

Written summary

Name of student(s): Papatsi Rojas

Grade: 6

Project Name: Peguche

School: Aqsarniit Middle School

Describe Your Project:

My project is about my heritage. With my mom coming from Nunavut and my dad coming from Peguche, Ecuador my project talks about some traditional foods, clothing, celebrations and more.

Resources: How did you find your information?

I found my information from my parents (Aluki and Mauricio Rojas) and the internet.

http://www.exploringecuador.com/en_ar_inti_raymi.htm

<http://www.flags-flags-flags.org.uk/ecuador-flag.htm>

Toonik Tyme Booklet

What did you find out as a result of your research?

I found some differences and similarities of my two cultures.

Describe your personal interest in the project and why you chose it.

It's my heritage itself that I am interested in and I chose it because I wanted to learn more about it.



Introduction



This is a picture of Igloolik.

I have lived in Iqaluit, Nunavut for about the past five years with my mom, dad, two brothers and two sisters. Before we moved to Iqaluit we were living in Ottawa (I'd say I had lived there for most of my life). When we were living in Ottawa we had family there. My grandma was living there with her 6 children, not including my mom. My grandmother comes from England and my grandfather is from Igloolik. I think my heritage is pretty exciting with my mom being raised in Nunavut and my dad coming all the way from Peguche in Ecuador. I think living in Iqaluit is great for the most part because of getting to meet some of my relatives that I never met before. I've been to

Igloolik several times but Ecuador not so much. When I was a little girl, at one point in my life, I was in Ecuador but that didn't last too long. I think I know more about Ecuador now. Every time my mom and dad come back from Ecuador I would watch all the videos and look at all the pictures with a little bit of jealousy. Thinking that that could be me in my little outfit smiling and having my picture taken in the corn fields. If only, if only I had my passport. I wanted to learn more about Ecuador. I also wanted to know how Ecuador is the same or different from Nunavut. That's why I did my project on differences and similarities between Ecuador and Nunavut

Food



My uncle and a dead

In Iqaluit, traditional/country foods have a lot of meat such as fresh caribou, muqtaq (whale), fish (Char), and seal meat. Inuit also eat roots, flowers and berries. Inuit work really hard to get their food. They hunt for it or have to pick it. They use their food really wisely. It is used for clothing, to light their lamp, toys for their children, string/thread, needles, snow goggles and food! Inuit respect the animals even after they are dead. After they hunted a seal and it's already dead, Inuit would melt snow in their mouth and then feed the melted snow to the dead seal. They thought that the soul of

the seal would be thirsty and that the next seal they caught would have the soul of the dead seal that they gave the water to.



This is my grandma and her mum. Guinea pig a specialty food in Ecuador

In Peguche, Ecuador there is rice, corn, grains but there is also lots of meat too. The meat they have in Peguche is cows, pigs, rabbits, chickens, sheep and Cuy (guinea pig). Usually people breed the animals to eat them or sell them at the market for money. They don't really hunt the animals that they eat. I know in Iqaluit people like to have guinea pigs as a pet but in Peguche, it's a specialty. Cuy is not a regular day food. It's for special occasions only. If someone is having a wedding there has to be Cuy and if there isn't any Cuy, there will not be a wedding. That's the tradition. Another food I really love, one of my favorites, is Ceviche. Ceviche is like a soup. My favorite type of Ceviche is the one with tomato juice, chopped tomatoes, purple onions, shrimp and usually topped with parsley. You can squeeze in lime juice too.

Babies



The way to carry babies on your back in Ecuador. This is my aunt carrying my sister.

The Ecuadorians carry their babies on their backs just like Inuit do. Inuit carry their babies with an amauti that is usually thick to keep the baby warm in the North. But in hot Ecuador, where it never snows, they use a triangle of material to wrap their baby onto their back. The Inuit used to use furs and animal skins for the amautis but now you will see lots of women walking around with amautis

with store bought material. In Ecuador they weave the material they use for carrying the baby. Before diapers and when the Inuit were still living on the land, they would use the moss from the ground for their baby's diapers. In Ecuador they would use cloth, a leaf or the babies would go with a bare bum.

Clothing

This is my Aunt Lucia in the picture. She is sitting down to make a blusa. A blusa is a beautiful handmade blouse. You usually wear the blusa with the anaco. An anaco is a long black and white skirt that you really tightly wrap around your waist. You wrap it around with a thick colorful piece of material called a faja. You usually wear the traditional outfit with a golden glass bead necklace and a long bead wrap bracelet. The traditional clothing for the man in Peguche is more basic. They use a white shirt, white pants, a blue poncho and a black hat. Ecuadorians usually make their own clothing like Inuit, but Inuit make their clothing to stay warm in the north. Inuit are really resourceful when it comes to living on the land. The clothing Inuit have is mostly made from skins of animals. My grandfather says caribou fur is the warmest fur. The most common clothing you see around town these days are the traditional amauti, kamiks and parkas. Kamiks are boots that are usually made of sealskin but there are lots of different styles to kamiks. Back in the day, parkas were made of caribou fur but now they are usually made of material. Inuit still have caribou fur parkas so when they go hunting they'll stay extra warm.



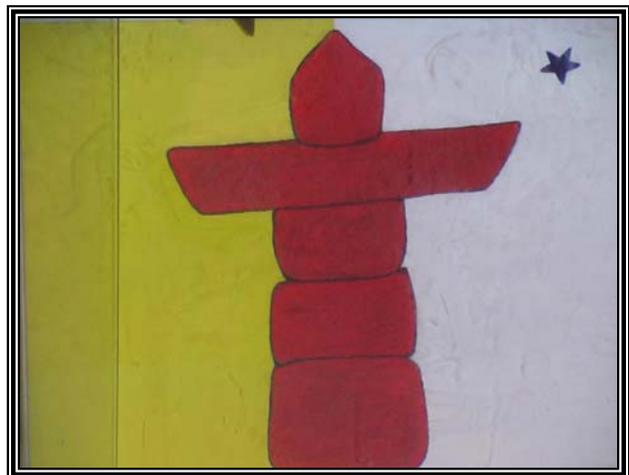
This is my aunt Lucia hand making a blusa.

Flags

The colors on the flag of Nunavut are yellow/gold, red, white and blue. This is similar to the flag of Ecuador. But the flag of Ecuador doesn't have white on it and the colors all have different meanings to it. For Nunavut, yellow and blue symbolize their land, sea and sky. The red represents Canada. There is an Inuksuk on the flag and an Inuksuk is a landmark. The arms of the Inuksuk point to food, camp. The little blue star in the corner is the North Star.

The flag of Ecuador is similar to the flag of Nunavut. The colors on the flag of Ecuador are yellow, blue and red. Yellow symbolizes generosity and blue symbolizes watchfulness, truth, loyalty, perseverance and justice. Red symbolizes hardiness, bravery, strength and courage. The

The Flag of Nunavut



condor on the coat of armor gives the country shelter and protection and the branches between the image in the center is just to show the proud land and you can see that they included the sun for the bright and sunny country.

Inti Raymi Festival & Toonik Tyme



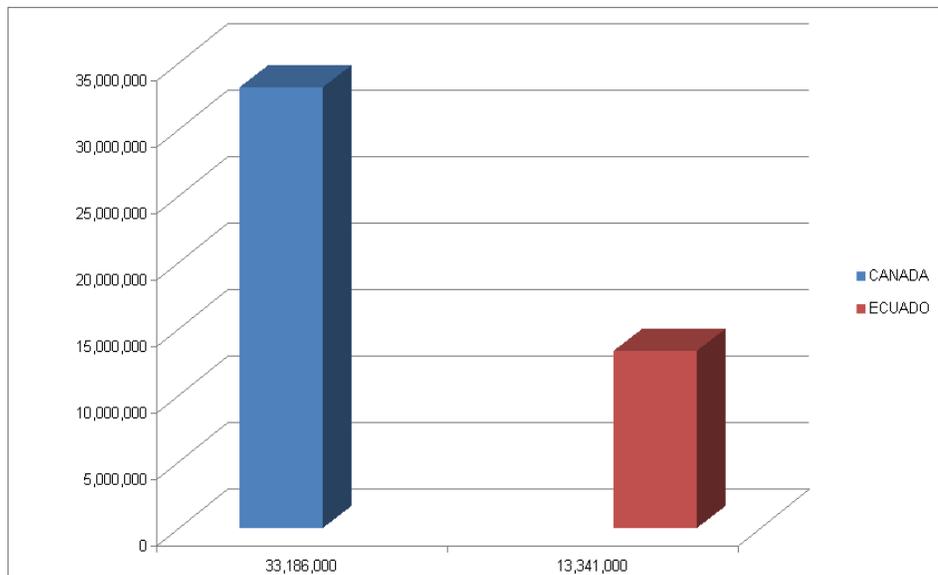
This is my mum and dad at Inti Raymi Festival.

Inti Raymi is a big festival in Ecuador. It means festival of the sun. The people do a big celebration to celebrate the sun and the harvests. It's one of the most important festivals of the year. Every June 22nd during the summer, the Inti Raymi festival happens to thank Mother Nature for all the fruit and food she provides us. Later all the communities prepare a number of different foods like mote, colada and chichas. After the big eat, dancers come moving along to the music with the Aya Huma. Aya Huma is a mythological thing that dances around wearing a mask with two faces. Recently I found out that the two faces represent night and day. The Aya Huma has 12 horns for the 12 months of the year. People say the Aya Huma is a spirit that lives in the mountains but comes down to accompany the community. Dancers stomp their feet to the music, dancing in a circle as a way to invite Mother Nature to join the party! The festival is about myths legends and tradition and most important to have fun.

Toonik Tyme is a week of fun and activities for the whole community to enjoy after the cold winter. Toonik Tyme was originally made to bring tourists to Iqaluit. The week is filled with fun and stuff to do like igloo building contests, community feasts, craft fairs, and fear factor. In Igloolik they would have a return of the sun celebration. They would have the celebration sometime in spring. The community would usually have the celebration at the community hall. They would have drum dancing, play games, singing and an elder would light the qulliq.

Personal reflection

I did actually like doing this project. It took some time to get it all done but it was fun and exciting. I think the best part was that I learned a lot and putting the project all together was really fun. I learned a lot while doing this project like the flag. I didn't know what the colours meant and represented. Not just that, I also learned how to use the computer better throughout this experience.



This is the population of Ecuador and Canada the population of Canada is 33,186,000 and the population of Ecuador 13,341,000 so you can see that Canada has a bigger population then Ecuador.