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Students majoring in Native Studies are required to complete a minimum of 36 credit hours in Native Studies, including the following courses:

- NATI 1006 Introduction to Native Studies
- NATI 2503 Research Strategies in Native Studies
- NATI 3203 Native Philosophy
- NATI 3603 Native People and the Colonial Experience
- NATI 3903 Native People and the Law I

In addition to the number of courses offered by Native Studies, courses may also be drawn from the cross-listed course offerings and the University of New Brunswick with permission from the Chair of Native Studies.

Courses without formal prerequisites and numbered in the 2000 or 3000-range are intended for students who have completed 30 credit hours of courses at the 1000-level. While not always a formal prerequisite, students are strongly encouraged to take NATI-1006 prior to taking a course at the 2000- or 3000-level. Assistance in planning a course of studies for the Major in Native Studies is available through the Chair of Native Studies.

Any 18 credit hours in Native Studies is sufficient to constitute a Minor in Native Studies.

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Students interested in an honours degree in Native Studies should inform the Chair of the Native Studies Department by the beginning of their third year and, in consultation with their thesis supervisor, submit a thesis proposal by the end of their third year. Entrance to the Native Studies Honours Program normally requires a 3.3 GPA in Native Studies courses and a 3.0 GPA in all other courses. Students who do not meet the GPA requirements can appeal and have a departmental evaluation. The department would consider extenuating circumstances as well as substantial improvement in student performance.

Completion of an honours degree in Native Studies requires students to complete 54 credit hours in Native Studies or cross-listed courses. In addition to completing the required courses for a Major in Native Studies (with a minimum of 36 credit hours), students are required to complete the Advanced Research Methods course (NATI 3503) and the 6 credit

NATI 3633 Maliseet/Passamaquoddy History
NATI 3643 Mi'kmaq History
NATI 3943 Métis Issues
NATI 4623 The Archaeology of First Nations History in Canada: Theory

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NATI 3713 Are Aboriginal People Human? 'Human' and 'Aboriginal' Rights
NATI 3913 Native People and the Law II
NATI 3923 Aboriginal Rights: The Land Question
NATI 3933 Aboriginal Peoples and International Law

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NATI 3623



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This course focuses on the relationship between science, art, environment, and material forms of life as practiced by various First Nations. It will examine especially the science involved in the arts of stone, wood, and leather-work for the production of tools, food, clothing, shelter, and canoes. Prerequisite Introduction to Native Studies, NATI 1006.

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This course introduces students to a broad range of Native literature and Native oral traditions written and translated into English. Works by Native people of diverse First Nations will be carefully studied and critically evaluated. By focusing on a variety of approaches to creative expression, students will be able to develop an informed understanding of, and appreciation for, the intrinsic value of Native oral and literary traditions.

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This course will survey archaeological and historical records for traditional economic activities, and focus on the practices and philosophies integral to First Nations forms of life in the Maritimes. It will address the historical political and social factors that have impacted on those practices, including colonialism, immigration, education, industrialization, capitalism, regulation, and environmental degradation. It will also consider the struggles of First Nations in this region to maintain and/or reclaim access to traditional lands and resources. Prerequisite: NATI 1006, Introduction to Native Studies.

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This course is designed to introduce students to ethical issues that arise between the sciences (both social and physical) and indigenous peoples. Anthropology, education, psychology, archaeology, medicine, biology, and other disciplines follow lines of inquiry that impact indigenous peoples, and their theories, methods, interpretations, and interests are examined in relation to ethical considerations. We emphasize the concerns and point of view of Native people. The course may include issues of exhumation and public display of skeletal remains and sacred objects, control over access to information, the political relevance of research and its role in land claims, the ethics of assessment and drawing conclusions about the "nature" of indigenous peoples, and other topics.

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Surveys various research strategies from Anthropology and Sociology and assesses their applicability to, and compatibility with, Native Studies. Considers special protocol and ethical questions in research on Native peoples. Prerequisite: NATI 1006 or by special permission of instructor.

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This course looks at the traditional role of Native women within Native societies, and how that role has changed over time. It will examine the oppression that Native women have experienced and the responses to it, and in Site: -21
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This course will look at colonialism as a strategy of imperialism and as a model for understanding North American Native history. Different types of colonialism will be explored, i.e. classic, internal, and neocolonialism, and an emphasis will be placed on the history and continuing impact of colonialism on Indigenous peoples and cultures of North America. The course will also analyze Christian missions, the fur trade, and colonial government policies, as well as exploitation, racism, war, indoctrination, genocide, and cultural appropriation as manifestations of colonialism. Responses to colonialism, including resistance and decolonization, will also be considered. Prerequisite: NATI 1006.

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Focuses on the many historical and contemporary forms of Native resistance to colonization, including violent and non-violent resistance, revitalization movements, and self-determination. Explores liberation theory and its roots in colonial oppression. Analyzes historical and contemporary resistance movements such as the Ghost Dance Movement, the Riel Rebellion, the fish-ins, the confrontations at Wounded Knee and Oka, and the movement for decolonization through self-determination. Prerequisite: NATI 3603 or by special permission of the instructor.

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This course will examine traditional forms and philosophies of education in Native societies, and the changes that have occurred since contact and colonization. It will also examine the formal education of Natives by the immigrant society as indoctrination for civilization and assimilation. It will look closely at residential and day schools in Canada and the United States and the effect they have had on contemporary Native societies and cultures. Special attention will be given to the relationship between education and cultural survival, and the importance for Native people to reclaim and control the education of their children. Prerequisite: NATI 3603 or permission of the instructor.

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This course will explore the cultural, social, and political past of the Maliseet/Passamaquoddy People through archaeological, oral, visual, and material documentation, as well as primary and secondary written sources. Particular emphasis will be placed on understanding the Maliseet form of life and how it has been affected by colonization. Class will also study how the perspective of different writers influences what gets recorded and taught as history. An important theme of the course will be the relevance of the past to the present. Class will consist of lectures and discussions with occasional films and special speakers. Prerequisite: NATI 1006, Introduction to Native Studies.

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This course will explore the cultural, social, and political past of the Mi?kmaq People through archaeological, oral, visual, and material documentation, as well as primary and secondary written sources. Particular emphasis will be placed on understanding the Mi?kmaq form of life and how it has been affected by colonization. Class will also study how the perspective of different writers influences what gets recorded and taught as history. An important theme of the course will be the relevance of the past to the present. Class will consist of lectures and discussions with occasional films and speakers. Prerequisite: NATI 1006, Introduction to Native Studies.

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Examines indigenous economic cultures and the impact of western economic culture on traditional social organization and values. Looks closely at the fur trade, capitalism, industry, technology, and their effects on environment and indigenous cultures. Analyzes the development of dependency and the idea of economic development. Alternatives in which Native economic values provide the basis for viable economic endeavours will be considered.

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The goal of this course is to conceptualize the fundamental justifications for human rights and contrast those with Aboriginal rights. Some relevant questions that this course will explore are: Why do Aboriginal peoples need a different class of rights? Are Aboriginal rights theorized in an equitable manner? What processes are served by conceiving and executing Aboriginal rights as we see them today? What attributes do Aboriginal peoples lack which makes them not fully human?

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This course examines the different situations and conditions of Indigenous cultures and immigrant ethnic minorities in Canada and the treatment of each by different levels of government. Special attention is given to attitudes, perceptions, and the idea of multiculturalism. Emphasizes the importance of power variables in the examination of immigrant and Indigenous relations in Canadian society. Also examines how immigrant ethnic minorities often form coalitions becoming the dominant culture subordinating Indigenous cultures. Prerequisite: NATI 1006 or SOCI 1006.

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Considers cultural identity and survival within the context of inequality (power, wealth and status). Focuses on the ways in which Native language, group solidarity and community offer cultural completeness, acting as barriers to assimilation. Historic and contemporary Native cultures are presented as dynamic and flexible. Prerequisite NATI 1006 or SOCI 1006.

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The indigenous peoples of Canada are often included as an afterthought in academic works on racism, which tend to focus on Black-White relations. However, rather than being marginal to understanding the issues of race and racism, the early encounters between European and Native Americans are central to its proper understanding. The issues which arose from Columbus' explorations remain as central to understanding modern racism as they were to the creation of racist ideology in the first place, and the treatment of indigenous peoples in Canada today is shown to be a direct intellectual descendent of the material

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communities (concentrating on Canada for the most part, but including reference to such issues in other indigenous communities worldwide). Traditional uses of substances which alter consciousness are reviewed, as well as the role that the introduction of unfamiliar psychoactive substances played in European expansionism and colonialism. Modern models of addiction and programs for recovery are critically examined and placed within the context of creating a continuing marginalization of indigenous cultures by dominating ones.

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Health statistics show Native Peoples in Canada as public health disasters: high rates of diabetes, tuberculosis, cancer, suicide, AIDS, etc. are regularly reported. Standard accounts typically find a way of attributing the problems to Indians themselves (e.g., genetic explanations or lifestyle choices). We critically examine the methodologically-individualistic biases of standard accounts of Indian ill-health and place Native public health issues in an historical and materialist framework instead. Alternative forms of interventions are also considered.

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While psychology has an important place in examining and understanding issues of the modern world, it has long been shown to be founded upon certain ideological presumptions that make it inapplicable to and inappropriate for work with indigenous peoples. A different formulation of psychology, which predated the current form but which was abandoned for no substantial reason, has in recent years been offered as a replacement, or at least an alternative, for the current model. We examine this formulation and apply it to psychology issues arising in indigenous peoples/communities of Canada, and show how this re-conceptualization gives rise to substantively different approaches to addressing those issues.

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The Evolution of the Indian Act - a legal history of the legal-political relationship between Native peoples and Europeans from early contact times to the British North America Act. An analysis of the Indian Act as a document of protection/assimilation in Canadian Government policy.

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An analysis of court decisions affecting questions of the status of Native peoples, Aboriginal rights, family law, treaty rights, and social relations in Canada and the United States. Prerequisite: NATI 3903.

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This course will examine the concept of Aboriginal rights pertaining to land entitlement in Canada and the United States. It will include case studies focusing on the Maritimes, Quebec, MacKenzie Valley, British Columbia, Alaska, and Maine.

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The goal of this course is to familiarize the student with international legal norms and instruments as they relate to Aboriginal peoples. Various United Nations instruments will be studied. As well, this course will look at the history and law of various locations outside Canada such as: Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States of America, Norway, central and south America and southeast asia. This course is designed as an upper year survey course.

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The goal of this course is to familiarize the student with the Métis people of western Canada. Other "mixed blood" or dual-culture populations will be studied for comparative value. The course will give a historical background on the creation of the Métis Nation and the corresponding political and legal struggles of the Métis People. The Métis were a key player in the expansion of the Canadian state into what is now western Canada. We will examine the benefits and drawbacks that the Métis have experienced in their interaction with the Canadian state.

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This course examines the structure of Mi'kmaq and Maliseet from a linguistic and literary perspective. What are the significant features of these languages, and how do they deter-

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students, establishing appropriate goals, and evaluating learning in basic conversation. Fluency in Maliseet or Mi'kmaq is required. Prerequisite: NATI 4123 Native Language Immersion Teaching, or by special permission.

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porary documents, including children's literature and curriculum materials. Particular attention will be paid to content, orthographies, grammatical changes, and historical and contemporary uses for the texts. Students will also gain experience writing essays in the language. Prerequisite: NATI 3103 Conversational Mi'kmaq, or NATI 3113 Conversational Maliseet/Passamaquoddy, or the equivalent, or fluency in the target language.

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This course, conducted entirely in a First Nation language, will focus on pre-contact and post-contact history, both oral and written. Texts used for the course will be those materials written in the language, both manuscript and published sources. Speakers on oral history will be invited and tape collections, where available, will be utilized. Students will be expected to research and write papers in the language on selected topics. Prerequisite: NATI 3103 Conversational Mi'kmaq, or NATI 3113 Conversational Maliseet/ Passamaquoddy, or the equivalent, or fluency in the target language.

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- ANTH 2313 Archaeology of Early Societies – The Americas
- ANTH 2013-2153 Area Ethnography
- HMRT 1006 Introduction to Human Rights
- POLS 3503 Human Rights in International Relations and Foreign Policy
- RELG 3473 Native American Religions
- RELG 3483 Mi'kmaq and Maliseet Religions
- SOCI 2013 Research Methods
- SOCI 2023 Introduction to Statistics

