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<h2 style="margin: 0;">Subarctic People</h2>	
	Environment / Housing / Food / Hunting / Tools / Transportation / Migration / Religion / Ceremonies / Art / Clothing / Family / Social Structure / Leadership / Tribal Relations / War
Location	The Subarctic people occupied a majority of Canada from the Yukon to Newfoundland, including parts of seven provinces and two territories.
Population	The density of the Subarctic human population was among the lowest in the world. The entire area probably had as few as 60 000 people. Weather changes were extreme and game animals depended on seasons and were scarce, making life hard for many.
Nations	Gwich'in, Han and Tutchone in the Yukon; the Tagish, Tahltan, Kaska, Sekani and Dene (Yellowknife, Dogrib, Hare, Mountain, Slavey, Chipewyan, Beaver, Sarcee) in the northwest; the Tsetsaut; the Inland Tlingit; the Cree, Ojibwa, Saulteaux, Attikamek and Innu in the East. Note: Information on the Sarcee, Cree and Saulteaux can be found in the Plains People section. Information on the Tlingit can be found in the Northwest Coastal People section.
Languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algonquian was spoken by the Eastern Subarctic groups like the Innu, the Attikamek, the Cree and the Saulteaux. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While their languages were unique, they showed similarities to the Cree language division of Algonquian language. ○ The Northern Ojibwa speak Ojibwa, another Algonquian language. • The people of the Western Subarctic speak Athapascan. Examples: the Tutchone, Gwich'in (formerly Kutchin), the Han, the Dene, the Tagish, the Tahltan, the Tsetsaut, the Kaska and the Sekani. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some dialects were highly unique and hard to understand. ○ There were more than 20 different versions of Northern Athapakan languages spoken.



Notes about the map:
 Beothuk was a First Peoples group that went extinct, therefore they are not included in the information.

The Dene

The Dene occupied the northern fringe of the boreal forest and the tundra from the Seal River to Great Slave Lake.

The Dogrib

Name	The Dogrib, a Dene people, got their name from a Cree term for Athapascan speakers.
Location	Their lands lay east of the Mackenzie River between Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake in the NWT
Language	Athapascan



Dogrib People

Hare

Name	Their name was given them by Europeans because of their dependence on the snowshoe hare for food and clothing.
Location	They lived along the Mackenzie River valley of the Northwest Territories.
Language	Athapascan



Hare Indian dog

Mountain

Name	Their name comes from their location beside the Mackenzie Mountains.
Location	The Mountain Indians lived between the Mackenzie Mountains and the Mackenzie River, from the Redstone River to the Mountain River.
Language	Athapascan



Mackenzie Mountain

The Slavey

Name	The term Slavey was a Cree word meaning captive or, as a missionary Father Petitot
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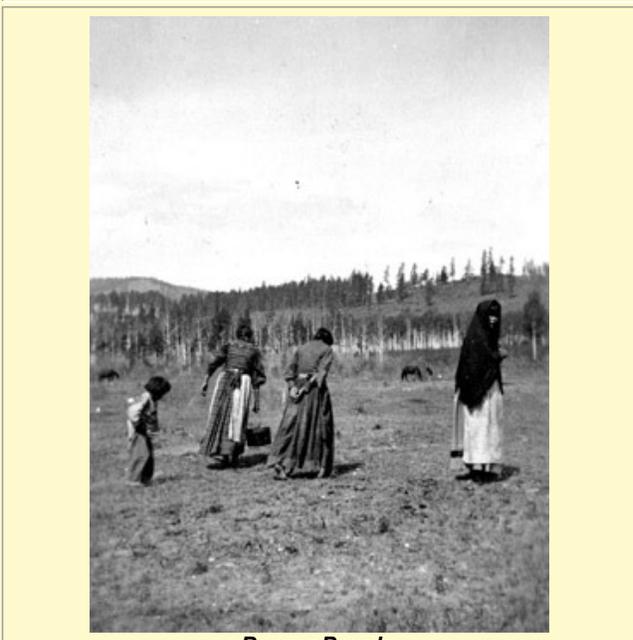
	indicated, timidity.
Location	Slavey (Slave) were a major Dene group in the boreal forest region of the western Canadian Subarctic. Their mountainous land extended along the Slave, Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers south from Fort Nelson, BC, on the west and from the Hay Lakes region of Alberta on the east, north to a region near Tulita and the south shore of Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories.
Language	Athapascan They were related linguistically and culturally to the Hare, Gwitch'in, and Dogrib.



Slavey People

The Beaver

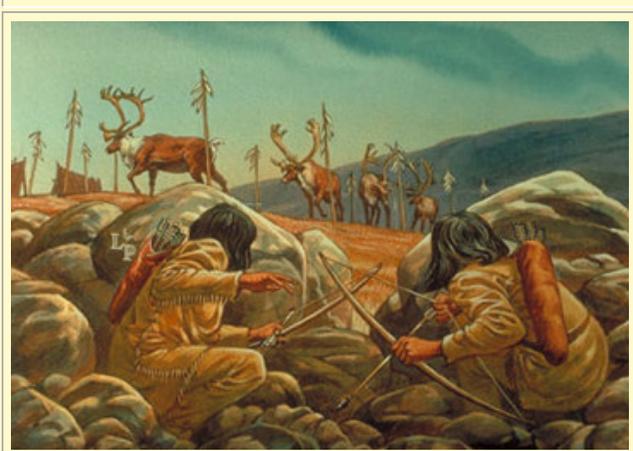
Location	The Beaver, lived just south of the Slavey people, along the Peace River.
Language	Athapascan



Beaver People

Chipewyan

Name	Chipewyan is a term of Cree meaning "pointed skins," but the group used more specific names in their communities. The Chipewyan have also been called Caribou Eaters and Mountaineers.
Location	The Chipewyan lived in the northern portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the southern part of the NWT.
Language	Athapascan
Peoples	The Yellowknives Indians were absorbed into the Chipewyan Indians.



Chipewyan Hunters

Tagish

Name	Their name means "it (spring ice) is breaking up" in their language.
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Location	They lived around the Tagish Lask and Marsh Lake in the Yukon.
Language	Athapascan



A Tagish man with his dogsled

Tahltan

Location	They lived in the drainage basin of the Stikine River.
Language	Athapascan



A Tahltan-Tlingit sculpture of their raven story

Kaska

Location	They lived in the mountainous region drained by the Liard River in southern Yukon and Northern BC.
Language	Athapascan



Liard River in BC

Sekani

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Name	They were "people of the rocks or mountains".	
Location	They lived in the Finlay and Parsnip River drainages of the Rocky Mountain Trench. They diverged from the Beaver in the late 18th century.	
Language	Athapascan	

Bark lodge of the Sekani Indians

Tsetsaut

Name	Their name was given to them by another tribe (the Gitksan); it is a Tsimshian word meaning "people of the interior".	
Location	They mostly inhabited the area of the Portland Canal. They were a large tribe but were almost exterminated by other tribes (including the Tahltan) around 1830. Since then they have been assimilated into other tribes.	
Language	Athapascan - there are no longer any speakers of their Tsetsaut dialect of Athapascan.	
Population	In 1830 there were 500 of them; by 1895 there were only 12.	

Portland canal

Gwich'in

Cool Fact	Gwich'in knowledge of their environment was extensive; one anthropologist recorded 400 Gwich'in names for plants and animals.	
Location	The Gwich'in (formerly Kutchin), were the northernmost of all North American Indians, and occupied the land located primarily North of the Arctic Circle and extending across the Mackenzie drainage and northern tributaries of the Yukon River into northwest Alaska, bordering Inuit land.	
Language	Athapascan Their language is incomprehensible to all others, except the Han.	



Gwich'in Hunters

Han

Location

The Han territory started at the Yukon-Alaska boundary, extending along the Yukon River from about 20 km south of Dawson northward to about 50 km south of Circle, Alaska



Yukon River

Language

Athapascan
Like many others, their speech was distinct and understood by few.

Tutchones

Location

The Tutchones lived at the plateau located by the Alsek and Yukon River headwaters. Their southwest territories straddled the Coastal and St. Elias mountains and on the northeast, the Selwyn range.



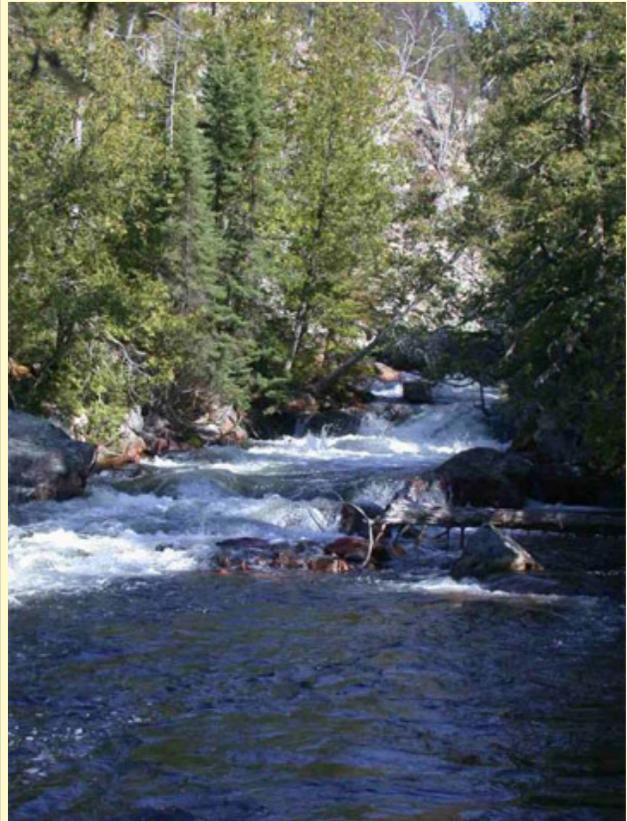
Ogilvie Mountains, Yukon

Language

Athapascan

Northern Ojibwa

Location The Northern Ojibwa, who formed their own nation when the Ojibwa split between –1680 and 1800, occupied Northern Ontario along with some Cree tribes.



Northern Ontario

Language Algonquian - Objibway

Attikamek

Name Also called Tête-de-Boule.

Location Their land, in the Bouclier region of Upper St. Maurice Rivière in Québec, was about 7000 km²

Language Algonquian

Peoples The Attikamek or Tête-de-Boule had two major bands, the Kikendatch and the Weymontachie.

Population There were about 500 to 550 Attikameks back in the 1700s.



Bouclier Region, Quebec

The Innu People

Name The Innu- or 'the people'- were called the Montagnais (French for Mountains) and the Naskapi by other people. Their own name was 'Mushua Innuts', which means 'Barren Land People.'

Location The Innu People inhabited eastern Quebec and Labrador.

Language	Algonquian				
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