

Geography: Continuity and Change
The People and the Land:
Beringia and Kitchenuhmaykoosib Peoples Pre-Ice Age

Together we will read parts of “The People and the Land” Section 1, Unit 1: Bye, Bye Beringia Student Notes (Kwayaciwin Education Resource Centre) and look at printed maps.

Definitions:

Archaeologist: a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains.

Ice Age: A period of time on the Earth where large areas become buried under deep, slow-moving bodies of ice (glaciers)

1) What is a hypothesis?

A *proven* theory

A *proposed explanation* based on *limited evidence* as a *starting point for further investigation*.

2) What is the name of the theory that Jesuit priest came up with in the late 1500's that suggested that all Indigenous Peoples in Turtle Island (North America) and Abya Yala (South America) originally crossed over from Asia from a land bridge that connected Northern Russia to Alaska during the last Ice Age?

The Bering Strait hypothesis

The Asia hypothesis

The Ice Age Peoples Hypothesis

3) What evidence have archaeologists found that seems to disprove the Bering Strait hypothesis?

Human remains in Turtle Island (North America) and Abya Yala (South America) that are **older than when People supposedly crossed over** to Turtle Island.

Turns out there **never was a land bridge** between **Asia and Turtle Island (North America)**.

- 4) Indigenous Peoples have been saying all along that they have been here longer than 10,000 years, disproving the Bering Strait Hypothesis:

True

False

- 5) Europeans believing their Bering Strait Theory is more correct than the Oral History of Indigenous Peoples for so long, is an example of:

Eurocentrism

Being very scientific

- 6) Now that there is **archaeological evidence** that supports what Indigenous Peoples have been saying all along based on their **oral stories** passed down for **generations**, this should show Europeans that **Oral History shares real information** and should **be taken seriously**:

True

False

- 7) The story we read called “Glooscapi and Nin-wa-windwidji-da-ki-wema”, describes how Ki-wed-de-nonk Mmnid-doo got into an argument with Glooscapi (the People’s Spirit Protector) and then the Spirit of the North brought lots of snow and ice to the land. Because of this:

Plants eventually couldn’t grow anymore and animal-beings left the country

It was cold but there were still plants and animals

- 8) Eventually the People had to leave this land too, and travel Southwards because there was no more food to hunt or find:

True

False

- 9) This story, combined with the archaeological evidence, shows that the **Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug** (Big Trout Lake People), **migrated South during the last Ice Age** before **coming back North** and **returning to their homelands**.

True

False

- 10) Although the **oldest human remains found near K.I. are about 7,000 years old**, if there **were human remains from before the last Ice Age**, they would likely have been **buried too deep to find**, or **swept away by the glacier ice and water melts**.

True

False