

**Chapter 1 : Swampy Cree - Wikipedia**

*Swampy Cree, known by themselves as Maskiki Wi Iniwak, Mushkegowuk (or MaĀjkĀ“kowak in common Cree spelling) or Maskekon therefore often known as Muskegon and Muskegoes.*

Today, they live mostly in Montana, where they share a reservation with the Ojibwe, the documented westward migration over time has been strongly associated with their roles as traders and hunters in the North American fur trade. The Cree are generally divided into eight groups based on dialect and these divisions do not necessarily represent ethnic sub-divisions within the larger ethnic group, Naskapi and Montagnais are inhabitants of an area they refer to as Nitassinan. Their territories comprise most of the political jurisdictions of eastern Quebec. Their cultures are differentiated, as the Naskapi are still caribou hunters and more nomadic than the Montagnais, the total population of the two groups in was about 18, people, of which 15, lived in Quebec. Their dialects and languages are the most distinct from the Cree spoken by the groups west of Lake Superior, Attikamekw are inhabitants of the area they refer to as Nitaskinan, in the upper St. Maurice River valley of Quebec. Plains Cree 34, people in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, due to the many dialects of the Cree language, there is no modern collective autonym. Moose Cree, East Cree, Naskapi, and Montagnais all refer to using modern dialectal forms of the historical iriniw. Moose Cree use the form ililiw, coastal East Cree and Naskapi use iyiyiw, inland East Cree use iyiniw, the Cree use Cree, cri, Naskapi, or montagnais to refer to their people only when speaking the languages of the European colonists, French or English. Bands would usually have strong ties to their neighbours through intermarriage and would assemble together at different parts of the year to hunt and socialize together. Besides these regional gatherings, there was no formal structure. Each band remained independent of each other, however, Cree-speaking bands tended to work together and with their neighbours against outside enemies. When a band went to war, they would nominate a temporary military commander and this office was different from that of the peace chief, a leader who had a role more like that of diplomat 2. There are currently recognized First Nations governments or bands spread across Canada, roughly half of which are in the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia. First Nations are not defined as a minority under the Act or by the criteria of Statistics Canada. Within Canada, First Nations has come into general useâ€”replacing the deprecated term Indiansâ€”for the indigenous peoples of the Americas, individuals using the term outside Canada include supporters of the Cascadian independence movement, as well as U. The singular, commonly used on culturally politicized reserves, is the term First Nations person, North American indigenous peoples have cultures spanning thousands of years. Some of their oral traditions accurately describe historical events, such as the Cascadia earthquake of , written records began with the arrival of European explorers and colonists during the Age of Discovery, beginning in the late 15th century. European accounts by trappers, traders, explorers, and missionaries give important evidence of early contact culture, in addition, archeological and anthropological research, as well as linguistics, have helped scholars piece together understanding of ancient cultures and historic peoples. Combined with later development, this relatively non-combative history has allowed First Nations peoples to have an influence on the national culture. Elder Sol Sanderson says that he coined the term in the early s, others say that the term came into common usage in the s to avoid using the word Indian, which some Canadians considered offensive. No legal definition of the term exists, some Aboriginal peoples in Canada have also adopted the term First Nation to replace the word band in the formal name of their community. While the word Indian is still a term, its use is erratic. The use of the term Native Americans, which the United States government and it refers more specifically to the Aboriginal peoples residing within the boundaries of the United States. The parallel term Native Canadian is not commonly used, but Natives and autochthones are, under the Royal Proclamation of , also known as the Indian Magna Carta, the Crown referred to indigenous peoples in British territory as tribes or nations. The term First Nations is capitalized, unlike alternative terms, bands and nations may have slightly different meanings 3. Manitoba â€” Manitoba is a province at the longitudinal centre of Canada. It is one of the three provinces and Canadas fifth-most populous province with its estimated 1. Manitoba covers , square kilometres with a varied landscape. Aboriginal peoples have inhabited what is now Manitoba for thousands of

years, in the late 17th century, fur traders arrived in the area when it was part of Ruperts Land and owned by the Hudsons Bay Company. The rebellions resolution led to the Parliament of Canada passing the Manitoba Act in that created the province, Manitobas capital and largest city, Winnipeg, is Canadas eighth-largest census metropolitan area. Winnipeg is the seat of government, home to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, four of the provinces five universities and all four of its professional sports teams are in Winnipeg. The name Manitoba is believed to be derived from the Cree, the name derives from Cree manitou-wapow or Ojibwa manidoobaa, both meaning straits of Manitou, the Great Spirit, a place referring to what are now called The Narrows in the centre of Lake Manitoba. It may also be from the Assiniboine for Lake of the Prairie, the lake was known to French explorers as Lac des Prairies. Thomas Spence chose the name to refer to a new republic he proposed for the south of the lake. The Port of Churchill is Canadas only Arctic deep-water port and the shortest shipping route between North America and Asia, Lake Winnipeg is the tenth-largest freshwater lake in the world. Hudson Bay is the worlds second-largest bay, Manitoba is at the heart of the giant Hudson Bay watershed, once known as Ruperts Land. It was a area of the Hudsons Bay Company, with many rivers. The province has a saltwater coastline bordering Hudson Bay and more than , lakes, Manitobas major lakes are Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegosis, and Lake Winnipeg, the tenth-largest freshwater lake in the world. Manitoba is at the centre of the Hudson Bay drainage basin, with a volume of the water draining into Lake Winnipeg. This basins rivers reach far west to the mountains, far south into the United States, major watercourses include the Red, Assiniboine, Nelson, Winnipeg, Hayes, Whiteshell and Churchill rivers 4. Saskatchewan

â€” Saskatchewan is a prairie and boreal province in west-central Canada, the only province without natural borders. It has an area of , square kilometres, nearly 10 percent of which is water, composed mostly of rivers, reservoirs. As of December , Saskatchewans population was estimated at 1,, residents primarily live in the southern prairie half of the province, while the northern boreal half is mostly forested and sparsely populated. Of the total population, roughly half live in the provinces largest city, Saskatoon, or the provincial capital, other notable cities include Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Swift Current, North Battleford, and the border city Lloydminster. Saskatchewan is a province with large distances to moderating bodies of waters. As a result, its climate is continental, rendering severe winters throughout the province. Southern areas have very warm or hot summers, Midale and Yellow Grass near the U. It became a province in , carved out from the vast North-West Territories, in the early 20th century the province became known as a stronghold for Canadian social democracy, North Americas first social-democratic government was elected in The provinces economy is based on agriculture, mining, and energy, Saskatchewans current premier is Brad Wall and its lieutenant-governor is Vaughn Solomon Schofield. In , the federal and provincial governments signed a land claim agreement with First Nations in Saskatchewan. The First Nations received compensation and were permitted to buy land on the market for the tribes, they have acquired about 3, square kilometres. Some First Nations have used their settlement to invest in urban areas and its name derived from the Saskatchewan River. However the 49th parallel boundary and the 60th northern border appear curved on globes, additionally, the eastern boundary of the province is partially crooked rather than following a line of longitude, as correction lines were devised by surveyors prior to the homestead program. States of Montana and North Dakota, Saskatchewan has the distinction of being the only Canadian province for which no borders correspond to physical geographic features. Along with Alberta, Saskatchewan is one of only two land-locked provinces, the overwhelming majority of Saskatchewans population is located in the southern third of the province, south of the 53rd parallel. Saskatchewan contains two natural regions, the Canadian Shield in the north and the Interior Plains in the south 5. Ontario

â€” Ontario, one of the 13 provinces and territories of Canada, is located in east-central Canada. It is Canadas most populous province by a margin, accounting for nearly 40 percent of all Canadians. Ontario is fourth-largest in total area when the territories of the Northwest Territories and it is home to the nations capital city, Ottawa, and the nations most populous city, Toronto. There is only about 1 km of land made up of portages including Height of Land Portage on the Minnesota border. Ontario is sometimes divided into two regions, Northern Ontario and Southern Ontario. The great majority of Ontarios population and arable land is located in the south, in contrast, the larger, northern part of Ontario is sparsely populated with cold winters and is heavily forested. Ontario has about , freshwater lakes,

the province consists of three main geographical regions, The thinly populated Canadian Shield in the northwestern and central portions, which comprises over half the land area of Ontario. Although this area mostly does not support agriculture, it is rich in minerals and in part covered by the Central and Midwestern Canadian Shield forests, studded with lakes, Northern Ontario is subdivided into two sub-regions, Northwestern Ontario and Northeastern Ontario. The virtually unpopulated Hudson Bay Lowlands in the north and northeast, mainly swampy. Southern Ontario which is further sub-divided into four regions, Central Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Golden Horseshoe, the highest point is Ishpatina Ridge at metres above sea level located in Temagami, Northeastern Ontario. In the south, elevations of over m are surpassed near Collingwood, above the Blue Mountains in the Dundalk Highlands, the Carolinian forest zone covers most of the southwestern region of the province. Northern Ontario occupies roughly 87 percent of the area of the province. The climate of Ontario varies by season and location, the effects of these major air masses on temperature and precipitation depend mainly on latitude, proximity to major bodies of water and to a small extent, terrain relief. In general, most of Ontarios climate is classified as humid continental, Ontario has three main climatic regions 6. The traditional territory of the Attawapiskat First Nation extends beyond their reserve up the coast to Hudson Bay, Attawapiskat is the most remote northerly link on the km long road to Moosonee. They control the reserves at Attawapiskat 91 and Attawapiskat 91A, Attawapiskat means People of the parting of the rocks from the Swampy Cree chat-a-wa-pis-shkag. The Attawapiskat River carved out several clusters of spectacular high limestone islands less than kilometres from its mouth that are unique to the region. This has been contended by the present day chief and council, is supported by documentation in the archives of the HBC, and was documented by Honigmann. The overall purpose of the project was to help the regional Council and its associations develop a strategy for natural resource co-management, self-government and their results published in , showed that geographically extensive land use for hunting and fishing persists in the Mushkegowuk region, some km<sup>2</sup>. Although the First Nations control only km<sup>2</sup> as Indian reserve land, hookimaw-Witt was the first Muskego-Cree to earn a doctorate. Attawapiskat is a community in the western Hudson Bay Lowland. The town or hamlet of Attawapiskat now covers 1. It is in the Kenora District which is in the north of Ontario. Timmins, the nearest urban center, is located approximately km south, Moosonee is km south of Attawapiskat. Wildlife includes geese, ducks, caribou, moose, beaver, bear, wolves, wolverine, marten, rabbit, muskrat, otter, Winter roads constructed each December link Attawapiskat First Nation with Fort Albany First Nation, Kashechewan, Moosonee and Moose Factory to the south. The fertile soil is underlain by clay and silt and it is normal for the river to rise 1 or 2 metres. The community has experienced partial and complete flooding, the Attawapiskat kimberlite field is a field of kimberlite pipes in the Canadian Shield located astride the Attawapiskat River on Attawapiskat First Nation land. The mine expected to produce , carats of diamonds a year, there are over 2, members of Attawapiskat First Nation, but the local on-reserve population was 1, according to the census. They live in Canada and the United States and are one of the largest Indigenous ethnic groups north of the Rio Grande, in Canada, they are the second-largest First Nations population, surpassed only by the Cree. In the United States, they have the fourth-largest population among Native American tribes, surpassed only by the Navajo, Cherokee, the Ojibwe people traditionally have spoken the Ojibwe language, a branch of the Algonquian language family. There are 77, mainline Ojibwe, 76, Saulteaux and 8, Mississaugas, organized in bands, as of , Ojibwe in the US census population is , Ojibwe are known for their bark canoes, birch bark scrolls, mining and trade in copper. Their Midewiwin Society is well respected as the keeper of detailed and complex scrolls of events, oral history, songs, maps, memories, stories, geometry, and mathematics. The Ojibwe people set the agenda with European-Canadian leaders by signing detailed treaties before they allowed many European settlers into their western areas, in , they adopted guns from the British to defeat the Dakota people in the Lake Superior area, pushing them to the south and west. The exonym for this Anishinaabeg group is Ojibwe and this name is commonly anglicized as Ojibwa or Ojibway. The name Chippewa is an alternative anglicization, although many variations exist in literature, Chippewa is more common in the United States, and Ojibway predominates in Canada, but both terms are used in each country. In many Ojibwe communities throughout Canada and the U. Because many Ojibwe were formerly located around the outlet of Lake Superior, marie for its rapids, the early Canadian settlers referred to

the Ojibwe as Saulteurs. Ojibwe who subsequently moved to the provinces of Canada have retained the name Saulteaux. This is disputed since some scholars believe that only the name migrated west, Ojibwe who were originally located along the Mississagi River and made their way to southern Ontario are known as the Mississaugas. The Ojibwe language is known as Anishinaabemowin or Ojibwemowin, and is widely spoken. Today, most of the languages fluent speakers are elders, since the early 21st century, there is a growing movement to revitalize the language, and restore its strength as a central part of Ojibwe culture.

## Chapter 2 : Constance Lake First Nation - Wikipedia

*"Aboriginal Peoples of Canada: A Short Introduction provides the first comprehensive overview of Canada's First Nations peoples. Drawn from the highly successful Encyclopedia of Canada's Peoples, it offers extensive coverage of the Algonquians / Eastern Woodlands, Algonquians / Plains, Algonquians / Subarctic, Inuit, Iroquoians, Ktunaxa, Metis, Na-Dene, Salish, Siouans, Tsimshian, and.*

## Chapter 3 : Index by Author L |

*Constance Lake First Nation is an Oji-Cree First Nations band government located on the shores of Constance Lake near Hearst Cochrane District in northeastern Ontario, Canada, It is directly north of the community of Calstock along a continuation of Ontario Highway*

## Chapter 4 : Mushkegowuk Cree Resource | Learn About, Share and Discuss Mushkegowuk Cree At calen

*Algonquians: eastern woodlands / Janet E. Chute -- Algonquians: plains / Eldon Yellowhorn -- Algonquians: subarctic / Joan A. Lovisek -- Inuit / Louis-Jacques.*

## Chapter 5 : Swampy Cree - WikiVividly

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## Chapter 6 : Swampy Cree Explained

*Native Americans in Los Angeles: a cross-cultural comparison of assistance patterns in an urban environment / Joan Crofut Weibel. E 78 C15 W45 A Aboriginality and governance: a multidisciplinary perspective from QuÃ©bec / edited by Gordon Christie.*

## Chapter 7 : Swampy Cree | Revolv

*"Stout Athletic Fellows": The Ojibwa During the "Big-Game Collapse" in Northwestern Ontario TIM E. HOLZKAMM, LEO G. WAISBERG, AND JOAN A. LOVISEK.*

## Chapter 8 : Actes du Trente-deuxiÃ¨me CongrÃ¨s des Algonquinistes - CascadillaPressWiki

*It is located 52°55' north and 82°26' west, the vegetation is typically subarctic with a mostly coniferous forest in the muskeg. Wildlife includes geese, ducks, caribou, moose, beaver, bear, wolves, wolverine, marten, rabbit, muskrat, otter, Winter roads constructed each December link Attawapiskat First Nation with Fort Albany First.*

Chapter 9 : Holdings : Aboriginal peoples of Canada : | York University Libraries

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