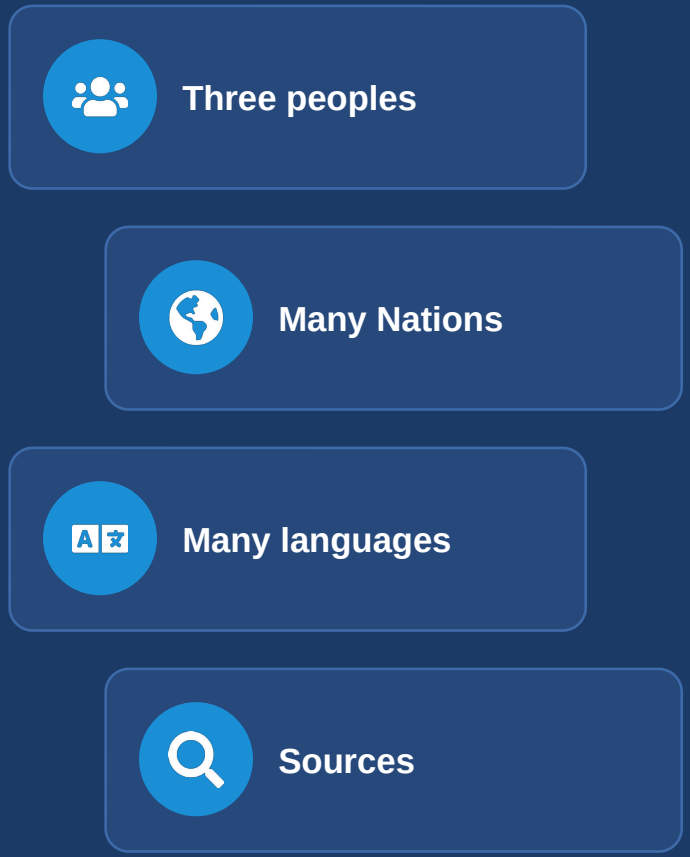
NBE3U Where We Stand, Lesson 3

Three Peoples, Many Nations

First Nations, Métis and Inuit: distinct histories, diverse lives



Today's goals

We are learning…

- About the distinct histories and identities of First Nations, Métis and Inuit.
- To gather information from Indigenous-led sources.

I can…

- Describe key facts about each of the three peoples.
- Explain why “Indigenous” is not one culture.
- Find and record information from an Indigenous-led source.
- Set a purpose for my reading.

Today's plan

Time	What we're doing	You will…
0–10 min	**Poll**	Vote
10–25 min	**Three peoples**	Note
25–55 min	**Jigsaw**	Research and teach
55–68 min	**What changed**	Write
68–75 min	**Exit**	Answer

Quick poll

About how many First Nations communities are there in Canada?



About 50



About 150



Over 630



Over 2,000

Vote first. The answer is on the next slides.

Big idea

“Indigenous” is not one culture. First Nations, Métis and Inuit are three distinct peoples, and within them are many Nations, languages and ways of life, on reserves, in the North, in small towns and in cities.

2021 Census

Identity	People
First Nations	1,048,405
Métis	624,220
Inuit	70,545
All Indigenous people	1,807,250 (5.0% of Canada)

Statistics Canada, 2021 Census (single identities). Over 70 Indigenous languages were reported.

Three distinct peoples

First Nations

Over 630 communities and more than 50 Nations, from the Mi'kmaq on the Atlantic to the Haida on the Pacific.

Métis

A Nation born of fur-trade families, centred on Red River, with its own language, Michif.

Inuit

The people of Inuit Nunangat, across the Arctic; the language family is Inuktut.

Inuit Nunangat

Inuit Nunangat is the Inuit homeland, including land, water and ice. It has four regions: the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Nunavut, Nunavik and Nunatsiavut.

Nunavut became Canada's newest territory on April 1, 1999. Many Inuit also live in cities in the south.

The Métis Nation

The Métis emerged as a distinct people from fur-trade families. At Red River in 1869–70, Métis leaders formed a provisional government, which led to the Manitoba Act (1870).

In 2003 (R. v. Powley) the Supreme Court set a test for Métis rights; in 2016 (Daniels) it ruled that Métis are “Indians” under federal jurisdiction. Who is Métis is still debated.

Jigsaw research

Expert groups, on page 1:

1. Choose First Nations, Métis or Inuit.
2. Use at least one Indigenous-led source.
3. Answer the five questions, with sources.
4. Return to your home group and teach in 3 minutes.

Start with these

Organization	Speaks for
Assembly of First Nations (afn.ca)	First Nations chiefs across Canada
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (itk.ca)	Inuit in Canada
Métis National Council (metisnation.ca)	The Métis Nation
Your local Nation's website	That Nation, in its own words

Organizations don't speak for every person. Note whose voice you're reading.

What surprised you?



What did your home group teach you that you didn't know?

Sentence starters

“I didn't know that…”

“I was surprised that…”

“Now I wonder…”

How it works

- Whole class: 4 minutes.

What changed?

On page 2:

1. One thing about each people.
2. Before today I thought…
3. Now I understand…
4. One question I still have.

Exit ticket

1. One fact about First Nations, one about Métis, one about Inuit.

2. Why “Indigenous” is not one culture.

3. One Indigenous-led source you used.

Next class: Whose Land?

Teacher reveal

Three peoples: key points

First Nations: Over 630 communities and more than 50 Nations, each with its own language, history, governance and territory.

Métis: A distinct people who emerged from fur-trade families; the Métis Nation grew around Red River; Michif blends Cree or Saulteaux with French.

Inuit: The people of Inuit Nunangat: the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Nunavut, Nunavik and Nunatsiavut.

2021 Census: 1.8 million Indigenous people (5.0% of Canada), and a young population: about a quarter were 14 or younger.

Not one culture: Generalizing erases differences in language, law, land and history.