The Santé Mawiómi, or Grand Council, was the traditional council of the Mi'kmaq people. It was the primary body for decision-making and representation. The Mi'kmaq language, or Migmaq, was one of the languages used by the Mi'kmaq people, and it was traditionally written using a hieroglyphic writing system. This system incorporated both alphabetic and logographic elements, allowing for the representation of words and sounds.

In the 19th century, the discovery of the Latin alphabet and the influence of European settlers led to the adoption of the Latin alphabet for writing the Mi'kmaq language. This change allowed for easier communication and documentation, but it also severed the connection between the language and its traditional writing system.

Today, Mi'kmaq is written using the Latin alphabet, with some modifications to accommodate the unique sounds of the language. The Mi'kmaq language is an Eastern Algonquian language spoken by around 11,000 people in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, as well as in communities across Canada and the United States.

The Mi'kmaq language has a rich history and culture, and it continues to be an important part of the identity and heritage of the Mi'kmaq people. Efforts are underway to preserve and revitalize the language, including the development of language immersion programs and the publication of materials in the Mi'kmaq language.

The Mi'kmaq language is an important part of the cultural and linguistic heritage of the Mi'kmaq people, and its preservation and revitalization are critical for the continued vitality of the community.