

- 1. How can the idea of "land as the first teacher" influence our approach to teaching?
- *Example: It reminds us to center lessons around the natural world, allowing students to learn directly from their environment.
- 2. What strategies can we use to integrate land-based learning in urban settings?
- *Example: Exploring local parks or examining how urban spaces connect to historical Indigenous lands.
- 3. How can storytelling create an ethical space in our classrooms?
- *Example: By sharing Indigenous stories alongside other perspectives to foster understanding and empathy.
- 4. What does it mean to hold Indigenous and Eurocentric knowledge systems side by side?
- *Example: It means respecting both as equally valuable, offering students a broader understanding of the world.
- 5. What role does vulnerability play in integrating Indigenous knowledge?
- *Example: Admitting when we don't know something allows us to learn alongside our students and build authentic relationships.
- 6. How can metaphors such as concentric circles inspire our teaching practices?
- *Example: They can represent inclusion and interconnectedness, encouraging us to create spaces where all voices are heard.
- 7. What are some practical steps we can use to start integrating Indigenous knowledge into our lessons?
- *Example: Begin with nature walks and simple activities such as observing local plants and animals.
- 8. Why is it important to explicitly name the Indigenous perspectives we are sharing?
- *Example: It prevents pan-Indigenization and honors the unique contributions of specific communities.
- 9. How can you use Indigenous languages to enrich your lessons?
- *Example: Introducing words like "miaktikami" (magpie in Blackfoot) to connect language and culture.
- 10. How can student curiosity shape our lesson planning?
- *Example: By letting their interests guide activities, such as studying a feather they find during a nature walk.