

## **Abstract**

This bachelor thesis explores the topic of the relocation of part of the Inuit population in Canada. The timeframe of the work is defined by the year 1953 (or alternatively also by the year 1955, when the second wave of this relocation took place), when this act was implemented. Several families from the Inukjuak location were moved more than a thousand kilometers to the north. The government had many motives for this relocation, with the most promoted ones being the overall rehabilitation of the Inuit community and the rediscovery of its "lost autonomy." Less promoted motives included Canada's sovereignty over its High Arctic islands during the Cold War period and the reduction of high social benefits for Inuit residents. This thesis uses the entire concept of relocation as a case study of internal colonialism, i.e., it seeks to demonstrate whether the relocation of the Inuit in 1953 can be considered an example of the federal Canadian government's use of the political strategy of internal colonialism, and if so, based on what evidence. The first two chapters focus on defining internal colonialism and introducing the relocation plan and the Inuit community. The third chapter is a research chapter where I apply the data obtained from both chapters and attempt to prove the aforementioned thesis. The work concludes with a conclusion summarizing the results I have reached in the thesis, answering the research question, and offering possibilities for further topics related to the specific relocation.