



Indigenous Community



HAIDA GWAII'S REGIONAL AREA

- The Haida tribe mainly live on the coastal bay of Haida Gwaii in British Columbia.
- Haida Gwaii is a group of islands containing about 150 islands in a sword-like shape that is 250 km long.
- Haida Gwaii is one of the most isolated islands in Canada.
- It was formed by huge plates moving under the Pacific Ocean from the south to their present location.
- Unlike most of Canada Haida Gwaii escaped glaciation during the last ice age. This helped group Haida Gwaii together.
- Many of the native plants of Haida Gwaii are unique and the only other place they can only be found is in the distant parts of Japan.
- All the native mammals and the 3 types of birds are especially unique.
- Unfortunately raccoons and squirrels are becoming a threat to many of the unique seabirds that live there.

- Les Haidas parle l'anglais et un langue native de le communauté Haidas.
- Le nom de langue native de haidas et Xaad Kil.
- Dans 2016 il y a 445 peuple parle Xaad kil dans le monde.

- The Haida community speaks English and a native language called Xaad kil.
- In the year 2016, there were 445 people who spoke Xaad kil in the world and only a bit spoke fluently.

LE LANGUE NATIVE DE

HAIDAS

A a	Aa aa	B b	Ch ch	Ch' ch'	D d	Dl dl	Dz dz
[ʌ]	[a]	[b]	[tʰ]	[tʰʰ]	[t]	[tʰ]	[ts]
Ei ei	G g	G̲ g̲	Ĝ ĝ	H h	Hl hl	I i	Il ii
[ei]	[k]	[q]	[gʰ]	[h]	[ʰ]	[i]	[i]
J j	K k	K' k'	K̲ k̲	K̲' k̲'	L l	L' l'	M m
[tʃ]	[kʰ]	[kʰʰ]	[qʰ]	[qʰʰ]	[l]	[lʰ]	[m]
M' m'	N n	N' n'	Ng ng	P p	P' p'	S s	T t
[mʰ]	[n]	[nʰ]	[ŋ]	[pʰ]	[pʰʰ]	[s]	[tʰ]
T' t'	Tl tl	Tl' tl'	Ts ts	Ts' ts'	U u	Uu uu	W w
[tʰʰ]	[tʰʰ]	[tʰʰʰ]	[tsʰ]	[tsʰʰ]	[u]	[u]	[w]
W' w'	X x	X̲ x̲	Y y	Y' y'	'		
[wʰ]	[x]	[x̲]	[j]	[jʰ]	[ʔ]		

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF

THE HAIDA

SOCIAL ORGANAZATIONS 🐰

- THE HAIDA IS SPLIT INTO 2 GROUPS CALLED THE RAVEN AND EAGLE.
- IN THE EAGLE AND RAVEN GROUP, EACH HOUSEHOLD LIVES 30 TO 40, AND THERE IS A CHIEF IN CHARGE OF EACH HOUSE.
- EVERY CHIEF OWNS A NICE AND LARGE HOME THAT HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE CAN LIVE IN. THOSE HOUSES ARE ALSO HOMES TO SLAVES.
- SOME CHIEFS COULD BE ALSO USED AS WAR CHIEFS IF SOMETHING BAD HAPPENS, OR THERE IS A CONFLICT.
- THE ARTICLE CALLED SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS BY THE CANADIAN MUSEUM OF HISTORY SAID, "THE TOWN CHIEF WAS THE HEAD OF THE MOST WEALTHY OR POPULOUS LINEAGE IN A VILLAGE."
- EVERYONE RESPECTED THE CHIEFS.
- IN THE HAIDAS, THE MOST IMPORTANT CEREMONY IN THEIR TRADITION IS CALLED THE POTLATCH. THIS CELEBRATION CELEBRATES THE DIFFERENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS PEOPLE ACHIEVED, LIKE BUILDING A NEW HOME, GETTING MARRIED, AND MANY MORE.
- THIS TRADITION ISN'T ONLY A HAPPY CEREMONY. SOME PEOPLE CELEBRATE THE TRADITION OF REMEMBERING A LOVED ONE WHO PASSED AWAY.
- IN THE HAIDA GROUP, THE WOMEN TOOK CARE OF THE EASIER JOBS, AND THE MEN TOOK THE HARDER JOBS.
- THE WOMEN MADE FOOD, BASKETS, CLOTHING, AND MORE. THE MEN MADE CARVINGS AND PAINTED THEM. THEN, BOTH WOMEN AND MEN COLLECTED SHELLFISH AND HUNTED BIRDS.



LE MAISON DE HAIDA

THE HAIDA LIVING CONDITIONS



- Le Haïdas habite dans les abris. Beaucoup d' abris au haïdas et sur l'eau.
- La Haïdas aussi prend l'eau et le poisson pour manger et boire l'eau.
- Dans l'ete le haida construit les maisons avec l'arbre.
- Le haida aussi prend l'arbre pour le canoe et le bateau pour va au isle different.
- The haida live in shelters built on the water.
- With that water they use it to drink and eat the fish that live in the water.
- In the summer they build houses out of cedar trees.
- The haida also used cedar trees for canoes and boats to travel to disserent islands.




MAJOR RITES, CEREMONIES, OR PRACTICES

- Potlatch

Is a big celebration that means to give. The Potlatch is not like a normal party, at the Potlatch the host gives the guest gifts instead of the guests giving the host gifts.

- Dance performances

Instead of Haida children going to school children watch their parents dance but parents don't just dance they teach stories when they dance and sing





WHAT IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT STORY FOR HAIDA?

One of the best-known of these stories tells how the Raven disguised himself to enter the house of the Sky Chief, from whom he stole the sun, moon, and stars to give to humankind." (Mythology and Crests).

What are the main lessons that can be drawn from this story?

"The Raven is the most greedy, mischievous and lecherous creature imaginable, but almost without meaning to, teaches humans the arts of living a good life"(Mythology and Crests).



TRADE/CONFLICT

- The Haida group lived on Haida Gwaii for at least 6000 to 8000 years.
- When people from Europe came to Haida Gwaii they brought diseases with them and because the Haida people were not used to these new illnesses their bodies had no protection against it and many Haida people died dropping their population to 588 people in 1915.
- This was the most drastic drop for any recorded tribe or group in the province.
- The Haida also traded a lot with the Coast Tsimshian and Tlingit and traded them for canoes, slaves, and shells for Chilkat blankets, hides, and copper.
- There was also internal trade between different Haida communities.
- The Haida Nation also made some treaties. British Columbia argued that the Haida tribe owns all of Haida Gwaii.
- The name of this agreement is Gaayllxid/Gíhlagalgang "Rising Tide". It recognizes the Haida people's rights and took 50 years to make.
- The deal sets rules like managing the land and protecting fishing lodges.
- People are trying to be more fair by making this treaty but before they didn't recognize that Haida Gwaii belongs to the Haida people.



ART, MUSIC AND DANCE \ ART,

MUSIQUE ET DANSE



THE HAIDA PEOPLE HAVE A DIFFERENT WAY OF TEACHING THEIR KIDS. INSTEAD OF HOMESCHOOLING THEM, OR TAKING THEM TO SCHOOL, THEY TEACH THEM VALUABLE LESSONS THROUGH DANCE. THE HAIDA CHILDREN WATCH THEIR PARENTS DANCE AND SING AND LEARN FROM WHAT THE SONGS AND DANCES TEACH. ONE OF THE DANCES THAT THE HAIDA DO IS THE RAINBOW CREEK DANCE. "THE OBJECTIVE OF RAINBOW CREEK IS TO BRING MEANING BACK TO THE SONGS AND DANCES OF OUR ANCESTORS, PERFORMING THEM AS THEY WERE TAUGHT TO US BY OUR ELDERS."

LES HAÏDAS ONT UNE FAÇON DIFFÉRENTE D'ENSEIGNER LEURS ENFANTS.

- AU LIEU DE FAIRE L'ÉCOLE À LA MAISON OU DE LES EMMENER LEURS ENFANTS À L'ÉCOLE, ILS LEUR ENSEIGNENT DE PRÉCIEUSES LEÇONS PAR LA DANSE.
- LES ENFANTS HAÏDAS REGARDENT LEURS PARENTS DANSER ET CHANTER ET APPRENNENT DE CE QUE LES CHANTS ET LES DANSES ENSEIGNENT.
- L'UNE DES DANSES QUE LES HAÏDAS PRATIQUENT EST LA DANSE DU LE CRIQUE DE ARC EN CIEL.
- " L'OBJECTIF DU LE CRIQUE DE ARC EN CIEL EST DE DONNER SIGNIFICATION AUX LES CHANTS ET DANSES DE NOS ANCÊTRES. "



FUN FACTS \ FAITES AMUSANTS

1. LES HAÏDAS FONT DU COMMERCE RÉGULIÈREMENT AVEC LES BALEINIERS ET LES COMMERÇANTS DE FOURRURES.

ILS FONT AUSSI LE COMMERCE AVEC LES ESPAGNOLS, BRITANNIQUES, RUSSES ET AMÉRICAINS.

2. LA NATION HAÏDA EST SÉPARÉE EN DEUX GROUPES SOCIAUX : LE CORBEAU ET L'AIGLE. LE CORBEAU ÉTAIT SUBDIVISÉ EN VINGT FAMILLES, ET L'AIGLE EN AVAIT VINGT-TROIS. LES FAMILLES, NE SE REGROUPEAIENT PAS EN CLANS.

3. DE NOMBREUX HAÏDAS CROIENT EN UN ÊTRE ULTIME APPELÉ NEKILSTLASS QUI SE MANIFESTE PAR LA FORME ET LES ACTIONS D'UN CORBEAU.

4. QUAND DE PUISSANTS DES GUERRIERS SONT MORTS, LES HAÏDAS ONT CRU QU'ILS ÉTAIENT ALLÉS À LA MAISON DU SOLEIL. UN DÉCÈS TRÈS HONORABLE.

5. LES ARMES QUE LES HAÏDAS UTILISAIENT POUR SE DÉFENDRE N'ÉTAIENT PAS SEULEMENT UTILISÉES COMME LES ARMES, ILS AVAIENT AUSSI D'AUTRES UTILISATIONS. QUELQUES EXEMPLES SONT : LES ARCS ET LES FLÈCHES, LES LANCES ET LES BOUCLERS EN PEAU. ILS PORTAIENT ÉGALEMENT DES ARMURES EN BOIS.

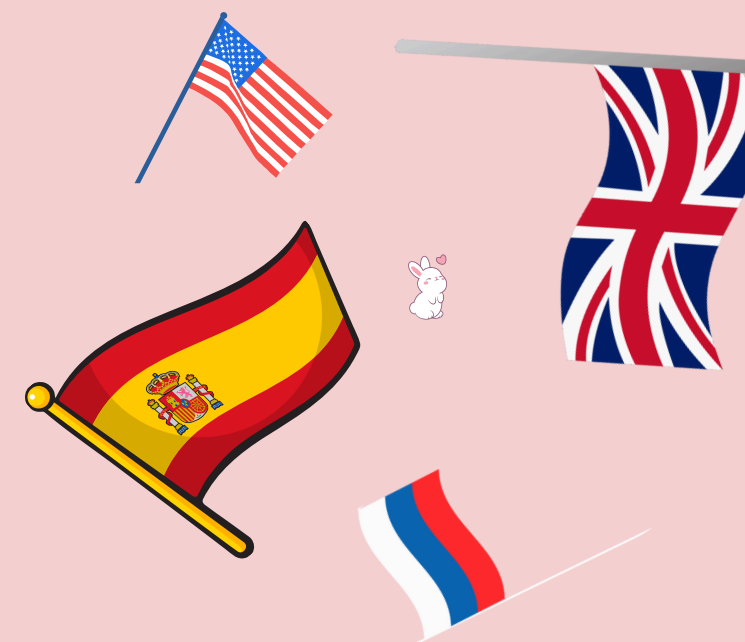
1. THE HAIDA MADE REGULAR TRADE WITH THE SPANISH, BRITISH, RUSSIAN, AND AMERICAN WHALERS AND FUR TRADERS.

2. THE HAIDA NATION WAS SPLIT INTO TWO SOCIAL GROUPS: THE RAVEN AND THE EAGLE. THE RAVEN WAS SUBDIVIDED INTO TWENTY FAMILIES, AND THE EAGLE WAS TWENTY-THREE. THE FAMILIES, HOWEVER, WERE NOT GROUPED INTO CLANS.

3. MANY HAIDA PEOPLE BELIEVE IN AN ULTIMATE BEING CALLED THE NEKILSTLASS WHICH MANIFESTS THROUGH THE FORM AND ACTIONS OF A RAVEN.

4. WHEN STRONG WARRIORS PASSED AWAY, THE HAIDA PEOPLE BELIEVED THAT THEY WENT TO THE HOUSE OF THE SUN. A HIGHLY HONORABLE PASSING.

5. THE WEAPONS THAT THE HAIDAS USED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES WEREN'T JUST USED AS WEAPONS, THEY HAD OTHER USES TOO. SOME EXAMPLES ARE: BOWS AND ARROWS, SPEARS AND SHIELDS MADE OF MOOSE HIDE. THEY ALSO WORE ARMOR MADE OF WOOD.



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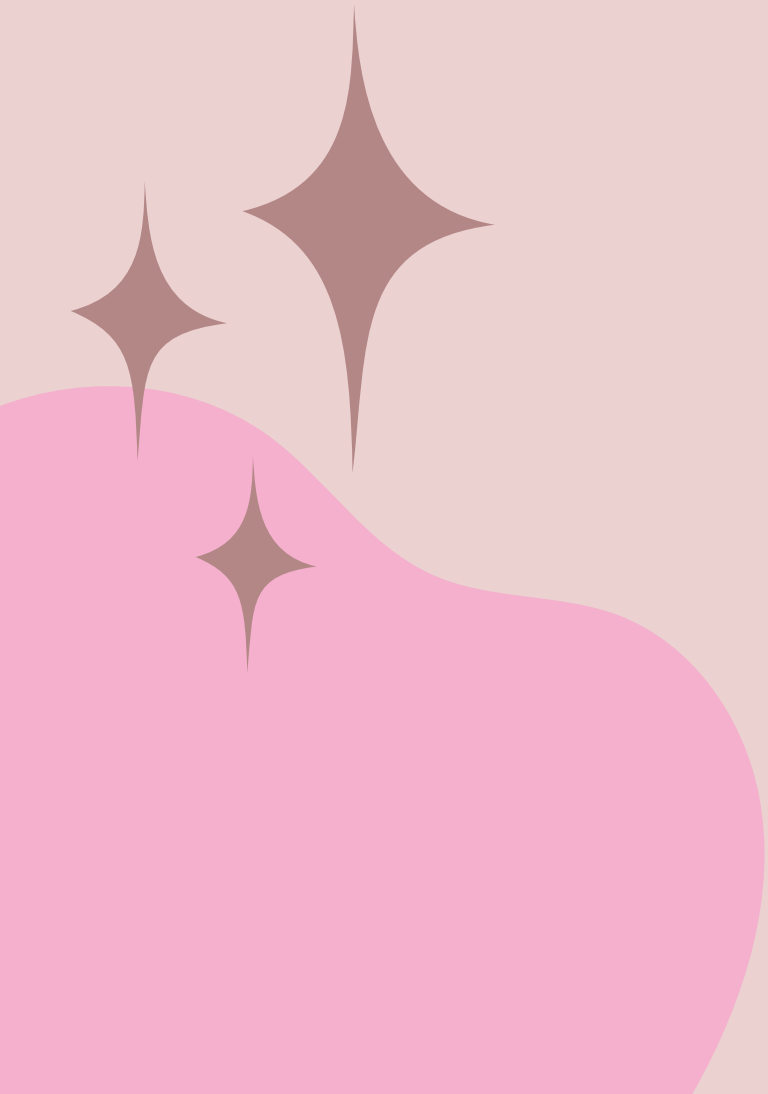
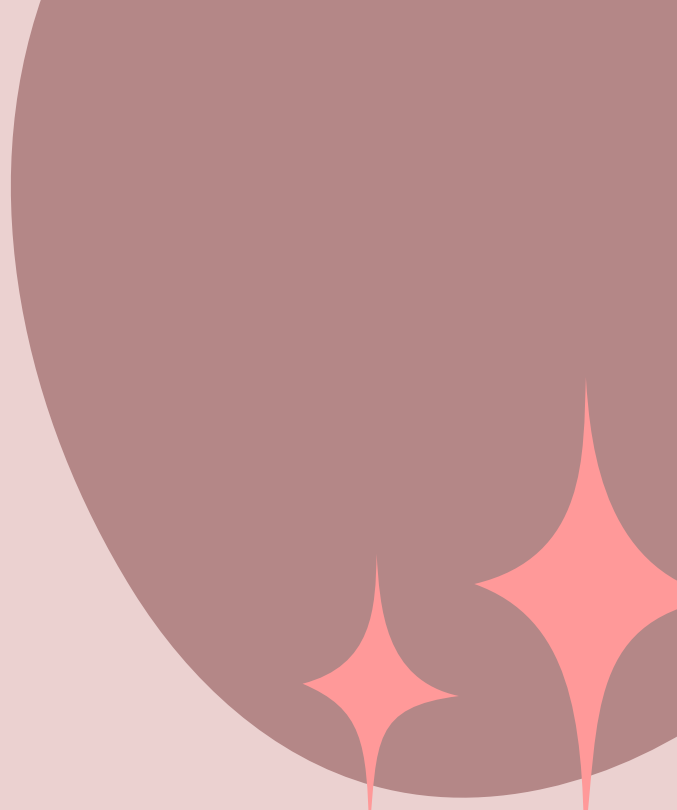
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Did you find the bunnies?