1984
NDP supported Peterson Liberal government passes Bill 30 establishing full funding.	1985
Institute for Catholic Education (ICE) established.	1986
Bill 30 declared constitutional by Supreme Court.	1987

Bill 160 provincial government assumes all funding responsibility for school boards with a 'fair and equitable' funding formula. 1997

Religious Education as a teaching subject is introduced into faculties of education. 1997

The Supreme Court of Canada declares Bill 160 constitutional. 2001

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