

References and Resources

The following resources inform our practice and may provide insight into further learning opportunities, conversations, and action. Please note this is not an exhaustive list rather potential resources for further exploration.



LEARN
MORE:

ALIGN Association of Community Services (2022), *A Journey to Indigenous Cultural Understanding in Alberta*. Retrieved from <https://alignab.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Indigenous-Cultural-Understanding-in-Alberta-Revised-14-October-2022.pdf>



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MORE:

Children's Services (2019), Well-being and resiliency: The miyo resource kâ-nâkatohkêhk miyo-ohpikinawâwasowin. Government of Alberta. Retrieved from <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/9781460143384>



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Littlebear, Leroy (2009), Canadian Council on Learning: *Naturalizing Indigenous Knowledge*. Retrieved from https://www.afn.ca/uploads/files/education/21_2009_july_ccl-alkc_leroy_littlebear_naturalizing_indigenous_knowledge-report.pdf

Luig, T., Pritchard, C., Medagedara, K., Medlock, J., Ayis, D., Glenn, N. & Parker, N. (2022), *Defining Child Well-Being Across the Continuum of Children's Services: Environmental Scan Report*. Edmonton: PolicyWise for Children & Families.



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MORE:

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (2015), *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action*. https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/british-columbians-our-governments/indigenous-people/aboriginal-peoples-documents/calls_to_action_english2.pdf



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MORE:

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (2015), *What We Have Learned: Principles of Truth and Reconciliation*. https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2015/trc/IR4-6-2015-eng.pdf

Principle 7: The perspectives and understandings of Aboriginal Elders and Traditional Knowledge Keepers of the ethics, concepts, and practices of reconciliation are vital to long-term reconciliation.

Principle 8: Supporting Aboriginal peoples' cultural revitalization and integrating Indigenous knowledge systems, oral histories, laws, protocols, and connections to the land into the reconciliation process are essential.



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MORE:

United Nations, General Assembly (2007), *The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)*. https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf

Article 11, Section 1: Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect, and develop the past, present, and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artifacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies, visual and performing arts, and literature.

Article 12, Section 1: Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites.

References and Resources con't



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Video: “Elders Reg and Rose Crowshoe—Sanctified Kindness” (2013). Accessed 12-19-2022: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ApXseEUZRxQ>



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Video: “Reg Crowshoe—Venue, Action, language and Song” (2013). Accessed 12-19-2022: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDOrB6RvdIU>



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Video: “Wahkohtowin: Cree Natural Law” (2016) by BearPaw Media and Education. Accessed 12-19-2022: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NTXMrn2BZBo>



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Web: Five-hundred Years of History at McKinnon Flats: New Discoveries Made in the Aftermath of the 2013 Flood. Accessed 12-08-2022: <https://albertahistoricplaces.com/2016/11/02/five-hundred-years-of-history-at-mckinnon-flats-new-discoveries-made-in-the-aftermath-of-the-2013-flood/>



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MORE:

Web: Indigenous Cultural Understanding Framework (2022) presented by ALIGN Association of Community Services. Interactive journey accessed 12-12-2022: <https://alignab.ca/indigenous-cultural-understanding-in-alberta/>