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| Name of Indigenous Group | Territorial Boundaries | Languages | Resources they used | Governance Structure | First Contact with the European Settlers |
| Coast Salish First Nations Group (Vancouver Island) | Their territorial boundaries were that they inhabited the Northwest Coast of North America from the mouth of the Columbia of Oregon to Rute Inlet in British Columbia. | They spoke many languages like Comox, Pentlatch, Sechelt, and more but their main language that they spoke was Halkomelem. | The resources that the Coast Salish people used and relied on were raw natural resources and they lived in moist and temperate conditions and they also had limitless standards of cedar. | Their governance structure was that they occupied territories along the Northwest Pacific Coast in Canada and the U.S. What they have done is that they have strong kinship ties and engage in political, treaty, and environmental partnerships. | The first time the European settlers entered the Coast Salish territory which was when the Coast Salish people met the Europeans was in 1592. |
| Tsilqot’in First Nations Group (BC Interior) | Their territorial boundaries in was between the Fraser River and the Coast West Mountains which included the Chilcotin River, the Homath Klinikini, and the Dean Rivers in Western BC. | The main language that they spoke was Athapaskan and they were a part of the Dene language family. | The resources that the Tsilqot’in people relied on were sea otter pelts for trading and they relied on hay, grains and vegetables. | The Tsilqot’in government is governed by six chiefs that meet their needs and represent their community. The Tsilqot’in people also fought hard for Aboriginal Titles and Rights. | Tsilhqot’in’s first contact with Europe was during the 1780’s. |
| Semiahmoo First Nations Group (BC Lower Mainland) | Their territorial boundaries took up South Surrey, the eastern shore of Point Roberts, shores of Boundary Bay, Birch Bay, Drayton Harbour, Dakota, California, and Terrell Creeks. | They spoke Lkwungen, Manchosen, Semiahmoo, Sencoten and T’Souke and the groups they were in were the Halkomelem, the Nooksack, the Nootka, and the Puget Sound. | The resources they fished for were salmon, herring, and oolichanes. They also hunted birds, elk, deer, and bear. | Their governance structure follows the Indian Act where students must leave their families and go to residential schools on reserved land. | Semiahmoo’s first contact with Europe was in June 1791. |
| Tahltan’s First Nations Group (BC North) | Their territorial boundaries remotely took up all of Northwestern British Columbia. | Their languages that they mainly spoke the Tahltan National Language and English. | The resources that they relied on and they used to be natural resources like forestry and wildlife. They also fished for salmon and they also owned metals like copper, gold, and silver. | Their governance structure is their government is governed by a Vice-Chair, a Chairperson, and a Secretary Treasurer. The rules that they have provided them were to protect Tahltan’s area and to strengthen it as a value of sharing, caring respect, and more good things. | Tahltan’s first contact with Europe was in 1838 where one person wanted to do something with them. |