

**Power of Place (Pop):
Integrating St'át'imc Knowledge Systems into Lillooet Area K-12 School
Curricula & Pedagogy Final Research Report
Scott Graham & Brenda Ireland
<http://www.ccl-cca.ca/pdfs/fundedresearch/Graham-ResearchReport-AbL2006.pdf>
<http://www.statimc.net/>**

Figure 2: General comparison of Indigenous and Western worldviews

Indigenous worldviews

- Spirituality is embedded in all elements of the cosmos
- Humans have responsibility for maintaining a harmonious relationship with the natural world
- Need for reciprocity between human and natural worlds – resources are viewed as gifts
- Nature is honoured routinely through daily spiritual practice
- Wisdom and ethics are derived from direct experience with the natural world
- Universe is made up of dynamic, ever-changing natural forces
- Universe is viewed as a holistic, integrative system with a unifying life force
- Time is circular with natural cycles that sustain all life
- Nature will always possess unfathomable mysteries
- Human thought, feelings and words are inextricably bound to all other aspects of the universe
- Human role is to participate in the orderly designs of nature
- Respect for Elders is based on their compassion and reconciliation of outer and inner-directed knowledge
- Sense of empathy and kinship with other forms of life
- View proper human relationship with nature as a continuous two-way transactional dialogue

Western worldviews

- Spiritual is centred in a single Supreme Being
- Humans exercise dominion over nature to use it for personal and economic gain
- Natural resources are available for unilateral human exploitation
- Spiritual practices are intermittent and set apart from daily life
- Human reason transcends the natural world and can produce insights independently
- Universe is made up of an array of static physical objects
- Universe is compartmentalized in dualistic forms and reduced to progressively smaller conceptual parts
- Time is a linear chronology of “human progress”
- Nature is completely decipherable to the rational human mind
- Human thought, feeling and words are formed apart from the surrounding world
- Human role is to dissect, analyze and manipulate nature for own ends
- Respect for others is based on material achievement and chronological old age
- Sense of separateness from and superiority over other forms of life
- View relationship of humans to nature as a oneway, hierarchical imperative