

# The Inuit



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# Introduction

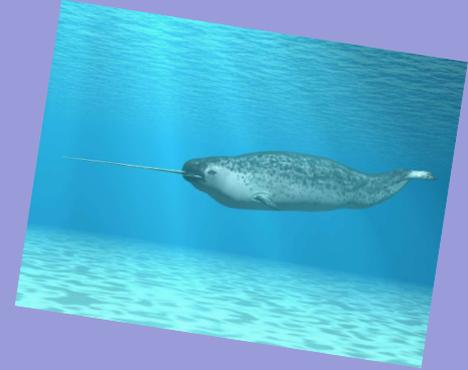
The tribe we picked is the Inuit we picked the Inuit tribe because we did know a lot about the tribe and we thought it was interesting that they were a more isolated tribe led to less battles with other tribes. The Inuit spoke inuktitut. Inuit lived in north west territories {Nunavik, Nunavut and Nunatukavut} they also live in denmark {Greenland} and russia {Siberia} and the United States {Alaska}



# Foods & Warfare

The Inuit Hunted seals, walrus, and narwhals during the winter. They used seals for their meat and their skin. Walruses and narwhals are hunted for their ivory also known as tusks and their meat which was mostly fed to their dogs. Land animals were also hunted, some of them are arctic foxes, musk oxen, caribou, arctic hare and polar bears. During the summer they would mostly spend their time fishing and hunting caribou.

The Inuit were mostly hunters. They didn't really have battles with other tribes. They usually used their weapons only for hunting animals since there was very little vegetation. Most weapons were made out of stone or animal parts like bone, ivory, antlers, teeth, and horns.



# Art & Dance

Art was very important to the Inuit culture. They often did carvings or sculpture of arctic animals, spirits, and people to represent their culture. They mostly did stone carvings because it lasted longer and it was the most admired piece of art. The Serpentine, which is a type of stone that was used because of its softness and remarkable colors. Other great carving materials that they used were caribou antlers, walrus tusk, and whale bones that can be found in areas of the northern coast. They have been making their art for over four thousand years.



Drum dancing was a popular dance for the Inuit. The singers, which is usually the woman would sit in a circle while the men would play the drums and dance around them. When there is a celebration or gathering that's when they would perform this dance. Some dances were religious while others were for welcoming people.



# Family Roles !!!

Men would usually build the shelters and provide food for the whole family. And the women would usually cook and clean and look after the kids but the roles didn't really matter because the women would hunt and build shelters too and the men would also cook clean and look after the kids. The children would learn how to hunt like father and mother. they would learn how to cook and make clothings out of animal hide. the children would learn about the the inuits beliefs and religion .



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# Beliefs & Religion

The Inuit believed that all living and nonliving things had a spirit, which is called animism that includes: people, animals, inanimate objects, and forces of nature. They believe when a spirit dies, it continues living in a world called the “spirit world”. There was one very important spirit to the Inuit called Sedna also called nuliajuk. She was the spirit of the sea. It is believed that she lives at the bottom of the sea, controlling the sea mammals. The Inuit mostly used stories to express and share their beliefs.



# Trading

Before the European explorers came, the Inuit had already had a trading network which included all Inuit and Inupiaq peoples mostly from Greenland and Siberia. The Inuit had to travel very long distances to find other Inuit people in order to trade. They would often meet at central locations one example is Aklilneq on the Thelon River. Trading was very important to the Inuit. They would trade stuff like copper, Iron, soapstone, animal skins, flint, ect.



# Transportation

The Inuit had different ways of transportation depending on the seasons. In the winter they would travel either by foot or by dog sleds. There would be ten dogs pulling a sled . In the summer they would travel by boats over water . The Inuit made two types of boats, the kayak and the umiak. Their kayaks were mainly used for hunting because of it's light weight and it's ability to maneuver through water easily. Kayaks were wood-frame boats covered in seal skin, made for only one person.

The umiak boats were much bigger boats oftenly used for traveling. They are about 7-10 m long and 2.5 m wide, and could carry between 10 and 15 people. The men would steer the boat while the woman would do the rowing.



# Music

The Inuit woman used an ancient form of music called throat singing or the original name Katajjait. To perform they stand face to face in pairs. They use guttural sounds and breathing techniques which creates rhythms that can go up to 240 beats per minute or more. Throat singing uses words that either have lost their meanings or they mimic nature sounds. The Inuit men in most communities would traditionally play the drums. It was the most popular instrument used by them. Drumming was usually a sign of celebration like if a child was born or if it was a young boys first hunt. To make the drum they would use the skin of a caribou and stretch it out over a hollowed piece of wood. The drum has a handle that is used to hold and rotate it but, however it's played differently than most drums. You don't hit the skin of it, rather you hit the rim of it instead.



# Clothing

The Inuit clothes were made out of animal's skin and fur. They would make their clothing using two layers of caribou skin because it was the most insulated. They would put an inner layer with fur facing the skin and then the outer layer with the fur facing out. They would layered their clothes to keep more heat in due to extreme cold temperatures. Men and women generally wore the same clothes and the numbers of layers they put on change during the seasons. As for shoes they would mostly wear snowshoes and leather covered boots.



# Entertainment/Games

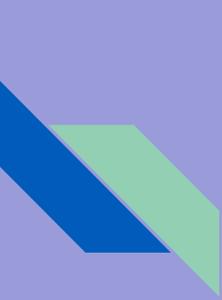
The Inuit played lots of games to entertain themselves if they had nothing to do. Some of the games that they play included: Kneel Jump, Knuckle Hop, Alaskan High Kick, One foot or two feet high kick, Leg wrestle, And many more. Today the Inuit people don't just play these traditional games, they also like to play other sports like Hockey, Soccer and Baseball.



# Shelter

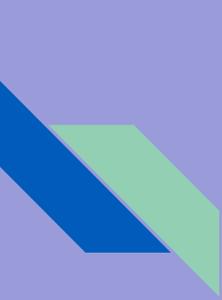
The inuits would move a lot so their tents would have to be easy to take down and put up they were made out of driftwood or poles and they were covered in animal skin mostly caribou and sealskin. In the winter they would build igloos.





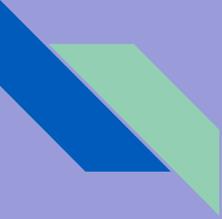
# Questions

1. What are three types of land animals they hunt
2. How do they travel in winter and summer
3. What do the woman and men do
4. What is their shelter in winter and summer
5. Name one game they played
6. What is the fur with the most insulated
7. How long are the umiaks
8. What language do the inuit speak



# Questions

1. What was one of the things that the inuits believed in
2. Why was art important to the inuit
3. What's ivory
4. What were the sculptures made out of



# Sites

<http://www.indians.org/articles/inuit-art.html>

<https://www.worldliteraturetoday.org/2013/march/world-music-contemporary-inuit-music-arctic-canada>

[http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp\\_groups/fp\\_inuit3.html](http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp_groups/fp_inuit3.html)

[http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp\\_groups/fp\\_inuit6.html](http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp_groups/fp_inuit6.html)<http://www.kitikmeotheritage.ca/Angulalk/inuitrd/inuitrd.htm>

[http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp\\_groups/fp\\_inuit6.html](http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp_groups/fp_inuit6.html)

<https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/settlement/kids/021013-2071.10-e.html>

[http://www.inuitcontact.ca/index.php?/vignettes\\_en/inuit\\_trade\\_eng/](http://www.inuitcontact.ca/index.php?/vignettes_en/inuit_trade_eng/)

[http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp\\_groups/fp\\_inuit5.html](http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp_groups/fp_inuit5.html)