

CALL IT HOME



USEFUL VOCABULARY

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES OF THE PLAINS

Aboriginal People – the original inhabitants of the lands that are now Canada and their descendents; there are three groups of Aboriginal people, First Nations, Métis and Inuit

First Nations – all aboriginal people who are not Métis or Inuit

Indian – First Nation has replaced the word Indian. It is more respectful to use the words First Nation. Indian is still the legal word and you will see it used by the government.

Métis – The children of First Nations women and the French or Scottish fur traders. The word is used by people with mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry.

Inuit – Inuit are the Aboriginal People of the Canadian Arctic. Inuktitut is the Inuit language. Inuit means “the people’ in Inuktitut.

Culture – how people live their lives, including their food, clothing, and shelter

Tipi – A cone shaped dwelling used by the people of the plains. The name comes from two Dakota words – ti meaning “to dwell” and pi which means “used for”

Igloo – A domed shaped dwelling made of snow and used by the Inuit.

Traditional Materials – natural materials found in the environment includes bone, stone, antler, hide (animal skin), wood, feather, shell, porcupine quill

Trade goods – materials that aboriginals obtained by trading with Europeans such as beads, cloth (wool), metal (iron, copper) and finished items – blankets, axe heads, pots, guns

Archaeology – the study of how people lived in the past by looking at the objects they left behind

Artifact – something that has been made, used or changed by people in the past

Replica – a copy of an artifact

Immigration – Pull Factors – reasons people move to a new place, eg. For better jobs, education

Immigration – Push Factors – reasons people want to leave their country, for example, refugees who flee to another country for safety

Assimilate – change so that you fit better into a new place or group

Discrimination – treating someone differently without a fair reason, usually used in a negative way – to discriminate against someone, to treat them poorly

Racism – an example of discrimination, treating a group of people badly because of their race or skin colour

Stereotype – an idea that all people from a certain place act in the same way or have the same characteristic