

Alutiiq Museum Scavenger Hunt

Grade: 3rd - 12th

Time: 1-2 days

Lesson Description: Students will watch the Alutiiq Museum virtual gallery tour and/or visit the Alutiiq Museum in person to learn about Kodiak's Alutiiq/Sugpiaq people.



Photo: Alutiiq Museum, 2025

Kit Includes:

- Alutiiq Museum Guided Video Tour Video: <https://vimeo.com/showcase/11685961>
- Exhibit Guide
- Scavenger Hunt Objects Worksheet
- Scavenger Hunt Worksheet

Materials Needed:

- Computer (virtual) or clipboard (in-person)
- Pen or pencil

Alutiiq Vocabulary	Art Elements	Art Principles	Content Connections
<i>Ciqlluaq</i> —Sod Houses <i>Nacaq</i> —Headdress <i>Qayaq</i> —Kayak <i>Kanaglluk</i> —Gutskin jacket <i>Naniq</i> —Oil lamp <i>Ulukaq</i> —Ulu <i>Cama'i</i> —Hello <i>Tuyuq</i> —Chief <i>Pikiyutaq</i> —Gift, Present <i>Uksuq</i> —Winter <i>KaanaRiiq, FaapRiikaaq</i> —Cannery <i>Tamuuq</i> —Dry Fish <i>Taryuq, Sauliq</i> —Salt <i>Iniluku</i> —Hang (to) <i>Quliyanguaq</i> —Story <i>Unigkuaq</i> —Legend <i>Mun'arta</i> —Artist <i>Maas'kaa, Giinaruaq, Giinaquq</i> —Mask <i>Qayarpak</i> —Double-hatched Kayak <i>Skauluq (N), Skuuluq (S)</i> —School <i>Agayuwik</i> —Church <i>Qenaluni</i> —Sick <i>Unguwallriq</i> —Animal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Line <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shape <input type="checkbox"/> Color <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Texture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Space/ Perspective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pattern <input type="checkbox"/> Rhythm/ Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proportion/ Scale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Balance <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emphasis	Social Studies—Local History, Culture & Community; Alaska, the Changing State AK Reading Standards AK Writing Standards World Language

Objectives and Assessment Criteria:

Students will learn...

- How to navigate museum exhibits and retain information.
- What a museum is and why museums are valuable.
- Introductory information about the Alutiiq/Sugpiaq people.

Cultural Relevance:

The Alutiiq/Sugpiaq people are Alaska Native people. They are maritime people whose coastal homelands include Prince William Sound, the outer Kenai Peninsula, the Kodiak Archipelago, and the Alaska Peninsula. Alutiiq ancestors have lived in this region for over 7,500 years. The Alutiiq share many cultural practices with the other coastal peoples, particularly the Unanga^{x̂} of the Aleutian Chain and the Yup'ik of the Bering Sea coast. Anthropologists believe these cultural similarities reflect a distant but common ancestry. At the time of European colonization, there were distinct regional groups of Alutiiq/Sugpiaq people, each speaking a slightly different dialect of the Alutiiq language. The Alutiiq Museum preserves and shares the heritage and living culture of the Alutiiq people. In the museum's gallery, exhibits help visitors of all ages, heritages, and abilities learn about the Alutiiq world. The exhibits are organized into different sections and topics. These include history, harvesting, community, spirituality, colonialism, and cultural renaissance. The displays on colonialism explore the impacts of Russian and American settlement on Alutiiq communities. They illustrate both how Alutiiq culture changed and how an Alutiiq way of living persists. The museum works to make Alutiiq culture accessible to a broad audience. To help people everywhere access the museum's exhibits, we created a set of virtual gallery tours led by knowledgeable staff members. You can visit the museum in person or enjoy a tour of the gallery online.

Create:

- Ask the students if they have ever been to a museum? Have they visited the Alutiiq Museum? Discuss the role of museums in general and then the mission of the Alutiiq Museum specifically—*to preserve and share the heritage and living culture of the Alutiiq people*. Why do we have museums? Why would there be a museum about Kodiak's Native people?
 - Follow up by asking what knowledge they have about the Native people of Kodiak Island. Who are the Alutiiq/Sugpiaq people? After the discussion, have the students watch the Alutiiq Museum's guided video tour of exhibits and/or schedule an in-person tour of the museum's gallery.
 - Provide students with the scavenger hunt worksheets to fill out as they watch and/or tour the exhibits and learn from the displays. Depending on the age of the students, determine which worksheet best fits your class. For younger students, we suggest the scavenger hunt objects worksheet. For older students, we suggest the scavenger hunt worksheet.
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Close and Assessment:

- Students know how to navigate the Alutiiq Museum exhibits and find and retain information.
 - Students learned what a museum is and why museums are valuable.
 - Students learned about the heritage and culture of the Alutiiq/Sugpiaq people.
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Modifications:

- For more advanced students, explore the Alutiiq Museum's online exhibits and resources to study specific topics.
 - For younger students, complete the scavenger hunt as a class or provide hints to help students find answers.
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Additional Resources:

- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Ciqlluq*—Sod Houses
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/465>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Nacaq*—Headdress
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/115>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Qayaq*—Kayak
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/303>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Kanaglluk*—Gutskin jacket
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/409>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Laampaq*—Lamp
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/314>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Uquq*—Oil
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/369>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Cama'i*—Hello
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/275>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Ulukaq*—Ulu
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/520>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Qayarpak*—Double-hatched Qayaq
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/601>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Tuyuq*—Chief
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/149>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Pikiyutaq*—Gift, Present
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/248>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Uksuq*—Winter
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/547>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *KaanaRiiq, FaapRiikaaq*—Cannery
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/141>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Nuqaq*—Throwing Board
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/506>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Tamuuq*—Dry Fish
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/208>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Taryuq, Sauliq*—Salt
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/429>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Iniluku*—Hang (to)
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/831>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Quliyanguaq*—Story
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/486>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Unigkuaq*—Legend
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/322>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Mun'arta*—Artist
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/709>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Maas'kaa, Giinaruaq, Giinaquq*—Mask
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/343>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Skauluq (N), Skuuluq (S)*—School
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/432>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Agayuwik*—Church
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/155>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Qenaluni*—Sick
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/450>
- Alutiiq Museum Word of the Week: *Ungwallriaq*—Animal
<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/collection/Detail/word/95>

Alutiiq Museum Scavenger Hunt Objects



Write an interesting fact about each of the objects.

<i>Ciqlluaq</i> —Sod Houses	
<i>Nacaq</i> —Headdress	
<i>Qayaq</i> —Kayak	
<i>Kanaglluk</i> —Gutskin jacket	
<i>Naniq</i> —Oil lamp	
<i>Uluaq</i> —Ulu	

Draw your favorite object in the museum.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a child to draw their favorite object from the museum.

What is interesting about this object? Why is it your favorite object?

Alutiiq Museum Scavenger Hunt



- 1) How do you say hello in Alutiiq? _____
- 2) What are the three commonly used terms by the Native people of the Kodiak region? Explain each:
 1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

- 3) What are the two distinct types of *Yaamat Igait*—Petroglyphs?

- 4) Fill in the sentence: In spring, we fish for _____, _____, _____, and _____ in ocean waters. In summer and fall, we harvest _____, _____, and _____ from streams, and in winter we fish for _____ through the ice.
- 5) What was a *Qayarpak*—Double-hatched kayak used for? _____
- 6) What tasks took place in the large central room of a sod house? _____ and _____.
- 7) What qualities were important in a village chief? _____, _____ and _____
- 8) How many worlds are there under the sea and in the sky? Which spirits live in each to care for animals? There are _____ worlds under the sea. There are _____ worlds in the sky. _____ lives at the bottom of the ocean. _____ lives on Earth.
- 9) What did the hosts give their visitors at the end of every festival? _____
- 10) What are the settlements on cliffs and small rocky islands built for protection from raids called?

- 11) The burning *naniq*—oil lamp is a symbol of _____ and _____.
- 12) What material is the *Quliyanguaqutaq*—Story Rock made out of? _____
- 13) When did the first commercial canneries on Kodiak open? _____
- 14) What helped a hunter launch their weapons and was carved to match the length of the hunter's forearm?
Write the answer in Alutiiq and English. _____

15) What trade items came from the mainland to Kodiak Island?

_____, _____, _____, and _____.

16) What are some different ways to preserve wild foods? Write the Alutiiq and English names.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

17) What is the difference between *Quliyanguat*—Stories and *Unigkuat*—Legends?

18) What is the name of the place where villagers gathered for meetings and festivals? _____

19) What games were played in the winter? _____

20) Fill in the sentence: Masks were powerful religious objects worn for dances that transformed the _____
and called _____ spirits to the gathering. Following ceremonies, _____ were broken and
discarded to protect people from their _____. Masks were part of the dangerous process
of _____ with the _____ world.

21) In the late 1700s, new diseases began ravaging Alutiiq villages. What are some of the diseases? What percentage
of the Native population was lost in 120 years? _____, _____,
_____, _____, and _____. An _____ % loss in 120 years.

22) What was the new religion? What was the role of clergy members?

23) In the American era, what language did students have to learn and speak in school? In the late 1800s, what
schools did the government set up to educate Native students from remote areas?

24) What were the new industries that grew as the fur trade waned? _____, _____,
_____, _____, and _____.

25) In the 1980s, what association supported the exploration of Alutiiq heritage. What did its leaders believe?

Alutiiq Museum

Scavenger Hunt Answer Key



1. **Cama'i**. The C is pronounced with a "ch" sound. *Cama'i* like ch-um-eye. (**Entrance**)
2. **1. Sugpiaq**—This is the oldest name for our people. It means "real person" in our language. It is the way our ancestors described themselves before the arrival of Russian traders.
2. Aleut— Russian traders used this term to describe all the Native people they encountered from the Aleutian Islands to the Kodiak Archipelago. The term was introduced to Kodiak.
3. Alutiiq— Alutiiq is the way we say Aleut in our language. This term became popular during the cultural revitalization movement. It demonstrates local Native pride and differentiates us from the Unangax̂ people. (**Who we are Exhibit**)
3. These carvings fall into two distinct groups. **One group shows images of people (faces), objects (geometric designs), and animals. The other has pecked holes and sometimes carved lines (cut lines).** (Petroglyphs Exhibit)
4. In spring, we fish for **cod, halibut, rockfish, and herring** in ocean waters. In summer and fall, we harvest **salmon, trout, and char** from streams, and in winter we fish for **flounder** through the ice. (**Harvesting Exhibit**)
5. *Qayarpak*—Double-hatched kayak used for **team hunting**. (**Qayaq Exhibit**)
6. The large central room of a sod house was a family workspace and classroom. Here adults and children worked together to complete common tasks like **cooking and toolmaking**. (**Our People Exhibit**)
7. Every village had a chief selected for their **generosity, wisdom, and ability to resolve conflict**. (**Our People Exhibit**)
8. There are **five** sky worlds under the sea and **five** in the sky. **Imam Sua** lives at the bottom of the ocean and watches over sea creatures. **Nunam Sua** lives on Earth and cares for land animals. (**Spirit Exhibit**)
9. At the end of each festival, the host gave **gifts**. Participants received food for the journey home and presents of valuable materials and clothing. (**Spirit Exhibit**)
10. **Nagaayut—Refuge Rocks**. (**People Exhibit**)
11. The burning *naniq*—oil lamp is a symbol of **culture** and **prosperity**. (**Fire Exhibit**)
12. *Quliyanguaqutaq*—Story Rock is made of **greywacke**. (**Carving Exhibit**)
13. The first commercial canneries followed in the **1880s**. (**Fishing Exhibit**)
14. **Nuqaq—Throwing Board** helped hunters launch their weapons. (**Hunting Exhibit**)
15. From the mainland, Kodiak Islanders obtained **caribou skins, walrus ivory, antler, volcanic rocks**, and other exotic items. (**Our People Exhibit**)
16. **1. Puyuqlluni, Kinerci'iluni cali—Smoking and Drying**
2. Arinarci'iluni—Fermenting
3. Uquq—Sea Mammal Oil
4. Kumlacirwilleq—Cold Storage
5. Sulunarluni—Salting (**Harvesting Exhibit**)
17. *Quliyanguat*—**Stories share personal experiences**. *Unigkuat*—**Explain the world**. (**Spirit Exhibit**)
18. **Qasgit—Community Houses**. Many Alutiiq/Sugpiaq villages had a *qasgit*, a community gathering place for meetings, rituals, and festivals. (**Spirit Exhibit**)
19. In winter, **throwing games** were part of hunting ceremonies held to honor animal spirits and ensure future prosperity. (**Wamwik Exhibit**)
20. Masks were powerful religious objects worn for dances that transformed the **wearer** and called **animal** spirits to the gathering. Following ceremonies, **masks** were broken and discarded to protect people from their **power**. Masks were part of the dangerous process of **communicating** with the **spirit** world. (**Spirit Exhibit**)
21. In the late 1700s, new diseases began ravaging Alutiiq villages. Outbreaks of **smallpox, influenza, cholera, measles, typhus**, and other illnesses killed. Between 1780 and 1910,

Kodiak's Alutiiq population plummeted from about 8,000 to 1,300—an **84%** loss in 120 years.
(Conquest Exhibit)

22. **Russian Orthodox.** Under Russian laws, baptized Christians received protection. So, **clergy members worked to convert our ancestors.** often against the wishes of traders.
(Conquest Exhibit)
23. In the American era, students had to learn and speak **English** in school. In the late 1800s, the government set up **boarding schools** to educate Native students from remote areas.
(Conquest Exhibit)
24. As the fur trade waned, Alutiiq/Sugpiaq people began working in new industries—**commercial fishing, canning, whaling, fox farming, mining, and (bear) guiding.**
(American Exhibit)
25. In the 1980s, the **Kodiak Area Native Association** supported the exploration of Alutiiq heritage. Leaders believed that **cultural connection was essential to the health of Alutiiq people and communities.** (Fire Exhibit)