

SECTION 1: GENERAL GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Agriculture: the practice and science of growing crops and/or domesticating crops for human consumption. Agriculture is thought to be the next step in human development following the hunter-gatherer stage. Agriculture led to production of excess food for those societies which practiced it; therefore, these agrarian societies (as they came to be called) experienced a dramatic increase in population.

Amerindian: a term used to refer to any of the First Nations (native) peoples inhabiting North America. The term is not properly used in reference to the Inuit (Eskimo) or Métis.

American Revolution: (1776–1783 AD) the struggle for independence by the Thirteen Colonies (colony) against England (mother country).

Anachronism: something located at a time or place when it could not have existed or occurred; an artifact that belongs to another time. Synonyms: chronological error, misdate, misplacement.

Animism: a word used to describe a belief in the existence of a soul or some sort of supernatural life force that dwells in trees, rocks, etc.

Anthropologist: a scientist who studies the physical and/or cultural development of human beings.

Arbitrary: determined by chance, whim, or impulse, and not by necessity, reason, or principle. I.e. The king arbitrarily decided to favor the man over the woman.

Archaeological Record: a body of physical evidence, I.e. Ancient ruins, etc. buried beneath the earth that is uncovered by archaeologists. The evidence is then used to put together a picture of what life must have been like 100, 1,000, and 10,000 even millions of years ago. See also "Fossil Record".

BCE: ("before common era") an acronym related to time replacing BC ("before Christ"). BCE, like BC, essentially is used to describe when events took place prior to the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, I.e. Julius Caesar died in the year 44 BCE.

Bling-Bling: a slang word used by people involved in the hip hop music scene to describe wealth. I.e. Puff Dorky's earrings are worth ten million dollars each; that's some serious bling.

Broad Street Bullies: the nickname of the 1976 NHL Philadelphia Flyers. The Flyers earned this nick on account of their violent play.

Canadian Shield: a rocky area of central eastern Canada containing the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River (extending all the way north to the Arctic Ocean).

Canadien: before 1763 AD there was no such thing as a "Canadian." Instead, the Canadiens (notice the conspicuous 'e') were the inhabitants of New France (a region also called Canada which was a word derived from the Iroquoian word Kanata). To make a long story short, a Canadien was a French speaking person born in Quebec up until 1763 when the English conquered New France. Thereafter, English settlers moved in and their children became Canadians. However, Canadiens still exist. They are French types who live in Quebec; whereas Canadian is a term used to refer to everyone else.

Capitalism: a philosophy of economics that stresses the means of production should be owned by private individuals (and not the state); and moreover, the goods created by these private citizens should be sold to customers in a free market; and that profits gained by selling these goods should go towards the individual or entity responsible for creating them in the first place. If you live in Canada, you are a capitalist or practice a capitalistic style of living. I.e. You pay for and consume products from stores. Factories then produce more of these products, distribute them to stores, restaurants, etc. and you continue to consume. Capitalism functions in terms of cycles of supply and demand for products.

Caste System: a hierarchical social system. People living in a caste system cannot move up in class. You are stuck in whatever class you are born into; however, you can always go down in class. There is a fundamental distinction between a caste and class system: in a caste system there is no upward mobility but in a class system an individual can earn money and increase their social ranking.

Centralized Authority: a political entity, I.e. Parliament, king, etc. in which power is centrally located, i.e. the king had authority over all of his subjects.

Communal Lifestyle: a lifestyle in which there is no private ownership. Instead, all goods are shared in common (communally).

Confederation: an association of independent states, groups, or nations, that voluntarily come together to collectively form a single union or country whose members cooperate closely in matters of defense, economics, social policy, law making, etc.

Conglomerate: a collection of generally related but different peoples. Synonyms: assemblage, mass, group.

Constitution: a code of laws in which the roles and responsibilities of a government (and its citizens) are written out to ensure stability in society. Constitutions are typically associated with democratic societies that pride themselves on stability, peaceful transitions of governments, etc.; however, there are examples of totalitarian states that have had constitutions, I.e. Soviet Union, Nazi Germany. Most historians and political theorists, though, would regard constitutions in totalitarian societies as a veneer to hide the coercive and violent nature of such a regime.

Culture: the sum total of a society's thoughts, beliefs, and ideas, that come to expression through art, language, food making, dance, etc.

Cultural Flow: the process by which technology, ideas, culture, etc. flows from one civilization to another through contact, trade, etc. The concept implies a mutual influence exacted by trading partners upon one another.

Danish: the descendants of the Vikings (from Denmark) were pillaging once again in 2002 AD. Apparently a Danish warship sailed past Hans Island, deposited a group of soldiers, and then hoisted the Danish flag claiming the island for Denmark. Canada claimed the act was a violation of its sovereignty. The Danish ambassador to Canada offered to negotiate with Canadian diplomats about the fate of Hans Island (a three kilometer long stretch of rock and ice). Both countries claim ownership of the barren and uninhabited island.

Edict of Nantes: 1598 AD, King Henry IV decreed that all persons in France should enjoy freedom of conscience and religion. France had been torn in a bloody civil war being fought by Protestants and Catholics. Henry's decree, called the Edict of Nantes, put an official end to the French Wars of Religion.

England: the kingdom we know as "England" had a name change in 1707 AD. In 1707, the crowns of Scotland and England were united under the Royal House of Stuart and became referred to as "Great Britain" thereafter.

Ethnologist: a person who analyzes cultures other than his or her own, I.e. Language, religious rites, culture, etc. Etienne Brule was an example of a primitive sort of ethnologist. He lived among the Huron and learned their ways.

Executive Decision-Making Power: at the tribal level a chief would wield executive decision-making power by virtue of the fact they had the last say in all matters.

Fossil Record: when animals or plants die they fall to the ground. After the passage of time, the remains of these plants or animals are covered by rock, dirt, ash, lava, mud, etc. Fossils are the ancient remains of

plants and animals; and the placement of fossils in the earth's strata (rock formations) is known as the fossil record.

Fraught: filled with; plagued by; riddled. Synonyms: abounding, heavy, filled.

French Wars of Religion: the immediate cause of the conflict was the French Protestants' struggle for freedom of worship. Moreover, there was a struggle for the throne between the Catholics and the Protestants. France was drawn into a bloody civil war being fought over both religious and political reasons. The wars ended briefly with the signing of the Treaty of Saint-Germain (1570). The Protestants had won new liberties and were given control of several important French cities. The civil war broke out again in 1572 with the massacre of Protestants by Catholics during the Saint Bartholomew's Day celebration. The Protestants sought the help of other non-Catholic kingdoms against the Catholics of France. The Wars of Religion, as they came to be called, were brought to a conclusion when the armies of Henry IV also known as Henry of Navarre) defeated the Catholic armies and marched on Paris. Henry IV passed the Edict of Nantes which granted freedom of worship throughout France and officially recognized Protestantism.

Grand Banks: four centuries later the fishing industry has all but vanished off of the coast of Newfoundland. The Government of Canada declared a moratorium (an end) to fishing in the Grand Banks area in 1992. There was a problem with the moratorium: a good portion of the Grand Banks was actually located in international waters. Thus, Canada had no legal right to tell fishermen from other countries what they could or could not do. In the mid 1990s, some Spanish fishermen decided to challenge Canada's declaration and decided to fish at the Banks despite the moratorium. I was very proud of the fact that our one destroyer impounded the Spanish vessel. The Spanish Government was enraged at Canada's aggressive action on the high seas; and there was a real chance that they would declare war on Canada. Cooler heads prevailed, though, and relations with Spain returned to normal.

Great Law: a body of 117 laws passed on through the oral tradition. No one was above the Great Law and all were subjected to it equally. The Great Law, in a manner of speaking is a working constitution because it functioned to limit the power of rulers and made them directly accountable to the people; it also outlined what was considered unlawful (criminal) activity and the punishments for breaking the law.

Great Plains: a large expanse of prairie situated in the central region of North America (covering the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, stretching southwards through the American Midwest).

Homo sapien: the biological classification of human beings, that is, Homo sapiens (Latin meaning "thinking man").

Hossenpfeffer: rabbit stew (a German delicacy).

Hunter-gatherers: a group of people from ancient times to the present who relied primarily upon the "hunting animals" and "gathering plants" for their food. This mode of acquiring food can only support small groups. Consequently, the size of communities (see Kin Groups) on the Great Plains, I.e. Blackfoot, Cree, Sarcee, etc. were much smaller than those communities formed by agriculturalists in the Eastern Woodlands region, I.e. Iroquois and Huron.

Ice Age: a cold period marked by episodes of extensive glaciation alternating with episodes of relative warmth.

Immaterial: of no importance or relevance especially to a law case. Synonyms: insignificant, meaningless.

Inuit: a member of a group of people inhabiting the Arctic. Historically speaking, the Inuit have often been referred to as "Eskimos". This name is actually a derogatory term that their enemies the Cree called them. The term Eskimo actually means blubber-eaters. The peoples of the Arctic generally prefer calling themselves by the name Inuit.

Iroquois Model of Government: (15th Century) while the Iroquoian peoples were enjoying their democratic government, the majority of people in Europe were still living under a feudal system of government. The majority of people in Europe had absolutely no say in how they were governed because only the wealthy controlled the mechanisms of power. The Iroquois people, on the other hand, were directly involved in the election of leaders. Moreover, leaders were directly accountable to the people through representatives—clan mothers—and leaders could be removed peacefully. The same could not be said of Europe since if you wanted to remove a bad or corrupt leader you usually had to remove his head first.

Je devrais avoir écouté vous, M. Guy. Mais je ne parle pas anglais vous kanigit idiot: translation "I should have listened to you, Mr. Guy. But I don't speak your language you silly English kanigit [knight]." Inspired by John Cleese from the Monty Python movie *The Holy Grail*.

Jesuit Missionaries: a religious order of men in the Roman Catholic Church; its official name is the Society of Jesus.

Kin Group: a large group of relatives, friends, or associates, who closely cooperate with one another for survival.

Land bridge: a portion of sea bed (ocean floor) exposed with the receding of water (usually accompanying an ice age). Land bridges generally occur on continental shelves like the Bering Strait.

Martyr: a person who chooses to die rather than renounce their God.

Matriarch: a woman who is important to her family or to her society in general. Society's that are dominated by women are called matriarchal.

Mercantilism: an economic system established during the early Renaissance that replaced the system of barter that had been commonplace during the feudal period (800-1499 AD); an economic philosophy that had kings associated national greatness with how much territory (colonies) and precious materials (gold, diamond, etc.) they had. Mercantilism gave rise to the importance of money currency during the period 1500 to 1800 AD. Moreover, under a mercantilist system mother countries take raw resources from their colonies, shape these raw resources into a product of some sort, I.e. Hats, etc. and then sell these manufactured goods to their colonies. This internal trade system enabled a kingdom to grow economically without benefiting its neighbors, E.g. England would not want to conduct too much trade with France for fear of increasing the power/influence of the French. If you recall, mercantilism was the belief that a kingdom's power was equated with its wealth compared to the wealth of other kingdoms.

Métis: French term meaning essentially "mixed" describing a person born to a combination of parents that were European (man/woman) and a First Nations (man/woman). For example, the son of a French fur trader and a Huron woman would be considered a Métis person.

Mi'kmaq: also spelled Micmac lived primarily in the Nova Scotia area. They were one of the first of the Indian nations to have contact with the Europeans. Consequently, they were the first not only to benefit from the fur trade but also one of the first to be annihilated by disease brought by the Europeans. The Mi'kmaq and French fur traders, farmers, etc. in the Acadia area established the first Métis communities in North America. The close relationship between the French and the Mi'kmaq First Nation would have a profound effect on the cultural development and outlook of Nova Scotia's people.

Monopoly: a situation in which a single company owns all or nearly all of the market for a given type of product or service. I.e. Microsoft has a monopoly on operating software, E.g. Windows XP.

New France: a colony of Imperial France from the 16th Century until the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 AD. The French Crown gave up the colony to Britain after losing the Seven Year's War. This colony

had two other names, as well. New France was also known as Canada (from the Algonquin word Kanata) and as Quebec (from the Algonquin phrase "where the river narrows").

Nomadic: a people who travel about a given region and set-up/take down their settlements frequently. I.e. The sheep herders packed up their tents and moved their sheep on to greener fields.

Northern Hemisphere: the half of the earth north of the equator.

North West Territories: a vast territory encompassing most of western, central and northern Canada. The Northwest Territories was formed in 1870 from the Hudson's Bay Company's holdings, which had been sold to Canada in 1869–1870. Prior to this transaction the territory was known as Rupert's Land.

Oral History: is an account of something passed from one generation to the next by word of mouth. Some experts consider the oral tradition to be an untrustworthy source of information. The main argument against trusting oral tradition sources is the idea that each time a story is told it is altered slightly. And over time as the story is told over and over again there is a general distortion of the original message. Regardless of the obvious problems associated with this tradition, it is nonetheless a valid and useful tool providing insight into the world of ancient civilizations. The most important methods for transmitting information in ancient societies were through story telling and the reciting of epic poems. These stories and poems reflected the value system of the civilization and helped to transmit morals to its people. The oral tradition is still in usage amongst a number of First Nations groups from all over North America.

Palisaded Villages: palisades are essentially large wooden stakes driven into the ground to form a fence or barrier to keep out raiders. Both the Huron and Iroquois developed palisades to reduce the effectiveness of enemy raids and to increase overall security.

Patriarchy: a social system in which the father is the head of the family and men have authority over women and children; a family, community, or society based on this system or governed by men (patriarchy).

Palm Pilot: a handheld computer that organizes personal information.

Prehistory: a term used to refer to the time period that took place prior to the written record. Many historians look at the ancient Babylonians, Egyptians, and Sumerians, as the first groups to start writing history. The first written record appeared around 3,000 BCE.

Private Property: something owned by an individual and not in common with others, I.e. My house not yours! Get out! My car not yours! Don't scratch the paint! etc.

Republicanism: (or representative government) in Europe this ideology developed out of the dissatisfaction people had with the inept and corrupt leadership they were getting from their kings and religious elite. In the 18th Century, many philosophers were calling for drastic political and social reform to limit the privileges of king and clergy. Republicanism became a philosophy that stood for giving people a say in their own government, keeping leaders accountable, and providing a peaceful (legal) means by which corrupt or untalented leaders could be removed from office.

Rule of Law: a legal system in which law makers and those who enforce the law are not above the law; all people are treated equally under the law; the law is consistently applied; judges using legal precedents ensure that there is continuity and consistency in the justice system for people accused of crimes.

Sachem: a chief or member of the ruling council of the Iroquois confederacy.

Scurvy: condition characterized by general weakness, anemia, gum disease (gingivitis), and skin hemorrhages resulting from a lack of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) in the diet. Scurvy is now most frequently seen in older, malnourished adults. Sailors at sea for long periods of time sometimes suffered from this disease; that is, until a man by the name of Richard Hawkins made the connection between vitamin C and

scurvy. Once the connection had been made, citrus fruit like oranges and lemons were stored for long voyages. In fact, the nickname given to English sailors (Limeys) is based on this practice of taking fruit on voyages.

Sedentary: remaining or living in one area, as certain birds; not migratory.

Shaman: a member of certain tribal societies who acts as a medium between the visible world and an invisible spirit world and who practices magic or sorcery for purposes of healing, divination, and control over natural events.

Small Pox: an acute, highly contagious disease causing a high fever and successive stages of severe skin eruptions. The disease dates from the time of ancient Egypt or before. It has occurred worldwide in epidemics throughout history, killing up to 40% of those who contracted it and accounting for more deaths over time than any other infectious disease. Spreading to the New World with European colonization, it killed huge numbers of the indigenous people, who had no immunity, greatly contributing to the annihilation of native cultures.

Spanish Empire in Mexico and Peru: in the decade before the Spanish arrived in Mexico, Aztec Emperor Montezuma II and his people were filled with a sense of foreboding. A series of evil omens had foretold of calamities to come. A fiery comet crossed the sky. The temple of Huitzilopochtli, the god of war, burst into flames. The Lake of Mexico boiled and rose, flooding into houses. A weeping woman passed by in the middle of the night, crying "My children, we must flee far away from this city!" Fishermen discovered a bird that wore a strange mirror in the crown of its head. Montezuma looked into the mirror and saw a distant plain, with people making war against each other and riding on the backs of animals resembling deer. An agitated Montezuma demanded that his soothsayers explain the meaning of these dire signs and was told that they prophesied the destruction of his kingdom. In fact, Montezuma had reason to be fearful - the Spanish had settled in Hispaniola and Cuba and were making their way toward his empire. The Spanish had made several expeditions to the nearby Yucatan in 1517 and had returned with wondrous tales of a high-cultured Mayan civilization and gold riches. The news of these discoveries made an electrifying impression on the Spanish colonists in Cuba. Among these was Hernán Cortés, Chief Magistrate of Santiago. The Spanish governor of Cuba, Diego de Velásquez, told Cortés that he would provide two or three ships if Cortés would find the rest of the money, and lead the army. Cortés agreed and on October 23, 1518, Velásquez appointed him "captain-general" of a new expedition to the Yucatan.

Tepee or Tipi: a typical dwelling of Native North Americans living on the Great Plains. It was usually made by arranging tent poles into a conical frame and spreading skins, usually buffalo hide, tightly over it. An aperture was generally left at the top for smoke. The tepee was sometimes very elaborately decorated. It was highly mobile, being dragged by a horse when the tribe was on the move, and provided a strong shelter against the weather; it was thus an ideal dwelling for the nomadic Plains area tribes such as the Sioux and the Blackfoot.

Thirteen Colonies: term used for the colonies of British North America that joined together in the American Revolution against the mother country, adopted the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and became the United States. They were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. They are also called the Thirteen Original States.

Town: an area more densely populated or developed than the surrounding area. The Iroquois, Huron, and Shawnee, were all reputed to have had towns of population of 35,000 to 60,000 people.

Transhumance: is the seasonal movement of livestock between mountainous and lowland pastures. This practice is important to the health and welfare of pastoralist (non-industrial) societies, i.e. Milk, butter, and cheese produced by cattle, reindeer, etc. often form the basis of a population's diet. Transhumance has for the most part fallen out of usage with the exception of the few remaining pastoral societies. These societies can be found in the remoter regions of the world, i.e. Aleutian Islands south of Alaska, the

Caucasus in the Middle East, parts of Africa, and several regions in the Himalayas of Asia. This practice is generally associated with nomadic peoples.

Treaty Negotiations: various First Nations lost their independence with the disappearance of the buffalo. Therefore, a number of these groups had very little choice other than to deal with the very same white men who were responsible for killing off the buffalo in the first place. Kind of convenient, no? Anyhow, the Dakota, Cree, Ojibwa, Blackfoot, and Sioux First Nations, entered into legally binding agreements with the Canadian Government. These agreements or "Treaties" essentially stated whites would have access to Treaty land and in return the Government would help the Plains Indians adapt to a new agricultural way of life. The treaties were never, at least from a First Nations point of view, a surrendering of their lands to the conquering Canadians. On the contrary, the treaties were intended to be a mutually beneficial set of agreements that would foster friendship between Canadian and First Nation alike.

Tuberculosis: (TB) is an infectious disease caused by bacteria whose scientific name is *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. TB most commonly affects the lungs but also can involve most any organ of the body. Many years ago, this disease used to be called "Consumption" because without effective treatment, these patients often would waste away. Today, of course, tuberculosis usually can be treated successfully with antibiotics.

War of 1812: an armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain, 1812–15 AD. It followed a period of great stress between the two nations as a result of the treatment of neutral countries by both France and England during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, in which the latter two were antagonists (1793–1801, 1803–14).