



Grade Levels K-2

Teacher Resources

A series of elementary level thematic units featuring Haida language, culture and history were developed in Ketchikan and Hydaburg, Alaska in 2004-6. The project was funded by the U.S. Department of Education, Haida Language Immersion Program - Boosting Academic Achievement grant #S356A030046, awarded to the Sealaska Heritage Institute.

Lessons and units were written by a team including Jordan Lachler, project director and linguist specializing in documenting and revitalizing Native American languages. Lachler heads up the local field office of the Sealaska Heritage Institute in Ketchikan. Cheryl Holter (T'áaw Kúns) grew up in Hydaburg, raised by her grandparents, Willis and Hazel Bell and has worked with the remaining fluent Haida Elders for years. She taught the Haida language to students since returning to Hydaburg in 1990. Linda Schrack (Skíl Jáadei) grew up in Ketchikan, spending a great deal of time with her grandparents, Robert and Nora Cogo. She worked for many years in the field of early childhood education, and is an accomplished Native artist and traditional Haida dance group leader. Julie Folta, a cultural curriculum specialist with years of experience developing and teaching thematic, child-centered curriculum in rural Alaska also contributed to lessons and Annie Calkins edited final drafts of the units.

All units are available online at sealaskaheritage.org.



Sealaska Heritage Institute

The contents of this curriculum were developed under the Haida Language Immersion: Boosting Academic Achievement (2005) grant from the U.S. Department of Education. However, the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Dept. of Education and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government

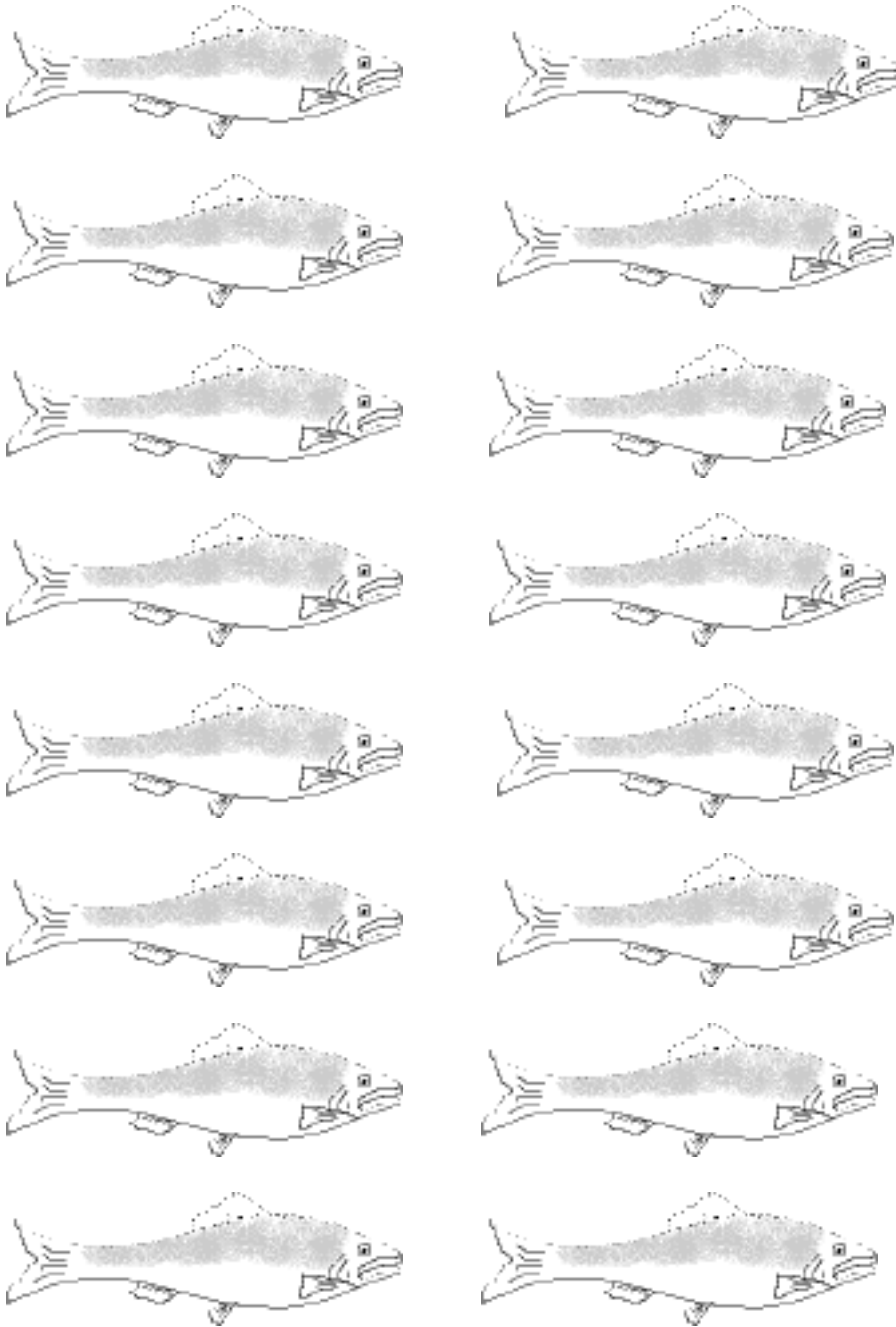
Iinaang - Herring Unit
Lesson 1

Name _____ Date _____

See	Feel	Smell	Taste	Hear

Write a sentence to describe the herring.

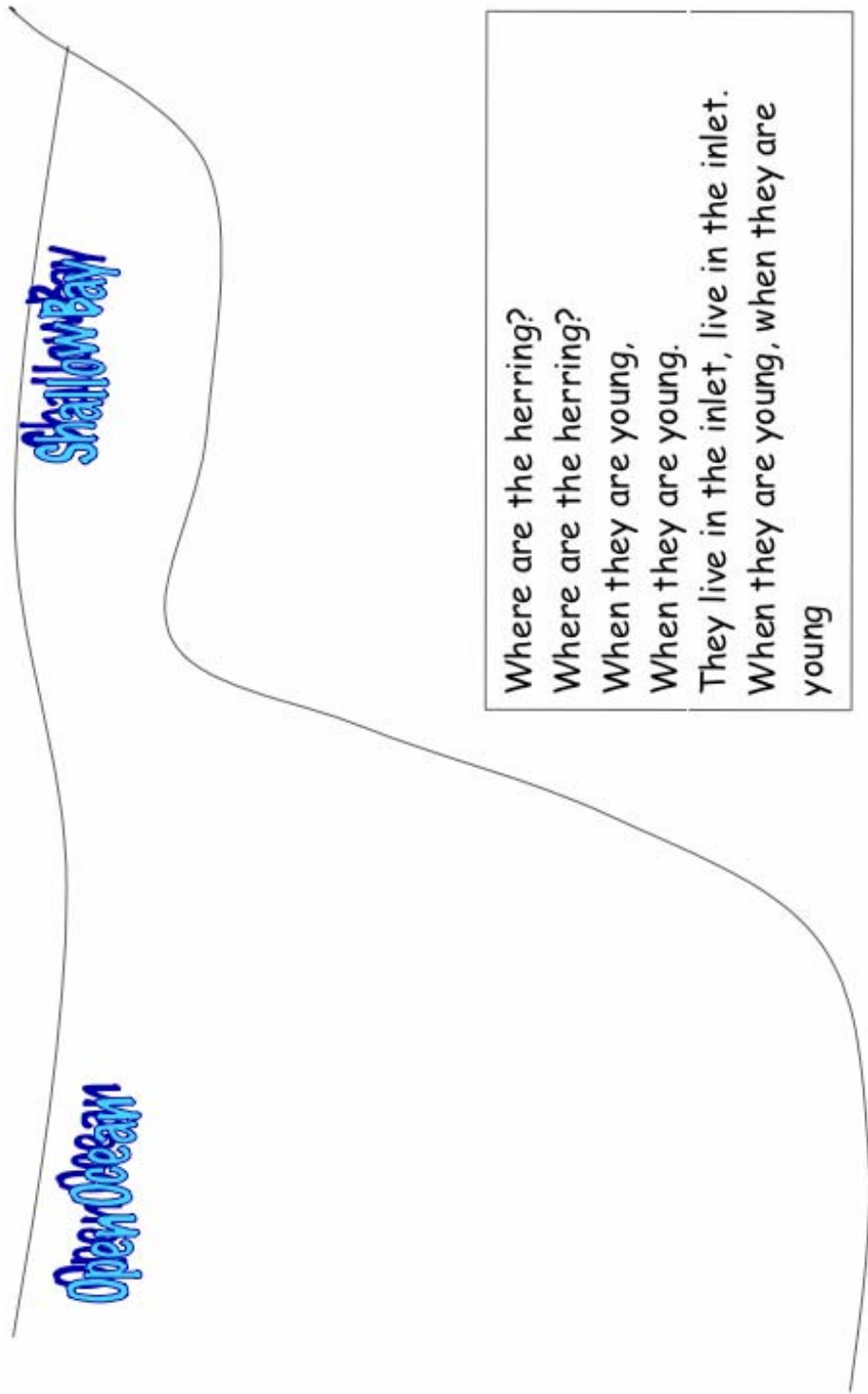
Cut and paste herring in correct locations on song pages.



Where are the herrings?

Name: _____

Use with Herring Unit-Lesson 2, Activity 1



Shallow Bay

Open Ocean

Where are the herring?
Where are the herring?
When they are young,
When they are young.
They live in the inlet, live in the inlet.
When they are young, when they are
young



Shallow Water

Where are the herring?

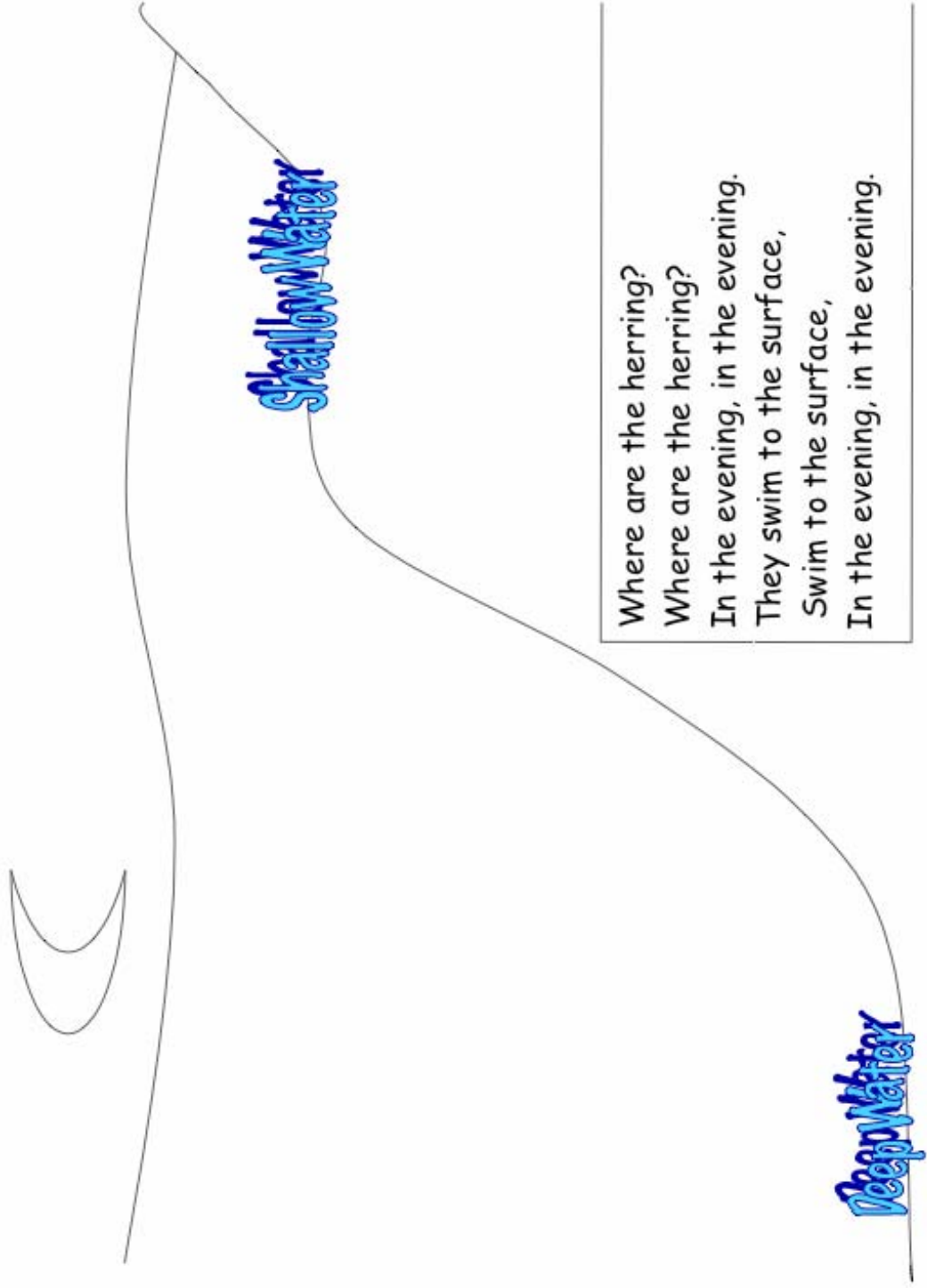
Where are the herring?

During the day, during the day.

They swim down deep, swim down deep,

During the day, during the day.

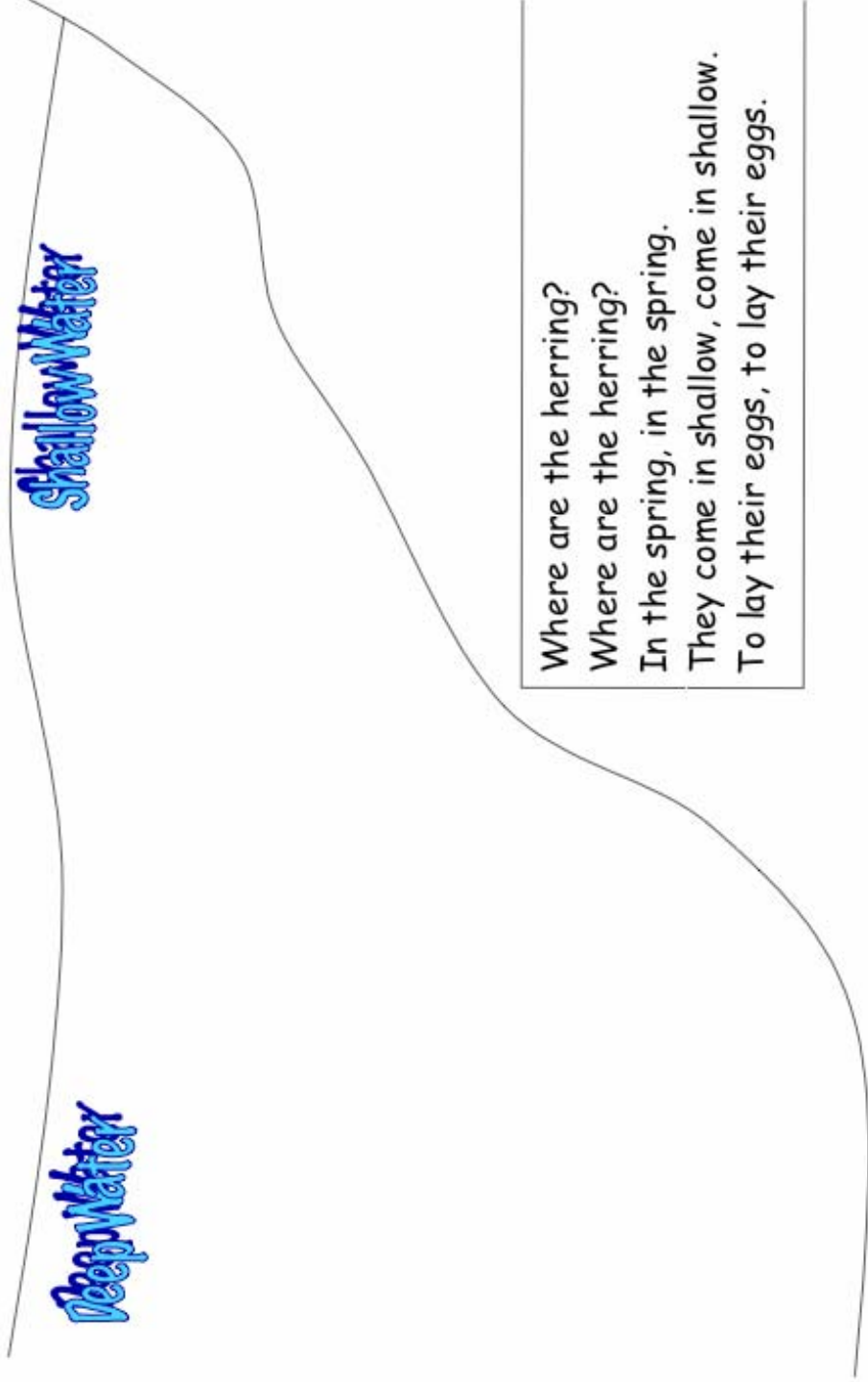
Deep Water



Shallow Water

Deep Water

Where are the herring?
Where are the herring?
In the evening, in the evening.
They swim to the surface,
Swim to the surface,
In the evening, in the evening.



Where are the herring?

Where are the herring?

In the spring, in the spring.

They come in shallow, come in shallow.

To lay their eggs, to lay their eggs.



Ocean

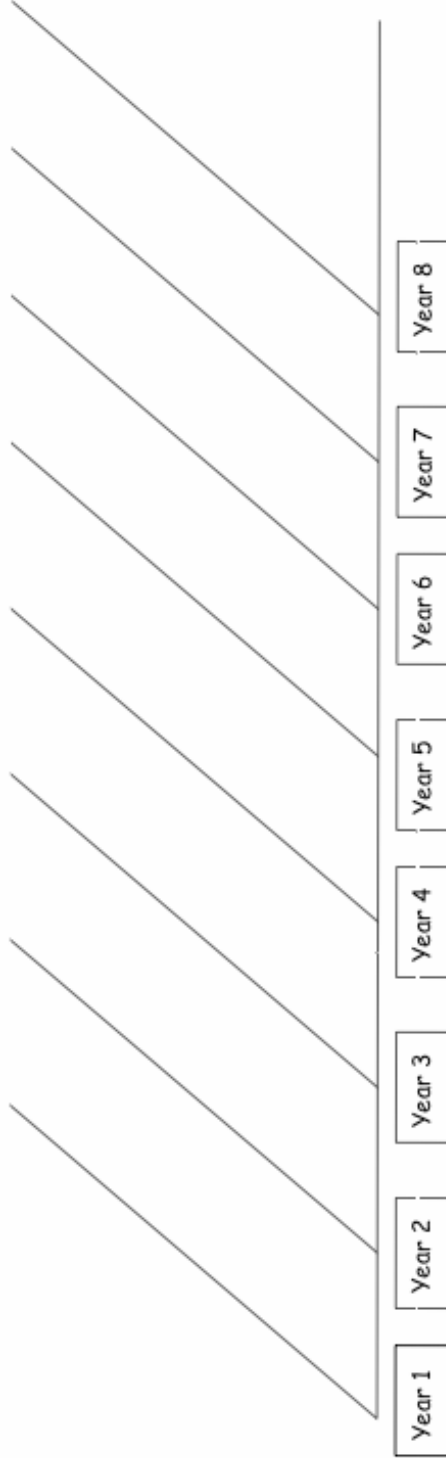
Intertidal Zone

Where are the herring?
Where are the herring?
In the winter, in the winter.
They head out to the ocean,
out to the ocean.
In the winter, in the winter.

Herring Timeline

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the herring time line.



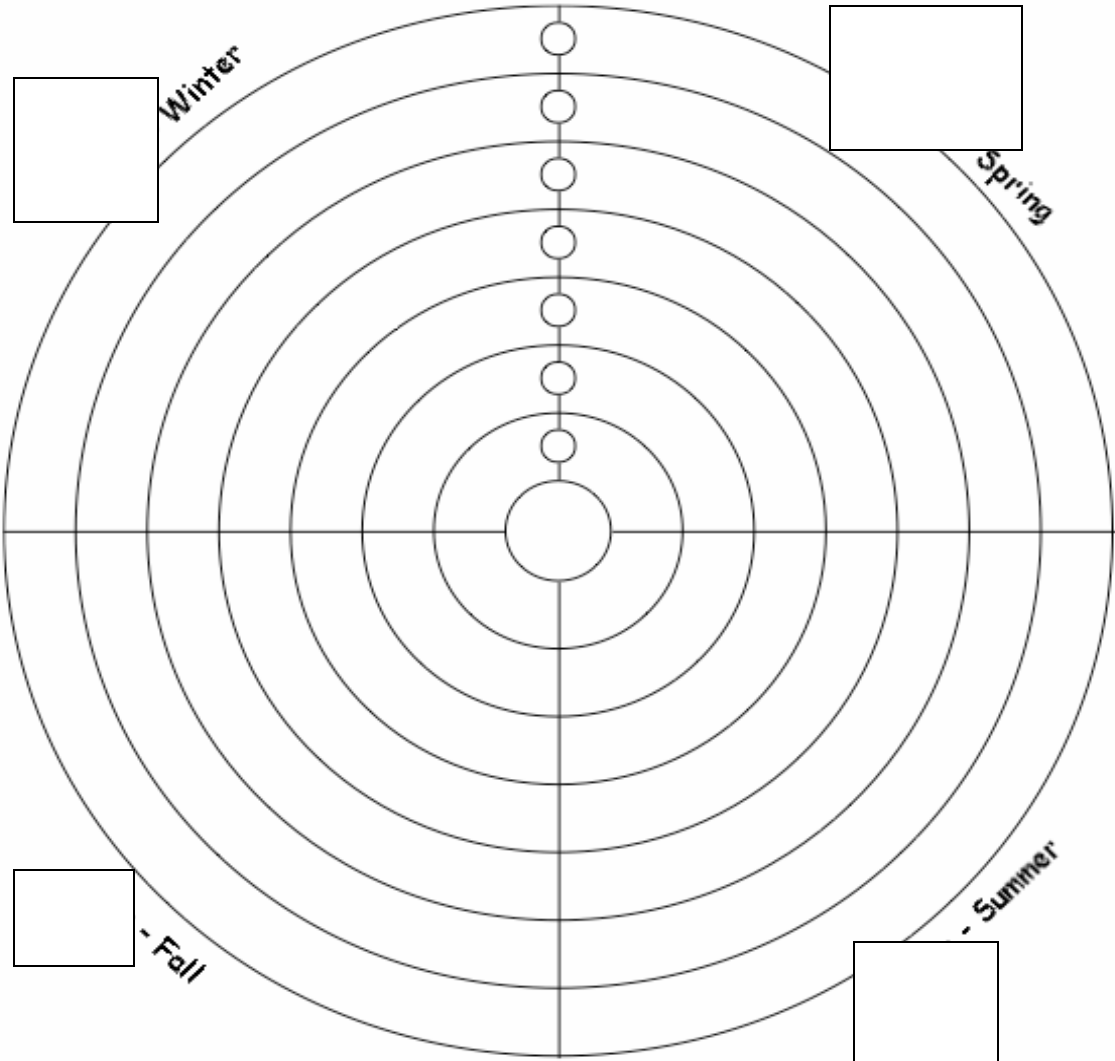
How long does it take for herring eggs to hatch?

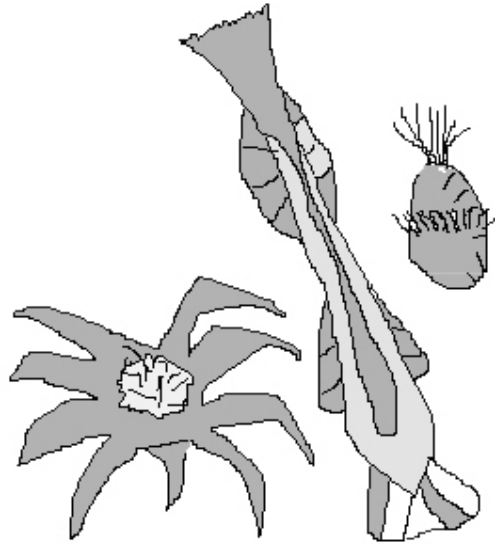
Íinaang Xíinangaa

Herring Lifecycle

Name _____ Date _____

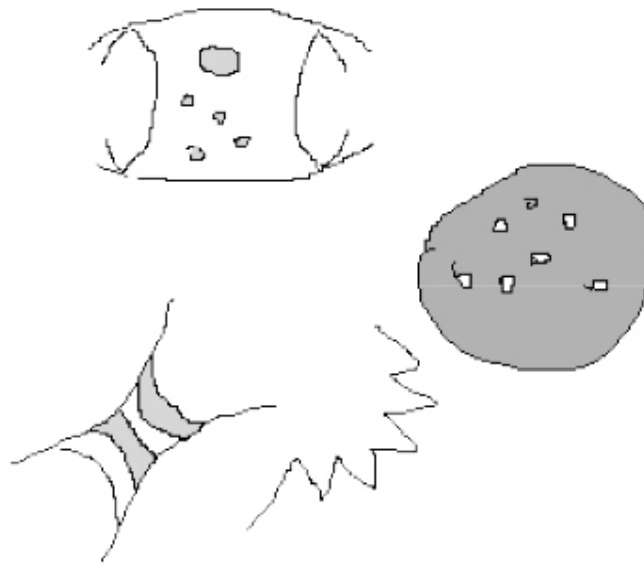
- 1. Fill in the circles with the age of the herring, beginning with the middle circle.
- 2. Write what happens in each season of the herring's life.
- 3. In the 8th year most herring die.





Zooplankton

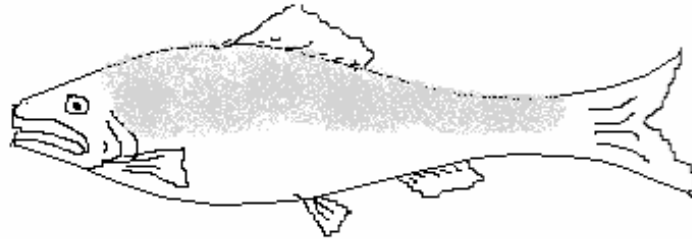
Zooplankton are tiny animals that float around on currents. They can be many different kinds of animals such as larvae of fish to worms and crabs. They eat phytoplankton.



Phytoplankton



Phytoplankton use sunlight to produce food for themselves. They also get food from the waste of other animals. They can only live in water shallow enough to get sunlight. They are microscopic; you cannot see them without a microscope.



Herring

íinaang

Herring eat zooplankton and phytoplankton. They migrate in schools that reach numbers in the millions. They can grow to be up to 18 inches long but the average large herring is 9 inches long.



Salmon

chín

There are 5 species of Pacific salmon; King, Coho, Chum, Sockeye, and Pink. Salmon live in both fresh and salt water. They are born in fresh water streams and move to salt when they are large enough then return to the same stream where they were born to spawn and die.



Harbor Seal

xúud

Harbor seals live along the Northwest coast. They usually stay close to shore. They can dive down to 600 feet deep and stay underwater for over 20 minutes. They grow up to be about 180 pounds. Seals eat several kinds of fish and octopus.



Killer whale

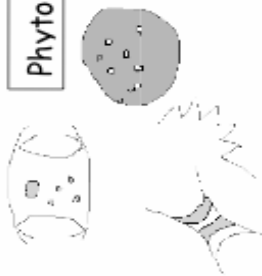
sgáan

The killer whale is the largest member of the dolphin family. They grow up to be about 27 feet long and weigh as much as 10 tons. They live in all the oceans of the world. There are two types of killer whales, resident and transient. Resident whales eat fish and transient whales eat marine mammals. Killer whales are not hunted by anything.


Food Chain Patterns

Food chain pattern


Phytoplankton



Zooplankton




Food chain pattern

Herring	


Salmon	

Food chain pattern

Seal



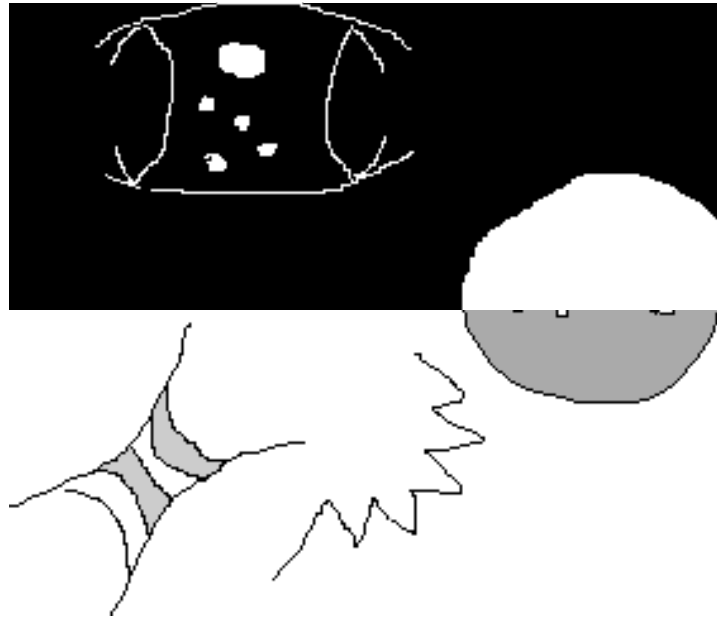
Whale



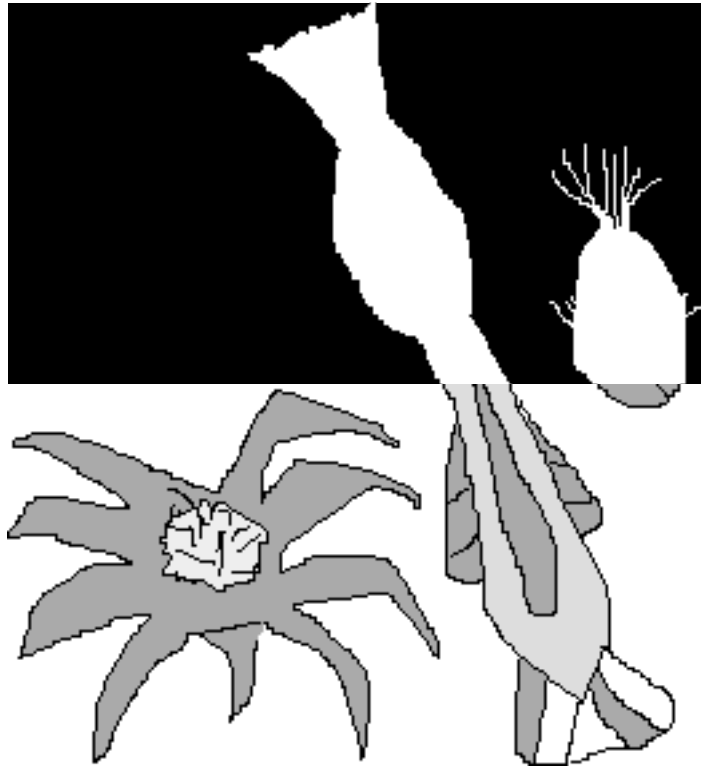
There Was a
Young

Who Swallowed a
Herring!

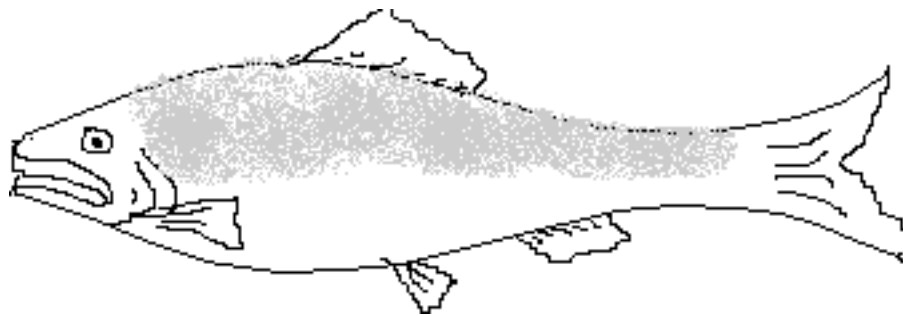
By _____



There was a young _____
who swallowed _____.
It _____
and _____
and _____ all about.



There was a young
_____ *who swallowed*
_____. _____ *swallowed*
the _____ *to catch the*
_____ *that* _____ *and*
_____ *and* _____ *all*
about.



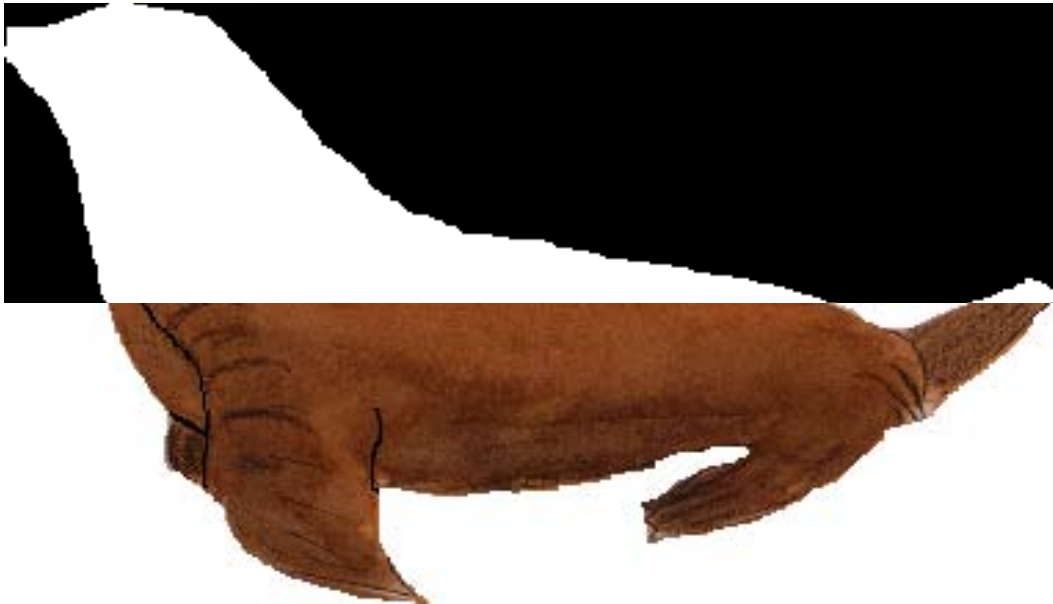
*There was a young _____
who swallowed a _____.*

*_____ swallowed the
_____ to catch the
_____ that _____
and _____ and
_____ all about.*



*There was a young _____
who swallowed a _____.*

*_____ swallowed the
_____ to catch the
_____ that _____
and _____ and _____
all about.*

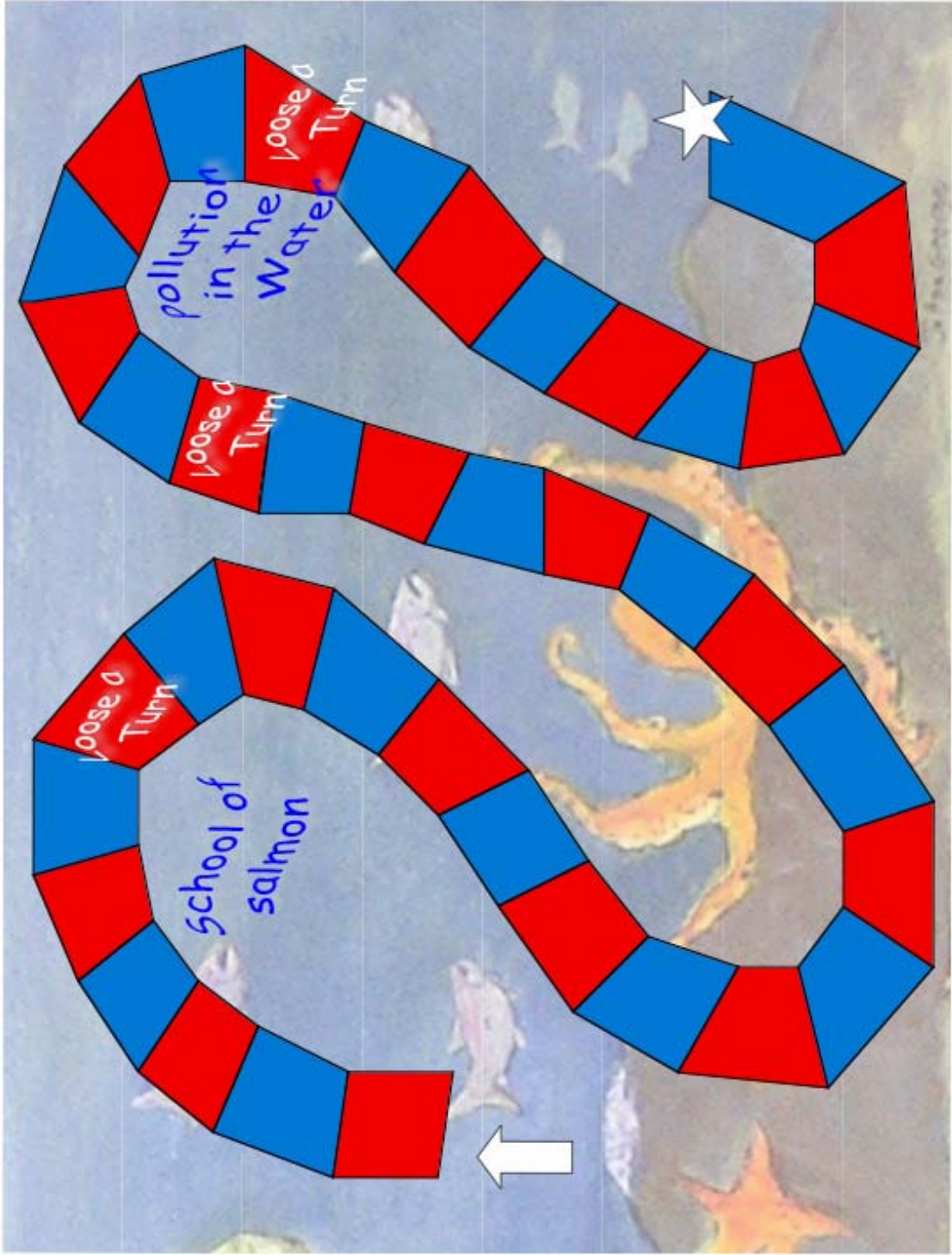


*There was a young _____
who swallowed a _____.
_____ swallowed the
_____ to catch the
_____ that
_____ and _____ and
_____ all about.*



*There was a young _____
who swallowed a _____.
_____ swallowed the
_____ to catch the
_____ that _____ and
_____ and _____ all
about.*

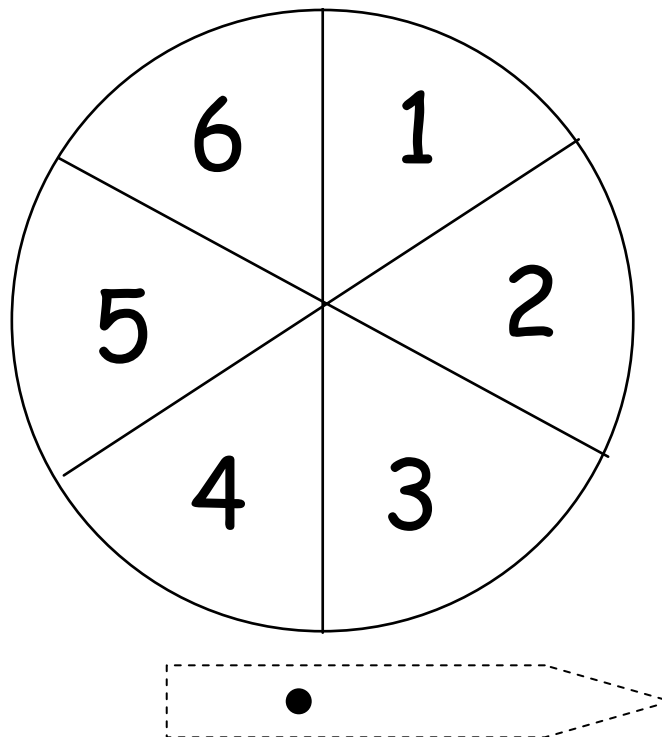
Iinaang - Herring Unit
Lesson 4 - Activity #5
Game Board



Herring Game

Directions:

1. Choose an object to use for a game marker.
2. Use a paper clip to use as a spinner.
3. Players spin and move the amount of spaces shown on the spinner.
4. Draw a red card if you land on a red space and draw a blue card if you land on a blue space.
5. Red cards are Haida language. Say the word on the card in Haida to earn an extra turn.
6. Blue cards are questions. Answer a question correctly to earn an extra turn.
7. If you land on a space that says loose a turn, you skip a turn the next time around.
8. The first person to reach the star wins!



Game Cards

What time of year do herring spawn?	Name one animal that eats herring.	Name one thing that herring eat.
Where are the herring during the day?	Where are the herring in the evening?	Where do herring go in the spring?
Where do herring live when they are young?	What do killer whales eat?	What do seals eat?

What do salmon eat?	How long do herring live?	What age do herring begin to spawn?
How large can herring grow?	What color are herring?	Who wrote the book <i>There was an Old Lady Who Swallowed a Trout</i> ?
What happened at the beginning of <i>There was an Old Lady Who Swallowed a Trout</i> ?	What happened at the end of <i>There was an Old Lady Who Swallowed a Trout</i> ?	What was the setting of <i>There was an Old Lady Who Swallowed a Trout</i> ?
What was your favorite part of <i>There was an Old Lady Who Swallowed a Trout</i> ?	Is <i>There was an Old Lady Who Swallowed a Trout</i> ? Fiction or non-fiction?	What is a verb?

How long does it take herring eggs to hatch?

What are two types of herring?

How does a herring look?

How do herring smell?

How do herring feel?

How do herring sound?

How do herring taste?

What is a group of herring called?

How do herring protect themselves?

How do you eat herring?

Where do herring spawn?

How many eggs do herring lay?

Herring	Young Herring	Herring eggs
Killer whale	Salmon	Seal
Bay	Ocean	Kelp
Winter	Summer	Spring

Íinaang

Íinaang gít'ii

K'áaw

Sgáan

Chíin

Xúud

Gaw

Síigaay

Hlkáam

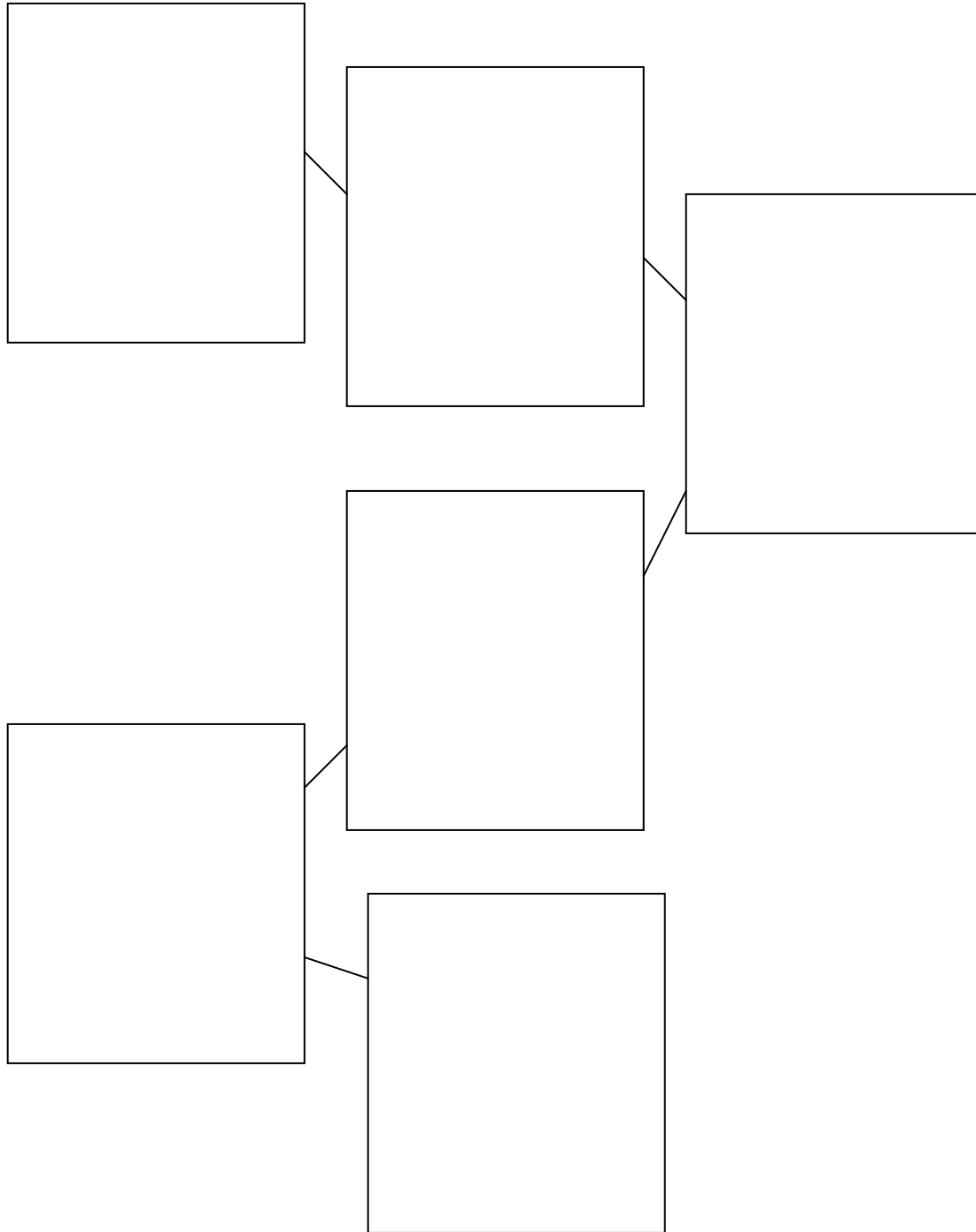
Sáangg

Chíin Núud

K'ín

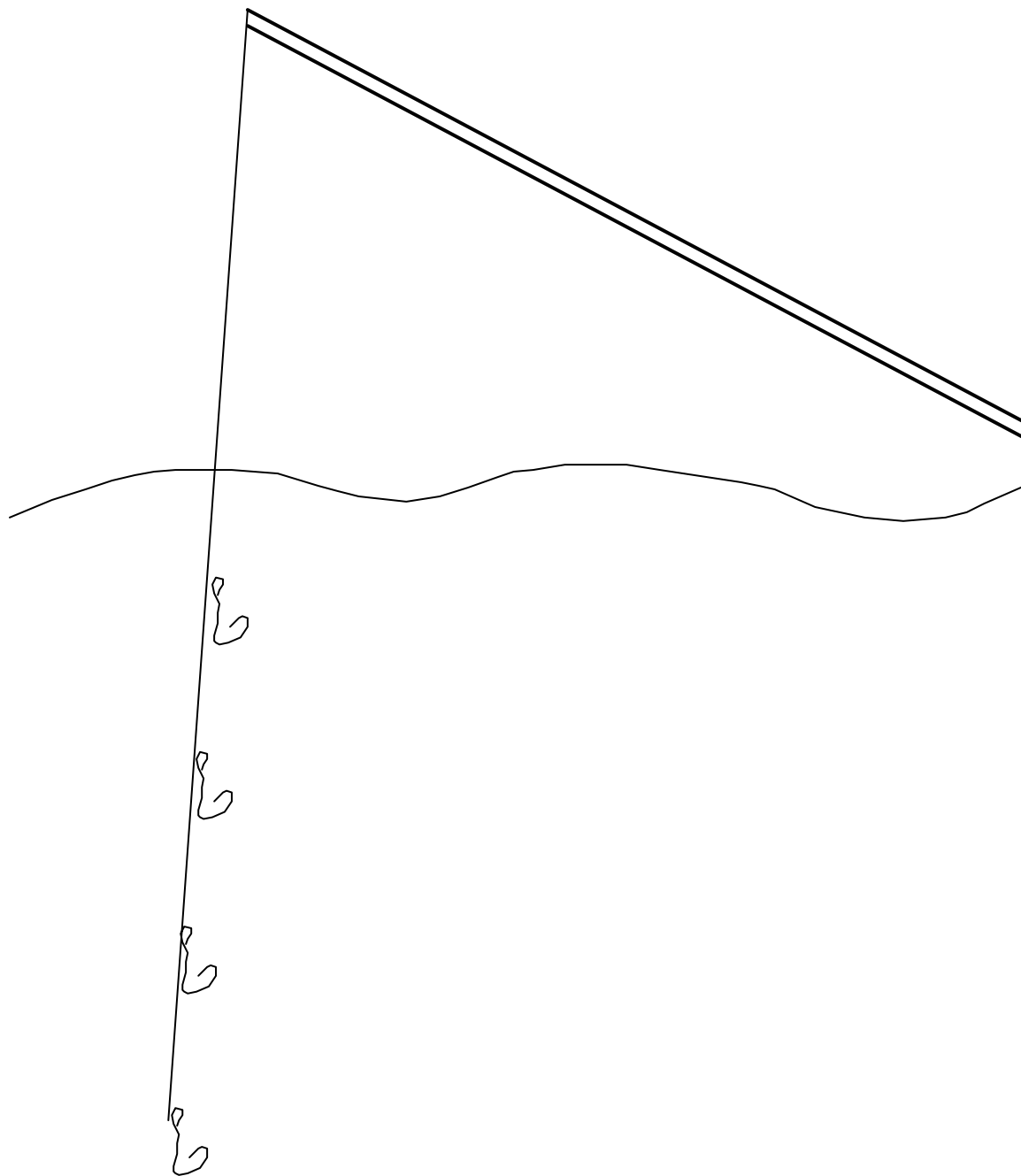
Name _____ Date _____

Draw and label the animals in the herring's food chain.



What else can threaten a herring's life?

Herring Hook



Herring Rake

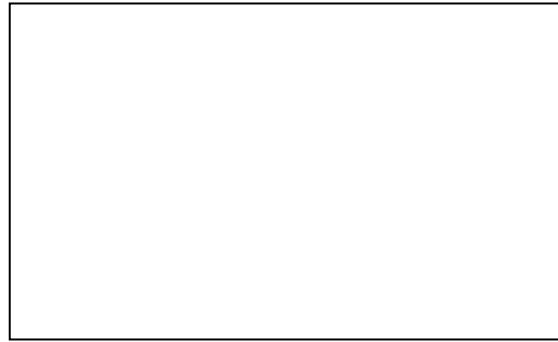
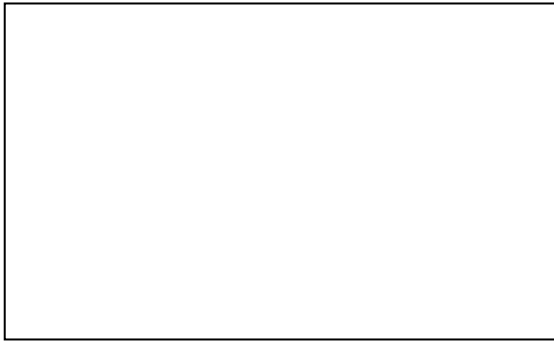


A herring rake is made out of a stick of wood and is about 12 feet long. It has a row of teeth that are about 1 1/2 inches long spaced about 1 inch apart. The teeth could be made out of sharpened bone or nails.

To use a herring rake a fisherman would paddle out into a school of herring and rake the surface of the water gathering it up to a dozen herring in the up turned teeth, then flipping it over above the boat to release the herring with a tap into the boat.

Name _____ Date _____

1. Draw pictures showing 2 ways to fish for herring.



2. Describe one way to prepare herring or herring eggs.

3. What other foods can you get from subsistence?
