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*INDIGENOUS  
RESISTANCE  
MOVEMENTS*

# *Selected Major Protests*

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- Red River Rebellion
- Grand River Land Dispute
- Occupation of Alcatraz
- Wounded Knee Occupation
- American Indian Movement
- Aboriginal Day of Action 2007
- Idle No More
- Standing Rock
- Unist'ot'en Camp/Wet'suwet'en
- Chief Theresa Spence & Attawapiskat Hunger Strike at Parliament
- Oka Crisis
- Sisters in Spirit to MMIW
- ...more we won't have time to cover: Elsipotog First Nation Shale Gas Protest, 1974 Ojibway Warrior Society Occupation of Anicinabe Park, 1990 Canoe Parliament Protest Against James Bay Hydro-Electric, Elijah Harper Meech Lake Accord Protest, CNR Portage la Prairie Protest, and others

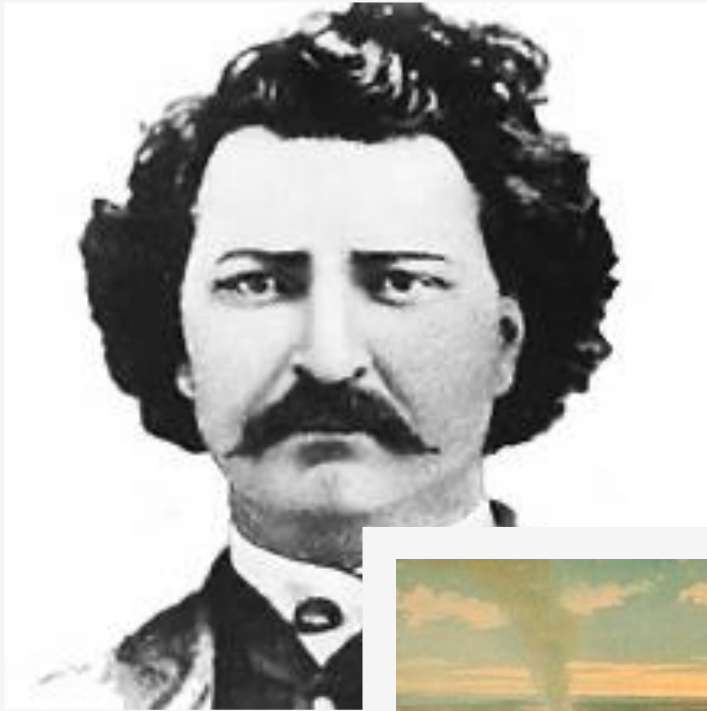
# *Stereotypes of Indian Warriors*

- At contact, First Nations warriors were formidable opponents and actually won most battles against the British and French
  - Woodland tribes had ambush warfare and were highly trained scouts and hunters
- Many Indigenous warriors fought against Western expansion and were seen as violent nuisances
- After Confederation and American independence, Indians became mythologized into “noble savages”
- In the era of Red Power and protests, First Nations people returned to their warriorhood and re-bunked the myth of the “crying Indian”



# *Red River Resistance (formerly Rebellion)*

- 1869-70 was led by Metis leader Louis Riel, he was the founder of the province of Manitoba
  - He led two rebellions against Canada (Macdonald)
    - 1- Red River Resistance of 1869-70- Riel-lead government negotiated how Manitoba joined confederation. Riel had a Canadian nationalist executed during negotiations and fled to the US (present day US- borders were murkier then)
- Riel was elected to the House of Commons as a member 3 times but never took the seat for fear of his life, but he did go to House of Commons and signed the Registry as an MP in 1873
- 1884, Saskatchewan Metis called Riel back to aid negotiations with the Canadian gov't
- This led to the second rebellion, the North-West Rebellion of 1885, where Riel was defeated at the Battle of Batoche. He was imprisoned and found guilty of high treason, then executed in November 16 1885
- His execution spurred dissent from the Francophone and Metis communities



# *Metis & the Red River Rebellion*

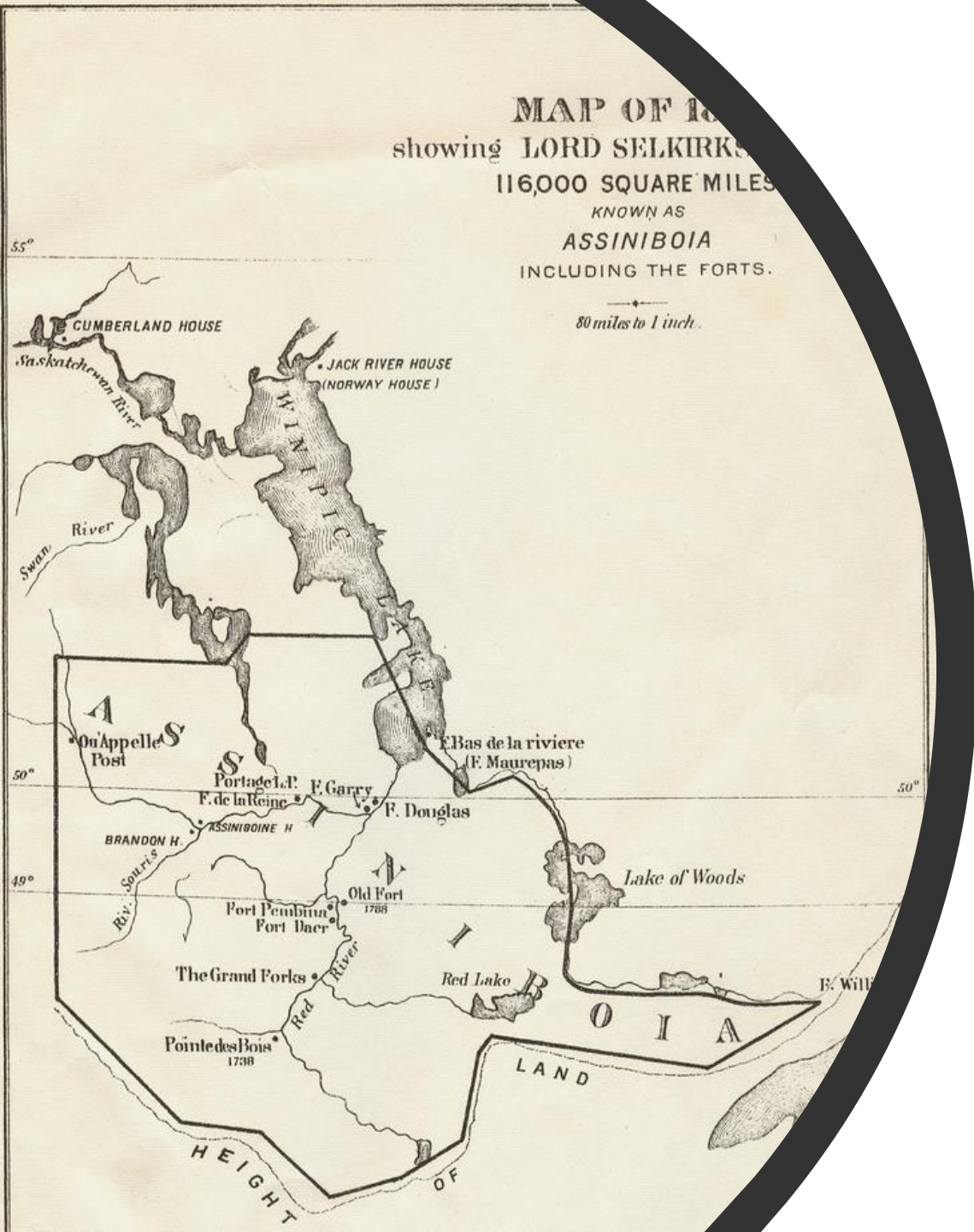
History: Rupert's Land was founded in 1849 and existed outside of Canada. From 1670-1870 it was the exclusive commercial domain of the HBC (named for Prince Rupert, first HBC Gov.)

- Three years after Confederation, Canada purchased it for 1.5 million dollars
  - This is the original homeland of the Metis, as the intermarriages between fur traders and the Indigenous population existed in the area of the HBC trade
  - Once the Canadian gov't, protestant Anglicans, etc started to move into Rupert's Land and Macdonald wanting to annex it, the Metis formed a gov't which eventually became the province of Manitoba, with the Red River colony becoming Winnipeg

The Red River Rebellion attempted to stop the annexing of Rupert's Land and the theft of Metis territory

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/ruperts-land>





- Red River Colony was founded in 1812 by Thomas Douglas (5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Selkirk, remember the Selkirk treaty?)
- Scottish settlers, located in what is now known as downtown Winnipeg
- HBC depot at modern-day St. Boniface
- Previously home to the Assiniboine (Nakoda) but by 1812 also home to Ojibwe, Cree, and Metis
- By 1836, it was HBC territory and populated by mostly Metis
- Initially, conflicts were between HBC and Metis, for trade
- Canada pushed Protestant settlers into HBC territory to annex what was largely Catholic territory, HBC sold the land to Canada with no discussion with the Metis
- Rupert's land was under attack from Canada, Britain, the US, and the Metis, so they sold it to avoid conflict



- Metis occupied territory and created a provisional government to negotiate terms for Confederation
- This was the creation of Manitoba, under leader Louis Riel
- The Metis prevented Canada from taking control on December 1, 1869 and seized Upper Fort Garry
- Riel held leadership until 1870, when he ordered the execution of Protestant Orangeman Thomas Scott
- The Manitoba Act of 1870 turned the "Assininboia" territory into 607,000 hectares for Metis families (later mismanaged)

# *North-West Resistance 1885*

- The Metis were not treated fairly in Manitoba and moved North West
- Additional leader Gabriel Dumont, buffalo hunter and resistance fighter
- The second, more violent, resistance was another attempt to assert their independent nationality under Riel
- 5-month long resistance against Canada in modern-day Saskatchewan and Alberta
- There were several battles and Canadian troops defeated the Metis and the Plains tribes; Cree, Siksika, Kainai, Piikani, Saulteaux, etc. after the overhunting of the buffalo, were near starvation
- Battles included the Battle of Batoche (image: Sgt. Grundy lithograph), Battle of Fish Creek,
- Canada then permanently enforced law in the West
- Louis Riel was hanged November 16, 1885



# *Who is AIM?*

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- Grassroots organization formed in 1968 in Minnesota by largely urban Native Americans
- Created to address systemic issues such as; racism, poverty, and police brutality. Later tackling issues such as treaty rights, unemployment, education, and culture
- Founded in prison, by two Native men that had been forcibly removed from their territory and culture as result of US' Public Law 959 Indian Relocation Act of 1956 (enfranchisement) Public Law 280 (Indian Termination Act) also impacted their lives. Both resulted in 70% of Indians being moved into cities
- Leaders: Dennis Banks (Anishnaabe), Clyde & Vernon Bellecourt (Anishnaabeg), and Russell Means (Oglala Lakota)
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/American-Indian-Movement>
- REMEMBER: The White Paper was rejected in 1969 and the Red Paper was published in 1970, this was a time of Indigenous pride and protests, each one inspiring the next



# Occupation of Alcatraz



- In 1969, AIM occupied Alcatraz prison from November of that year until June of 1971
- 400 Native Americans occupied the island to draw attention to the Treaty of Fort Laramie, which was signed between the US and Lakota, that all retired federal land was to be returned to the tribe. Alcatraz closed in 1963 and was declared surplus federal property, therefore the Native Americans felt it qualified to be returned to them
- This was part of the Red Power Movement, which was powered by AIM, Indians of All Tribes, and others. They were also inspired by the Civil Rights Movement in the US
- John Trudell made daily radio broadcasts from the island. Celebrities; Marlon Brando, Jane Fonda, Anthony Quinn, Buffy Sainte-Marie, and Jonathan Winters all visited to show their support
- The group offered the gov't the same they had paid for it, 0.47 cents per acre, \$9.40 for the entire island



PREVENT A 2<sup>nd</sup> MASSACRE  
AT  
**WOUNDED KNEE**

SHOW YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH  
THE INDIAN NATIONS

12 HR. VIGIL BY THE UN, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 3am-8pm  
DAG HAMMARSKJÖD PLAZA, 47TH STREET BETWEEN 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> AVENUE  
TO DEMAND: IMMEDIATE CEASFIRE

THINGS YOU CAN DO

- 1 ORGANIZE LOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS AND
- 2 SEND ACCOUNTS TO
- 3 GO TO WOUNDED KNEE NOW OR (IF AIM)
- 4 MEET AND WRITE YOUR CONGRESS REAGAN
- 5 SELF DETERMINATION FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

SPONSORED BY AIM



# *Wounded Knee Occupation*

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- The Original Wounded Knee Massacre was in 1890, in which 300 Lakota were massacred by the US Cavalry using rapid-fire light artillery Hotchkiss guns. Most were women and children
- The reason was to disarm the Lakota and prevent the Ghost Dance, which the Americans feared (the Ghost Dance united the living with the deceased and a prophecy of Wovoka, a Paiute, that would see the end of colonization, it was outlawed in the 1800s). The massacre actually caused outrage in many US citizens, as the dead were mostly women and children, and resulted in returning many rations and compensations that had been withheld
- 20 US soldiers received medals of honour for their part in the Wounded Knee Massacre



# *Wounded Knee Occupation 1973*

- 200 American Indian Movement members, Oglala Lakota, seized and occupied Wounded Knee, South Dakota on the Pine Ridge Reservation, which is the largest and poorest areas in the entire US, was originally a camp for Indian prisoners of war
- AIM and the Lakota took Wounded Knee in protest of the thwarted attempts to impeach their tribal president and the failure of the gov't to honour treaties
- They held the town for 71 days while the US marshals and FBI closed the area. 4 people, of both sides, were killed
- The occupation gained national coverage, one of the first Indigenous protests to do so, and inspired Native people from across Canada and the US to join the occupation
- While many other elements were at play as to the reason WHY the protest took place, I want to focus on the RESULT- that for the first time, Indians felt like they COULD take on the gov't
- <https://www.pbs.org/video/american-experience-what-was-occupation-wounded-knee/>



# *Impacts*

- These two high profile protests paved the way for legislation and public interest
- Both Wounded Knee and Alcatraz Occupations changed federal Indian policy and inspired Native people all over turtle island to demonstrate and protest
- AIM said of the Alcatraz occupation, it was “the symbol of a newly awakened desire among Indians for unity and authority in a white world.”



# *The Oka Crisis*

78-day standoff between Kanien'kéha:ka (Mohawk) and Quebec Police/RCMP/Canadian Army in 1990

- In Kanésatake, Oka, Quebec, but related to events on the Kahnawake First Nation
  - The city had declared the expansion of a golf course and townhouse development on a Kanien'kéha:ka burial ground
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# History



- The Kanien'kéha:ka had been contesting the theft of land in this region since 1761, when Britain took New France, when they were under the rule of the Sulpicians (Roman Catholic order) who were selling their land to settlers
- Between 1761-1868 they had petitioned Britain, Lord Elgin (governor general of Canada), the Province of Canada, Dominion of Canada, and then the Federal gov't about the theft of land in this region
- The Federal gov't deemed Kanesatake an "interim land base" and not a First Nation, thereby excluding them from the Indian Act and land claims
- By 1912, it was heard by the Court of King's Bench and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and it was determined to be owned by the Sulpicians. By the end of WWII, the Sulpicians had sold all their land in the area, taking the Mohawks of Kanesatake's land from 687 km sq to 6 km sq, and yet an area named "The Pines" was unresolved
- Their claims were then rejected again in 1975, 1977, and 1986



# *History Con't*

- In 1961, Oka built a nine-hole golf course on the “The Pines” an area that had been claimed and contested by the Kanien’kéha:ka for hundred of years
- “The Pines” was right beside an ancient burialground, which the Kanesatake held sacred
- In 1989, Oka announced the expansion and planned build without consulting the Kanien’kéha:ka, who protested under legislation to the Quebec Minister of Environment and Minister of Native Affairs, to no avail. Construction was slated for March 1990



# *Protest*

- Left with no other choice, the Kanien'kéha:ka barricaded the road to construction, Akwesasne and Kahnawake First Nations joined the Kanesatake to help
- They ignored injunctions to move, the Sûreté du Québec intervened, using tear gas and concussion grenades. A gunfight followed and an SQ officer was killed. No one knows who killed Lemay, as the tear gas blew back on the SQ and caused confusion, no one knows who fired the first shot
- The Kanien'kéha:ka refused to leave and Indigenous people from across Canada began arriving to support them, creating their own barricades, blockades, and checkpoints all the way from the Mercier Bridge in Montreal



- By mid-July, the RCMP and Canadian Armed Forces became involved
- 4,000 soldiers, armoured military vehicles, helicopters, artillery, police vessels on the Ottawa River, members of the Royal 22 Regiment all arrived
- For reference, only 5100 Canadian military served in the Persian Gulf War
- Armed Forces' operation at Oka used up the entire NATIONAL stockpile of barbed wire
- In August, the reduced numbers of warriors had retreated to a facility on highway 344 across from the Pines
- In September, the SQ landed on Tekakwitha Island and they battled with razor wire, rocks, tear gas, and gunfire- 22 soldiers were injured, 75 Kanien'kéha:ka (ages 5-72)
- The photo is of Waneek Horn-Miller, aged 15, holding her 4 year-old sister, Kaniehtio, as she was stabbed by the bayonet of a Canadian soldier



- The deployment of troops became a debate in Parliament that September after they had pulled out of Oka
  - Several warriors were detained, some charged by the SQ, 5 were convicted on assault and theft, only 1 served time
  - The Oka Crisis was the first Canadian Indigenous protest to receive public coverage
  - Residents of Oka threw stones at women, elderly, and children as they left Kanesatake
  - 10,000 people marched in Châteauguay demanding the blockades be removed and protestors burned the effigy of a warrior
  - First Nations people in solidarity organized protests and blockades across the nation, including BC
  - Oka was part of the inspiration for RCAP
  - The Federal gov't purchased the Pines to avoid construction
  - Developments were cancelled
  - Investigation showed SQ mishandled the situation, including command failure and prejudice
  - This brought national attention to territorial rights of First Nations and land claims, resulting in the Duty to Consult- statutory, contractual, and common law obligation that the Crown must fulfill prior to actions that may have consequences for Indigenous people. Affirmed and clarified by Supreme Court of Canada (Haida Case, Beckman v. Little Salmon)
  - Oka also inspired international movements of Indigenous people
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# *Idle No More*

- 2012 protest against Bill C-45 under Harper, the Jobs and Growth Act, impacted the Indian Act by diminishing rights and authority of Indigenous communities by allowing gov't and businesses to force projects without environmental assessments
- Jessica Gordon, Sylvia McAdam, Sheelah McLean, and Nina Wilson of Saskatchewan formed a Facebook page of anti-Bill C-45 called "Idle No More"
- The movement quickly moved beyond Bill C-45 and into grassroots movements across the nation, which was ripe with Indigenous rights protests
- It inspired "flash mobs" of traditional dancing, rallies, teach-ins, round dances, long-distance walks (1600km- the journey of Nishiyuu)
- by the time the Nishiyuu walk reached Ottawa, from James Bay, it had 400 people and ended at Parliament hill
- Chief Theresa Spence held a hunger fast on Victoria Island to protest the conditions in Attiwapiskat FN, from December 11-January 24, 2013



# *Idle No More Impacts*

- This was Canada's first major "thematic" Indigenous movement, similar to the Red Power movement in the US
- Idle No More had movements across Canada, the US, and abroad
- 50 events took place on January 28, 2013, which was the Idle No More World Day of Action, half in Canada and the other in the US, with some in UK, France, and Greenland
- This resulted in Harper meeting with then-AFN chief Shawn Atleo
- Idle No More lobbied Canada to support UNDRIP alongside Defenders of the Land & hold a MMIW Inquiry



# *Aboriginal Day of Action 2007*

- The first official day as an organized protest nation-wide
- Now known as Indigenous Day of Action, it's annual on June 29<sup>th</sup>
- Blockades and protests in Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Windsor, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Tyendinaga, Montreal, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, and Muskoka
- The intention was to call attention to poverty, land claims, inequality, healthcare issues, lack of social services, and the Federal gov't cancellation of the Kelowna Accord (agreements between Canada and Aboriginal leaders to improve education, employment, living conditions, and overall wellbeing of Indigenous people - under PM Paul Martin, but rejected by Harper)
- Overall, quite peaceful and managed with police cooperation

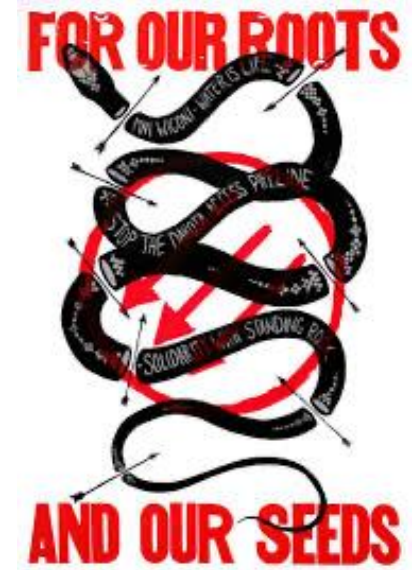


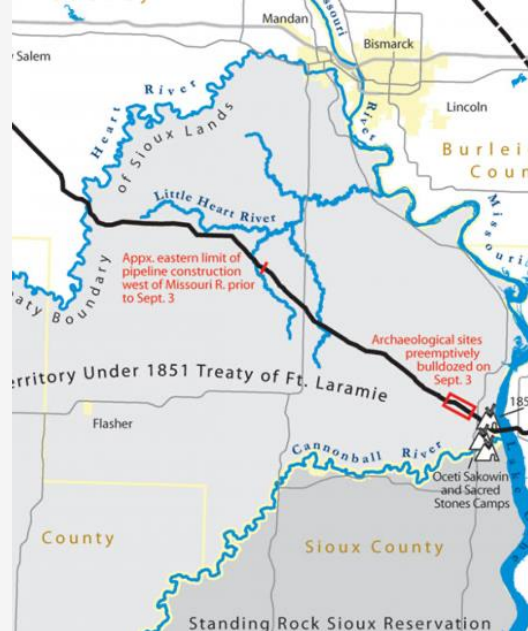
# *Standing Rock*

- Dakota Access Pipeline Protests, beginning in early 2016, were a protest to stop the Energy Transfer Partners' Dakota Access Pipeline in the US
- The pipeline threatened the health and wellbeing of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, as well as burial grounds and cultural sites
- It quickly grew to thousands of people, resulting in security using attack dogs, and then militarized police clearing encampments with water cannons in freezing weather
- Celebrities and high profile politicians spoke out in support, including presidential hopefuls Bernie Sanders and Jill Stein
- President Barack Obama finally ceased by denying an easement for the pipeline in December 2016
- This was reversed by Trump and it was completed in April 2017

# NO DAPL

- Violence in the Standing Rock protests was extraordinarily high
- More than 300 Tribal Nations stood in opposition with Standing Rock
- More than 800 arrests
- The pipeline violated Article II of the Fort Laramie Treaty, which “guarantees undisturbed use and occupation of reservation lands” surrounding the pipeline
- The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe is a sovereign nation and had the right to defend the survival of their tribe
- The pipeline was briefly considered to run past Bismarck, but the government decided the risk of a spill for too dangerous for the town





- Oceti Sakowin Youth & Allies as well as the One Mind Youth came out of this event and have a shared mission of protecting the environment and their homes, Mni Miconi-Water is Life
- The Standing Rock Protest was another huge milestone for First Nations activism
- It secured the fact that Indigenous protestors weren't simply "troublemakers," but that there is a longstanding tradition on Turtle Island of Indigenous people fighting for the rights to their land AND FOR the land's health and safety





# *Wet'suwet'en Protests*

- As we have discussed, BC is mostly unceded territory
- Chevron, TransCanada, and Enbridge wanted to use a pipeline across their territory without consent; they were the Coastal GasLinks, Pacific Trail, and Northern Gateway pipelines
- All of these violated Wet'suwet'en sovereignty and put their community at risk
- *"Our people's belief is that we are part of the land. The land is not separate from us. The land sustains us. And if we don't take care of her, she won't be able to sustain us, and we as a generation of people will die."* – Freda Huson, Unist'ot'en Hereditary Spokesperson
- the companies were violating Wet'suwet'en and Gitksan title, affirmed by Delgamuukw v. BC and UNDRIP, as there was no Prior Consent

- **1997** - The roots of this movement lie in the **Delgamuukw Supreme Court Case** from 1997. In this landmark decision, the **Supreme Court of Canada recognized that aboriginal title is not extinguished** in the areas claimed by the Wet'suwet'en and Gitksan. This decision provides ~~additional legal basis for the Wet'suwet'en and Gitksan to have full governance of their lands.~~
- **2007** - Ten years later, in 2007, there was an Interest and Use Study conducted on a proposed Pacific Trail Pipeline and the **Wet'suwet'en expressed will to prevent all pipelines** through their territory. Three key pipelines have been proposed through this land: the Coastal GasLinks, Pacific Trail and Northern Gateway pipelines.
- **2009-2010** - Following this, in 2009 a checkpoint was established on Wedzin Kwa entrance to Unist'ot'en Territory, and in 2010, construction began for a cabin directly in the line of proposed pipeline corridors.
- **2018** - On November 23, 2018, an **application for injunction was served to Unist'ot'en Camp** because of Coastal GasLink Pipeline LTD. The application **ignored the jurisdiction and authority of the Wet'suwet'en hereditary chiefs**, which was recognized in the Delgamuukw case.



- **2019** - On January 7, 2019, the **RCMP and military forcefully breached a peaceful checkpoint** on unceded Wet'suwet'en territory. This militarized intervention resulted in the arrest of more than 10 people and violated the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Following this attack, the RCMP set up a roadblock isolating the Unist'ot'en Camp.
  - **2019** - Following the arrests on January 7, there was a massive outpouring of support for Wet'suwet'en with **solidarity actions happening in over 70 cities**. In the following months, there was a promise of proper consultation but no resolution was reached.
  - **2019** - In late December, the **B.C. Supreme Court granted Coastal GasLink an injunction** calling for the removal of any obstructions including cabins and gates on any roads, bridges or work sites the company had been authorized to use.
  - **2020** - On January 1, 2020, the Wet'suwet'en First Nation served Coastal GasLink with an eviction notice, telling the company workers are "currently trespassing" on their unceded territory
  - **2020** - In hopes of de-escalating the situation, the hereditary chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en agree to seven days of meetings with the province. These talks failed after **only two days**.
  - **2020** - On February 6, the **RCMP move into Wet'suwet'en territory to enforce the court injunction**. In the following hours and days, solidarity rallies take place across the country, blocking rail lines to **#ShutDownCanada** in support of Wet'suwet'en. The blockades and solidarity rallies continue until February 24th, when the last of the blockades are removed by the Police enforcing government injunctions.
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- **2021** - On September 25, 2021, Gidimt'en Checkpoint organizers moved in to occupy Coastal GasLink's drill site on the banks of the Wedzin Kwa River. And on October 18, Lihkt'samisyu chiefs Dsta'hyl and Tse'besa deactivated the Coastal GasLink Excavator after drilling began on their land without consent.
- **2021** - On November 18-20, 2021, **the RCMP violently raided unceded Gidimt'en territory**, removing Indigenous people from their land at gunpoint on behalf of TC Energy's proposed Coastal GasLink pipeline. More than 30 land defenders were arrested, appearing in court on February 14, 2022.

Source: (<https://www.theindigenousfoundation.org/articles/wetsuweten-explained>)

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- Each one of the protests and issues we have covered today have the EXACT same root- Indigenous people want to be recognized as the rightful inhabitants of this land and to be treated with respect
- Each one on the protests includes; respect for land and resources, fair and equitable treatment, honouring of treaty agreements, the right to live in a traditional and healthy way
- It is of note that one of the issues raised in older protests was the lack of female representation, which was corrected in the DAPL & Idle No More protests

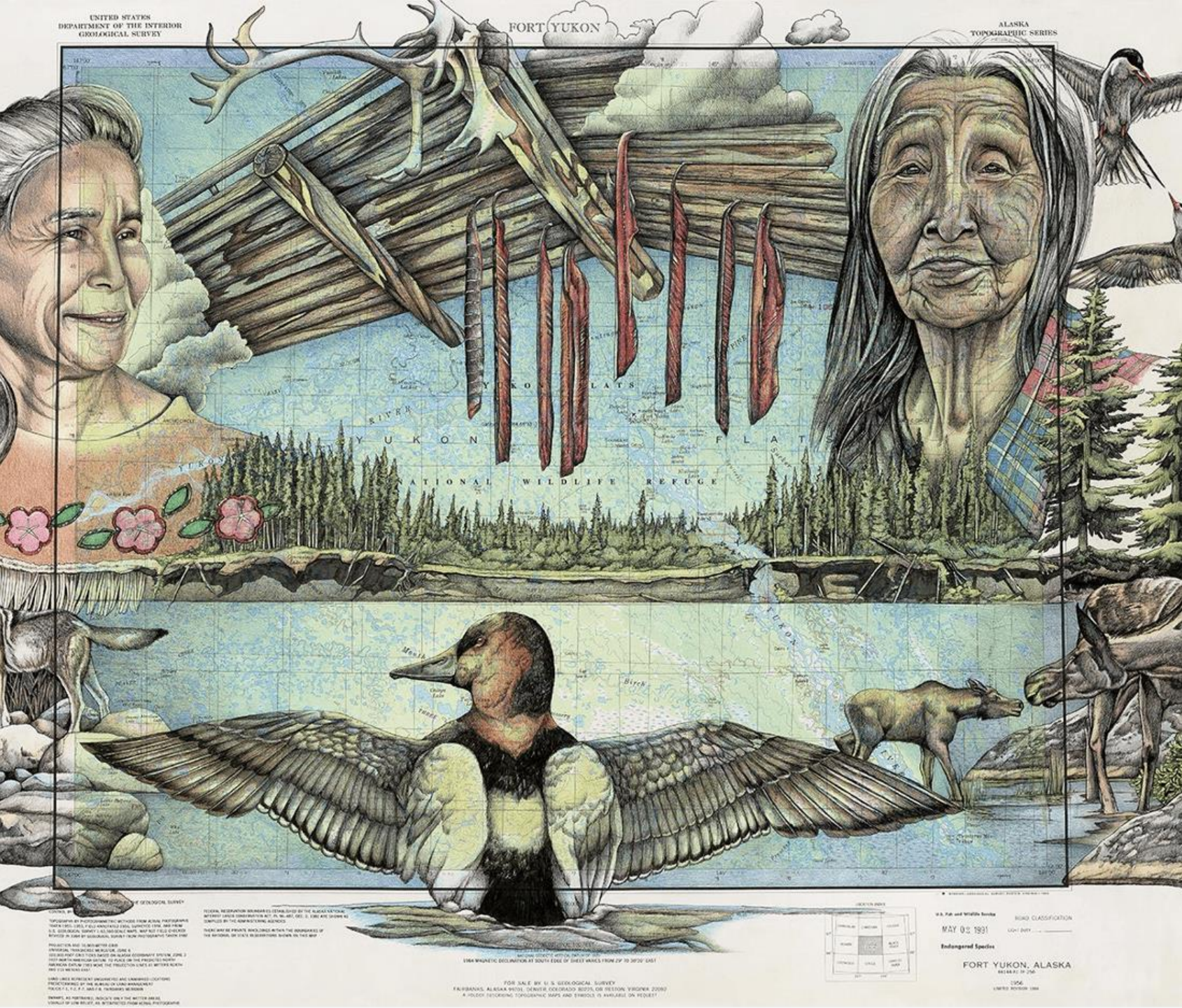
*The Same, But Different*

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- All of these protests culminate in the current Land Back movement
- “Land back is people returning back and finding their place in their systems of life.”  
–Isaac Murdoch
- Land Back is across Turtle Island and seeks to restore Indigenous sovereignty, Indigenous control over Indigenous lives
- “Reclaiming Indigenous jurisdiction: breathing life into rights and responsibilities” –Yellowhead Institute
- Originally coined by Blood Tribe member Arnell Tailfeathers in 2018, it’s become the new battle cry for Indigenous rights
- It is clear that Indigenous people will not allow their culture, land, language, or power to be taken from them

## *Land Back*



## *Traditional indigenous kinship with land*

- Indigenous cultures included the land in their kinship structures
- This meant that food systems, ceremony, stories, childrearing, and history were interconnected to the territory
- When you view everything from this lens, it shifts the perspective of Truth and Reconciliation

- Land Back revitalizing culture and connection, as our identities are interconnected with our land
- Focus on decolonization
- Reconciliation has become the dominant theme of modern Indigenous relations, because it can be superficial
- Truth and Decolonization require more in-depth change to legislation, institutional ideologies, and society
- From an Indigenous perspectives, the goal isn't just about changing broken systems, it's about a return to our original knowledge



“The opposite of dispossession is deep, reciprocal, consensual attachment.”  
(Simpson, Radical Resurgence)

“Land is in this moment a living and layered memory.” (Simpson, Radical Resurgence)

“Knowledge of places is closely linked to knowledge of the self, to grasping one’s position in the larger scheme of things, including one’s own community, and to securing a confident sense of who one is as a person.” (Basso, Wisdom Sits in Places)

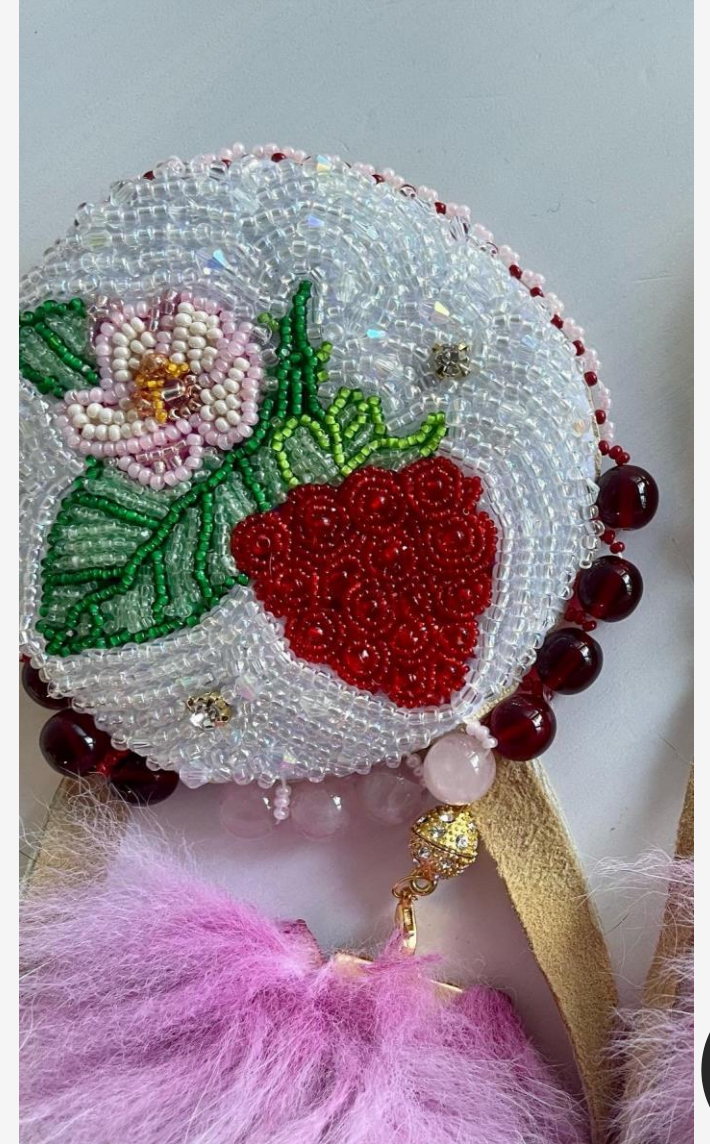
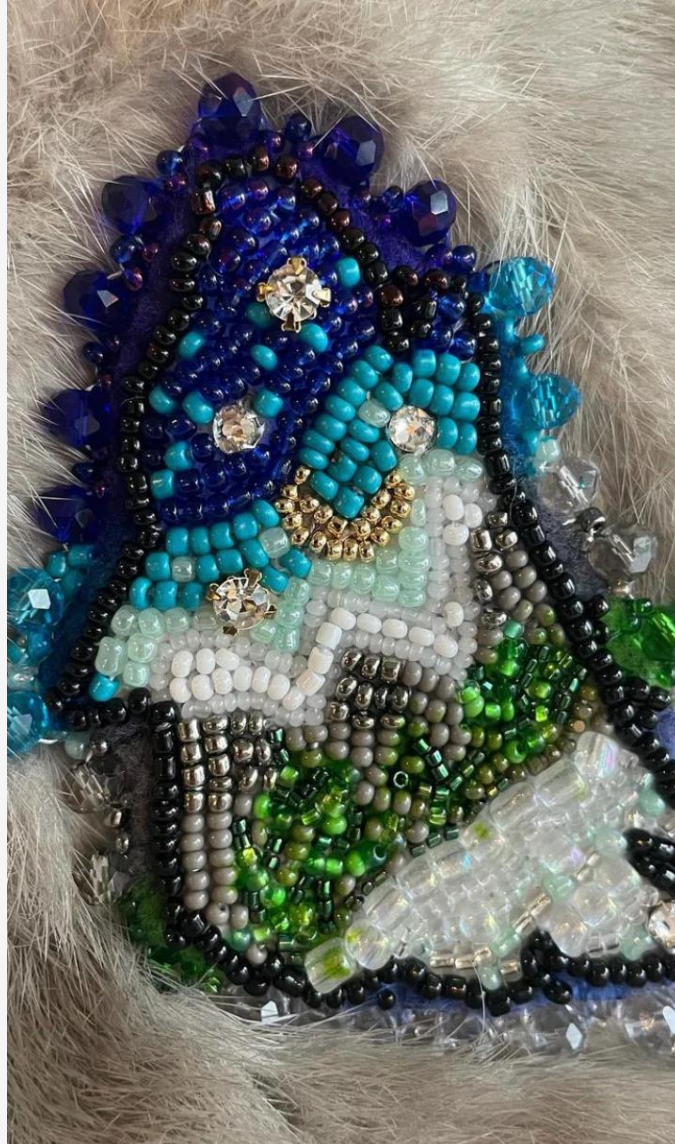
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She Came Shining

# Protocols

- Never copy another artist's beadwork
- Their art is their own creativity, their dreams, may be directly connected to their culture, etc.
- Take a break from beading if you are feeling angry, sad, or frustrated because the emotions get put into the work
- Stop beading if you're bleeding from a needle etc.
- Spirit beads and embodying imperfection
- Would anyone like to add anything?





- Beadwork is a source of cultural pride
- It is used ceremonially, for regalia, and for artistic expression
- It has been a source of income for many FNIM people
- It is a way of passing along culture and generational teachings
- Keeping traditional stories and connection to land alive- each community has motifs and elements that are unique and rich with history
- Resistance against colonization
- It is healing, meditative, connective, spiritual

# *History of Beadwork: “Prehistoric Art”*



- Precontact beadwork was done for approximately 8000 years before contact
- Beads made from shell, bone, pottery, copper, claws, nuts, seeds, hoofs, horns, fish vertebrae, pearl, teeth, stone, and fossil crinoid stems (Belcourt, 2010, 8; Dubin, 2009, 263)
- They would use beads to adorn breastplates, jewelry, dolls, clothing, moccasins, and ceremonial items, such as fetishes, or symbolism of dream names



# *“Pre-contact” Indigenous Art*

- Before contact, Indigenous people had been making art during the last Ice Age between 80,000 and 12,000 years ago
- The oldest surviving artwork are decorative stone tools about 5,000 years ago
- The earliest surviving carvings have been found in what is now the Lower Fraser region of British Columbia
- Pre-contact art has a broad range of end-times across Canada, with the end in the Maritimes and St. Lawrence Valley around the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the end in the West Coast being the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century





# *Introduction of Glass Beads*

- Once beads were introduced by settlers, Indigenous people generally preferred them as they were more convenient and colourful
- Glass beads are originally from Egypt, Mesopotamia, Venice, Japan, Bohemia, and India
- There are many types and sizes of glass beads
- There are also many stitches, edging techniques, and thread styles
- Shown on the right are a Victorian woman's boot and "exhibition" pin cushions made by Mohawk women as souvenirs, similar to Anishnaabe basketwork



Fig. 2: Early purse decorated with indigenous A double curve motifs. Mi'kmaq, Maritimes, circa beads on red woolen cloth, in couched overl Beads threaded on horsehair. Width 15.5 cm

## *Eastern Subarctic*

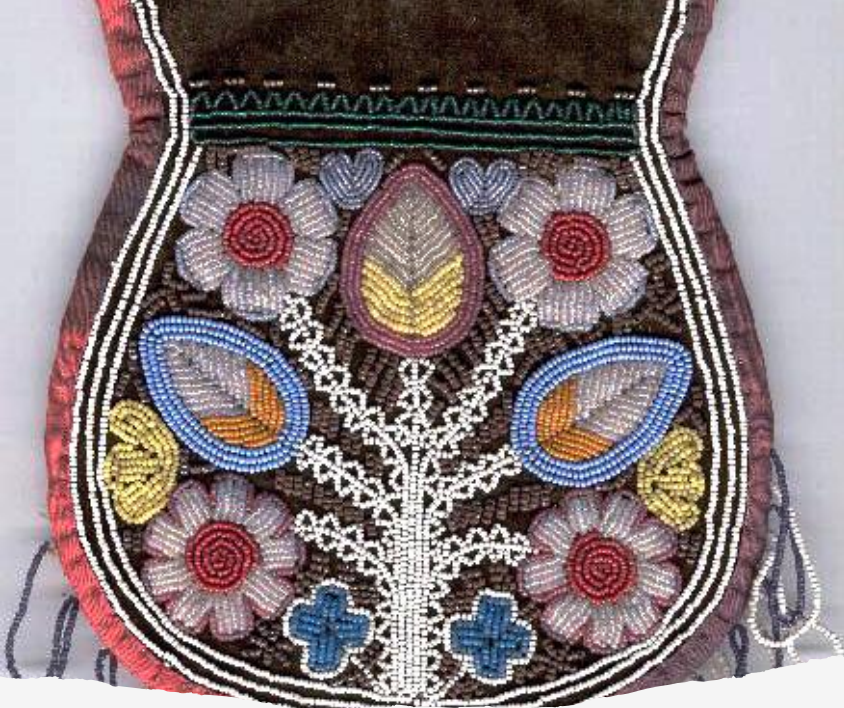
- Eastern Canadian shield, Labrador from Hudson to James Bay
- Majority of prehistoric rock art sites are in this region
- Algonquian people: the Three Fires Confederacy, Algonquin, Cree, Innu, Mi'kmaq, and Maliseet
- Moose hair embroidery and tufting 1700s
- Vegetable dyes
- Porcupine quillwork
- Mi'kmaq "double curve" and Anishnaabe florals



# *Western Subarctic*

- Athabaskan people and the Dene Nation
- Similar to the Eastern Subarctic, they used caribou, moose, quills, done in geometric and floral patterns on clothing and personal items





## *Southern Great Lakes and upper St. Lawrence Valley*

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- Iroquoian peoples; Wendat, Petun, Neutral, and Haudenosaunee
- The only non-nomadic group, due to their farming lifestyle, had more stable works of art that didn't travel
- This is why the Haudenosaunee were the first to make and market items directly to tourists and collectors
- Notable differences include the Wendat preference for black dyed hides on which moose hair, and later beads, were embroidered
- They also created and perfected the "raised" beadwork style

# Plains



- Blackfoot Confederacy, Nehiyawak (Plains Cree), Saulteaux, Stony Nakoda, and Metis, etc.
- Beadwork includes geometric patterns and florals
- Tipis were often painted with natural or geometric motifs, parfleche, rawhide shields, were largely focused on the dreams of warrior who carried them
- Painted buffalo robes were also dream-inspired or Shamanic
- Moccasins, jackets, leggings, and other items were also decorated with quills, tufting, and beads

# *Plateau*



- Interior Salish people; Lillooet, Thompson, Okanagan, and Shuswap
- Known for their watertight baskets made from cedar roots and mountain goat wool blankets
- Beadwork is reflective of florals and animals



# *Northwest Coast*



- Haida, Kwakwaka'wakw, Tsimshian, Kwakiutl, Tlingit, Chilkat, among others
- Beadwork is similar to wood carvings
- Famous for their unique style on masks and totem poles
- Also famous for bentwood boxes, cedar weaving, abalone shell, crests, and hereditary art
- There are numerous tribes in the Northwest Coast, so the art varies by region



## *Arctic*

- Inuit, Katladlit, Yuit, Siberian, Yupik (Thule)
- Known for masks, soapstone carvings, Shamanic art, bone and tusk art, weapons, and personal care items
- Beadwork is on parkas, amauti, and necklaces
- Focus on sealskin with beadwork in modern art