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|  | \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to describe First Nations, Inuit and Metis peoples. It is comparable to “Aboriginal” or “Canadian Indigenous Peoples” |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a **social and political process** aimed at resisting and undoing the multifaceted impacts of colonization and re-establishing strong contemporary Indigenous Nations and institutions based on traditional values, philosophies, and knowledge systems.  **It is the meaningful and active resistance to forces of colonialism** that perpetuate the subjugation and/or exploitation of Indigenous minds, bodies, and lands.  It requires individuals to question the legitimacy of the colonizer and reflect on the ways we have been influenced by colonialism consciously and critically. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are commonly held public beliefs about a certain social group or type of individual. These include images, understandings, or categorization of groups or individuals based on simplified or generalized understandings of the characteristics, nature, or descriptions of the individuals or groups. This categorization, which denies diversity, results in a skewed, false, or incorrect understanding about the characteristics, nature, or description of the individual or groups in question. |
|  | Systemic \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the creation and perpetuation of systems (that is, knowledge, education, governance, laws) based on the values and mores that are central to one fragment of a society and to which it assumes all societies subscribe. |
|  | a person of European and First Nations ancestry belonging to, or descended from, the people who established themselves in the Red, Assiniboine, and Saskatchewan river valleys during the nineteenth century, forming a cultural group distinct from both European and other Canadian Indigenous peoples. The \_\_\_\_\_ established homelands in various parts of Canada, with unique traditions, language (Michif), way of life, collective consciousness, and nationhood. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a term often used by Indigenous Peoples to refer to memories stored in one's body cells and passed on genetically. It is also referred to as genetic memory or cellular memory. Blood memory is often described as one's ancestral or genetic connection to one's language, songs, ceremonies, land, teachings, etc. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the attempted or actual imposition of policies, laws, mores, economies, cultures, or systems, and institutions put in place by settler governments to support and continue the occupation of Indigenous territories, the subjugation of Indigenous Nations, and the resulting internalized and externalized thought patterns that support this occupation and subjugation. |
|  | A term defined in the *Constitution Act* of f 1982 that refers to all Indigenous people in Canada, including status and non-status “Indians” (as identified by the Indian Act), Metis, and Inuit. This term has been commonly used by the provincial, territorial and federal governments, **but is decreasing in use**. |
|  | Is transmission of the effects of trauma across generations, affecting the children and grandchildren of those initially victimized. This includes the transmission of historical oppression and colonization that continues to impact the health and well-being of Indigenous peoples today. |
|  | Original peoples whose origins are different from other Indigenous peoples in North America. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ generally live in northern Canada and Alaska. The word means “the people” in the language of Inukut. |
|  | Is a term used by many, but not all, Indigenous peoples in what is now referred to as Canada. The term refers to the foundational concepts by which we should all live our lives in the best interest of ourselves, our families, our communities, and all living things. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are: love, honesty, courage, wisdom, humility, truth, and respect. |
|  | The self-determined political and organizational unit of the Aboriginal or Canadian Indigenous community that has the power to negotiate, on a government-to-government basis, with BC and Canada. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is holding a prejudice in favour of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair. |
|  | A term widely accepted by Indigenous peoples to describe the supreme being who made the world and all life, placed peoples on specific territories, and gave them laws to live by |
|  | A term used historically to describe the first inhabitants of North and South America and used to define indigenous people under the Indian Act. The term has generally been replaced by Aboriginal peoples, as defined in the Constitution Act of 1982. |
|  | For some Indigenous peoples, \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the continent of North America. The name comes from various Indigenous oral histories that tell stories of a turtle that holds the world on its back. For some Indigenous peoples, the turtle is therefore considered an icon of life, and the story of \_\_\_\_\_\_ consequently speaks to various spiritual and cultural beliefs. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the process whereby individuals or groups of differing ethnic heritage are absorbed into the dominant culture of a society. The process of assimilation involves taking on the traits of the dominant culture to such a degree that the assimilating group becomes socially indistinguishable from other members of the society. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be compelled through force or undertaken voluntarily. |