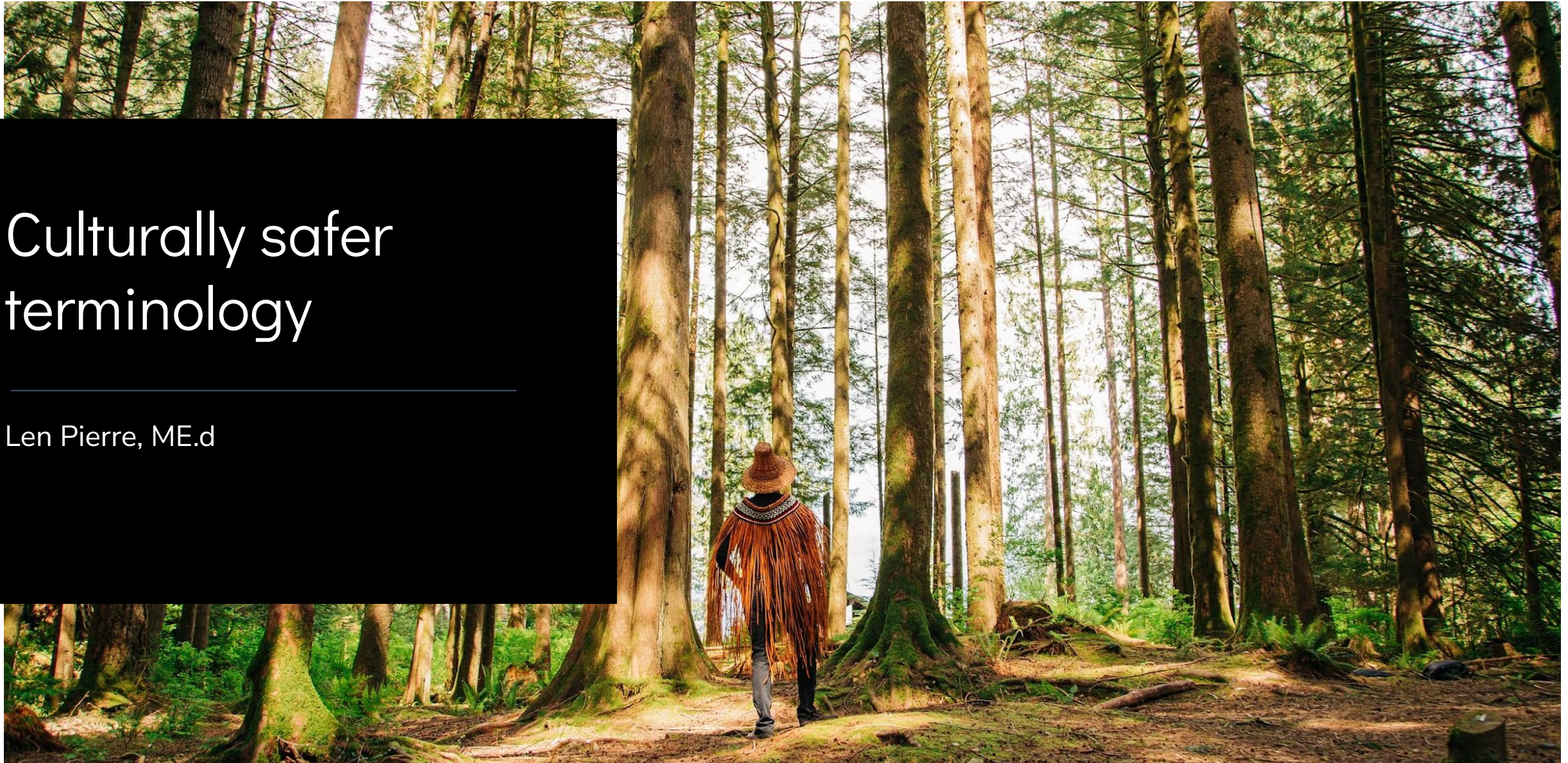


Culturally safer terminology

Len Pierre, M.Ed





First Nations in colonial Canada



Indigenous & Aboriginal

In the Canadian context both are used to describe the original peoples before the colonial country was formed: First Nations, Metis, & Inuit (FNIM).





First Nations



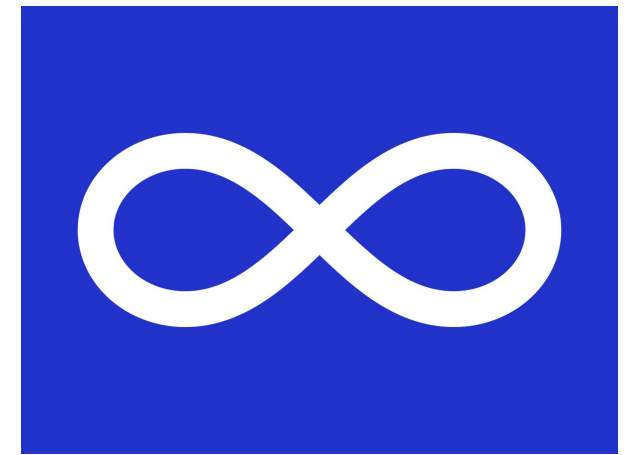
a term that eventually replaced the term “Indian” in the 1970’s. First Nations peoples are land-based nations that trace their heritage back to their traditional territory



the singular “First Nation” can refer to a [band](#), a [reserve](#)-based community, or a larger tribal grouping and the [status](#) Indians who live in them. For example, the Stó:lō Nation (which consists of several bands), or the Tseil-Waututh Nation (formerly the Burrard Band). -UBC

Metis

Nation is made up of the descendants of Indigenous women and Euro-Settler men. The Métis are a distinct Indigenous nation with their own history, culture, languages and territories with deep historical roots in the three Prairie provinces





Inuit

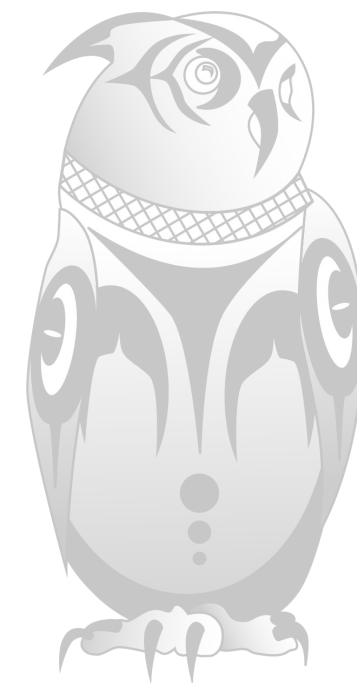
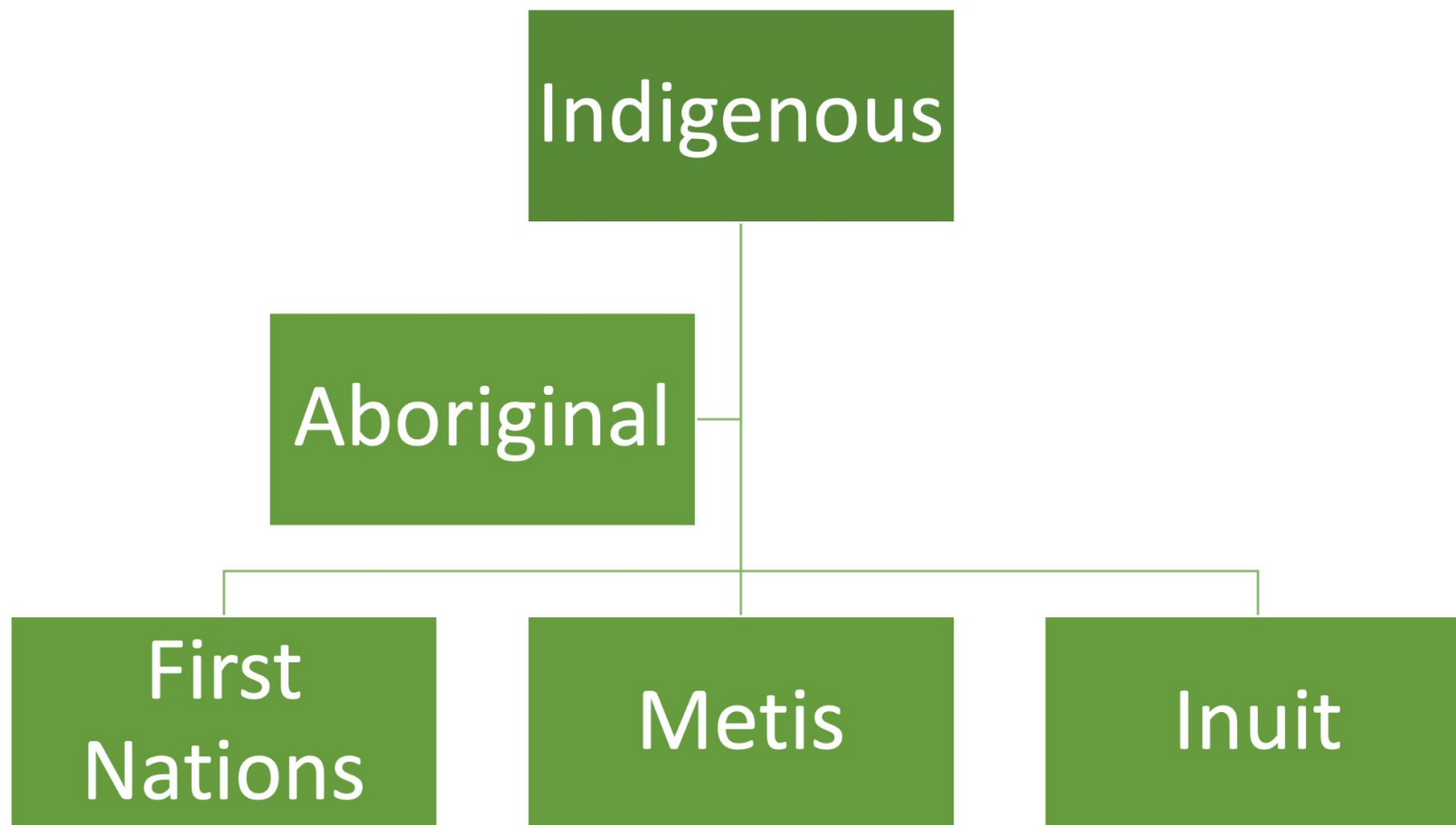


live in communities across the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Northwest Territories), Nunavut, Nunavik (northern Quebec), and Nunatsiavut (northern Labrador). The Inuit call this vast region Nunangat.





Terminology





Culturally Safer Terminology Guide

Do's:

- ✓ Follow how people choose to identify themselves
- ✓ Capitalize the "i" in Indigenous
- ✓ Pluralize people to peoples

Don'ts:

- ✗ Do not use possessive terms like "our" or "Canada's"
- ✗ Do not use the term Native
- ✗ Do not use the term Indian unless the context permits





Distinctions-based approach (BC)

A distinction-based approach means that the Province's work with First Nations, Métis, and Inuit people will be conducted in a manner that acknowledges the specific rights, interests, priorities and concerns of each, while respecting and acknowledging these distinct Peoples with unique cultures, histories, rights, laws and governments.



Colonialism

System of social, economic, political, and cultural relations characterized by:

- Imposition of foreign authority
- Destruction of Indigenous rights and political structures
- Economic exploitation where resources are extracted and shipped to Mother country





Decolonization



A process of disrupting, dismantling, and deconstructing colonial and cultural barriers that divide, suppress, and oppress Indigenous peoples and equity seeking communities.





Indigenization

A process of embedding or intertwining Indigenous peoples, ways of being, ways of doing, and values into the infrastructure of an organization.

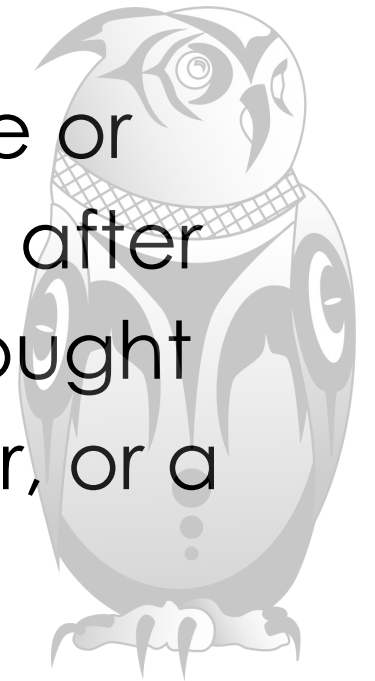


Reconciliation



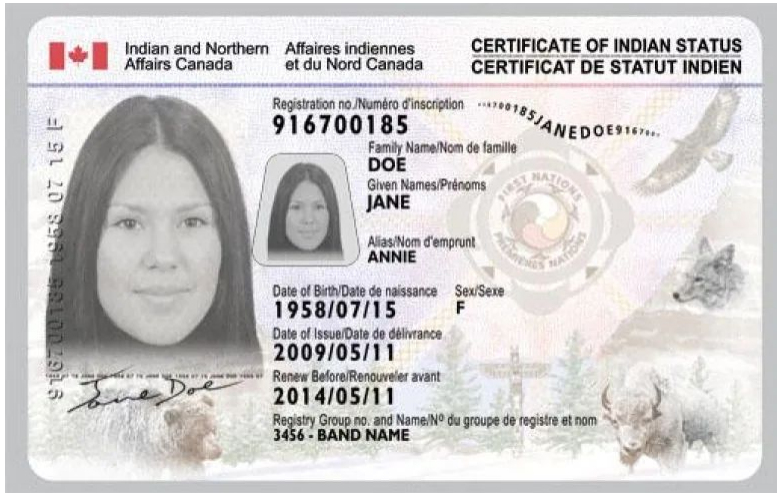
The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) defines reconciliation as an ongoing process of establishing and maintaining respectful relationships.

a process of making two people or groups of people friendly again after they have argued seriously or fought and kept apart from each other, or a situation in which this happens





Indian, Indian Status, and the Indian Act



Indian:

- Used until the 1970's
- Contentious term
- Still used legally in Canada
- Elders/seniors sometimes also use this term to self-identify



Indian Status:

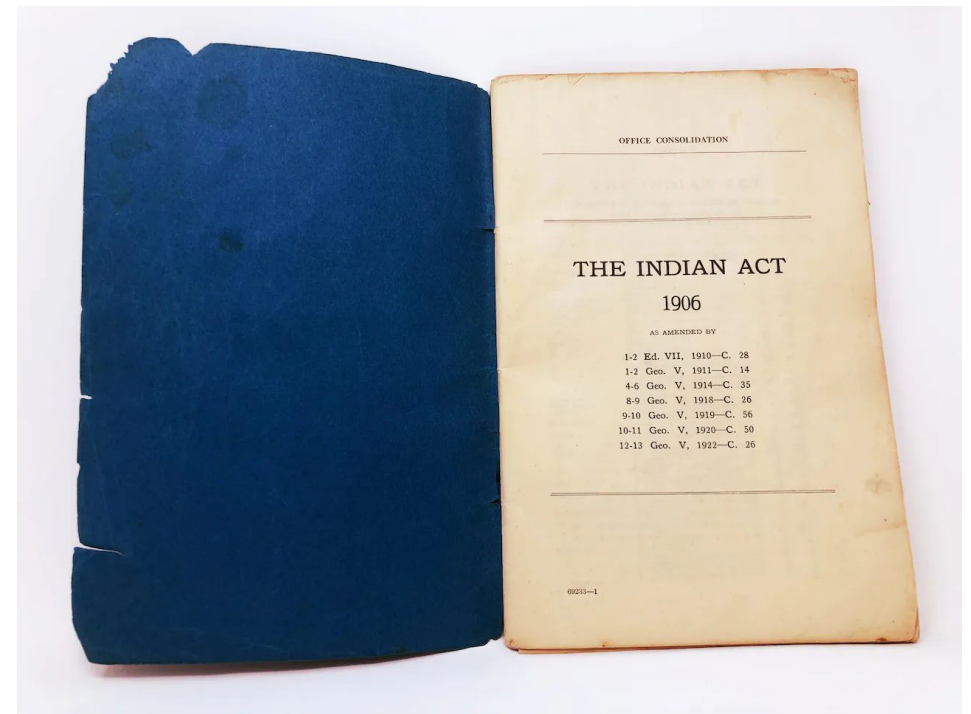
- Federal identification that confirms you are registered under the Indian





The Indian Act

The Indian Act is a Canadian federal law that governs in matters pertaining to Indian status, bands, and Indian reserves. Throughout history it has been highly invasive and paternalistic, as it authorizes the Canadian federal government to regulate and administer in the affairs and day-to-day lives of registered Indians and reserve communities.





The Indian Act (video)

THINGS

YOU MAY NOT KNOW

ABOUT

THE INDIAN ACT



Coast Salish

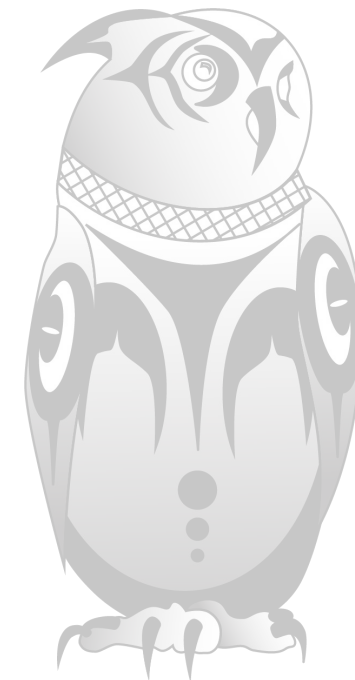
- inhabit the Northwest Coast of North America
- territories were divided in 1848 by an artificial boundary between Canada and the USA
- languages and dialects include:
Northern Salish (Comox, Pentlatch, Sechelt);
Central Salish (Squamish, Halkomelem, Nooksack)
Northern Straits (SENCOTEN, Sooke, Lekwungen, Lummi);
Clallam; and
Southern Salish (Lushootseed, Twana). "All Salishan languages are endangered"





Settler/Non-Indigenous

- Used to self-identify as a non-Indigenous person
- Used to describe non-Indigenous peoples in relationship to Indigenous issues and peoples
- Settler is relational rather than cultural term



THANK YOU
HAY CX^W Q&Θ



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