



Land Acknowledgement Guide



Land Acknowledgement Protocols

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Nunavut

Please note: Doing a Land Acknowledgement in Inuit Nunangat (across the Inuit homeland—Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Nunavut, Nunavik and Nunatsiavut) is not a common convention. You can, however, simply acknowledge that you are on Inuit land, and you can also acknowledge the appropriate comprehensive land claim/modern treaty (the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, the Nunavut Agreement, the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, the Nunavik Land Claims Agreement, and the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement).

Video

“Nunavut meaning ‘Our Land’ is an acknowledgment in itself” (0:50 - 0:56) - Christine Tootoo

Source: Christine Tootoo, Rankin Inlet / Whose Land

[Full Video](#)

Northwest Territories

Example of Land Acknowledgements

We [I] acknowledge that we are located in Chief Drygeese territory. From time immemorial, it has been the traditional land of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, and more recently, the homeland of the North Slave Métis Alliance. We respect the histories, languages, and cultures of First Nations, Métis, Inuit, and all First Peoples of Canada, whose presence continues to enrich our vibrant community.

Source: City of Yellowknife

Yukon

Example of Land Acknowledgements

We [I] would like to acknowledge that we live and work on the traditional territory of the Kwanlin Dün First Nation and the Ta’an Kwäch’än Council.

Source: City of Whitehorse

British Columbia

Videos

First Nations' Traditional Territory Acknowledgment

Source: Berkeley County School District (BCSD) Provincial Outreach Program and British Columbia School for the Deaf

[Full video](#)

Territory acknowledgement - University of Victoria

“We acknowledge with respect the Lekwungen peoples on whose traditional territory the University of Victoria stands, and the Songhees, Esquimalt and WSÁNEĆ peoples whose historical relationships with the land continue to this day.

UVic recognizes that colonization and associated attitudes, policies and institutions have significantly changed Indigenous peoples’ relationship with this land. And for many years those same things served to exclude Indigenous students from higher education.

We're committed to redressing those historical and continued barriers. While there is much more to be done, Indigenous students are now enrolling in relevant programs at the university, and succeeding, in ever-increasing numbers.

As part of our commitment to reconciliation we're building better and meaningful partnerships with Indigenous communities, developing new programs, and working to bring our university into better harmony with Indigenous cultures, beliefs and ways of being. Indigenous people and communities are an important part of building our university for the future."

Source: University of Victoria. President Jamie

[Full video](#)

Stó:lō Territorial Acknowledgement

Source: University of the Fraser Valley

[Full Video](#)

Example of Land Acknowledgements

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that we are fortunate to be able to gather on the unceded territory of the Coast Salish People.

Source: British Columbia Institute of Technology (Vancouver)

Alberta

Videos

Acknowledging Treaty 7 Territory

Source: Calgary Foundation

[Full Video](#)

Land Acknowledgement Calgary (December 4th, 2020)

Source: Nelson Mandela High School, Calgary Board of Education

[Full Video](#)

EIPS Land Acknowledgement

Source: Elk Island Public Schools (EIPS)

[Full Video](#)

Land Acknowledgement - Treaty 7 region and Region 3 Métis Nation of Alberta

Source: Rozsa Foundation / Bamboo Shoots (Calgary)

[Full Video](#)

Treaty 6 Territory Acknowledgement and Recognition Day

Source: City of St. Albert

[Full Video](#)

Example of Land Acknowledgements – University of Alberta

"The University of Alberta is home to a diverse and welcoming community of over 1,900 Indigenous students from across the country, and Edmonton has the second-largest Indigenous population of any city in Canada. We celebrate our Indigenous heritage, including the ancestral lands on which our university campuses are located today, and we are proud to be the only university in Canada with a Faculty of Native Studies.

To acknowledge the traditional territory is to recognize its longer history, reaching beyond colonization and the establishment of European colonies, as well as its significance for the Indigenous peoples who lived and continue to live upon these lands, and whose practices and spiritualities were tied to the land and continue to develop in relationship with the land and its other inhabitants today.

The following statement acknowledges traditional territories on which the University of Alberta resides. All U of A conferences and public events held on our campuses are opened with an acknowledgment, and an acknowledgement may be included as part of written U of A documents such as websites, brochures or papers. Instructors may also wish to use an acknowledgement during the first class of the semester, or include an acknowledgement in their course outlines, as a sign of respect, to and commitment to the rich history of these lands." I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the traditional territories of the Niitsitapi (Blackfoot) and the people of the Treaty 7 region in Southern Alberta, which includes the Siksika, the Piikuni, the Kainai, the Tsuut'ina and the Stoney Nakoda First Nations, including Chiniki, Bearpaw, and Wesley First Nations. The City of Calgary is also home to Métis Nation of Alberta, Region III.

Territorial Acknowledgement -

"The University of Alberta, its buildings, labs and research stations are primarily located on the territory of the Néhiyaw (Cree), Niitsitapi (Blackfoot), Métis, Nakoda (Stoney), Dene, Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) and Anishinaabe (Ojibway/Saulteaux), lands that are now known as part of Treaties 6, 7 and 8 and homeland of the Métis. The University of Alberta respects the sovereignty, lands, histories, languages, knowledge systems and cultures of all First Nations, Métis and Inuit nations."

Source: University of Alberta

Saskatchewan

Video

Treaty 6

Source: Janelle Pewapsonias, Little Pine First Nation / Whose Land

[Full Video](#)

Example of Land Acknowledgements

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is Treaty 6 territory, the traditional territory of Cree Peoples, and the homeland of the Métis Nation.

Source: St. Thomas More College (Saskatoon)

Manitoba

Video

Legislative Assembly of Manitoba Land Acknowledgement (0:32-1:23)

Source: Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

[Full Video](#)

Example of Land Acknowledgements

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that we are in Treaty 2 territory and that the land on which we gather is the traditional territory of Anishinaabeg, Cree, Oji-Cree, Assiniboine, Dakota, and Dene Peoples, and the homeland of the Métis Nation. The First Nations communities of Treaty 2 are: Dauphin River, Ebb & Flow, Keeseekoowenin, Lake St. Martin, Lake Manitoba, Little Saskatchewan, O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi, Pinaymootang and Skownan.

Source: Brandon University

Ontario

Videos

Land acknowledgements: uncovering an oral history of Tkaronto

Source: Local Love Magazine

[Full Video](#)

Acknowledging Territory around Toronto

Source: Hillside Festival

[Full Video](#)

Tkaronto Land Acknowledgement Poem

Source: Lena Recollet / Whose Land

[Full Video](#)

Land Acknowledgements - Garry Sault, Toronto

Source: Creative Time Summit

[Full Video](#)

Acknowledging Territory around Peterborough

Source: Trent University

[Full Video](#)

Land Acknowledgement around Waterloo

Source: Waterloo Region District School Board

[Full video](#)

[Example of Land Acknowledgements](#)

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is the traditional unceded territory of the Algonquin Anishnaabeg People.

Source: Algonquin College (Ottawa)

[Quebec](#)

[Examples of Land Acknowledgements](#)

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is the traditional and unceded territory of the Abenaki people and the Wabenaki confederacy.

Source: Bishop's University (Sherbrooke)

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is the traditional and unceded territory of the Kanien'keha:ka (Mohawk), a place which has long served as a site of meeting and exchange amongst nations.

Source: Concordia University (Montréal)

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is the traditional territory unceded territory of the Huron-Wendat people.

Source: Université Laval (Québec)

[New Brunswick](#)

[Example of Land Acknowledgements](#)

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is the traditional unceded territory of the Wəlastəkwiyik (Maliseet). This territory is covered by the "Treaties of Peace and Friendship" which Wəlastəkwiyik (Maliseet), Mi'kmaq and Passamaquoddy Peoples first signed with the British Crown in 1726. The treaties did not deal with surrender of lands and resources but in fact recognized Mi'kmaq and Wəlastəkwiyik (Maliseet) title and established the rules for what was to be an ongoing relationship between nations.

Source: University of New Brunswick (Saint John)

Nova Scotia

Video

Land acknowledgment - Mi'kmaq People (0:52-0:59)

Source: Redcliff Middle School

[Full Video](#)

Example of Land Acknowledgements

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that we are in Mi'kma'ki, the ancestral and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq People. This territory is covered by the "Treaties of Peace and Friendship" which Mi'kmaq Wəlastəkwiik (Maliseet), and Passamaquoddy Peoples first signed with the British Crown in 1726. The treaties did not deal with surrender of lands and resources but in fact recognized Mi'kmaq and Wəlastəkwiik (Maliseet) title and established the rules for what was to be an ongoing relationship between nations.

Source: Acadia University (Wolfville)

PEI

Example of Land Acknowledgements

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is the traditional and unceded territory of the Abegweit Mi'kmaq First Nation.

Source: University of Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)

Newfoundland & Labrador

Examples of Land Acknowledgements

I [we] would like to respectfully acknowledge that the land on which we gather is in traditional Mi'kmaw territory, and we acknowledge with respect the diverse histories and cultures of all the Mi'kmaw, Innu, and Inuit Peoples of this province.

Source: Memorial University of Newfoundland Grenfell Campus (Corner Brook), Office of Aboriginal Affairs

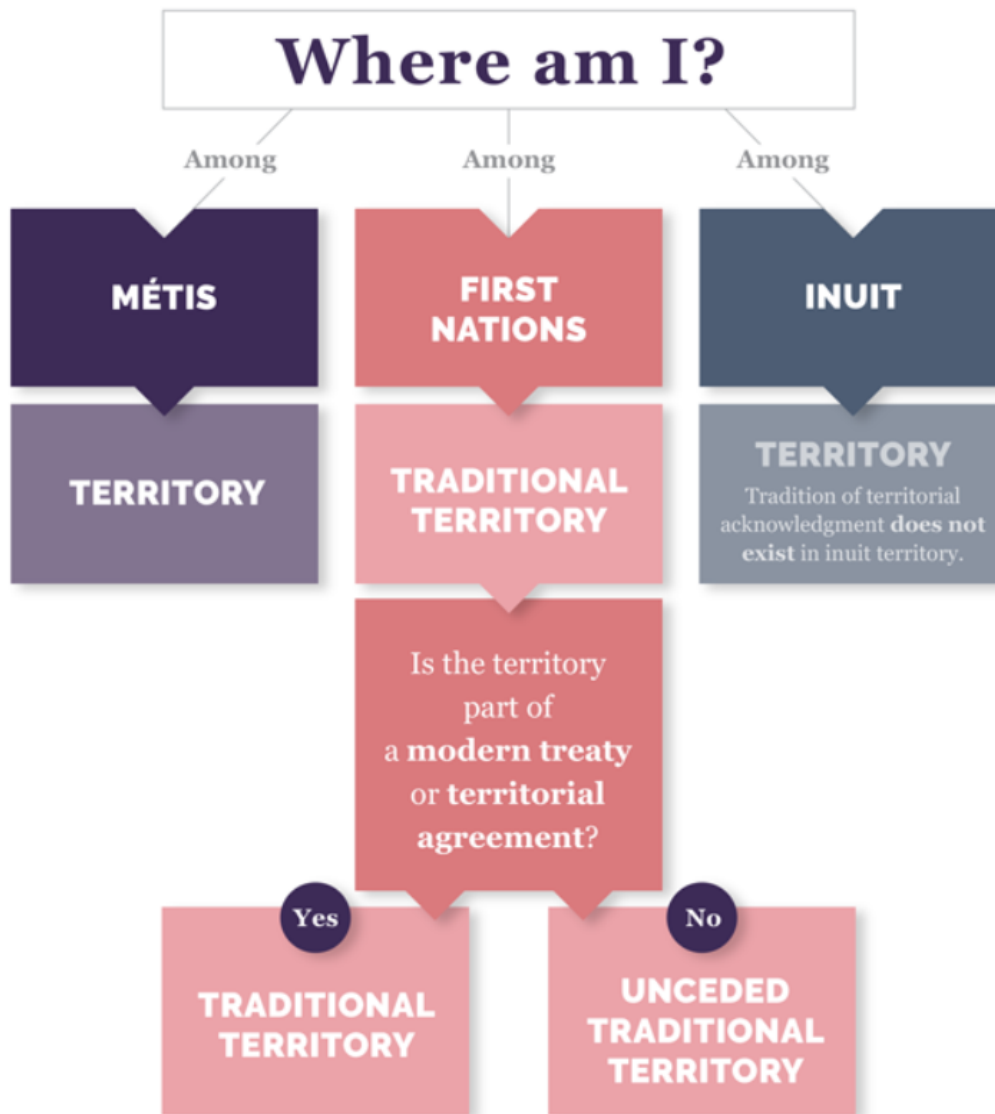
I [we] would like to respectfully acknowledge the territory in which we gather, as the ancestral home-lands of the Beothuk and the island of Newfoundland as the ancestral homelands of the Mi'kmaq and Beothuk. I (we) would also like to recognize the Inuit of Nunatsiavut and NunatuKavut and the Innu of Nitassinan, and their ancestors, as the original people of Labrador. We strive for respectful partnerships with all the peoples of this province as we search for collective healing and true reconciliation and honour this beautiful land together.

Source: Memorial University (St. John's), Office of Aboriginal Affairs

More examples for regions in provinces are available at the [CAUT website](#).

Government of Canada – Where Am I

Source: Learning Insights : [Acknowledging Indigenous Traditional Territory](#)



This is a diagram to help the reader easily determine whether they are in a territory, an unceded traditional territory, or a traditional territory.

The question posed in the title is, Where am I? In response to this question, the first row of the diagram shows the three Indigenous Peoples among whom you could be: Métis, First Nations and Inuit. Under "Métis" is the text box "Territory." Under "First Nations" is the text box "Traditional Territory." Under "Inuit" is the text box "Territory," with an explanation in small print that the tradition of territorial acknowledgement does not exist in Inuit territory.

A text box in the third row of the diagram under "First Nations" asks the question, Is the territory part of a modern treaty or territorial agreement? If the reader answers "no," they are sent to the text box "Unceded Traditional Territory" in the final line of the diagram. If the reader answers "yes," they are sent to the text box "Traditional Territory."