

NENET



Population : 45 000

Life expectancy : 40

Territory : Russia & Siberia

Nenets are nomad people because they practise reindeer herding. Their lifestyle is changing because their reindeers are dying due to global warming. Indeed, in 2016, the permafrost started to melt, which released the anthrax bacteria from a reindeer carcass.

YAKUT



Population : 480 000

Life expectancy : 50

Territory : Russia (Yakutia)

They call themselves Sakha. North Yakut way of life is traditionally based on nomadic reindeers herding, hunting and fishing. Breeding horses is also essential. Today they adapted to the ice environment.

KALAALLIT



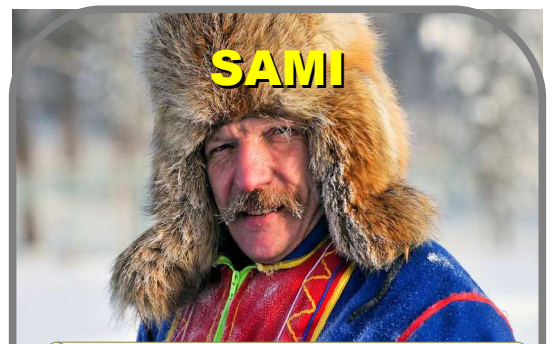
Population : 51 000

Life expectancy : 65

Territory : Greenland

Kalaallit is the largest group of the Greenlandic inuits. They live mainly from fishing and hunting. They are nomadic and travel mainly with dog sleds or kayaks. But due to global warming, the ice Greenland cap is melting quickly putting in danger their housing.

SAMI



Population : 80 000

Life expectancy : 78

Territory : Lapland & Russia

Indigenous people of Europe (Norway, Sweden and Finland), 10 % of Samis are reindeer herders, it is a tradition. For them, the last "real" winter dates back to 1990. In the past two years, 10 000 reindeers have died due to climate change.



Population : 3650
Life expectancy : 66
Territory : Siberia

First called Ostyak-Samoyeds, the selkups raise reindeer on a small scale, fish, hunt and harvest wild plants and berries. But in Siberia fires are becoming more frequent, Siberian forests are burning, ice is melting and temperatures are rising sharply.



Population : 16 000
Life expectancy : 50
Territory : Russia, Yakutia

Among the Chukchi, one can distinguish two groups : those hunting marine mammals and those herding reindeers. Only some of them continue to live nomadic lifestyle in yaranga tents.



Population : 30 000
Life expectancy : 69
Territory : Siberia

The Khanty have rich culture and tradition that include hunting, fishing and reindeer herding. Global warming has many impacts on their life and tradition, but even more important is the bad impact of the exploitation of the oil resources on their environment, like for the Mansi.



Population : 12 200
Life expectancy : 70
Territory : Siberia

Also called Voguls, they are known for their crafts, music, and spiritual beliefs. Their lifestyle is based on hunting and fishing. Due to climate change and economic pressure, they are suffering of less food resources and disturbances in their traditional activities.

DOLGAN



Population : 7900
Life expectancy : 66
Territory : Siberia

The Dolgans are reindeer herders. Like many other indigenous peoples live by ancient techniques that require nature and natural resources but global warming is destroying their landmarks and changing their environment.

EVEN



Population : 22500
Life expectancy : 63
Territory : Russia

Even feed mainly on reindeer herding and fishing. Due to global warming, temperatures are unstable. As a consequence, animals are unable to feed themselves. Animal migrations are transformed and the seasons are less regular.

YUPIK



Population : 35600
Life expectancy : 70
Territory : Russian far east & Alaska

There are 2 groups of Yupik with two different languages : one living in Siberia and Lawrence Island in Alaska, and the other one living in central Alaska. Many families still harvest the traditional resources but because of the permafrost melting, many have to relocate.

INUVIALUIT



Population : 3100
Life expectancy : 64
Territory : West of Canada

Year-round Inuvialuit hunt caribou but they have many other seasonal activities like fishing, sealing and whaling, or geese, polar bears and grizzly hunting. Several coastal sites bearing witness to Inuvialuit history are at risk of destruction due to ice melting.



KORIAK

Population : 8000

Life expectancy : 83

Territory : NE Siberia

Koriaks are divided in two groups : the nomadic reindeer herders and the marine mammals hunters. They are all fishermen but they are losing more and more fish and reindeer due to global warming.



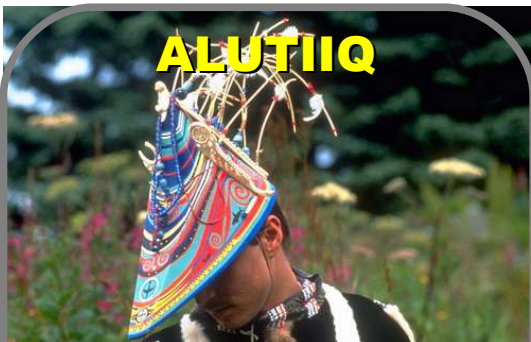
ALEUT

Population : 7000

Life expectancy : 77

Territory : Aleutian islands

Unangans, Aleut in their own language, speak English ,Russian (less and less) and Aleut. Nowadays, they live mainly from fish and seals hunting. But they are disturbed by climate change because the icecap melting decreases their natural resources.



ALUTIIQ

Population : 5000

Life expectancy : 70

Territory : Alaska

The Sugpiat (ancestral name) are mainly hunters, pickers and fishers (with modern boats now) who live in underground houses. They try to keep their traditions alive but they are less and less. Because of climate change, the quantity of fish is decreasing.



ENET

Population : 230

Life expectancy : 66

Territory : Siberia

Enet are semi-nomadic Samoyed people. They mostly live in Siberia in the Potapovo village in Krasnoïarsk region. They speak two different languages : the Enets of the tundra and the Enets of the forests. They mainly eat reindeers.

NGANASAN



Population : 1000
Life expectancy : 66
Territory : Siberia

Nganasan are used to semi-nomadic and live mainly from reindeer hunting. Most of them live now in Dolgan villages built by the state, their lifestyle traditions being difficult to be kept.

EVENK



Population : 70000
Life expectancy : 66
Territory : Siberia, China, Mongolia

Evenk are traditionally hunter-gatherers and they rely on their domesticated reindeers for milk and transport. They have many religions like Shamanism, Eastern Orthodox Christianity, Tibetan Buddhism...Evenks observe impact of the climate change on the biodiversity and topography.

ITELMEN



Population : 3211
Life expectancy : 70
Territory : Kamchatka Peninsula, (Russia)

Itelmens are hunters-gatherers as well as fishermen. Only some of them still speak the Itelman language. One of the main effects of global warming in their region is the acceleration of ice melting.

YUKAGHIR



Population : 1800
Life expectancy : 50
Territory : Siberia

Youkaghir speak Russian and Yakut. To find food they hunt deer, moose or wild sheep. They also fish and use reindeers for transportation. Global warming makes their traditions very vulnerable since they rely on extreme cold conditions.

CHUVAN



Population : 1000

Life expectancy : 70

Territory : Russia (Chukotka)

The Chuvan are one of the 40 « small-numbered » peoples of Russia. Their religion are shamanism and animism. To find food they hunt and fish. But with global warming, the seasons duration and the weather change are modifying their life style.

INUIT



Population : 150000

Life expectancy : 76

Territory : Greenland, USA
And Canada

Inuit refers to several peoples of Arctic with common ethnic origin. Historically they were nomads, but now Inuit have mainly fixed settlement. They still fish and hunt whales, seals, polar bears...Their language is Inuktitut. Global warming is a disaster in their region where ice is melting.

RULES OF THE GAME

Purpose

Be the 1st player to have all the cards in the game.

Preparation

Deal face down the same number of cards to all players.

Course of a round of play

1-The youngest player looks at the top card of his/her pile (without showing it) and chooses one of the 3 characteristics of his/her people that he thinks strong. He states the value to the other players.

2 – The other players consult the top card of their pile and state the value of this same characteristic in turn (clockwise direction). The player with the strongest characteristic wins the cards of all the other players and puts them back under his pile of cards.

INUPIAT



Population : 20000

Life expectancy : 77

Territory : Alaska

Inupiat are hunter-gatherers and still rely on subsistence hunting and fishing. The raising temperatures affect their subsistence lifestyle but make their travel more dangerous with the thinning sea ice or the more frequent storms.

GLOSSARY

animism : Attitude consistant à attribuer aux choses une âme analogue à l'âme humaine

global warming : réchauffement climatique

life expectancy : espérance de vie

reindeer : renne

seal : phoque

shamanism : Ensemble des croyances et des pratiques liées au pouvoir du chaman.

sledge : luge

whale : baleine

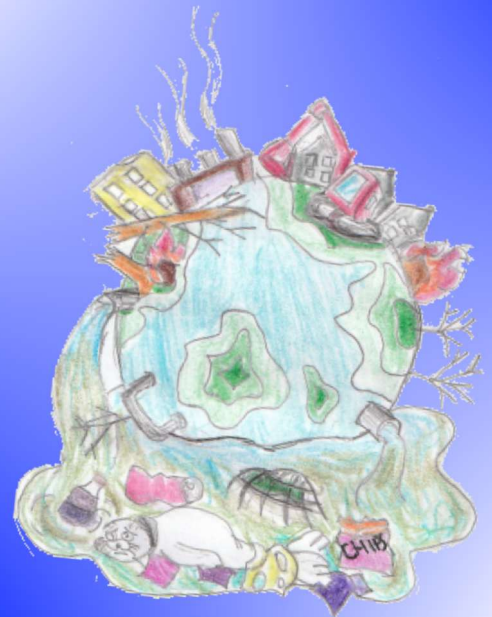
melt : fondre

scratch : gratter

L'APPEL
DES
PÔLES



MINISTÈRE
DE L'ÉDUCATION
NATIONALE
ET DE LA JEUNESSE
Lycée
Général
Technique



Collège Brizeux, Quimper

3 – The player who has just won the confrontation takes control. He chooses in turn a characteristic that he considers strong and we start a new turn.

Tie

In the event of a tie on the characteristic, the players that are concerned take the following characteristics and compare their threat level. The one who has the highest wins the battle.

Territory characteristics

The people leaving on most countries is the winner.

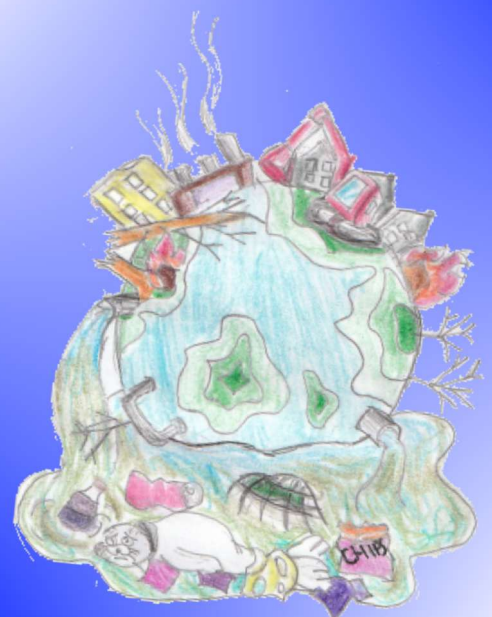
Game over

When a player has collected all the cards in the game, he wins the game. We Can also decide to stop the game after 10 or 15 min. The player with the More cards then wins the game.

L'APPEL
DES
PÔLES



MINISTÈRE
DE L'ÉDUCATION
NATIONALE
ET DE LA JEUNESSE
Lycée
Général
Technique



Collège Brizeux, Quimper