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Traditional Knowledge

Experience has shown us that traditional knowledge is an important reference to history and an invaluable tool in planning future developments. Traditional knowledge creates a strong sense of ownership and governance over the places where the knowledge was acquired. This link between the people and the land reinforces the role of Aboriginal people in Northern Alberta as key stakeholders in the development of the region.

Passing knowledge through the generations is done through traditions and practices of certain regional, indigenous, or local communities (Alaska Native Science Commission, 2008).

The teachings are mainly orally passed for generations, but some are expressed through [stories](#), [legends](#), [folklore](#), [rituals](#), [songs](#), and even [laws](#) (Alaska Native Science Commission, 2008). Further information about the different [Aboriginal Communities found in Northern Alberta](#) is also available.



Hand games being played in Fort McKay
Source: H. Fortier
(click to enlarge)

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