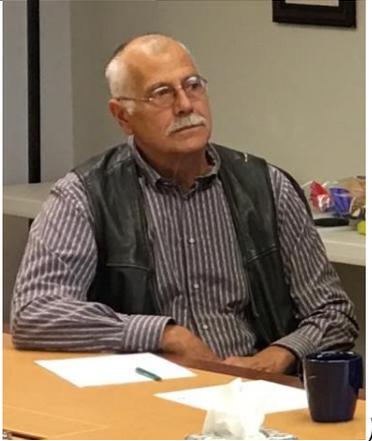


TRADITIONAL TRANSPORTATION: ANYAQ GR: 3-5 LESSON 9

Elder Quote/Belief:



“For the anyaq it was used in times of war and times of trade, or moving villages from summer to winter camps. Also, those boats were used to flip upside down and used as shelters”

-John Johnson

(During the Cultural Heritage Quarterly Meeting, September 13, 2017)

Grade Level: 3-5

Overview: The large open skin boat (anyaq) was used throughout the Chugach Region to transport groups of people. Anyaqs were made from female sea lion skins, and sewn with sinew around wood frames. It was important to note that the anyaq was sometimes used for shelter on land while traveling long distances by turning it upside down.

Standards:

<i>AK Cultural:</i>	<i>AK Content Science:</i>	<i>CRCC:</i>
B(2) Culturally-knowledgeable students are able to build on the knowledge and skills of the local cultural community as a foundation from which to achieve personal and academic success throughout life.	E(3) Science and Technology: A student should understand the relationships among science, technology and society.	S(6) Students should know how to make tools from natural resources in the outdoor environment.

Lesson Goal: To learn about the traditional anyaq our ancestors used to travel for trade, celebrations, war, and gathering food at seasonal camps.

Lesson Objective(s): Students will:

- Learn about the uses of the open skin boat (anyaq) from the Chugach Region
- Learn about materials, and design used in making the anyaq.
- Make a small replica of an anyaq from modeling clay.

Vocabulary Words:

Sugt'stun Dialects

English:	Prince William Sound:	Lower Cook Inlet:	Eyak:
Open Skin Boat	Anyaq	Anyaq / Angyaq	AX (Boat)
Sea Lion	winaq	winaq	k'umah

Materials/Resources Needed:

- If possible, invite an Elder or Recognized Expert from the Region to share their traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and expertise to enrich the lesson(s).
- Chugach Regional Map
- Model of Anyaq
- Picture of Anyaq (attached)
- Modeling Clay

Books:

- [Chugach Eskimo page 49](#)
- [Go Home River by James Magdanz](#)

Teacher Preparation:

- Invite an Elder or Recognized Expert that could share their expertise on the lesson content.
- Before the Elder or Recognized Expert arrives, please review with all of the students, ways to show respect for the Elder during their visit.
- Locate supplies needed.
- Review books to read.
- Prepare modeling clay for students (Each will need to get a small fist sized ball of clay.)

Opening:

The open skin boat (anyaq) was a very important boat for transporting groups of people, traveling to trade items, and gathering food. Each anyaq was built with a wood frame, lashed together with spruce roots, dried bull kelp and/or sinew and covered with hand sewn sea lion skins.

Typically open skin boats in Alaska ranged from twenty to thirty feet in length and can carry up to thirty people. The anyaq closely resembled the umiak built by the Inupiaq and Yupik from the norther coasts of Alaska. One main difference is the bulbous bow in the front of the Chugach style anyaq. This bow is similar to the bow of the Chugach Regions kayak/qayaq. The bow cuts through the water with an upper prow that displaces waves and adds extra floatation.

As the Sugpiaq traveled through Prince William Sound they would use these large boats, turned upside down, as a cover to camp under on the beach. They were light enough to easily be turned over and held up using the paddles. These boats were also portaged over land routes during poor weather or to access another waterway. The paddles for the anyaq are longer in the shaft than of the qayaq. In some cases the anyaq was used along with a sail to propel the boat faster across the water, conserving energy by not having to paddle.

Activities:

Class I:

- Share pictures (included in resources and banners) of the Chugach anyaq.
- Read the story *Go Home River* as this story highlights the northern umiak as a family travels downstream to the ocean. This story could easily be related to the anyaq.

- Students will receive a small piece of modeling clay. Each student will make a clay replica of an anyaq. Once the students are finished, label each students anyaq and allow it to dry.
- Once each anyaq has dried, students can use Crayola Markers to color and make designs.

Assessment:

- Student can recite three facts about the anyaq.
- Student completes model of anyaq replica with modeling clay.



Photos Courtesy of the Arctic Studies Center; Smithsonian

