

Lesson	Word	Definition	Reference
1	Inuit Quajimajatuqangit (IQ)	Inuit Quajimajatuqangit (IQ) is the term used to describe Inuit epistemology and is translated directly to mean, "that which Inuit have always known to be true."	http://www.nccah-ccnsa.ca/docs/fact%20sheets/cchild%20and%20youth/Inuit%20IQ%20EN%20web.pdf
1	Inuit Nunangat	Inuit Nunangat is the geographical regions that inhabit Inuit peoples; including parts of Alaska, Siberia, Canada and Greenland. In Canada, the four Inuit regions are Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Nunavut, Nunatsiavut, and Nunavik.	https://www.itk.ca/tags/inuit-nunangat
1	Maligait	Maligait is an Inuit term that is rooted in four laws: 1. Work for the common good 2. Respect all living things 3. Preserve of harmony and balance 4. Plan and prepare for the future	http://www.nccah-ccnsa.ca/docs/fact%20sheets/cchild%20and%20youth/Inuit%20IQ%20EN%20web.pdf
1	matrilineal clan system	Matrilineal clan systems are kinship formations grounded in following the descent of the mother's clan. Kanien:keha'ka communities are one group of Indigenous peoples in North America that adhere to a matrilineal clan system.	
1	Clan Mothers	Clan mothers are older respected women of an Indigenous community. The clan mothers were often tasked with selecting and supporting the male clan chiefs.	http://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com/clanmothers.html

1	Potlatch	<p>A potlatch is a gift-giving feast common to Indigenous peoples of the Northwest Coast. Traditionally, potlatches were instrumental to the governance structure of the various nations practicing them as they would outline kinship obligations and social status.</p>	<p>http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/potlatch/ http://www.drangle.com/~james/tlingit/clan-list.html</p>
1	Moiety	<p>A moiety is an anthropological term used to describe the process wherein two different kin groups live together.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moiety_(kinship)</p>
2	Huron-Wendat	<p>Until 1650 when the Haudensaunee dispersed them, the Huron-Wendat consisted of five Iroquoian nations making up a confederacy of nations. Their traditional territory was located north of Simcoe County in Ontario, Canada.</p>	<p>http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/huron/</p>
2	grease-trail	<p>Grease-trails were historically linked geographic trade routes used by Indigenous peoples of the Pacific Coast in their trade of eulachon (oolichan) oil with bands located in territories of the interior Pacific Northwest.</p>	<p>http://www.sfu.museum/time/en/panoramas/beach/grease-trails/</p>
2	Gift exchange	<p>Gift exchange or gift diplomacy is the process wherein trading parties provide offerings to each other as a sign of goodwill in their transactions. Exchanging gifts is an important part of ceremony, and so gifts were also exchanged during many other important events, including trade. Highly respected individuals were held in high esteem due to their generosity and giving nature.</p>	

2	Colonization	Colonization is a process of establishing a colony in a foreign territory.	http://wikidiff.com/colonization/colonialism
2	Mercantilism	Mercantilism was an economic theory and practice employed by various European nations between the 16th and 18th centuries in order to accumulate more wealth. Governments imposed particular regulations relating to trade and commerce as a means to boost their nation's own worth.	http://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/mercantilism.asp https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercantilism
2	Skraeling	Skraeling was a word used by Norse settlers to describe Indigenous peoples they encountered.	http://archaeology.about.com/od/skthroughsp/qt/skraelings.htm
2	Dorset Culture	Dorset culture refers to the prehistoric cultures of people inhabiting the geographic regions of present day Greenland and the Canadian eastern Arctic down to Newfoundland.	http://www.britannica.com/topic/Dorset-culture
2	Beothuk	Now extinct, the Beothuk were Indigenous people who resided in present day Newfoundland.	http://www.heritage.nf.ca/articles/aboriginal/beothuk.php
2	Mi'kmaq	Mi'kmaq are an Indigenous people whose historical territories include Canada's Maritime Provinces and the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mi%27kmaq
	Innu	The Innu (Montagnais or Naskapi) are Indigenous people whose traditional territories include parts of north-east Quebec and southern Labrador.	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/innu-montagnais-naskapi/
2	guard hairs	Guard hairs are found on fur-bearing mammals. These are long and stiff which helps to provide a protective layer against natural elements.	http://www.britannica.com/science/guard-hair https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fur

<http://kickshawproductions.com/blog/?p=8438>

2 **undercoat**

The undercoat of a beaver is the layer of hair found below the guard hairs and is extremely dense which made it well suited for felt production.

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/beaver-pelts/>

2 **castor gras**

Castor gras or "coat beaver" is a term used to describe beaver pelts that had been worn down from being used as a clothing garment. These were the most sought after furs during the early fur trade period because European producers were able to more easily access the highly valued undercoat layer.

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/beaver-pelts/>

2 **Algonquin people**

Algonquin's are Indigenous people whose traditional territories encompass parts of southwest Quebec and southeastern Ontario. Along with the closely related Ojibwa and Odawa peoples, Algonquins are part of the cultural group known as Anishinaabeg.

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/algonquin/>

2 **Wendat (Wyandot/Huron) people**

The Wendat (Wyandot/Huron) are Indigenous people of North America. Their traditional territory was located within the Saint Lawrence Valley, however, due to various wars and treaties they migrated and formed communities in the Great Lakes region.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wyandot_people

2	Anishinaabe	<p>Anishinaabe (or the pluralized term Anishinaabeg) is name of an Indigenous cultural group consisting of Odawa, Ojibwa, Potawatomi, and Algonquin Indigenous peoples. Anishinaabeg peoples' traditional territories span the geographic area of the Northeast and subarctic regions of Canada and the United States.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anishinaabe
2	Nehiyawak	<p>The Nehiyawak (Cree) are Indigenous people of North America whose traditional territories span across the Canadian Sub-Arctic and the Plains. The Nehiyawak are the most populous Indigenous peoples in Canada and as a result of geographic movement over time there are numerous linguistic divisions.</p>	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/cree/
2	League of Haudenosaunee	<p>The League of Haudenosaunee has several other names including: Haudenosaunee Confederacy, Iroquois League, League of the Five Nations, Six Nations. Specifically, the League of Haudenosaunee is made up of six nations, the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, Mohawk, and Tuscarora. Together, they are guided and governed by Kaianere'ko:wa or, the Great Law of Peace.</p>	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/iroquois/
2	The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC)	<p>The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) was a British mercantile company established in 1670. The HBC was granted exclusive trading rights to the area known as Rupertsland (modern day western Canada) by the British Crown.</p>	

2 **Rupertsland**

Rupertsland (Rupert's Land) was a geographic area spanning across most of present day western Canada. Through a Royal Charter, the HBC was granted exclusive rights to trade and establish posts within the territory and would benefit immensely from land title sales following the transfer title to the expanding Canadian state in 1870.

2 **The Northwest Company (NWC)**

The Northwest Company (NWC) was a fur trade company based in Montreal. The NWC was established in 1779 and rivaled the London based HBC in the Canadian fur trade, however, in 1821 the NWC merged with the HBC under the name and direction of the latter.

2 **Nor'Westers**

A Nor'wester was a reference to an employee of the Montreal Based Northwest Company.

<http://www.hbcheritage.ca/hbche>

2 ***mariage a la facons du pays***

mariage a la facons du pays, or "marriage according to the custom of the country" was a term used to describe common-law unions made between European fur traders and Indigenous women. Essentially, these were marriages unsanctioned by the Church, as there was an absence of missionaries in and around fur trade posts.

02.03.12.VID Emerging Metis

2	Métis	The Métis are a post-contact Indigenous people of the Canadian west. The ethnogenesis of the Métis is situated in the fur trade as European men married into Indigenous (Cree, Ojibwa, Saulteaux) families. The offspring of these unions eventually spawned their own communities that nurtured their own unique language (Michif), culture, and a sense of nationalistic aspirations.	02.03.12.VID Emerging Metis
2	Blackfoot Confederacy	The Blackfoot Confederacy is a governing structure of 4 First Nations this includes the Siksika, Kainai, Peigan, and Tsuu T'ina.	02.03.13.VID Plains peoples and Bison
2	pemmican	Pemmican is a food made of fat, dried meat, and berries such as Saskatoons, strawberries or blueberries. The food fueled the fur trade as it stored well and had a high degree of nutrition, which allowed traders to move into northwestern Canada.	
2	Selkirk Settlement	The Selkirk Settlement, or Red River Colony was initiated in 1811 by Thomas Douglas, the 5th Earl of Selkirk to bring Scottish settlers to North America. The settlers established a colony in the Red River area where the Red and Assiniboine Rivers meet.	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/red-river-colony/

2	The Pemmican Proclamation of 1814	<p>The Pemmican Proclamation was an order enacted in 1814 by the Governor of the Red River Settlement, Miles McDonnell which banned the export of pemmican from the colony. The ban angered numerous Métis families in the area who relied on the sale of pemmican as a main source of income. The Proclamation was a key factor that contributed to the Battle of Seven Oaks in 1816.</p>	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/pemmican-proclamation/
2	Battle of Seven Oaks	<p>The Battle of Seven Oaks occurred on 19 June 1816 near the Red River Colony. It was the culmination of rising tensions between the the colony, supported by the HBC, and the Métis of the area. The battle claimed the lives of 21 settlers, including the newly appointed Governor Robert Semple who had recently replaced Miles McDonnell.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Seven_Oaks
2	birchbark canoe	<p>A birchbark canoe is a boat that was historically used as a mode of transportation for many Indigenous peoples in North America. It was also used by European fur traders to access inland trade with various Indigenous peoples.</p>	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/birchbark-canoe/
2	canoe du nord	<p>The 'canoe du nord' was a name used by French fur traders to describe a small lightweight canoe.</p>	http://www.hbcheritage.ca/hbcheritage/history/transportation/canoe/home

2	York Factory	York Factory was a Hudson's Bay Company trading post located on the southwestern shore of Hudson Bay. Established in 1684, York Factory was one of the first posts constructed by the HBC. Due to its geographic location, the Fort served as a key command centre for the HBC in North America.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/York_Factory
2	York Boat	The York Boat was a water vessel used by the HBC to transport furs and goods along various trade routes. Unlike the canoe, a York Boat could transport a significantly larger amount of freight.	http://www.hbcheritage.ca/hbcheritage/history/transportation/yorkboat/home
2	Otipemisiwak	Otipemisiwak is the Nehiyaw (Cree) word to describe Métis people. The translation means, the people who own themselves.	
2	Freemen	Freemen was a term used to describe individuals in the fur trade era whom were not under contract with a fur trade company.	
3	quahog	A hard clam shell found on the Eastern coast of North America.	
3	Gusweñta	Gusweñta is a Two Row Wampum Belt that serves as a symbolic and binding agreement made in 1645 between Haudenosaunee leaders and Dutch colonial officials. Like other Wampum Belts, this living treaty is made up of purple and white wampum beads. The three rows of white beads each represent the shared tenets of friendship, peace, and 'forever'.	
3	International Law	International law is an agreement of rules set between sovereign states and nations.	

3	Peace and Friendship Treaties	Peace and Friendship Treaties were agreements between two sovereign nations and often had concepts that encouraged cooperation such as respect, peaceful co-existence, and a sharing of the land's resources.	https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028589/1100100028591
3	Maliseet (or Wolastoqiyik)	The Maliseet (also referred to as Wolastoqiyik) are an Indigenous people whose territories include present day Maine in the U.S. and parts of Quebec and New Brunswick in Canada. The Maliseet are part of the Wabanaki Confederacy which includes four other Indigenous peoples, including the Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, Abenaki and Penobscot.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maliseet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wabanaki_Confederacy
3	Passamaquoddy	The Passamaquoddy are an Indigenous people whose territories include present day Maine in the U.S. and parts of Quebec and New Brunswick in Canada. Along with the Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Abenaki and Penobscot peoples, the Passamaquoddy are part of the Wabanaki Confederacy.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passamaquoddy
3	"Truck House" clause	The "Truck House" clause was a guarantee included in two Treaties made during the Peace and Friendship era that ensured the Indigenous signatories would have access to trading post. The objective was to promote and continue Indigenous peoples' access to a commercial economy.	https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1360937048903/1360937104633
3	Angugamwe'l	Angugamwe'l is a Mi'kmaq word used to describe Treaties and means, "adding to our relations."	

3	Royal Proclamation of 1763	<p>The Royal Proclamation of 1763 is a document created by the British Crown that outlines rules for European settlement of North America.</p> <p>Although the document grants ownership of North America to the Crown, it states that Indigenous peoples still maintain title to lands and territories until a Treaty is agreed to.</p>	http://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/home/government-policy/royal-proclamation-1763.html
3	Seven Years War	<p>The Seven Years War was a contest between France and Britain with the aim of gaining commercial and imperial supremacy. It is considered the first 'global war' because it was fought in a number of continents including parts of North America.</p>	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/seven-years-war/
3	War of 1812	<p>The War of 1812 was a military engagement fought between the United States and Great Britain. Indigenous allies of the British played a major role in helping defeat the Americans and stop them from expanding into the Canadian colonies (Upper and Lower Canada).</p>	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/war-of-1812/
3	The Robinson Treaties	<p>The Robinson Treaties refers to the Robinson-Huron and Robinson-Superior agreements made between the British Crown and various Ojibwa nations in 1850. The Treaties allowed Canada to secure almost all of Northwest Ontario for settlement and resource development. New in these agreements were provisions made for reserves based on sites chosen by Indigenous leaders. These Treaties are credited with laying the foundation for what later became known as Western Canada's Numbered Treaties.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robinson_Treaty

3 **Manitoba Act**

The Manitoba Act of 1870 helped establish the Province of Manitoba and included a provision for 1.4 million acres of land to be reserved for the children of Metis heads of household.

3 **scrip**

Halfbreed scrip were certificates granted to Métis people in recognition of Aboriginal title. The certificates or coupons were issued in the form of either money or plots of land.

3 **Numbered Treaties**

Numbered Treaties refers to a series of agreements (1-11) made between two sovereign Nations - the Dominion of Canada and Indigenous peoples between 1871 to 1921.

3 **Confederation**

Canadian Confederation brought together British colonies in North America under the unified Dominion of Canada in 1867.

3 **Department of Indian Affairs**

The Department of Indian Affairs refers to a branch of the Canadian Federal Government responsible for policies relating to Aboriginal peoples. The Department currently goes under the name Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

3

Northwest Resistance of 1885

The Northwest Resistance of 1885 was a series of battles fought between Canadian forces and Indigenous peoples in the prairies. The main battle took place near present day Batoche, Saskatchewan where the Métis resistance under the guidance of Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont lost against a much larger colonial army.

3 **Revolutionary Bill of Rights**

In March of 1885, under the leadership of Louis Riel, the Métis drafted a 10-point bill of rights that were to be presented to the Canadian Government.

[http://members.shaw.ca/bcsk/p
rimsrcl/newsraper/85_0414lett
er_DI.html](http://members.shaw.ca/bcsk/p
rimsrcl/newsraper/85_0414lett
er_DI.html)

[https://www.culturalsurvival.org
/publications/cultural-survival-
quarterly/canada/looking-
forward-looking-back-canadas-
response-land-c](https://www.culturalsurvival.org
/publications/cultural-survival-
quarterly/canada/looking-
forward-looking-back-canadas-
response-land-c)

3 **Office of Native Claims**

Established in 1974, the Office of Native Claims within the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development was created in order to help settle existing claims resulting from Treaties.

[http://www.sct-
trp.ca/hist/hist_e.htm](http://www.sct-
trp.ca/hist/hist_e.htm)

3 **Comprehensive Claims/modern day treaties**

Comprehensive Claims, or "modern day treaties" are land use and title agreements made between the Canadian government and Aboriginal peoples. This era of Treaty making is often cited as commencing in the early 1970s with the Nisga'a in B.C. and the James Bay Cree and Inuit in northern Quebec.

[https://www.aadnc-
aandc.gc.ca/eng/11001000302
85/1100100030289](https://www.aadnc-
aandc.gc.ca/eng/11001000302
85/1100100030289)

3 **Nunavut Land Claims Agreement**

The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement is an example of a modern treaty and was established in 1993. The agreement saw the Inuit surrender land title, but provided for Inuit private landholding of 350,000 km² within their traditional territory, as well as wildlife management and harvesting rights, a share of resource development on Crown Lands, land and water stewardship, and public sector employment.

4	<i>sui generis</i>	<i>Sui generis</i> is a Latin phrase that translates to mean, "of its own kind" or "in a class by itself" and has been used in Canadian court rulings that impact Aboriginal rights. http://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/home/land-rights/aboriginal-title.html
4	collective rights	Collective rights refers to the Constitutional recognition that Aboriginal peoples possess unique rights which are "recognized and affirmed" under section 35.
4	duties	Aboriginal rights possess duties such as consultation, accommodation, honour of the crown, and fiduciary that help guide legal action .
4	Constitution of Canada	The Constitution of Canada is the highest doctrine of law in the country. It is the law that overrules all other laws and is a consolidation of all the rules and principles governing the country.
4	Charter rights	Found within the Constitution of Canada is the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which guarantees various political and civil rights to Canadian citizens.
4	Indian Act	First introduced in 1876, the Indian Act is the primary statute used by the Federal Government to administer Indian status and First Nations governments and lands
4	civilization	The concept of civilization emerged in 18th century Europe to describe complex, centralized societies removed and disassociated themselves from the environment.
4	Loyalists	Loyalists were American colonists and settlers that remained loyal to the British Crown during the American Revolutionary War.

4 **HBC Chief Factor**

During the fur trade era, the HBC established geographical districts throughout Rupertsland. Each district was governed by a Chief Factor and the district contained multiple fur trade posts that were managed by a Chief Trader.

5 **Thanksgiving Address**

The Thanksgiving Address (Ohen:ton Karihwatehkwen) is a Haudenosaunee expression and practice of gratitude used as a prayer to open and close social gatherings. It is based on the concept of oneness with the universe and acknowledges everything in the natural world as being interconnected.

<http://danceforallpeople.com/haudenosaunee-thanksgiving-address/>

5 **ethics of non-interference**

An ethic of non-interference refers to a philosophical concept wherein individuals respect independence in decision making and thought. In regards to storytelling for instance, it encourages the individual to self-reflect in order to discover the answer on their own as opposed to being told what to think.

5 **Observational learning**

Observational learning happens when one watches another perform a task or behave in a certain way. It is a type of social learning in that it involves interaction with a person who models the behaviour.

5 **role modeling**

Role modeling occurs when a person is looked upon by others as someone whose behavior and attributes are respected. Often this takes place when the person whose is the role model is in near proximity to the learner, however, it can also happen through stories, and other forms of communication.

Common amongst Indigenous cultures in the Americas is the practice of sharing circles. These are sites of sharing between people and also serve as a method of learning between those engaged in the circle.

5 **sharing circles**

The Seven, or Seventh Generation philosophy dictates that decisions being made should consider the reverberational effects it will have seven generations into the future. It is often cited as having originated in the Haudenosaunee

5 **Seven Generations**

Confederacy, however, many Indigenous peoples also follow the principals. <http://blog.nativepartnership.org/sustainability/>

Fosterage practice is the process wherein children spend considerable time with extended family. It is common among Indigenous peoples as it embodies principles of reciprocity within the larger family unit.

5 **fosterage practice**

Inductive discipline is a child rearing practice whereby an adult explains to the child how their actions or misbehaviour impacts others.

5 **inductive discipline**

The Mohawk Institute was a Anglican operated residential school located in present day Branford, ON. The school was financially supported by the New England Company, a missionary society founded in Britain in 1662.

5 **Mohawk Institute**

<http://www.newenglandcompany.org/htms/history.htm>

5	Davin Report	<p>Officially titled, the Report on Industrial Schools for Indians and Half-Breeds, but more commonly referred to as the Davin Report was a document submitted to Prime Minister John A MacDonald in 1879. The report outlined a justification for the federal government to establish residential schools for Indigenous children. Davin's recommendations included the segregation and isolation of Indigenous children from any and every influence of their cultural traditions.</p> <p>http://www.regina.ca/residents/heritage-history/historical-biographies/biography-davin/</p>
5	<i>The Story of a National Crime: Being a Record of the Health Conditions of the Indians of Canada from 1904 to 1921.</i>	<p>The Story of a National Crime: Being a Record of the Health Conditions of the Indians of Canada from 1904 to 1921 is a published account detailing some of the brutalities put upon Indigenous children in residential schools. The author, Dr. Peter Bryce had worked for the Department of Indian Affairs and published this document following his resignation.</p>
5	St. Anne's Catholic Residential school	<p>St. Anne's residential school located in Fort Albany, Ontario. The school was operated by the Catholic church and was in operation from 1904 - 1973. The school is notorious due to the reported extreme harshness inflicted upon students through the use of an electric chair.</p> <p>http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/st-anne-s-residential-school-one-survivor-s-story-1.2467924</p>
5	intergenerational trauma	<p>Intergenerational trauma or historical trauma are lasting psychological inflictions resulting from a people's multigenerational suffering.</p>

5	National Indian Brotherhood (NIB)	The National Indian Brotherhood (NIB) was a Canada wide political organization comprising of and representing Indigenous peoples. In 1982, the NIB became the Assembly of First Nations (AFN).	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/assembly-of-first-nations/
5	Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP)	The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) is a 5-Volume report outlining how best to improve relations between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people. The invasion at Oka is commonly credited as the event that spawned the RCAP.	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/royal-commission-on-aboriginal-peoples/
5	Statement of Reconciliation and "Gathering Strength"	In 1998, the federal government released a report titled "Gathering Strength" that outlined the various means that the government had been responding to suggestions made in RCAP. As part of this process, the government had made a Statement of Reconciliation which acknowledge past injustices.	http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2012/aadnc-aandc/R32-192-1998-eng.pdf https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100015725/1100100015726
5	Aboriginal Healing Foundation	The Aboriginal Healing Foundation was established to help support Aboriginal-led initiatives related to healing from trauma associated with residential schools. The organization was created through a grant as part of the Gathering Strength initiative put forth by the federal government.	http://www.ahf.ca/faqs
5	post-traumatic stress disorder	Post-traumatic stress disorder is a mental illness caused from an often violent or traumatic experience. Distress and triggering (of negative emotions) can occur without warning and can affect an individual for a period of time.	http://www.cmha.ca/mental_health/post-traumatic-stress-disorder/#.V3GZBZMrJBw

5	Indian Residential Settlement Agreement	Implemented in 2007, the Indian Residential Settlement Agreement is a class action settlement established between the Canadian government and approximately 86,000 Indigenous people that had attended residential schools. The settlement stipulates that the government mandate a \$2 billion dollar compensation package to the victims.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Residential_Schools_Settlement_Agreement
5	Statement of Apology	In June 2008, then Prime Minister Stephen Harper issued a Statement of Apology for Canada's role in supporting the Indian Residential Schools system.	https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100015644/1100100015649
5	The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)	Following the Statement of Apology issued by the federal government, a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was launched in order to help bring to light stories from Indigenous people's experiences in residential schools. The TRC was meant to heal long standing wounds resulting from the harsh treatments faced by Indigenous children whom attended the schools.	
5	The Assembly of First Nations (AFN)	The Assembly of First Nations (AFA) is an organization representing First Nations across Canada in pressing for Aboriginal and Treaty rights. The AFA emerged from the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB) in 1982.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assembly_of_First_Nations#cite_note-two-1

Traditional economies, or subsistence based economies are social formations that operate on principles of reciprocity whereby production is created for use value more so than exchange value. Additionally, in a traditional economy much of the production is tied to culturally held spiritual beliefs.

6 **traditional economies**

Wage based labour is the socioeconomic relation between a worker selling labour value to an employer in exchange of a monetary payment.

6 **wage based labour**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wage_labour

Revillon Frères was a French fur and merchandise company founded in France in 1723. In 1899, the company opened a warehouse in Edmonton and expanded into the Canadian north in direct competition to the HBC.

6 **Revillon Frères**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revillon_Fr%C3%A8res

The Canadian Fur Trade in the Industrial Age - A.J. Ray pg.92

Lamson & Hubbard Canadian Company Ltd. was a fur trading company established in Edmonton in 1918 which traded in the MacKenzie and Athabasca districts. The operation was originally founded in Boston in 1882 and was one of the biggest fur trading companies in the U.S.

6 **Lamson & Hubbard**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lamson_%26_Hubbard_Trading_Company

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Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada is a non-profit organization that seeks to improve the lives of Inuit women across Canada. Through education, research and various programs the organization is mandated to "foster a greater awareness of the needs of Inuit women, and to encourage their participation in community, regional and national concerns in relation to social, cultural and economic development"

6

Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada

(<http://pauktuutit.ca/about-us/>).

<http://pauktuutit.ca/about-us/>

The League of Indians of Canada was founded in 1919 by Fred Loft, a returning soldier from WWI.

Along with other Indigenous veterans, Loft recognized that they were not being treated equally to their non-Indigenous counterparts. The federal government, specifically the Department of Indian Affairs, noticed that the League would provide Indigenous people with a unified voice of dissent against colonial policies and consequently ignored much of their pleas. Regardless, the

http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/008/001/008001-5000-e.php?&e=1&brws=1&st=Aboriginal%20Documentary%20Heritage:%20Historical%20Collections%20of%20the%20Canadian%20Government&ts_nbr=4&

League is acknowledged as the first national Aboriginal organization in Canada.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred_Loft

6

The League of Indians of Canada

6	North American Indian Brotherhood	<p>The North American Indian Brotherhood (NAIB) was established in 1945 (although some sources say 1948) by Andrew Paull, a Squamish leader. Similar to the aims of the League of Indians of Canada, the NAIB also attempted to garner nation wide support and form a unified Indigenous voice. Unfortunately, NAIB did not gain any nation-wide support and their efforts were consistently often thwarted by oppressive and subversive government actions.</p>	<p>http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/aboriginal-people-political-organization-and-activism/</p> <p>Also see, <i>Handbook of North American Indians: Northwest coast</i> - pg. 167.</p>
6	League of Nations	<p>The League of Nations was founded following the Paris Peace Conference in 1920 and was based in Geneva, Switzerland. The intergovernmental organization aimed to maintain global peace, however, the League was reorganized as the United Nations following the Second World War.</p>	<p>http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/league-of-nations/</p>
6	Amiskwaciy Academy	<p>Amiskwaciy Academy is a grade 7 - 12 school and part of the Edmonton Public School system. The school emphasis students emergence and familiarity with Aboriginal issues, cultures and traditions.</p>	<p>https://www.epsb.ca/programs/fnmieducation/amiskwaciyaacademy/</p>
6	community-based education	<p>Community-based education is premised on the belief that education feed into the wider community. This occurs through programs and lessons that work in tandem with the communities that they happen in.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_education</p>

Red Power is a term coined by Indigenous scholar Vine Deloria Jr. in the 1960s to describe the rise of a pan-Indigenous civil rights movement occurring across North America. The American Indian Movement (AIM) is often affiliated with Red Power.

7 **Red Power**

The Great Law of Peace or Gayanashagowa is the founding constitution of the Haudenosaunee. The Gayanashagowa provides three main principles which are peace, power, and righteousness.

7 **Great Law of Peace or Gayanashagowa**

<http://haudenosaunee.ca/5.htm> !

Wampum are shells that often have tubular shape which allow them to be used as beads for ornamental purpose. For Indigenous peoples of the eastern Woodland area of North America, wampum was treated as a form of currency.

7 **wampum**

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/wampum/>

A clan system is a societal grouping of families joined together through kinship.

7 **clan system**

<http://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com/clansystem.html>

A matrilineal clan system traces its lineage through the mother's family. Women also possess leadership and decision making powers.

7 **Matrilineal clan system**

The Grand Council of Crees represents approximately 18,000 members with a Grand Chief acting in a leadership role. The Grand Council has developed a declaration of their rights as Nehiyawak people. The declaration includes such rights as the development of natural resources, their inherent right to self determination, and traditional principles of sustainable development.

7 **Grand Council of Crees (Eeyou Istchee)**

7	Nigiqtuq	Nigiqtuq is an Inuit concept relating to self-restraint and sharing between people.	
7	The Nunatsiavut Government	The Nunatsiavut Government represents Inuit people located in the Nunatsiavut geographical area that is within the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nunatsiavut
7	Dominion government (Dominion of Canada)	Dominion of Canada was used first in the British North America Act of 1867 to refer to the union of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In 1870, Rupertsland was purchased from the HBC and joined the Dominion.	
7	Indian	The term 'Indian' is found in the legal document called the 'Indian Act' and is used to describe a First Nations person. According to the Indian Act, an 'Indian' is a man belonging to an Indian band that has a reserve. Although the Indian Act still uses the term 'Indian', today many consider the word to be a derogatory term.	
7	Bill C 31 (Bill to Amend the Indian Act)	The Bill to Amend the Indian Act, or more commonly referred to as Bill C-31 was passed in 1985, and put in place to deal with various provisions of gender discrimination found within the Indian Act. The Bill worked to restore status to individuals who were enfranchised as a result of the sexism laden throughout the Indian Act.	http://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/home/government-policy/the-indian-act/bill-c-31.html
7	enfranchisement	Enfranchisement as relating to the Indian Act, is the legal process whereby an individual is no longer considered a status-Indian.	

7 **The White Paper (Statement of the Government of Canada on Indian policy)**

The White Paper (Statement of the Government of Canada on Indian policy) was a federal government policy paper proposal released in 1969. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, the federal government sought to abolish the Indian Act and thus extinguish the unique legal status held by Indians. However, due to efforts made by Indigenous leaders, the White Paper was not implemented.

7 ***Citizens Plus* ("Red Paper")**

Following the release of the White Paper, the Indian Association of Alberta responded with a publication titled, *Citizens Plus*, which became known as the "Red Paper."

<https://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/aps/article/view/1690/8926>

7 **American Indian Movement (AIM)**

The American Indian Movement, also known as AIM is an Indigenous rights organization founded in the U.S. in 1968. At the time of its inception, it was an American Indian response to the burgeoning Civil Rights movements of the 1960s across the United States. Activists, such as John Trudell, Dennis Banks, and Russell Means engaged in protests that caught the attention of young Indigenous people in both the US and Canada.

7 **Native Peoples' Caravan**

The Native Peoples' Caravan was a cross-Canada protest led by Vern Harper and Louis Cameron in 1974. The Caravan travelled across the country en route to Parliament in Ottawa to protest a multitude of grievances from Indigenous peoples.

7	Inuit Tapirisat of Canada or Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK)	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) is the national organization representing Inuit people across Canada. The ITK has played a significant role in negotiating land claim agreements with the federal government, as well as funding programs to foster greater cultural growth.	https://itkca.wpengine.com/who-we-are/
7	Native Council of Canada (Congress of Aboriginal People)	Formed in 1970, the Native Council of Canada (NCC) represented Métis and non-Status Indians in federal politics. Following the Constitutional discussions in 1982, the Métis split with the NCC to form their own organization known as the Métis National Council. In 1993, the NCC reorganized under the name of the Congress of Aboriginal People (CAP) with the intent of focusing more on the rapidly growing urban Indigenous communities.	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/congress-of-aboriginal-peoples/
7	Federation of Métis Settlements (Métis Settlements General Council)	The Federation of Métis Settlements (FMS) was established in 1975 to represent and govern the eight Métis settlements in Alberta. Following the 1990 Métis Settlement Act, the FMS was reorganized as the Métis Settlements General Council (MSGC).	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/metis-settlements/
7	Métis National Council (MNC)	The Métis National Council (MNC) was created in 1983 to represent the Métis people as a unified voice with the federal government. The MNC is comprised of the provincial Métis associations in B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. As of 2016, Clément Chartier is the acting president of the MNC.	

Patriation was the process that Canada undertook in 1982 to formally claim sovereignty from the British Parliament.

7 **Patriation**

Constitution Act of 1867

7 **(British North America Act)**

Originally known as the British North America (BNA) Act of 1867, was a law passed in British Parliament creating the Dominion of Canada. The BNA Act set out the overall governance structure of the Dominion. The Act was renamed following the patriation of the Constitution in 1982.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_Act,_1867

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/constitution-act-1867/>

Section 35

7

Section 35 is found within the Constitution Act, 1982. It recognizes and affirms Aboriginal rights for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit.

self-government

7

The concept of self-government means that political bodies representing Indigenous peoples the right to create and govern their own affairs. Aboriginal self-government in Canada refers to the state acknowledging and granting Aboriginal political organizations greater power in managing their own affairs.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aboriginal_self-government_in_Canada

self-determination

7

Self-determination refers to Indigenous peoples' right to freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development, unchallenged and away from state control.

7	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)	The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was introduced in 2007, and outlines the historical mistreatment of Indigenous peoples by nation states. Although not legally binding, UNDRIP sets out a list of individual and collective rights for Indigenous peoples.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_on_the_Rights_of_Indigenous_Peoples
7	The Aboriginal Nation Model of Government	The Aboriginal Nation Model of Government is a model that validates Aboriginal rights and traditions through the effective control of traditional lands and resources.	
7	Teslin Tlingit	The Teslin Tlingit people are comprised of five clans: the Raven Child, Frog, Wolf, Beaver and Eagle Clans. The traditional territory of the Teslin Tlingit is located by the confluence of Nisutlin Bay and Teslin Lake in the Yukon.	
7	Treaty Nations	Treaty Nations are First Nations groups that have signed treaties with the Canadian government.	
8	Denésgliné	The Dene people.	
8	traditional ecological knowledge (TEK)	Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) refers to ways of living and acting on the land that are informed by culture, teachings, stories, and practices. Traditional Ecological Knowledge is dynamic and incorporates new knowledge, but the means of transmission is traditional.	
8	Traditional Land Use (TLU)	Traditional land use refers to the historical and contemporary use of the land for activities such as hunting, trapping, gathering, fishing, travel, and ceremony.	

8	Denendeh	Means "Land of the People" and refers to the territory inhabited by the Dene peoples in the Northwest Territories.	http://www.denenation.ca/
8	Aboriginal Title	Aboriginal title refers to the right that Indigenous peoples have to land, as opposed to mere privileges to certain practices, such as hunting and fishing. Canadian law has recognized Aboriginal title as a unique right held by constitutionally recognized Aboriginal peoples over the use and jurisdiction over specific parcels of land.	
8	The "Calder Case"	The "Calder Case" or Calder v. Attorney General of British Columbia (1973) determined that Aboriginal peoples had title to their lands based in historical use and occupancy at the time of contact with Europeans. This was a significant improvement in the law, however Canada still has the capacity to extinguish Aboriginal title.	
8	Nisga'a	The Nisga'a are a First Nation in British Columbia and the original inhabitants of the Nass River valley. Signatories of the Nisga'a Final Treaty Agreement, the Nisga'a are no longer under the jurisdiction of the Indian Act.	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/nisgaa/
8	fiduciary duty	Fiduciary duty is the responsibility that the government has to act in the best interest and in a trust-like relationship with Indigenous peoples. Future Aboriginal rights cases and the protection of Aboriginal rights have been subsequently influenced by the concept of fiduciary duty as set out in Guerin case.	

8 **The Sparrow Case**

The "Sparrow Case" or R v. Sparrow (1990) is a precedent-setting court ruling by the Supreme Court of Canada. It determined the criteria for proving the existence of an Aboriginal right and whether or not government infringement of Aboriginal rights was justifiable. As a result of the court case, a set of judgements were made regarding Aboriginal rights, and have come to be known as the "Sparrow Test." Although, the test might acknowledge an Aboriginal right, it can make justification for infringing on said right.

<http://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/home/land-rights/sparrow-case.html>

8 **Infringement**

Infringement refers to the government impacting Aboriginal peoples' constitutionally protected rights. Violating constitutional rights is not a light matter and the government must prove that it is absolutely necessary. The Sparrow Test includes the criteria for both proving an Aboriginal right and justifying an infringement.

8 **Van der Peet Case**

The "Van der Peet Case" or R v. Van der Peet (1996), establishes a legal test to identify the nature of an Aboriginal right. The court will first identify the right, then the Aboriginal party must prove that the right is "integral" to their culture, and finally prove continuity between the right being claimed and the pre-Contact practice on which it is based.

8 **Delgamuukw Case**

The "Delgamuukw Case" or Delgamuukw v British Columbia (1997) asserted that Aboriginal title is a communal right based in Aboriginal peoples' culture relationship to the land, and that Aboriginal histories must be given due consideration as evidence in Canadian courts.

8 **Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia**

In the "Tsilhqot'in Case" or Tsilhqot'in v British Columbia (2014), the Supreme Court of Canada declared that the Tsilhqot'in had title to an area of land approximately 1600 square kilometers. The declaration, the first of its kind in Canada, comprised 40% of the area claimed by the Tsilhqot'in in that case. Achieving the first declaration of Aboriginal title and at the same time, having 60% of its claim rejected serves to illustrate both the potential and the significant risks involved for First Nations people in pursuing rights through Canadian law.

8 **Canadian Pacific Railway**

Begun in 1881 and finished in 1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway is a railroad that traverses southern Canada from the Atlantic to Pacific oceans. The Railway contributed to the building of new settlements in Western Canada and the displacement of Indigenous peoples in those areas.

8 **Nisga'a Final Treaty Agreement**

The Nisga'a Final Treaty Agreement (1998) represents a final statement on the title and rights of the Nisga'a of the Nass River valley in British Columbia. The Nisga'a have transitioned out of the Indian Act, dissolved their reserves, govern using a municipal-style government structure, and have surface and sub-surface resource rights as well as resource and financial transfer rights.

8 **Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act**

The first modern land claims agreement in North America (1971). The Agreement granted title to the lands used by Alaska Natives, and the United States government agreed to pay them for the remaining lands in the form of investing in economic development corporations for regions and villages.

<http://www.akhistorycourse.org/modern-alaska/alaska-native-claims-settlement-act>

8 **Nunavut Land Claims Agreement**

This 1993 land claims agreement provided new rights to the Inuit in exchange for their Aboriginal title. It established legal entities to manage communal monies and land, including the \$1.14 billion in settlement compensation, overseen by the Nunavut Trust. The Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. Corporation defends the rights of the Inuit, ensures the fulfilment of the Agreement, and holds all Inuit-owned land. In addition, the Inuit receive royalties from all resource development on Crown lands.

8 **Nunavut Act**

The Nunavut Act (1993) created the territory of Nunavut (which means "Our Land" in Inuktitut), which is intended to be a territory for the Inuit. It is the largest province or territory in Canada.

8	Nunavik	Nunavik is Inuktitut word for "place to live" and is the geographical region comprising of northern Quebec.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nunavik
8	Nunatsiavut	Nunatsiavut is the Inuktitut word for "our beautiful land" and is the geographical name of the autonomous lands controlled by the Inuit of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nunatsiavut
8	bitumen	Is a composition of oil and sand, and is much more difficult to process than conventional "crude oil." Bitumen is often referred to as "tar sand" or "oil sand." Advances in bitumen processing techniques has had major social and environmental impacts on Indigenous peoples who live near the tar sands projects around Fort McMurray, Alberta.	
8	"country food"	Refers to traditional/wild foods such as fish, moose, and caribou. Access to country food has become increasingly difficult as the costs associated with harvesting (gas, ammunition, etc.) have increased, and traditional hunting knowledge has been interrupted. In addition, there are increasing concerns about the level of contaminants being found in meat and fish.	
8	subsistence lifestyle	Refers to obtaining what is needed for basic subsistence (ie: food, clothing, etc.) from the land. For Indigenous peoples, this often means hunting and processing wild game for meat and hides, gathering plants for medicines and food, etc.	
8	inuusiq	An Inuktitut word meaning "life cycle."	

8	Harvaqtuurmiut	An Inuktitut term referring to people who live near the Harvaqtuuq (Kazan) River. Inuit use the suffix “-muit” after the name of the land they belong to which describes them as a “person from this land called _____”.
		This is a broad concept that includes many aspects of Dene life and worldview, some of which cannot be translated into English. It describes the Dene way of life or community well-being or living a good life, and refers to the complex interrelationship between the people and the land. This relationship also includes animals, plants, and the spirits of the ancestors, and represents living life according to the natural laws. These are Dene laws on Dene land.
8	Dene chan’ie	
8	Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve	Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and the National Marine Conservation Area is a park in Haida Gwaii in northwestern British Columbia. It was created by the first cooperative management agreement between a First Nation and the Government of Canada to establish and manage a nationally protected area.
8	National Marine Conservation Area	The National Marine Conservation Area in Haida Gwaii was the first cooperative management agreement between a First Nation and the Government of Canada to establish and manage a nationally protected area.
8	Thaidene Nene	Thaidene Nene , or the Land of the Ancestors is a proposed national park located on the traditional territory of the Denesoline community of Lutsel K’e. http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/np-pn/cnnp-cnnp/thaidene-nene/index.aspx

9	gender identity	Refers to how an individual perceives their gender as male, female, or somewhere in between or outside of that binary. Some cultures view gender as being limited to being either male or female, but in other cultures, gender is seen as much more fluid.
9	gender variance	Refers to the cultural construction of gender and genders. Multiple and widely-varied genders and gender roles have existed in Indigenous communities.
9	gender roles	Gender roles are the culturally defined duties and responsibilities that people are expected to carry out depending on their gender identity. Gender roles in Indigenous cultures were traditionally pretty clearly defined, and men and women would have different responsibilities to carry out within their communities.
9	Iñupiat	Iñupiat are an Inuit Indigenous people whose territories encompass much of what is now Alaska, U.S. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iñupiat
9	cross-gendered	Also known as transgendered, this term reflects the idea that there is a spectrum of genders, more so than the gender binary of female/male.
9	third and fourth gender	Refers to people who are neither male nor female, or who embody aspects of both maleness and femaleness. These people would often have different gender roles and obligations to their communities than other men and women.

Nádleeh is a Navajo word for a person with an unclear physical description of being male or female. The first part ná translates to being continuous. The Navajo origin story relates how the very first people born were hermaphrodite twins, who have undetermined sexes, this story becomes the entire basis for understanding the spiritual role and high status of the nádleeh. This person was highly regarded in Navajo society, and was often an integral part of ceremonies and other events.

9 **nádleeh**

The Nuxalk, or Bella Coola are Indigenous people whose territories are located in the central coastal region of British Columbia, Canada.

9 **Nuxalk (Bella Coola) people**

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuxalk>

A Cheyenne term for a cross-gender or third gender person who takes on the roles and duties of a woman.

9 **Heemaneh'**

http://classiques.uqac.ca/contemporains/desy_pierrette/the_berdaches/the_berdaches_texte.html

An Anishinaabe term for a cross-gender person meaning "like a woman," that is, someone taking on the roles and duties of a woman.

9 **Agokwa**

http://classiques.uqac.ca/contemporains/desy_pierrette/the_berdaches/the_berdaches_texte.html

A Shoshone term for a cross-gender person meaning "man-woman," that is, someone taking on the roles and duties of a woman.

9 **Tainna wa'ippe**

<http://nativeout.com/twospirit-rc/two-spirit-101/two-spirit-terms-in-tribal-languages/>

9	Two-Spirit	Two-Spirit is an umbrella term that describes non-heterosexual and/or non-cisgender Indigenous sexual and gender expressions. The term comes from the Northern Algonquin word <i>niizh manitoag</i> , meaning two spirits. The term Two-spirit represents the presence of masculine and feminine traits within an individual.
9	<i>niizh manitoag</i>	A Northern Algonquin word that literally means "two-spirits." It refers to the presence of both masculine and feminine traits within a person. It's contemporary usage refers to cross-gender and non-heterosexual Indigenous people.
9	matriarchy	The term matriarchy describes a society where women hold the positions of leadership.
9	patriarchy	The term patriarchy describes societies that are male dominated. In a patriarchal system, men hold the positions of power in political, spiritual, and domestic spheres.
9	heteropatriarchy	Heteropatriarchy is the combination of heterosexuality and patriarchy, where the superiority of patriarchal beliefs and heterosexuality are seen as the norm.
9	process of racialization	<p>The process whereby certain groups of people are ascribed race or ethnicity in order to naturalize inferior/superior status. The term highlights that race is a socially constructed phenomenon, rather than a biologically-based set of characteristics.</p> <p>http://www.yorku.ca/lfoster/2006-07/sosi4440b/lectures/RACIALIZATION_THEPROCESSOFRA CIALIZATION.html</p>

9 **Pocahontas**

Pocahontas was the daughter of the chief of the Powhatan tribe and encountered the English at Jamestown in 1607. Many different stories have circulated about Pocahontas and John Smith, an English captain, however some of these stories, as well as the 1995 Disney movie, have led to her being perceived as a sexualized "Indian princess." This pervasive Pocahontas stereotype is ultimately harmful for Indigenous women.

<https://www.nps.gov/jame/learn/historyculture/pocahontas-her-life-and-legend.htm>

9 **Lavell v. Canada**

Lavell v Canada (1971) was an important case as it disputed the Indian Act's patriarchal provision of taking away the Status of Indian women if they married a non-Status Indian man. Although this Lavell eventually lost in the Federal Court of Appeal, it was an important moment in time. Lavell challenged the Indian Act provision claiming it was a form of gender discrimination and that it violated the Bill of Rights.

9 **Corbiere v. Canada**

Corbiere v Canada appealed the decision of Lavell v Canada in the Federal Court of Appeal. They argued that the judge's ruling, that Status Indian women losing their status if they married a non-Status Indian man did not constitute a violation of the Bill of Rights, was in error. The Court of Appeal agreed with Corbiere however in 1973 the Supreme Court of Canada rejected the appeal.

Bédard v Isaac (1972) dealt with Irene Bédard not being able to return to her reserve after having lost her Indian Status through marriage to a non-Status Indian man. It argued that the this loss of status unfairly impacted Indian women. The case went to the Supreme Court, where it was ultimately rejected.

9 ***Bédard v. Isaac***

Lovelace v Canada (1981) was a Human Rights Tribunal case brought by Sandra Lovelace, a Maliseet women from Tobique, New Brunswick. The Human Rights Committee found that Canada was in violation of its Bill of Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the Indian Act provision that stripped Status Indian women of their status if they married a non-Status Indian man. This represented a huge win for Status Indian women.

9 **Lovelace v. Canada**

<http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/undocs/session36/6-24.htm>

A United Nations document outlining individuals' rights based in equality and the dignity of the human person. Canada was found in contravention of Article 27 of the Covenant in Lovelace v Canada (1981) due to the Indian Act provision that stripped Status Indian women of their status in the event that they married a non-Status Indian man.

9 **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**

<http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>

9	Mclvor Case	<p>The "Mclvor Case," or Mclvor v. The Registrar, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (1985) sought to address discriminatory aspects of the Indian Act, to give band control over band membership, and to restore Indian Status to those who lost it through marriage. This case eventually led to Bill C-31, which while a major victory, did not address all of the injustices of gender discrimination in the Indian Act.</p>	http://fngovernance.org/publication_docs/Mclvor_review_060911.pdf
9	Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act	<p>The Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act (2011), or "Bill C-3" restored Indian Status to those who lost it through the "double mother clause" established in Bill C-31 in 1985.</p>	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/annualstatutes/2010_18/page-1.html
9	"double mother clause"	<p>This clause in Bill C-31 mandated that the great-grandchildren of Status Indian women who married non-Status men would not be considered Status Indians themselves. This was not the case for great-grandchildren of Status Indian men who "married out." The double mother clause still unfairly impacted Indian women.</p>	
9	The Charlottetown Accord	<p>The Charlottetown Accord (1992) was an attempt by the federal government to obtain Québec's consent to the Constitution Act 1982. This involved consultation and negotiations with Aboriginal peoples regarding their rights to self-govern. During this time, the Native Women's Association of Canada fought for the inclusion of Native women's voices and interests in the negotiation processes. The Accord was ultimately rejected by Canadian voters in referendum.</p>	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/the-charlottetown-accord/

10	“status blindness”	Refers to services and programs offered in urban centers being available to all Aboriginal people, no matter if they are status, non-status, Métis, Inuit, etc.	
10	policy ethos	Refers to the general approach taken when developing public policies; the framework that guides the policy in order to fulfil its goals or aspirations.	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/ethos
10	Stonechild Inquiry	The Stonechild Inquiry (2004) was convened to investigate the 1990 death of Neil Stonechild and "Starlight Tours," the practice of police transporting Indigenous men to the outskirts of a city in the middle of the winter, take their clothing, and leave them to walk home. The Starlight Tours are one example of the police hostility and brutality faced by Indigenous people.	http://www.cbc.ca/news2/background/stonechild/stonechild_report.pdf
10	muktuk	The edible skin and blubber of a whale, traditionally eaten raw.	http://www.livingdictionary.com/search/viewResults.jsp?language=en&searchString=muktuk&languageSet=all note: this was the only Inuit-authored source I could find
10	Inuvialuit Settlement Region	Inuvialuit territory covering approximately 435,000 square kilometres in the northwestern Northwest Territories and northern Yukon whose boundaries were established in the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (1984). The Inuvialuit own approximately 96,000 kilometres of this land, and have 12,980 kilometres of subsurface rights.	http://www.daair.gov.nt.ca/en/priorities/concluding-and-implementing-land-claim-and-self-government-agreements/inuvialuit

		<p>First established in 1951, Friendship Centres work to address the needs of urban and recently urbanized First Nations, Métis, and Inuit. Friendship Centres act as hubs of Indigenous culture and provide information on employment and housing opportunities, spaces for ceremony and organize community-building activities. Currently there are 118 centres across Canada.</p>	
10	Friendship centres		
		<p>An urban self-government model proposed by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (1996) that would establish city-wide, voluntary governing associations for Indigenous peoples to exercise control and self-government in various municipal sectors and institutions. These associations could also enter into agreements and negotiations with other Aboriginal and Canadian governments.</p>	https://www.cpsa-acsp.ca/papers-2010/Heritz.pdf
10	urban community of interest model		
		<p>Governs additions to already existing reserves for the purposes of fulfilling already existing treaty/land agreement obligations, to accommodate growth or protect important sites, or fulfil new settlement obligations. Some First Nations may choose to situate these additions in or near urban centres to provide additional economic opportunities to their members.</p>	https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1332267668918/1332267748447
10	Additions to Reserves Policy		

10	Treaty Land Entitlements	<p>A land claims process established to fulfill outstanding treaty obligations on the part of the federal government. This process recognizes that some First Nations did not receive all of the land that they were promised while they signed Treaty with Canada. Settlement takes the form of land grants or case settlements that are used to purchase land.</p> <p>https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100034822/1100100034823</p>
11	mythic community	<p>Consists of a broad range of people who share values or experiences, for example the global Indigenous community's shared experiences of colonialism. This type of community risks homogenizing the specific needs and histories of peoples, but can be a useful unifying framework in certain contexts.</p>
11	sphere of commonality	<p>Refers to shared experiences and histories that can unify otherwise disparate groups. Recognizing spheres of commonality can be useful to build solidarity and mobilize towards shared goals.</p>
11	sited community	<p>A sited community is one that is unified by location, by its functioning, or by its goals. This could include the members of a First Nation or an urban Indigenous service organization.</p>
11	temporary invented community	<p>Refers to a community unified by a short-term, one-time projects or goals. For example, protestors organizing against a G-20 summit in a specific location.</p>

11	ongoing invented community	Refers to a community unified by an ongoing project or goal. For example, a group that comes together to establish an Indigenous social space in an urban center may continue to manage that space, organize its activities, etc.
11	cultural communities	Maintained through the transmission and continuation of collective experiences, memories, histories, and practices.
11	social communities	The term social communities highlights the interactive and shared aspects of community. For example, Indigenous kinship networks or social movements can be considered sites of social community.
11	Idle No More	A grassroots social movement begun by four Saskatchewan women in 2012. The movement was formed in resistance to Bill C-45, and brought together Indigenous people and non-Indigenous allies. One of the movement's most visible tactics was conducting flashmob round dances in urban centres.
11	figurative community	Often a large global community, this type of community is brought together due to shared common belief systems and values. They often connect through social media, and events such as protests, roadblocks and flash mob round dances.

11	People's Climate March	A mass demonstration of approximately 400,000 people that took place in 2014 in New York City to demand climate and environmental protections. The Peoples' Climate March is an example of Indigenous climate activism as Indigenous peoples from all over the world participated in New York or on their territories.	http://2014.peoplesclimate.org/wrap-up/
11	Apache Corporation	An oil company that has been blocked by the Wet'suwet'en from installing the Pacific Trail pipeline on Wet'suwet'en land.	
11	Pacific Trails Pipeline	A proposed 480km pipeline that would transport oil across northwestern British Columbia. The pipeline is currently being opposed by the Wet'suwet'en and the Unist'ot'en camp.	http://www.chevron.ca/our-businesses/kitimat-lng-project/pacific-trail-pipeline
11	Bi Kyi Wa'at'en	A Wet'suwet'en law that establishes the husband's duty to respectfully use and protect his wife's land. This law was invoked by Chief Tohestiy as part of his responsibility to oppose the Pacific Trail pipeline.	https://unistotencamp.wordpress.com/2012/11/21/ptp-pipeline-surveyors-ordered-off-unistoten-territory/
11	Wet'suwet'en Inuk nu'ot'en	Wet'suwet'en Law.	https://unistotencamp.wordpress.com/2012/11/21/ptp-pipeline-surveyors-ordered-off-unistoten-territory/
11	Unist'ot'en Camp	This is a camp community set up to resist and protect the Wet'suwet'en land from proposed pipelines and fracking projects. The community occupies and lives traditionally on the land as an act of self-determination.	https://unistotencamp.wordpress.com/ http://unistoten.camp/

11	Bill C-45	Bill C-45 or the "Jobs and Growth Act" (2012) is an omnibus bill that affected many different aspects of Canadian law and policy, including insituting unilateral amendments to the Indian Act. Idle No More was formed in response to this bill.	
11	Navigation Protection Act	The Navigation Protection Act is the result of Bill C-45's amendments to the Navigable Waters Act. The NPA now allows pipeline and and powerline companies to legally cross navigable waterways without demonstrating that their projects will not cause harm or destruction to those waterways.	https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/programs-632.html
11	Environmental Assessment Act	Was amended by Bill C-45 to significantly reduce the number of projects that require environmental assessment. These amendments have the potential to negatively impact Aboriginal peoples' capacity to engage in traditional land use practices.	
12	dentalium shells	Shells of the scaphopod mollusk that were used in trade, jewelry, art, and as currency by Indigenous peoples across North America.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dentalium_shell wikipedia was the only decent source I could fin
12	catlinite	Catlinite is a type of stone found predominantly in Minnesota and used by Indigenous peoples for carving pipes and other items. Catlinite was a significant trade item across North America.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catlinite again, Wikipedia was the least awful source
12	mukluks	Traditionally mukluks referred to reindeer- or sealskin boots worn in the Arctic. Now the word is used more generally to refer to all high top moccasin-style boots.	https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mukluk

12	bentwood cedar boxes	Boxes made by northwest coast Indigenous peoples, bent from a single plank of cedarwood often carved and painted. Bentwood boxes were originally made for practical, ceremonial, and spiritual purposes, but have become highly valued as works of art.	http://www.spirit-gallery.com/boxes.php
12	caliche	The oldest-known bead in North America is made from this sedimentary composite of calcium carbonate (lime). Caliche is found in desert areas.	http://cals.arizona.edu/pubs/garden/mg/soils/caliche.html
12	Porcupine People	A nickname for the Mi'kmaq people, in reference to their skilled and intricate quillwork.	
12	Expo 67	Refers to the "Universal and International Exhibition" that took place in Montréal in 1967 to highlight Canada's centennial. This global exhibition saw over 26 million visits over its duration.	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/expo-67/
12	Indians of Canada Pavilion	Meant to be a highlight of Expo 67 and to introduce people to the art and culture of Indigenous peoples, the Indians of Canada Pavilion relied on homogenizing imagery of tipis and totem poles, as well as exterior artworks with a more "traditional" aesthetic to draw tourist crowds. Inside the pavilion, more modern artists demonstrated that Indigenous art was contemporary. The pavilion acted as a site of political and artistic resistance to stereotypes.	https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/expo/0533020206_e.html

12	Professional Native Indian Artists Incorporated (PNIAI)	A self-organized and -managed Indigenous arts and culture advocacy group. Formed in the early 1970s, the group advocated for access to funding and inclusion in galleries for Indigenous artists, and increased public consciousness regarding Native art.	http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/professional-native-indian-artists-inc/
12	Society of Canadian Artists of Native Ancestry (SCANA)	Formed in 1984, this group advocated for the inclusion of Native artists in mainstream galleries, especially the National Art Gallery.	
12	Indian Group of Seven	A nickname applied to the seven original members of Professional Native Indian Artists Incorporated, the Indian Group of Seven includes Alex Janvier, Joseph Sanchez, Norval Morrisseau, Daphne Odjig, Jackson Beardy, Eddy Cobiness, and Carl Ray.	http://www.mackenzieartgallery.ca/engage/exhibitions/7
12	Aboriginal Curatorial Collective	Formed in 2005 to address the ongoing lack of Indigenous curatorial representation and control in the Canadian arts community, and to provide longterm structural support for Aboriginal artists and curators.	http://www.acc-cca.com/wordpress/about/
12	The Spirit Sings: Artistic Traditions of Canada's First Peoples	A 1988 Indigenous art exhibit showcased in the Glenbow museum. The exhibit faced protests and injunctions from Indigenous peoples over the improper showing of sacred artifacts, and protests by the Lubicon Cree Nation whose fight for control over their land was being undermined both by the Alberta and Canadian governments, as well as Shell Oil, the corporation who largely sponsored the exhibit.	http://www.ammsa.com/node/16694

12	Lubicon Cree Nation	<p>The Lubicon Cree people and land were never surveyed during the development of Treaty 8, and they were thus denied reserve lands or band status. Canada continues to refuse to resolve their outstanding land claim, and allows resource extraction companies to operate on their traditional territory.</p>	http://www.lubiconlakenation.ca/index.php/our-story-4/history-with-canadian-government
12	Kwakwaka'wakw	<p>The Kwakwaka'wakw is the name given to the different groups, or tribes, of Kwak'waka-speaking people who live along the coast of mainland British Columbia and the northeastern coast of Vancouver Island.</p>	http://www.umista.ca/kwakwakawakw/index.php