

Stewardship

Land and Cultures

For centuries, Indigenous Peoples have lived across the geographically diverse region now known as **Canada**. They lived in regions called the _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. The unique qualities of each region influenced the lives of the Indigenous peoples who have lived there for countless generations. They learned how to responsibly use and take care of the _____. This is called _____.

Indigenous Peoples learned how life worked within their territories. They studied _____ and _____. They learned which season certain _____ would grow. They know when _____ would migrate from the ocean to the rivers. They used these skills to know when they would _____, _____, or _____. Stewardship of the land was important. They were careful to take _____ from the land. And they gave thanks to the _____, a spirit who made the worked and gave people these gifts.

Long before Europeans arrived, the _____ knew how to survive in their environment. The men _____. The women raised _____ on the land by Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. In the spring, they built small mounds over the land. They planted three types of seeds in each mound. These seeds were _____, _____, and _____. The Huron-Wendat called the plants “_____” because they helped each other grow. _____ climbed up the tall corn stems. The roots of the _____ plants put nutrients into the soil. The _____ vines kept the weeds away. The Huron-Wendat worked the same fields until the soil’s nutrients were used up. Then they moved to new land and began again.

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For centuries, Indigenous Peoples have lived across the geographically diverse region now known as **Canada**. They lived in regions called the **Arctic**, **Subarctic**, **Northwest Coast**, **Plateau**, **Plains**, and **Eastern Woodlands**. The unique qualities of each region influenced the lives of the Indigenous peoples who have lived there for countless generations. They learned how to responsibly use and take care of the **land**. This is called **stewardship**.

Indigenous Peoples learned how life worked within their territories. They studied **animals** and **plants**. They learned which season certain **plants** would grow. They know when **fish** would migrate from the ocean to the rivers. They used these skills to know when they would **hunt**, **trap**, or **gather**. Stewardship of the land was important. They were careful to take **only what they needed** from the land. And they gave thanks to the **Creator**, a spirit who made the world and gave people these gifts.

Long before Europeans arrived, the **Huron-Wendat** knew how to survive in their environment. The men **hunted**. The women raised **crops** on the land by Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. In the spring, they built small mounds over the land. They planted three types of seeds in each mound. These seeds were **corn**, **beans**, and **squash**. The Huron-Wendat called the plants "**the three sisters**" because they helped each other grow. **Beans** climbed up the tall corn stems. The roots of the **bean** plants put nutrients into the soil. The **squash** vines kept the weeds away. The Huron-Wendat worked the same fields until the soil's nutrients were used up. Then they moved to new land and began again.