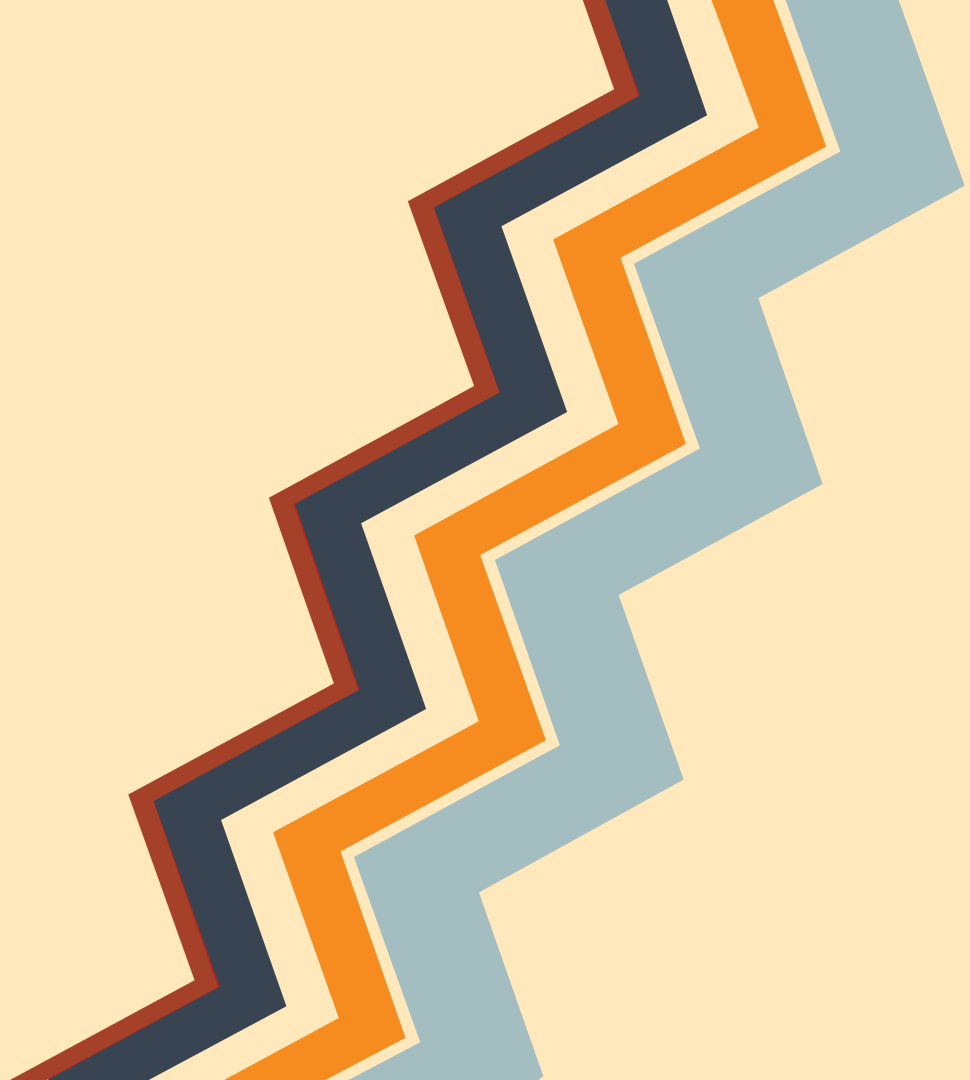


The Alaskan Inuits

Keegan
Zyanya
Mariana
Felix

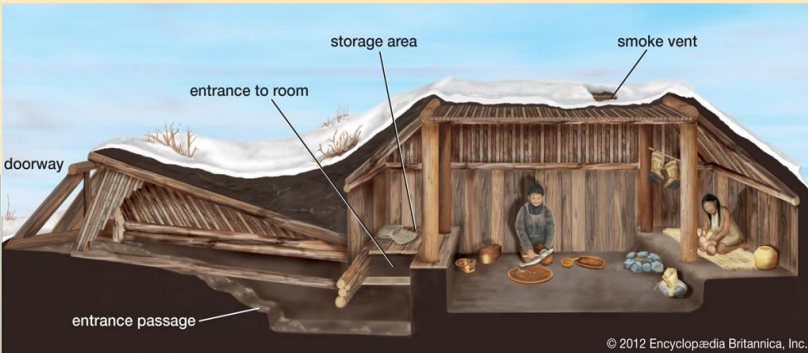
Rm 9



Location



Shelter/House by Mariana



- They lived in the far north of the tundra.
- Long ago, they could only use what they found around them in nature: Many families had two houses: one for winter and one for summer.
- The winter house was dug into the earth, framed with whale bone, then covered with animal skin, soil, grass and stones to keep the people warm
- The summer house was an animal skin tent that could be moved easily to different fishing or hunting camps.



Summer house

Clothing by Mariana



- They used warm animal fur for winter clothes.
- A good skin for parka and pants was caribou because it is waterproof.
- Babies were carried in a big hood on their mother's back in their parka made of animal fur.
- They used several layers of clothes to keep them warm.

Food by Felix

What's for dinner?

The traditional Inuit diet consists mainly of fish, seals, whales, and related sea mammals, the flesh of which is eaten cooked, dried, or frozen.



The seal is their staple winter food and most valuable resource. It provides them with dog food, clothing, and materials for making boats, tents, and harpoon lines, as well as fuel for both light and heat.

- They eat fish, meat, berries, ice cream, and maktak(whale skin and blubber).
- The men were hunters. They would also catch fish with nets.
- Women cooked the food.
- When the lake was frozen they put the food in water to keep it cool.
- They were dependent on the land and water for all of their food.

Jobs and Transportation by Felix



- There were hunters because they hunt seal, whale, reindeer, and walrus. There were fishermen because they fish for fish.
- Their transportation was boats, sleds, and trains. Their tools were spears, harpoons and bows and arrows. The “kayak” is an Inuit invention.
- Men hunt, women cook
- Boys and girls did chores

Traditions and Beliefs by Zyanya



- On a rare occasion, they join in a village dance.
- The most important time in their lives was studying.
- When they got sick, they got a spoonful of medicine.
- In the early 1900s, they couldn't speak their language or they would get in trouble. The teachers wanted them to speak English to become "more American."

Celebrations by Zyanya



Messenger Feast in Alaska is still celebrated today.

- They celebrated getting ready to hunt in autumn.
- One celebration was called Messenger Feast in which they would invite others to come sing and dance and eat from the hunt.
- They would eat something such as reindeer meat and fish.

Legends and Language by Keegan



- They told stories in the evening for fun.
- They did dances before hunting.
- They have 15 different words for snow and ice.



The Inuit Legend of the Magic Drum



- This is a picture of the Magic Drum which is an inuit legend described on this website (interview of Annie Jacobsen by Michelle Tocher)
- http://www.michelletocher.com/people_in_myth/annie_jacobsen_01.aspx

The Inuit Moon and Sun Symbols



These carvings represent the moon and sun. They are important symbols for the Inuits.

<http://www.first-nations.info/moon.html>

Art past and present by Kyle



- They carved tools out of ivory from the walrus
- They used carvings to make designs on their wooden boats.
- Today inuit artist still carve in the traditional style: they carve mostly on wood and stone.

Other Inuit Symbols



- The Inukshuk is an Inuit symbol used to mark the way.
- This symbol was also used for the 2010 Winter Olympics in Canada



Life for the People of the Tribe Today

by Keegan and Felix



Life today in the Far North

- In the 1900s the children were taken to school to learn English.
- They usually live in a village near a river or ocean.
- Now they have TVs, radios, phones, and small airplanes.

Sources of Information

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