

INTERNATIONAL INUIT DAY NOVEMBER 7

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QUICK FACTS

- Approximately 180, 000 Inuit live across Canada, Greenland, Alaska and Russia
- Three-quarters of Inuit in Canada live in 53 communities in the northern regions of Canada called Inuit Nunangat. Inuit Nunangat is comprised of four regions: Inuvialuit (NWT and Yukon), Nunavut, Nunavik (Northern Quebec) and Nunatsiavut (Labrador).
- At the 2006 ICC (Inuit Circumpolar Council) General Assembly in Barrow, Alaska, November 7th was proclaimed as Inuit Day to honour the birth date of ICC visionary, Eben Hopson, Sr.

Book List

(Created by OISE: <https://wordpress.oise.utoronto.ca/librarynews/2018/11/07/national-inuit-day/>)



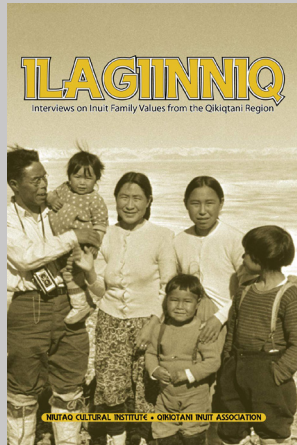
Fishing with Grandma follows a Grandma as she takes her two grandchildren on an adventure to fish. After preparing everything they need for fishing, they spend the day jigging in the ice for fish. This book shows traditional Inuit skills, but also highlights a tender and exciting day with family.

<https://librarysearch.library.utoronto.ca/>

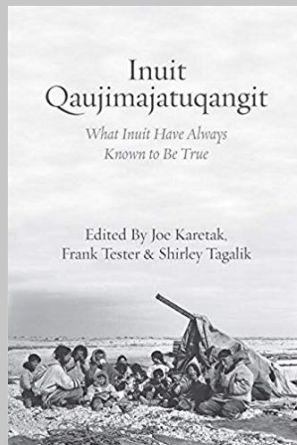


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<https://librarysearch.library.utoronto.ca/>

Sila and the Land is a book that was created by three Indigenous women to share perspectives on the Land that are common across First Nations, Métis and Inuit cultures. This is a story about an Inuit girl, Sila, who travels around Turtle Island, learning about perspectives on respecting the Land in the Four Directions.



Ilagiinniq : interviews on Inuit family values from the Qikiqtani Region prominently features interviews with Elders from three regions of Nunavut. In these interviews, they speak of the family values held by Inuit peoples – relationships between siblings, Elders and grandchildren, uncles and aunts, husbands and wives, and in-laws are all covered. This is an invaluable resource on relations in Nunavut.



Inuit qaujimagatuqangit : what Inuit have always known to be true is a key resource on Inuit knowledge. While there has been much research done into colonizing forces that have tried to take away Inuit knowledge, there has not been many resources speaking to the strength and the value of that knowledge. This book, with its Inuktitut title meaning “all the extensive knowledge and experience passed from generation to generation”, provides perspectives on relating to human and non-human kin, as well as to the Land.



Qanuq pinngurnirmata : [Inuit unikkaangit qanuq pinngurnirmangaata] is a collection of Inuit Creation stories written in Inuktitut. In its nuanced prose, it introduces readers to the powerful teachings central to an Inuit worldview, coming from Inuit knowledge.

Inuit are one of three recognized Indigenous groups in Canada under the Canadian Constitution Act. Inuit are a distinctive Arctic Indigenous Peoples with a unique and dynamic culture and history. The word Inuit means "people", and a single person is known as an Inuk. Inuit pay all taxes, including income taxes and sales taxes. Inuit do not live on reserves; they live in communities and municipalities. Inuit are not First Nations, nor are they Innu.

There are approximately 70,000 Inuit in Canada as of the 2021 census. The majority of Inuit in Canada live in the four Inuit regions, collectively known as Inuit Nunangat, while there are also growing Inuit populations in southern urban centres such as Ottawa, Montreal and Edmonton. From East to West the four Inuit regions are Nunatsiavut (Northern Labrador), Nunavik (Northern Quebec), Nunavut, and the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Northwest Territories).



"According to the 2021 census, three-quarters of Inuit in Canada, or 65,000 people, live in Inuit Nunangat" (Statistics Canada, 2021). There are 53 Inuit communities across the four Inuit regions of the Arctic. Another 1 out of 4 Inuit live in large southern urban centres (Statistics Canada, 2021).

There are no 'treaties' signed with Inuit. Each of the four Inuit regions have a settled comprehensive land claims in Canada: the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement (2005), the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975), the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (1993), and the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (1984).

INUIT NUNANGAT

Nunatsiavut: The area of Northern Labrador, the most southernly and easternly Inuit region.

Nunavik: The area of Northern Quebec and the East Coast of Hudson's Bay.

Nunavut: Formerly part of the Northwest Territories, the Central and High Arctic territory of Nunavut.

Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR): The northern part of Northwest Territories, the Western and High Arctic. Here is a map of the Inuit communities in the Inuit homelands in Canada, known as Inuit Nunangat.

» [View Inuit Communities and Their Populations in a larger map](#)

To learn more, visit www.iccalaska.org or www.inuitcircumpolar.org.

Inuit Government

Canadian Inuit are represented by **Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami** (which translates to 'Inuit are united in Canada') at the national level. Each Inuit region in Canada has organizations responsible for their land claim(s) implementation. This includes the **Nunatsiavut Government** (Nunatsiavut, Northern Labrador), **Makivik Corporation** (Nunavik, Northern Quebec), **Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated** (Nunavut), and the **Inuvialuit Regional Corporation** (Inuvialuit Settlement Region, NWT).

Inuit Culture and History

Inuit are the Indigenous group of people living in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions of the globe in Canada, Alaska, Greenland, and Russia. Although dialects and certain traditions may vary amongst the different Inuit groups, there is much more held in common amongst Inuit. The importance of respect and understanding of the environment, and the holistic view of the connections between all living and non-living things has always been in contrast to conventional western thinking.

Modern Inuit: Contact with Europeans, and Canadian Government

Inuit have a long history of contact with Europeans and other visitors. This includes early European explorers, whalers and traders, also missionaries, and later Canadian Government personnel including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.