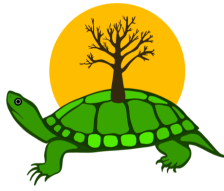


Name: _____

Date: _____



Context for reading *The Marrow Thieves* by Cherie Dimaline

"Dreams, to me, represent our hope. Hope is the backbone of our survival, and it's the core of our strength." Cherie Dimaline

Indigenous People of Turtle Island

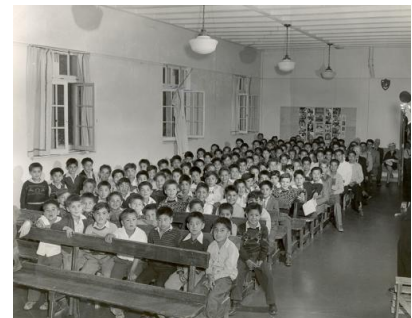
- Indigenous peoples refers to the original caretakers and inhabitants of _____ Island, or Canada. They are composed of: First Nations, _____, and _____.
 - o There are _____ First Nations communities across Canada, and more than _____ Indigenous languages spoken.
 - o _____ means "the people" in the Inuktitut language, and refers to those who live in the Arctic.
 - o Finally, the _____ refers to a collective of cultures and ethnic identities resulting from unions between Aboriginal and _____ people in what is now known as Canada.
 - o *****Although legally, Indigenous people may hold "Indian Status", non-Indigenous people should only refer to them as Indigenous, or by their specific Nation.*****
- Using the <https://native-land.ca/> website, look up Toronto. On whose traditional lands do we live? _____

- According to **the Anishinaabe Creation Story**, the story of _____ Island began with a big _____, which the Creator had sent to cleanse the world of feuding peoples. Some living and supernatural beings survived such as Nanaboozhoo, the loon, the muskrat, and the _____. Nanaboozhoo is _____. He asked the animals to swim deep beneath the water and collect soil that would be used to recreate the world. One by one the animals tried, but one by one they failed. The last animal that tried was _____. He succeeded but _____ in the process. Nanaboozhoo took the soil and put it willingly on the _____ back. This became known as _____ Island, the center of creation.

Atrocities of Colonization On Indigineous People of Turtle Island

- **Colonization** is _____
_____ and began in what is now known
as Canada in the year _____.
- As a result of _____, Indigineous people were violently _____.
They also came into contact with deadly _____, succumbing to mass
_____.
- Another consequence of _____ was **assimilationist policies** by
the _____ Government, including the _____ Act and
_____ schools. **Assimilation** means _____
_____.
- The **Indian Act of** _____ banned cultural practices such as _____
_____. It also meant that until 1960, Indigineous people
were disenfranchised, meaning they could not _____.
 - o The **Indian Act** was also _____ against women. If a
woman with _____ status, married a
man without Indian Status, she was no longer
considered _____ in the eye of
the Government.
- **Residential Schools** began operating in _____.
The last one closed only in _____.
 - o Indigineous children were _____
from their parents, and forced to _____
 - o The consequence of residential schools was _____

_____.
- An estimated _____ children lost their lives in residential schools, and
those who survived were subject to _____ abuse.



- Another way in which Indigenous families were separated from their children was during the **Sixties Scoop** in which _____.
- **Intergenerational trauma** is _____.
- **Cultural genocide** is _____.
- Today, many Indigenous people live on _____. Their communities are chronically underfunded, and lack access to _____.

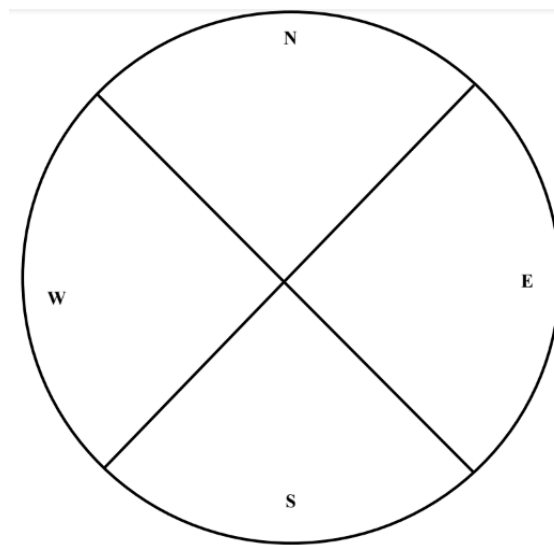
Anishinaabe Culture

- **Anishnaabe** translates as “_____”. It refers to a group of people sharing a cultural and _____ family.
- Anishnaabe is most commonly used to describe _____ people.
 - o It can also refer to other First Nations such as _____



- _____, as well as some Oji-Cree and Métis.
- Anishnaabe speak _____, also sometimes called Ojibway. It is an _____ transmitted language. Therefore, a writing system was not attempted until _____.
- The **Four Sacred Medicines** of Anishnaabe are: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ and 4. _____.
- The **7 Teachings** of the Anishnaabe People, sometimes called the _____ Teachings are: Truth, Respect, Bravery, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

- One traditional Anishnaabe **ceremonial practice** is the _____, meant to _____.
- **Hair** is another important part of Anishnaabe culture, and is most often styled in one or two _____. In times of _____, Anishnaabe cut their hair, as a symbol for _____ go.
- Finally, the Anishinaabe **Medicine Wheel** is _____



Cherie Dimaline

- **Dimaline** was born in 19____. She is a writer from _____ Nation, who has written _____ books. She currently lives in _____.
- Her father worked as a _____, and she herself held down many odd jobs over the years, including _____.
- She does not consider herself a _____ writer.
- Her novel *The Marrow Thieves* won _____.

Discussion Question: What is the relationship between dreams and stories? How might writing stories also be an act of hope for Cherie Dimaline? Explain.

