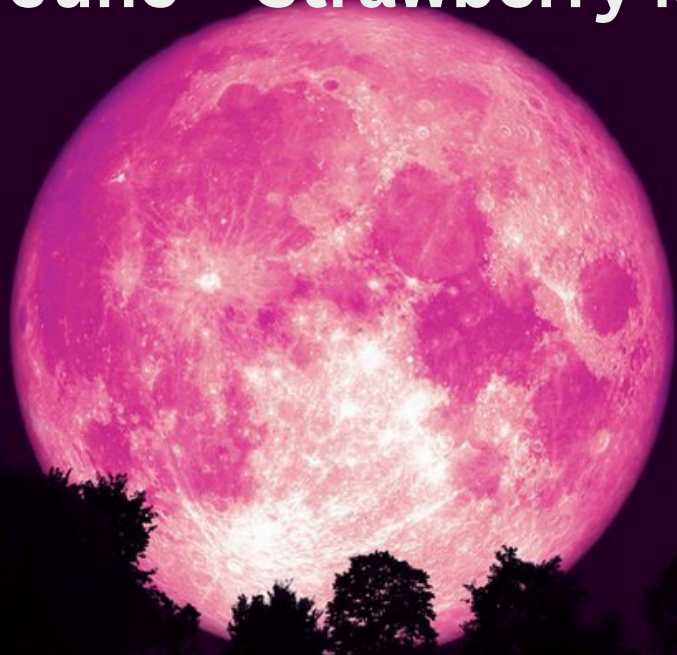
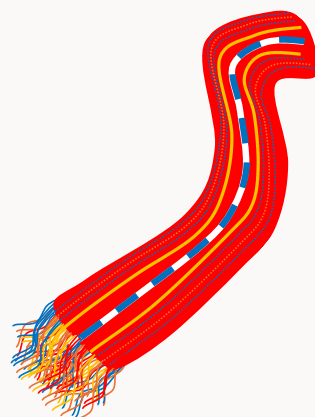
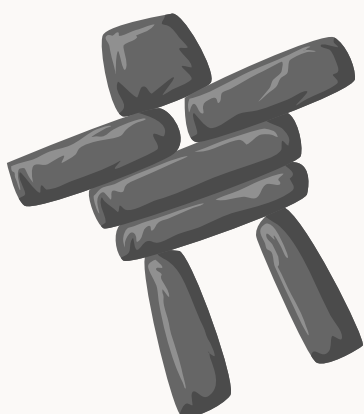


## June- “Strawberry Moon or Booming Moon”



“...The growth needed to build strong relations with all of Creation. The strawberry represents the heart and working together with kindness and love. During this moon, we turn our focus to growing strong relationships and supporting one another in all that we do”





# The Book Nook



Masiana Kelly rhymes about one of her favourite foods, bannock!

David A. Robertson writes about two Indigenous youth who discover a portal that opens to the land of Askí and in it, Misewa, a community in need of help.



## National Indigenous Peoples Day Celebrations



This month's activity involves attending your local NIPD event. Every community usually holds a celebration of the day at a local park or community centre. They often have great crafts and activities for children and families, as well as getting to meet local Indigenous agencies within your community. Talk, learn, and laugh with the people around you as you take in the amazing Indigenous culture that surrounds you.



# Indigenous Trailblazers



## Alanis Obomsawin

One of the most acclaimed Indigenous directors in the world, Alanis Obomsawin came to cinema from performance and storytelling. Hired by the NFB as a consultant in 1967, she has created an extraordinary body of work—50 films and counting—including landmark documentaries like *Incident at Restigouche* (1984) and *Kanehsatake: 270 Years of Resistance* (1993) - National Film Board

Jeremy Dutcher is a classically-trained, First Nations tenor, composer, musicologist, performer and actor. His 2018 album, *Wolastoqiyik Lintuwakonawa*, a tribute to the traditional songs of his people, won both the Polaris Music Prize and a JUNO Award.

## Jeremy Dutcher



# Senator Lillian Eva Dyck

Trailblazing neuroscientist Senator Lillian Dyck was the first First Nations woman to obtain her PhD in the sciences in Canada. She is also the first female First Nations senator in Canada and the first Canadian-born Chinese senator.



# Cherie Dimaline



Métis author, Cherie Dimaline, is best known for the 2017 bestselling dystopian young adult novel, *The Marrow Thieves*, which won awards in both Canada and the United States. She was born in 1975 and is a member of the Georgian Bay Métis Nation of Ontario.



## Christi Belcourt

Christi Belcourt (apihtâwikosisâniskwêw / mânitow sâkahikanihk) is a visual artist, environmentalist, social justice advocate, and avid land-based based arts and language learner. She is most well known for her large painted floral landscapes of Metis beadwork.

Norval Morrisseau, referred to as "Copper Thunderbird" is considered the grandfather of contemporary Indigenous art in Canada. He is heralded as "the key figure at the center of an indigenous art movement in Canada" by the National Chief of Assembly of First Nations and is the only Native Artist to have a solo exhibition by the National Gallery of Canada.

## Norval Morrisseau





# Louie Kamookak

Inuit Elder, educator and historian, Louie Kamookak, is best known for his extensive research into the lost Franklin expedition that was essential for the discovery of the HMS Erebus shipwreck in 2014.



Jordan made history as the first Inuk player to be drafted by the NHL. Over his 13-year career, he played for the Nashville Predators, Detroit Red Wings, New Jersey Devils, and Chicago Blackhawks, banking 161 points, including 65 goals, in 723 career games.

# Jordan Tootoo





## Tom Longboat

Longboat was the first Indigenous person to win the Boston Marathon (1907)

Tom Longboat was an Onondaga distance runner from Six Nations of the Grand River. One of the most famous athletes of the early 20th century, Longboat pioneered training methods still used today. He is considered one of the first celebrity athletes in Canada, with his athletic successes known across North America and overseas.

# Indigenous Inventions

## Snow Goggles



The design of the slits was critical. By limiting the amount of light entering the eyes, the slits helped to reduce glare and filter out harmful UV rays. This design was remarkably effective, as it allowed the Inuit to move through their snowy landscapes without the risk of snow blindness, even on the brightest days.

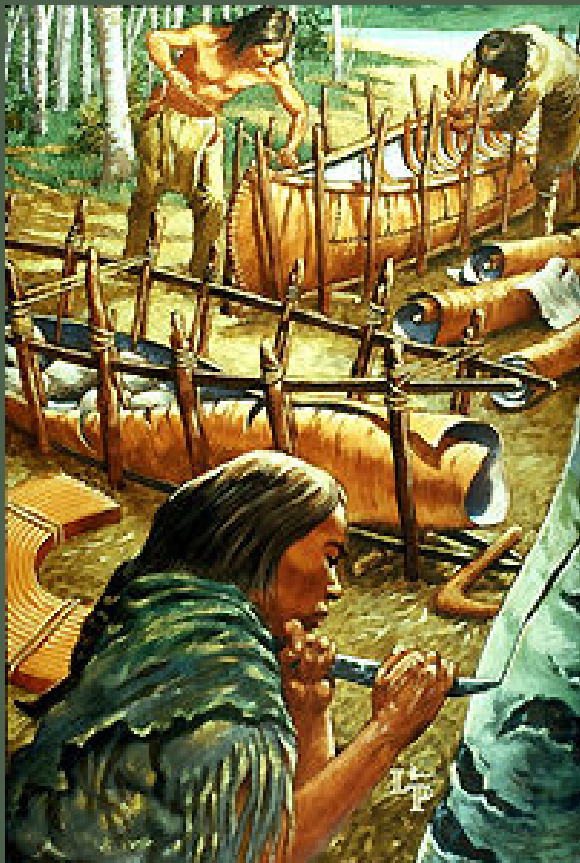
## Snowshoes

Snowshoes are footwear that help to distribute the weight of a person while they walk over deep snow, preventing them from sinking too far into the snow with every step. In the past, Indigenous peoples used snowshoes for winter travel in Canada, outside the Pacific and Arctic coasts. Snowshoeing has since become a popular Canadian pastime, enjoyed by hikers and sportspeople.



## Birch Bark Canoe

The birchbark canoe was the principal means of water transportation for Indigenous peoples of the Eastern Woodlands, and later voyageurs, who used it extensively in the fur trade in Canada. Light and maneuverable, birchbark canoes were perfectly adapted to summer travel through the network of shallow streams, ponds, lakes and swift rivers of the Canadian Shield.







## Creator's Game “Lacrosse”

Lacrosse boasts a captivating history that spans centuries. The sport's genesis can be traced back to the Indigenous peoples of North America, who played variations of the game as early as the 12th century. These early iterations were more than recreational, they held significant cultural and spiritual importance, often serving as rituals and training for war.

## Red River Cart

The cart had two large wheels and could carry 300-450 kilograms of freight. Organized into cart trains tied together with leather, Métis traders travelled in large groups extensively across the Plains, hauling their goods in these carts. The Red River cart was the Métis' main source of inland transportation.





## Kayak

Thousands of years ago in the High Arctic, Inuit hunters invented the lightweight qajaq (or kayak, depending on the Arctic region) so they could more easily harvest seals and whales out on the water. The qajaq—‘man’s boat’ or ‘hunter’s boat’ in Inuktitut dialects—was ingeniously constructed by using only the materials on hand. That meant, in the eastern Arctic, the qajaq was typically built using dried seal skins stretched over a structure fashioned from whalebone. (In the western Arctic, wood was used to build the boat’s frame.)



The click on this link, as it will bring you to our Landing Page, which has an abundance of information and resources

# Language with Christina



Click on the image above for “Language with  
Christina”



**“This is a wonderful opportunity to educate the people who want to know about Indigenous people of this land, Turtle Island [...] It is a celebration of this beautiful life that the Creator gave us.”**

**-Austin Mixemong, about National Indigenous Peoples Day**

### **Indigenous Education Team**

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