

The Innu

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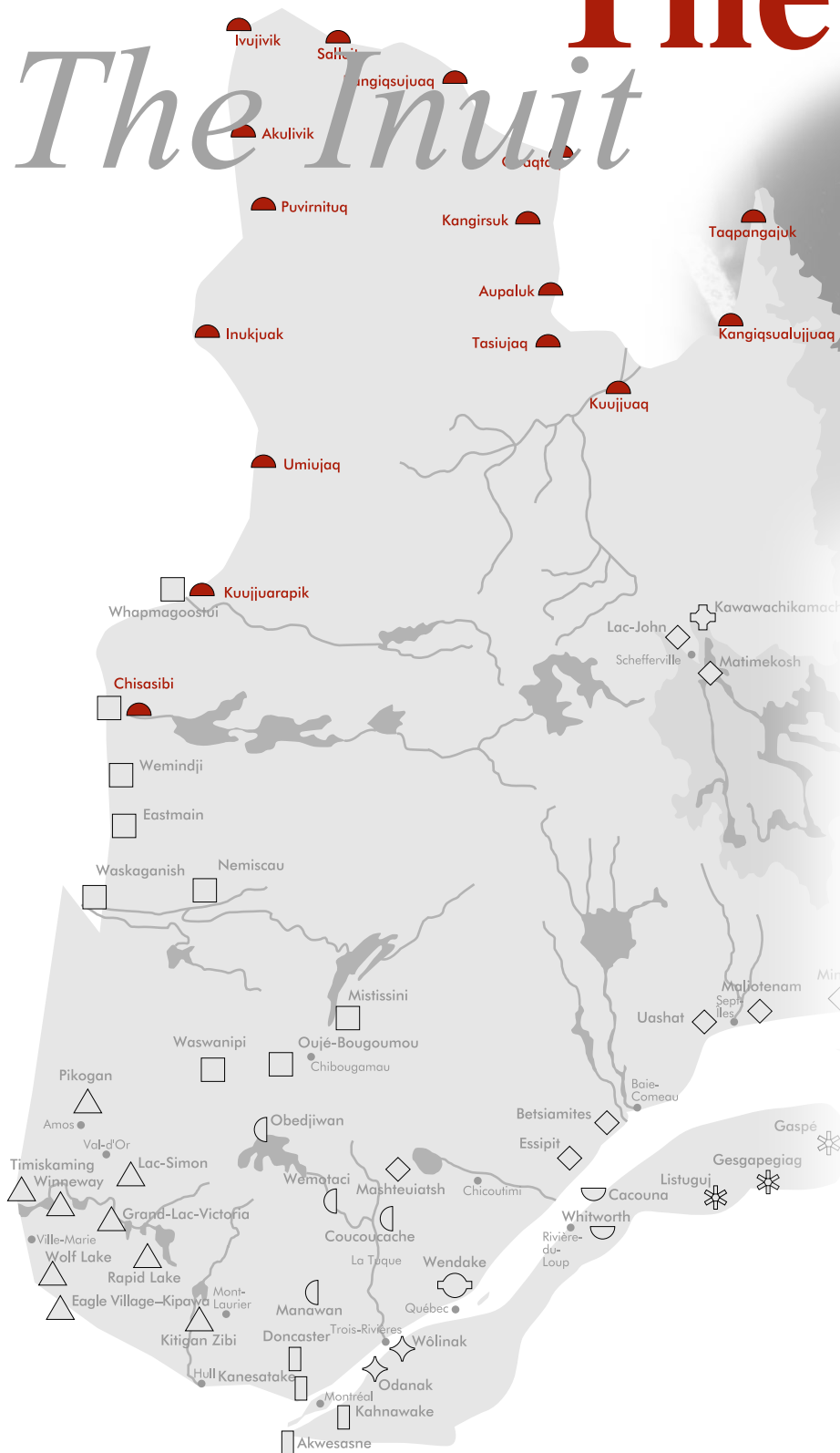
The Innu, also called the Montagnais, belong to the Algonquian linguistic family. In Quebec, there are more than 14,700 Innu, of whom over 10,400 live on reserve. It is the largest First Nation in Quebec. Their lands extend from the North Shore to Lac-Saint-Jean. There are nine Innu communities in Quebec: Betsiamites, Essipit, La Romaine, Mashteuiatsh, Mingan, Natashquan, Pakua Shipi, Matimekossh–Lac-John and Uashat–Maliotenam.

In earlier times, the Innu led a traditional nomadic way of life. They used animal bones and skins to make clothing and weapons.

Did you know that the Jesuits set up their first mission among the Innu in 1632?

The Inuit

The Inuit



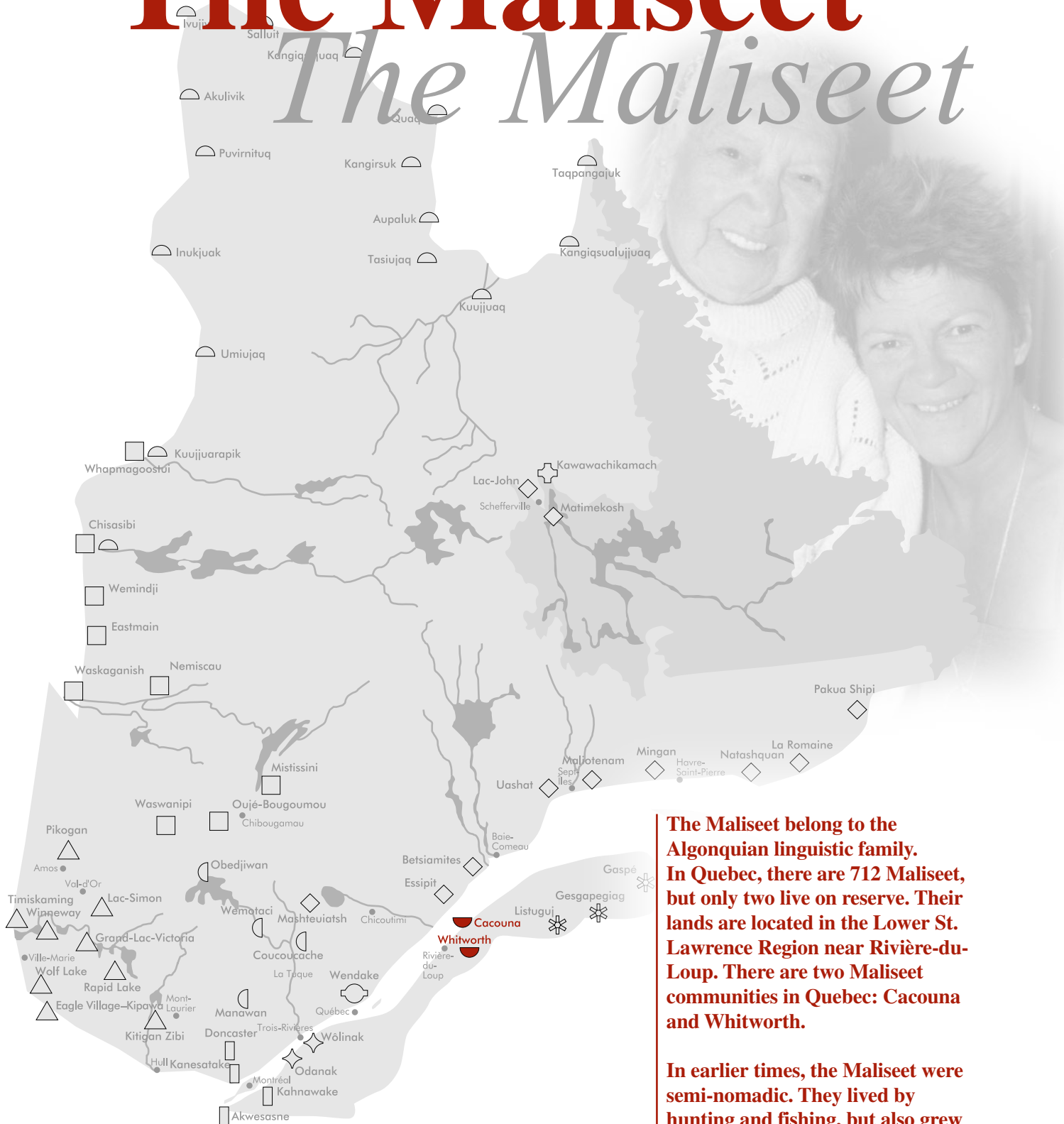
The Inuit belong to the Eskimo-Aleut linguistic family. In Quebec, there are over 9,500 Inuit, of whom more than 8,700 live in northern villages. The Inuit were among the signatories of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. There are 14 Inuit communities in the Nunavik territory and two communities in the James Bay Basin. They are: Akulivik, Aupaluk, Chisasibi, Inukjuak, Ivujivik, Kangiqsujaq, Kangirsuk, Kuujuaq, Kuujuarapik, Puvirnituq, Quaqtaq, Salluit, Taq Pangajuk, Tasiujaq and Umiujaq.

Before the arrival of Europeans, the Inuit in Nunavik were nomads and lived on resources found on land or in the ocean. Their diet changed according to the season.

Did you know that many anthropologists consider the Inuit one of the most inventive people on Earth? Among the things they developed were protective glasses made from ivory and antler bone, which they used to shield themselves from the blinding rays of the sun reflected off the snow.

The Maliseet

The Maliseet



The Maliseet belong to the Algonquian linguistic family. In Quebec, there are 712 Maliseet, but only two live on reserve. Their lands are located in the Lower St. Lawrence Region near Rivière-du-Loup. There are two Maliseet communities in Quebec: Cacouna and Whitworth.

In earlier times, the Maliseet were semi-nomadic. They lived by hunting and fishing, but also grew corn.

Did you know that the Maliseet lived in New Brunswick until the 16th century?