

Petit Inuit

Since the early 1970s, the Inuit of Arctic Quebec have struggled to survive economically and culturally in a rapidly changing northern environment. The promotion and maintenance of Inuktitut, their native language, through language policy and Inuit control over institutions, have played a major role in this struggle. *Language, Politics, and Social Interaction in an Inuit Community* is a study of indigenous language maintenance in an Arctic Quebec community where four languages - Inuktitut, Cree, French, and English - are spoken. It examines the role that dominant and minority languages play in the social life of this community, linking historical analysis with an ethnographic study of face-to-face interaction and attitudes towards learning and speaking second and third languages in everyday life.

A masterwork of the anthropology of kinship by the heir to Levi-Strauss. With marriage in decline, divorce on the rise, the demise of the nuclear family, and the increase in marriages and adoptions among same-sex partners, it is clear that the structures of kinship in the modern West are in a state of flux. In *The Metamorphoses of Kinship*, the world-renowned anthropologist Maurice Godelier contextualizes these developments, surveying the accumulated experience of humanity with regard to such phenomena as the organization of lines of descent, sexuality and sexual prohibitions. In parallel, Godelier studies the evolution of Western conjugal and familial traditions from their roots in the nineteenth century to the present. The conclusion he draws is that it is never the case that a man and a woman are sufficient on their own to raise a child, and nowhere are relations of kinship or the family the keystone of society. Godelier argues that the changes of the last thirty years do not herald the disappearance or death agony of kinship, but rather its remarkable metamorphosis—one that, ironically, is bringing us closer to the “traditional” societies studied by ethnologists.

What is Europe? Who is European? What do Europe and European identity mean in the twenty-first century? This collection of sixteen essays seeks to answer these questions by focusing on Europe as it is seen through its own eyes and through the eyes of others across a variety of cultural texts, including sport, film, literature, dance, cartography, and fashion. These texts, as interpreted here by emerging researchers as well as well-established scholars, enable us to engage with European identities in the plural and to understand what these identities mean in larger cultural and political contexts. The interdisciplinary focus of this volume permits an exploration of European identity that reaches beyond the area of European studies to incorporate understandings of identity from the viewpoints of both insider and other. Contributors explore diverse understandings of what it means to be “other” to a country, a culture, a society, or a subgroup. This book offers a fresh perspective on the evolving concept of identity—in the context of Europe’s past, present, and future—and expands on the existing literature by considering the political tensions and social implications of the development of European identity, as well as its literary, artistic, and cultural manifestations. From Labrador to Lake Ontario, the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to French Acadia, and Huronia-Wendaki to Tadoussac, and from one chapter to the next, this scholarly collection of archaeological findings focuses on 16th century European goods found in Native

contexts and within greater networks, forming a conceptual interplay of place and mobility. The four initial chapters are set around the Gulf of Saint Lawrence where Euro-Native contact was direct and the historical record is strongest. Contact networks radiated northward into Inuit settings where European iron nails, roofing tile fragments and ceramics are found. Glass beads are scarce on Inuit sites as well as on Basque sites on the Gulf's north shore, but they are numerous in French Acadia. Ceramics on northern Basque sites are mostly from Spain. An historical review discusses the partnership between Spanish Basques and Saint Lawrence Iroquoians c.1540-1580. The four chapters set in the Saint Lawrence valley show Tadoussac as a fork in inland networks. Saint Lawrence Iroquoians obtained glass beads around Tadoussac before 1580. Algonquin from Lac Saint-Jean began trading at Tadoussac after that. They plied a northern route that linked to Huronia-Wendaki via the Ottawa Valley and the Frontenac Uplands. Finally, four chapters set around Lake Ontario focus on contact between this region and the Saint Lawrence valley. Huron-Wendat sites around the Kawartha Lakes show an influx of Saint Lawrence trade in the 16th century, followed by an immigration wave about 1580. Huron-Wendat sites near Toronto show an unabated inflow of Native materials from the Saint Lawrence valley; however, neutral sites west of Lake Ontario show Native and European materials arriving from the south. A review of glass bead evidence presented by various authors shows trends that cut across chapters and bring new impetus to the study of beads to discover 16th-century networks among French and Basque fishers, Inuit and Algonquian foragers and Iroquoian farmers. With contributions from Saraí Barreiro, Meghan Burchell, Claude Chapdelaine, Martin S. Cooper, Amanda Crompton, Vincent Delmas, Sergio Escribano-Ruiz, William Fox, Sarah Grant, François Guindon, Erik Langevin, Brad Loewen, Jean-François Moreau, Jean-Luc Pilon, Michel Plourde, Peter Ramsden, Lisa Rankin and Ronald F. Williamson.

In documentary studies, the old distinctions between fiction and nonfiction no longer apply, as contemporary film and video artists produce works that defy classification. Coming together to make sense of these developments, the contributors to this book effectively redefine documentary studies. They trace the documentary impulse in the early detective camera, in the reenactment of battle scenes from World War I, and in the telecast of the Nevada A-Bomb test in 1949. Other topics include experiments in virtual reality; the crisis of representation in anthropology; and video art and documentary work that challenges the asymmetry of the postcolonial Us/Them divide.

A fresh assessment of the workings of animal symbolism in diverse cultures. Reconsiders the concept of totemism and exposes common fallacies in symbolic interpretation.

Inuits : habitants des côtes situées au nord du Groenland et de l'Amérique du Nord. On les a appelés à tort « Esquimaux », mot qui signifie « mangeurs de viande crue ». Inuit signifie « les gens » et c'est ainsi qu'ils se nomment eux-mêmes. Le climat de ces régions est rigoureux et imprévisible. La vie y est très dure. À la lecture de ce conte, découvre la vie de cet enfant Inuit. Une première initiation à la culture d'une ethnie du bout du monde. Cette histoire est tirée du recueil Contes des enfants du monde, aussi disponible en version numérique. Idéal pour les 3-6 ans.

The first book to comprehensively assess anthropology's engagement with climate change, this pioneering volume both maps out

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exciting trajectories for research and issues a call to action. Chapters in part one are systematic research reviews, covering the relationship between culture and climate from prehistoric times to the present; changing anthropological discourse on climate and environment; the diversity of environmental and sociocultural changes currently occurring around the globe; and the unique methodological and epistemological tools anthropologists bring to bear on climate research. Part two includes a series of case studies that highlights leading-edge research—including some unexpected and provocative findings. Part three challenges scholars to be proactive on the front lines of climate change, providing instruction on how to work in with research communities, with innovative forms of communication, in higher education, in policy environments, as individuals, and in other critical arenas. Linking sophisticated knowledge to effective actions, *Anthropology and Climate Change* is essential for students and scholars in anthropology and environmental studies.

Petit Inuit est vexé de n'avoir pêché qu'un tout petit poisson, mais il se vante auprès de ses deux grands frères d'avoir attrapé le plus grand poisson du monde...

A historical and anthropological overview of Inuit peoples through the study of language.

Mothers of Invention draws together innovative works of fiction written by French and Quebec feminists in the mid-1970s. Through an analysis of the strategies adopted by Hlne Cixous, Madeleine Gagnon, Nicole Brossard, and Jeanne Hyvrard as they rework maternal and (pro)creative metaphors and play with language and conventions of genre, Milna Santoro identifies a transatlantic community of women writers who share a subversive aesthetic that participates in, even as it transforms, the tradition of the avant-garde in twentieth-century literature. Santoro elucidates notoriously difficult works by the four "mothers of invention" studied - Cixous and Hyvrard from France, and Gagnon and Brossard from Quebec - showing how the rethinking of images associated with femininity and motherhood, a disruptive approach to language, and a subversive relation to novelistic conventions characterize these writers' search for a writing that will best express women's desires and dreams. *Mothers of Invention* situates such ideologically motivated textual practices within the avant-garde tradition, even as it suggests how women's experimental writings collectively transform our understanding of that tradition. Santoro makes clear the shared ethical and aesthetic commitments that nourished a transatlantic community whose contribution to mainstream literature and cultural productions, including postmodernism, is still being felt today.

his book first and foremost looks into experiences of Greenlanders in Denmark, and in addition offers a Canadian comparative perspective. It presents my representation of Greenlanders in Denmark/Inuit in southern Canada. It is heavily based on interviews with Inuit, but presented in this publication through my eyes. This book uses discussions on Arctic urbanization, migration and perceptions to comprehend experiences of Greenlanders in Denmark and places these experiences into a broader context by referring to experiences in Canada as well.

On the surface, naming is simply a way to classify people and their environments. The premise of this study is that it is much more -- a form of social control, a political activity, a key to identity maintenance and transformation. Governments legislate and regulate naming; people

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fight to take, keep, or change their names. A name change can indicate subjugation or liberation, depending on the circumstances. But it always signifies a change in power relations. Since the late 1970s, the author has looked at naming and renaming, cross-culturally and internationally, with particular attention to the effects of colonisation and liberation. The experience of Inuit in Canada is an example of both. Colonisation is only part of the Nunavut experience. Contrary to the dire predictions of cultural genocide theorists, Inuit culture -- particularly traditional naming -- has remained extremely strong, and is in the midst of a renaissance. Here is a ground-breaking study by the founder of the discipline of political onomastics.

Un recueil de 6 contes illustrés pour découvrir la vie des enfants des peuples sioux, masai, inuit, maya, bouyei et berbère. Pour aller plus loin, le jeune lecteur repère sur une carte la région du monde où habite chacun de ces peuples. Certains mots essentiels de leur langue sont aussi expliqués à la fin des histoires. Une première initiation aux cultures des ethnies du bout du monde. Idéal pour les 3-6 ans.

"The book first describes the significant cultural changes experienced by Inuit since the Canadian government took over their lives in the 1950s. The government moved Inuit from their family camps to crowded settlements run by White government officers, took their children away to residential/boarding and day schools, and began a wage economy that created poverty. The greatest change took place in the Inuit family. This is a family-based collectivist culture, so when the family is dramatically changed everything will go wrong. Generations were segregated where family life meant being very close across generations, parenting changed, children became much more independent. The generation that was placed in the boarding and day schools developed problems with alcohol, domestic violence, and romantic relationships. Their children beginning in the 1980s started killing themselves. Suicide among youth has become an epidemic, with Inuit having among the highest suicide rates in the world. I trace suicide and other social problems to the imperialism/colonialism of the government. But then the book turns to how Inuit are preventing suicide by developing and running their own programs and activities. Government suicide prevention has not worked, but when Inuit are in control it does appear to work quite well. The actions by a group of youth in one community are detailed, showing how they organized themselves and started a youth center that seems to have stopped many suicides. The aspirations and challenges of Inuit youth are described, and their futures are outlined."--Provided by publisher.

Dies ist kein weiteres Buch über den menschengemachten Klimawandel. Es schaut auf die andere Seite der Medaille: die faszinierenden Facetten einer bedrohten Region, nämlich der Gebiete Kanadas und Québecs im Hohen Norden, die verloren gehen könnten. Welches Konfliktpotential ergibt sich aus neuen Schifffahrtsrouten und Profit versprechenden Rohstoff- und Energievorkommen? Plötzlich ist die Arktis interessant, wird zum Zankapfel zwischen Kanada und anderen Anrainerstaaten, aber auch z.B. der EU und China, mit jeweils eigenen Interessen. Wo bleiben die Rechte der Indigenen, wird die sprichwörtliche Resilienz der Inuit ausreichen, um die Arktis vor dem gierigen Zugriff auf ihren Lebensraum zu bewahren? Der Band vereint die Blickwinkel von Klimaforschung, Politikwissenschaft, Geschichte, Soziologie, Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaft zu so unterschiedlichen Themen wie die kanadische Arktispolitik, die ökonomische und institutionelle Entwicklung in den Territorien, das internationale Gezerre um Souveränitätsansprüche, den historischen Wettlauf um die Nordwestpassage, die Präsenz des Französischen im Hohen Norden, die Inuit-Kunst aus kunstwissenschaftlicher und gesellschaftstheoretischer Sicht und die Darstellung der Inuit in Literatur und Film, einschließlich didaktischer Perspektiven für den Fremdsprachenunterricht. Wenn die Arktis mit ihrer einzigartigen Natur und Kultur nicht sterben soll, so der Sprecher der Inuit, Duane Smith, in einem dringenden Appell an die Weltgemeinschaft, muss die Emission von Treibhausgasen drastisch reduziert werden.

Identifies and summarizes thousands of books, article, exhibition catalogues, government publications, and theses published in many

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countries and in several languages from the early nineteenth century to 1981.

Explore Montreal and Quebec City the fun and easy way? Montreal and Quebec City have a flair and sophistication unlike anywhere else in North America. With this friendly guide, you'll discover where to find the best romantic restaurants, beautiful attractions, and French joie de vivre! Discover: Down-to-earth trip-planning advice What you shouldn't miss -- and what you can skip The best hotels and restaurants for every budget Lots of detailed maps Travel smart at www.dummies.com

The first English translation of a defining study of transsexualism.

Until now few people have been aware of the prevalence of belief in some form of rebirth or reincarnation among North American native peoples. This collection of essays by anthropologists and one psychiatrist examines this concept among native American societies, from near the time of contact until the present day. Amerindian Rebirth opens with a foreword by Gananath Obeyesekere that contrasts North American and Hindu/Buddhist/Jain beliefs. The introduction gives an overview, and the first chapter summarizes the context, distribution, and variety of recorded belief. All the papers chronicle some aspect of rebirth belief in a number of different cultures. Essays cover such topics as seventeenth-century Huron eschatology, Winnebago ideology, varying forms of Inuit belief, and concepts of rebirth found among subarctic natives and Northwest Coast peoples. The closing chapters address the genesis and anthropological study of Amerindian reincarnation. In addition, the possibility of evidence for the actuality of rebirth is addressed. Amerindian Rebirth will further our understanding of concepts of self-identity, kinship, religion, cosmology, resiliency, and change among native North American peoples

Using archival material and oral testimony collected during workshops in Nunavut between 1996 and 2008, Frédéric Laugrand and Jarich Oosten provide a nuanced look at Inuit religion, offering a strong counter narrative to the idea that traditional Inuit culture declined post-contact. They show that setting up a dichotomy between a past identified with traditional culture and a present involving Christianity obscures the continuity and dynamics of Inuit society, which has long borrowed and adapted "outside" elements. They argue that both Shamanism and Christianity are continually changing in the Arctic and ideas of transformation and transition are necessary to understand both how the ideology of a hunting society shaped Inuit Christian cosmology and how Christianity changed Inuit shamanic traditions.

Alaska, Guatemala, Tanzània, Sibèria, Dakota, Nova Zelanda, la Xina, el Marroc, l'Índia i Romania són els territoris d'on provenen els nens i les nenes d'aquests llibres. Històries per aprendre com es viu a cada lloc, com es vesteixen els seus habitants, quins animals hi ha o què es menja. Una manera positiva d'apropar els petits lectors a nous mons.

From the urbane, "anything goes" atmosphere of Montréal to the quaint, romantic charm of Québec City ...from cultural attractions and historical sights to fantastic shopping, dining, and night life...this guide clues you in about the action and

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attractions in two diverse, fascinating cities. Learn about terroir, locally grown specialty ingredients prominent in Montreal's restaurants. Discover Quebec's "antique alley" and rue St-Joseph with its destination boutiques, bustling bistros, and happening pubs. This guide helps makes your visit très magnifique with: Info on where to go and how to get there The scoop on intriguing, distinctive neighborhoods in both cities 5 itinerary options and 3 Day trips from Montreal Attractions like the lookout atop Parc Mont-Royal in Montreal and the Changing of the Guard at La Citadel, the fortress that protected Quebec Like every For Dummies travel guide, Montreal & Quebec City For Dummies, Second Edition includes: Down-to-earth trip-planning advice What you shouldn't miss—and what you can skip The best hotels and restaurants for every budget Handy Post-it Flags to mark your favorite pages

This study of the controversy surrounding the hunting of seals in the Canadian Arctic concentrates on the Inuit of Clyde River, Baffin Island, and traces the evolution of the traditional subsistence economy and social structure to the present cash economy, and the effects of animal rights movements on the Inuit culture. Extensive bibliography, maps and glossary of Inuit sealing terms.

Marshall (honorary research associate with the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Memorial U., Canada) documents the history of Newfoundland's indigenous Beothuk people, from their first encounter with Europeans in the 1500s to their demise in 1829 with the death of Shanawdithit, the last survivor. The second part provides a comprehensive ethnographic review of the Beothuk. Ample bandw illustrations with a few in color. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Contes des enfants du monde - Petit InuitÀ la lecture de ce conte, découvre la vie de cet enfant inuit !Fleurus Catalogue du 34e Festival du Court Métrage de Clermont-Ferrand 2012

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