

Indig Summarizing Text pgs

5 Questions

1. Summarize what the text says of Indigenous Worldviews pg 8.



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they believe in the something and valleiw. they consider them selfs part of nature and not above it.

Time is circular, and the entire universe had spirit. everything was connected visible or not. traditionally the peoples represented the worldview as a circle, and everything was part of the circle. The world had a creator, and the creator was present in everything.

The belief system of First Nations and Inuits peoples was and continues to be an essential part of their worldview.

They believed in the physical world and the spiritual world. They believe in a Creator. People needed to understand their place in creation and live in harmony with it and nature. They have to respect people, animals, land, everything.

there belifs are really connected with nature the nature is there world the univers done not uderstand the connections they are siritually alive humans need to have connections with the world and there time with circular things and the circle of life

2. Summarize what the text says of Indigenous Economy structure pg 8-9.



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they make their living with the land, they moved in circular patterns for migrational ceremonies.

Everything was taken only when needed. They did not see hunting as a sport, but a way to provide. They made sure they weren't wasteful, and used everything that was provided from the animal. Groups hunted together, and would then get together for hunting and different seasons over years.

First Nations believed they should repay the land. They lived in balance and didn't believe in wealth, they wanted to be equal with the land. Families would meet seasonally and travelled seasonally.

They only took what they needed which made it easy to travel more easily. They traded and made contacts with other people. These relationships lasted for a long time. They moved around throughout their territory to get all the resources they could have.

3. Summarize what the text says of Indigenous Social Structure pg 9-10.



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When they needed guidance, they sought it from elders in their communities. depending on the time of year, people would divide up into groups, or get together. this was based on the amount of animals to hunt. The times people would divide up, was mainly in winter, as resources were more scarce than other seasons.

The interest of each person meshed with the interest of the group as a whole. People have different roles that help the group, from elders to gatherers to hunters and more. Groups can trace their ancestry back from their father's side but some trace from their mother's side.

People valued sharing and mutual support. Elders were respected for their knowledge. Women would set up camps while men hunted. Some groups were smaller than others. They lived in smaller groups during winter.

they helped each other to survive, men were usually the hunters and the women picked the berries and did the cooking.

4. Summarize what the text says of Indigenous Government pgs 10-12.



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First Nations people governed themselves. They didn't compel people to follow them. People followed their leaders because they wanted to and they respected them. Welfare of the land was more important than the people/self interest. Nobody held the power to enforce laws. Leaders didn't speak for their communities. Elders were consulted before decision making. Talking circles and other forms of people coming to an agreement are becoming more normalized in modern law making.

People chose to follow their leaders because they respect them and trust them. The welfare of the community and the land was more important than individuals' self interest.

Today some traditional decision making methods are being incorporated into modern legal processes, such as sentencing circles.

Traditional First Nations and Inuit communities took leadership from a variety of people. They can have multiple leaders for different things, like peacetime and conflict.

A lot of leaders of tribes are elders, who have a good understanding of the past, and are generally the wisest. The elders make the decisions, but make sure it is a group decision before making anything set in stone. The elders pass on the key leadership skills to their children, so they too can be leaders. Many use talking circles to help with problems amongst the community. It helps the tribe/group understand what is overwhelming the community/society.

The people choose their leaders, and they all have to agree, people had the right to leave the group.

5. Summarize what the text says of Indigenous Education & learning from Elders pg 11-13.



3/3

When children messed up, they were not physically punished, but talked through what to do better. Children were caring for the land, and were thought by their elders. Students and teachers were not seen as different, but thought as one, being that everyone was willing to learn.

Education was knowledge the community needed. These skills were passed on. They strived to learn throughout their lives. Children were expected to draw conclusions of their own from stories. People respected the talents of the children. Children were taught a strong responsibility of the land and others.

They learned knowledge of what the community needed (like culture and hunting skills).

Their education aimed to guide them but not restrict them.

Children learn about becoming individuals and act for the good of all.

