

Childrearing

Final Exam

Student Name: _____

1) How do you think the role of grandparents is different, and how do you think it is similar to what it was a few generations ago?

2) Women had to follow many rules while they were pregnant. List at least five. Can you think of any rules that pregnant women have to follow today?

3) Explain what is meant by the term *sipiniq*.

4) Why were children who were named after someone of the opposite sex raised in that person's gender?

5) What were some ways a woman could try to influence the gender of her child?

6) The *sanaji* or the *angakkuq* could help shape the physical and moral qualities of the baby. Name some of the ways they would do this.

7) If a pregnant woman dreams of a deceased relative what could this be a sign of?

8) Uqsuralik stated that it is very important to have physical contact when you are raising a child, and that mothers in the past were in constant communication with their children. Do you think that now that children are in daycares and schools most of the week that this is detrimental to them?

9) Why did the elders say that parents should not defend their children?

10) Children were taught to respect animals and not to abuse them. Do you think young people today still respect this tradition? In the past, if a person abused an animal, what would happen to them?

11) In the past, roles between men and women were clearly defined. List some of the ways this has changed in modern Inuit society.

12) Naqi told us her father had great difficulty walking because he was lame, probably due to polio. Today people with disabilities have a great many services available to them. Discuss how you think the life of a disabled person today would be different than in the past.

13) In the past both men and women had arranged marriages. Today people pick their own spouses and yet the divorce (separation) rate is soaring. Why do you think that is?

14) Naqi stated you could tell the gender of a baby by the shape of the pregnant woman's stomach. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

15) Both elders strongly believed that it was possible for people to have memories of being in the womb. Do you think it is possible to have memories of being in the womb?

16) In the book it mentioned that in the hospital, the doctors monitored a woman's cervix to determine how close she was to giving birth. How was this done traditionally?

17) What were some of the things that had to be done differently during a breech delivery?

18) What are some of the reasons a child might be hyperactive?

19) If a child said the word *uquuquq* on its own, what did that signify?

20) The elders said that boys were always taught to be the dominant ones. How do you feel about this?

21) What were the parts of the seal that were set aside for women to eat? Which parts were set aside for children?

22) When people were eating communally, in what direction was the seal meat passed?

23) Explain some of the ways Inuit adoption differs from *allunaat* adoption.

24) What could be done if the placenta didn't come out right away?

25) The elders talked about *qalupaliit*, *inugarulliit*, *tarriassuit*, *ijirait*, *tuniit*, *inugallaaluit*, *inuruuqqajut* and about *tuurngait*. Describe each of these being. The elders believed these beings really existed. Do you?
