

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

(2002)

a·bide v. a·bode, (-bd) or a·bid·ed a·bid·ing, a·bides: *to accept without objection*—**abide by**: *to act or behave in accordance with or in obedience to.*

Aboriginal: *a term to describe all indigenous people in Canada, usually excluding Metis and Inuit.*
<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com>

ac·cul·tur·a·tion *n.*: The modification of the culture of a group or individual as a result of contact with a different culture.

AIDS n.: A severe immunological disorder caused by the retrovirus HIV, resulting in a defect in cell-mediated immune response that is manifested by increased susceptibility to opportunistic infections and to certain rare cancers, especially Kaposi's sarcoma. It is transmitted primarily by exposure to contaminated body fluids, especially blood and semen.

al·lo·cate *tr.v.* al·lo·cat·ed, al·lo·cat·ing, al·lo·cates: *To set apart for a special purpose; designate: allocate a room to be used for storage.*

an·ces·tor *n.*: A person from whom one is descended, especially if more remote than a grandparent; a forebear.

An-gli-can *adj.*: Of or characteristic of the Church of England or any of the churches related to it in origin and communion, such as the Protestant Episcopal Church.

an·i·mos·i·ty *n. pl. an·i·mos·i·ties*: Bitter hostility or open enmity; active hatred.

ar·du·ous *adj.*: Demanding great effort or labour; difficult: “the arduous work of preparing a Dictionary of the English Language” (Thomas Macaulay).

as·sim·i·late v. as·sim·i·lat·ed, as·sim·i·lat·ing, as·sim·i·lates: 1: take up, as of knowledge or beliefs [syn: absorb, ingest, take in] 2: become similar to one's environment; "Immigrants often want to assimilate quickly"

bi·sex·u·al *adj.*: 1. *Of or relating to both sexes.* 2. *Having both male and female reproductive organs; hermaphroditic.* 3. *Of, relating to, or having a sexual orientation to persons of either sex.*

bul·ly¹ *n. pl. bul·lies:* *A person who is habitually cruel or overbearing, especially to smaller or weaker people.*



Nishnawbe Aski Nation

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HEALING THE GENERATIONS
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

2002 CURRICULUM UPDATE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

(2002)

Cath·o·lic *adj.* : \Cath"o*lic\, *n.* 1. A person who accepts the creeds, which are received in common by all parts of the orthodox Christian church.

Chey·enne¹ *n. pl.* Cheyenne or Chey·ennes: 1. A Native American people, divided after 1832 into the Northern and Southern Cheyenne, inhabiting respectively southeast Montana and southern Colorado, with present-day populations in Montana and Oklahoma. The Cheyenne became nomadic buffalo hunters after migrating to the Great Plains in the 18th century and figured prominently in the resistance by Plains Indians to white encroachment. 2. A member of this people.

Chris·tian *adj.*: Professing belief in Jesus as Christ or following the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus.

Church *n.*: A building for public, especially Christian worship

co·lo·ni·al·ism *n.*: A policy by which a nation maintains or extends its control over foreign dependencies.

con·dom *n.*: A flexible sheath, usually made of thin rubber or latex, designed to cover the penis during sexual intercourse for contraceptive purposes or as a means of preventing sexually transmitted diseases.

con·fed·er·a·tion *n.*: 1. The act of forming into or becoming part of a confederacy. 2. The federal union of all the Canadian provinces and territories, the most recent member being Newfoundland in 1949.

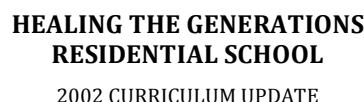
con·tem·po·rar·y *adj.*: 1. Belonging to the same period of time: a fact documented by two contemporary sources. 2. Of about the same age. 3. Current; modern: contemporary trends in design.

com·mu·ni·ty *n. pl. com·mu·ni·ties*: A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government.

cul·ture *n.*: The totality of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought.

cur·ric·u·lum *n.*: All the courses of study offered by an educational institution.

dev·as·tate *tr.v. dev·as·tat·ed, dev·as·tat·ing, dev·as·tates*: 1. To lay waste; destroy. 2. To overwhelm; confound; stun: was devastated by the rude remark.



(2002)



Nishnawbe Aski Nation

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HEALING THE GENERATIONS
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

2002 CURRICULUM UPDATE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

(2002)

band or community is a *First Nation*, the term is more commonly used in the plural with a general collective sense, as in a *history of the First Nations in eastern Canada* or a *program designed for First Nations youth*. There is no related form for an individual who is a member of a First Nation; officially, such a person is known as a *status Indian*.

fu·ture *n.*: The indefinite time yet to come: will try to do better in the future.

gay *adj.*: Of, relating to, or having a sexual orientation to persons of the same sex.

gen·o·cide *n.*: The systematic and planned extermination of an entire national, racial, political or ethnic group.

gov·ern·ment *n.*: The act or process of governing, especially the control and administration of public policy in a political unit.

het·er·o·sex·u·al *adj.*: Sexually oriented to persons of the opposite sex.

HIV *n.*: Human immunodeficiency virus; a cytopathic retrovirus that is the cause of AIDS.

i·de·ol·o·gy *n.*: 1. The body of ideas reflecting the social needs and aspirations of an individual, group, class, or culture. 2. A set of doctrines or beliefs that form the basis of a political, economic, or other system.

il·lit·er·ate *adj.*: 1. Unable to read and write. 2. Having little or no formal education.

In·di·an *adj.*: 1. Of or relating to India or the East Indies or to their peoples, languages, or cultures. 2. Of or relating to any of the Native American peoples except the Eskimos, Aleuts, and Inuits.

in·dig·e·nous *adj.*: Originating and living or occurring naturally in an area or environment.

in·e·qual·i·ty *n.* *pl.* in·e·qual·i·ties: 1. The condition of being unequal. 2. An instance of being unequal. 3. Lack of equality, as of opportunity, treatment, or status. 4. Social or economic disparity: the growing inequality between rich and poor.

in·sti·tu·tion *n.*: 1. An established organization or foundation, especially one dedicated to education, public service, or culture. 2. The building or buildings housing such an organization. 3. A place for the care of persons who are destitute, disabled, or mentally ill.



Nishnawbe Aski Nation

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HEALING THE GENERATIONS
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

2002 CURRICULUM UPDATE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

(2002)

in·ter·course *n.*: the act of sexual procreation between a man and a woman.

jail *n.*: A place for the confinement of persons in lawful detention, especially persons awaiting trial under local jurisdiction.

lan·guage *n.*: 1. Communication of thoughts and feelings through a system of arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols. 2. Such a system including its rules for combining its components, such as words. 3. Such a system as used by a nation, people, or other distinct community; often contrasted with dialect.

leg·a·cy *n.*: Something handed **pris·on** down from an ancestor or a predecessor or from the past: a legacy of religious freedom..

les·bi·an *n.*: A woman whose sexual orientation is to women.

main·stream *n.*: The prevailing current of thought, influence, or activity.

man·date *n.*: 1. An authoritative command or instruction. 2. A command or an authorization given by a political electorate to its representative.

Men·non·ite *n.*: A member of an Anabaptist church characterized particularly by simplicity of life, pacifism, and nonresistance.

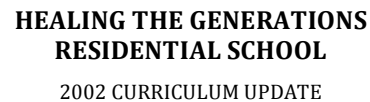
Meth·od·ist *n.*: A member of an evangelical Protestant church founded on the principles of John and Charles Wesley in England in the early 18th century and characterized by active concern with social welfare and public morals.

mis·sion·ar·y *n. pl. mis·sion·ar·ies*: One who is sent on a mission, especially one sent to do religious or charitable work in a territory or foreign country.

o·be·di·ence *n.*: 1. The quality or condition of being obedient. 2. The act of obeying.

ob·late² *n.*: 1. A layperson dedicated to religious life. 2. **Oblate** Roman Catholic Church. A member of one of various religious communities for men or women.

op·pres·sion *n.*: an unjust or excessive exercise of power: as **a** : unlawful, wrongful, or corrupt exercise of authority by a public official acting under color of authority that causes a person harm **b** : dishonest, unfair, wrongful, or burdensome conduct by corporate directors or majority shareholders that entitles





Nishnawbe Aski Nation

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HEALING THE GENERATIONS
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

2002 CURRICULUM UPDATE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

(2002)

small-pox n.: *An acute, highly infectious, often fatal disease caused by a poxvirus and characterized by high fever and aches with subsequent widespread eruption of pimples that blister, produce pus, and form pockmarks. Also called **variola**.*

so-cial-ize v. tr.: *1. To place under government or group ownership or control. 2. To make fit for companionship with others; make sociable. 3. To convert or adapt to the needs of society.*

so-ci-o-ec-o-nom-ic adj.: *Of or involving both social and economic factors.*

spir-i-tu-al adj.: *1. Of, concerned with, or affecting the soul. 2. Of, from, or relating to God; deific. 3. Of or belonging to a church or religion; sacred. 4. Relating to or having the nature of spirits or a spirit; supernatural.*

sup-pres-sion n.: *1. The act of suppressing or the state of being suppressed. 2. Psychiatry. Conscious exclusion of unacceptable desires, thoughts, or memories from the mind.*

tra-di-tion-al adj.: *Of or pertaining to tradition; derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as, traditional opinions; traditional customs; traditional expositions of the Scriptures.*

tran-si-tion n.: *1. The act of passing from one stage to the next. 2. An event that results in a transformation. 3. a change from one place or state or subject or stage to another.*

Source: <http://dictionary.reference.com>