Although it is argued that the principle of a pass system was primarily intended to restrict the entry of Indians into the country, the pass system was also used by the government to control the movement of Indians. The system was especially effective in controlling the movement of Indians on reserves. The pass system restricted the right of Indians to leave the reserve without permission, which was a means of controlling the movement of Indians. The pass system was also used to restrict the movement of Indians on reserves. The pass system restricted the right of Indians to leave the reserve without permission, which was a means of controlling the movement of Indians. The system was especially effective in controlling the movement of Indians on reserves.

In some cases, the government aimed to control the movement of Indians on reserves. The pass system was used to enforce this by requiring Indians to obtain a pass before they could leave the reserve. This was done to prevent Indians from leaving the reserve without permission, which was a means of controlling the movement of Indians. The pass system was also used to restrict the movement of Indians on reserves. The pass system restricted the right of Indians to leave the reserve without permission, which was a means of controlling the movement of Indians. The system was especially effective in controlling the movement of Indians on reserves.

The Red River Rebellion (1869-1870) made it more difficult to resist the pass system, as the government became more aggressive in enforcing it. The government also used the pass system to control the movement of Indians on reserves. The system was especially effective in controlling the movement of Indians on reserves. The pass system restricted the right of Indians to leave the reserve without permission, which was a means of controlling the movement of Indians. The system was especially effective in controlling the movement of Indians on reserves.

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The government did not have a clear policy on whether or not the children were to be educated in the schools. The children were taken from their communities, and placed in residential schools, where they were denied the opportunity to learn about their culture. The children were subjected to harsh conditions and were often mistreated. The government's policy of assimilation was also reinforced, as the children were taught to speak English and were forbidden to speak their native languages.

The Indian Act of 1885, which raised the age of Indian children to 16, had a significant impact on the education system. The government was required to provide education for Indian children, and this led to the establishment of residential schools.

Residential schools were established to provide education for Indian children. These schools were often run by religious organizations and were known for their harsh conditions. The children were subjected to physical and emotional abuse, and many died as a result of poor conditions.

The government's policy of assimilation was also reinforced through the establishment of residential schools. The children were taught to speak English and were forbidden to speak their native languages. This policy was reinforced through the establishment of residential schools, which were often run by religious organizations.

The government was also responsible for the education of the Indian children. The Indian Act of 1871 required the government to provide education for Indian children, and this led to the establishment of residential schools.

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