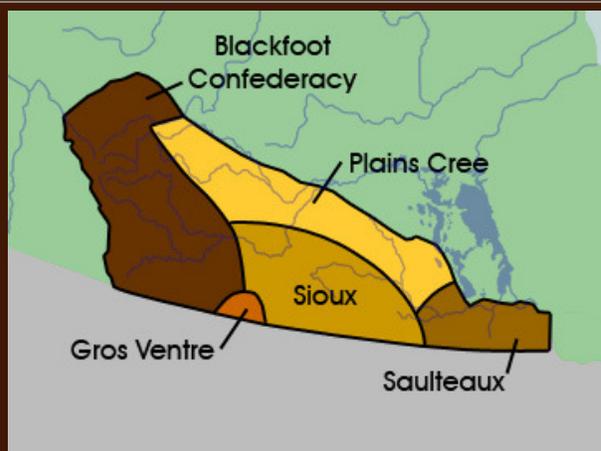




[First Peoples Menu](#)
[The Canada Site .com](#)
[Boer War Museum](#)
[Coming Back Alive](#)
[Goldi Productions Ltd](#)
[The Store](#)

[First Peoples](#)
[Contact & Conflict](#)
[Treaties & Change](#)
[The Metis & Rebellion](#)
[Production Credits](#)

[Email Us](#)

The Plains People	
	Environment / Housing Food / Hunting / Tools Transportation / Migration Religion / Ceremonies / Art / Clothing Family / Social Structure / Leadership Tribal Relations / War
Arrival	Nomadic hunters lived in the Plains region 10,000 years ago, but they migrated south. Around 200 AD a group of Natives from the Mississippi area migrated northwest, settling in semi-permanent villages in the Plains region.
Location	From the Rocky Mountains to the woodlands of Southeastern Manitoba, the native people of the plains spanned the Southern provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. They have been there at least 10,000 years.
Population	(1700s) 33,000
Languages	Algonquian, Athapascan and Siouan
Nations	Blackfoot Confederacy, Plains Cree, Plains Ojibwa (the Saulteaux), Sioux (Stoney and Assiniboine) <i>Note: the Gros Ventre are mostly located in the USA, so they are not included in the information.</i>
	 <p>Map Source - The Canadian Encyclopedia</p>

The Blackfoot Confederacy	
Peoples	The Blackfoot Confederacy consisted of the Piegan people (Pikuni), the Blood people (Kainai), the Blackfoot People (Siksika), and the Tsuu T'ina (Sarcee) People.
Location	They were all located in Alberta except for the South Peigans, and their territory stretched from the North Saskatchewan River along Edmonton down to the Missouri River in Montana, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Saskatchewan River.
	 <p><i>Blackfoot pair on the Plains</i></p>
The Blood (Kainai)	
Name	Kainai comes from <i>a-kainaw</i> , meaning "many chiefs".
Location	<i>Settlement:</i> They settled from the Red Deer River to the Belly River. <i>Occupation:</i> Occupied hunting grounds from the Red Deer River to the Belly River.



Chief Red Crow

Population	(1700s) about 2500
Reputation	Were Fierce Warriors; enemies included the Cree, Kootenay, Shoshoni and Crow tribe.
Language	Algongkian



Blackfoot Camp

The Blackfoot (Siksika)	
Name	Siksika means "Blackfoot" and one story suggested a Kainai noticed that the bottoms of a Siksika traveller's moccasins had been blackened from walking across a charred site of a prairie fire.
Location	<i>Settlement:</i> Lived around the North Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton.
Language	Algongkian



Chief Bull Plume

The Peigans (Pikuni)	
Name	Pikuni comes from apiku'ni, meaning "badly tanned robe."
Location	<i>Settlement:</i> They settled foothills stretching from Rocky Mountain House, Alberta to Heart Butte, Montana, in the United States of America.
Population	(1700s) 3000-5000 The largest group of the Blackfoot Confederacy, its members are split into two groups: South Peigan and North Peigan.
Language	Algongkian

Tsuu T'ina (Sarcee)	
Name	Sarcee derive from Blackfoot word for robustness, <i>Tsúùt'ínà</i> means "many

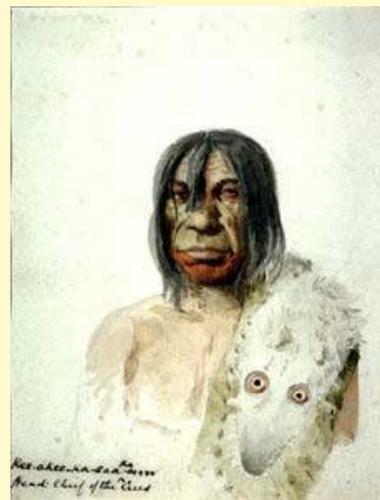


Sarcee Travois

	people".
Location	<i>Settlement:</i> They settled in the southwestern limits around what is now Calgary. According to legend, the Tsuu T'ina tribe is originally from the Northern Boreal Forest.
Population	(1700s) about 2500
Language	Only Blackfoot tribe to speak Athapascan, like the Dene.

The Cree

Name	French Explorers called them 'Cristaux', an Ojibwa word meaning 'band south of James Bay,' which soon shortened to 'Cri.' The Cree have many localized names for themselves.
Peoples	Included the Plains Cree, Woods Cree and Swampy Cree.
Location	<i>Settlement:</i> Plains Cree lived in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Woods Cree in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Swampy Cree in Manitoba.
Population	(1600s) 30 000 people
Language	Algonquian



Kee-a-kee-ka-sa-coo-way
"The Man Who Gives the War Whoop"

The Sioux

Peoples	The Stoney (Nakoda) and the Assiniboine
Location	Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba



Sioux Raid Party

Stoney (Nakoda)	
------------------------	--



Stoney Tipi

Name	Also known as the 'Rocky Mountain Sioux,' the name Stoney comes from the Nakoda hot stone practice for making broth.
Location	<i>Settlement:</i> Foothills of the Rocky Mountain; forests and foothills rather than Plains.
Language	Siouan



Assiniboine Encampment

Assiniboine	
Name	Assiniboine is derived from an Ojibwa word meaning "the people that cook with hot stones," referring to the Nakoda practice of taking hot stones and placing them in water to boil the water to make broth.
Location	<i>Settlement:</i> Saskatchewan and Assiniboine river valleys.
Population	(1700s) about 10 000
Language	Siouan

Plains Ojibwa (Saulteaux)

Name	Saulteaux means people of the rapids.
Location	<i>Settlement:</i> Originally a native group that lived north of what is now Sault Ste Marie, Ont. Some moved West to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
Language	Algonquian



Plains Ojibwa Tipi

- [Environment / Housing](#)
- [Food / Hunting / Tools](#)
- [Transportation / Migration](#)
- [Religion / Ceremonies / Art / Clothing](#)
- [Family / Social Structure / Leadership](#)
- [Tribal Relations / War](#)

[Back to the top](#)

[Back to Canada's First Peoples Menu](#)

c Goldi Productions Ltd. 2007