Abstract & Goals
This study is on Indigenous Peoples’ participation in the military since the cold war. I answer, what participation has or have Indigenous Peoples in the military and what potential issues are arising while climate change, rapidly, changes Arctic landscapes. I explore where Indigenous Peoples can participate when issues of military and security arise for protection of Arctic and Arctic resources.

The goals of this research paper were to link:
1) Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic geographically, specifically focused on Canadian Inuit;
2) Military in the Arctic and removal programs and;
3) Climate changes in the Arctic.

1. Indigenous People in the Arctic
In Alaska as Inupiat and Yup’ik Eskimos (Inuit), Alutiq and Athbascans; in Greenland they are the Kalaallit and Inughuit; in Northern Fennoscandia the Sámi; in Russia North the 26 so-called ‘Northern Minorities include the Chukchi, Evens, Evenks, Nenets, Nivkhi, Sámi, Sakhas and Khants.

2. Military
Militarizing the Arctic during the Cold War altered, removed, and transformed entire communities. Often, Indigenous communities and lands were subject to military and weaponry tests. Indian reserves in the Canadian Arctic, starting in the 1950’s, were used for military training and as target practice sites.

3. Climate change
“Climate change is one of the biggest issues confronting humanity in the 21st century” (Robert Corell)

Conclusion
“What we know about the Arctic is powerful in what we know about the world” (Corell 2012)

First Nation, Aboriginal, and Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic because they remain as the last people to depend on livelihoods dependent on hunting, fishing and herding. Ensuring the protection of the Arctic requires direct involvement of Indigenous Peoples and their traditional knowledge.