



· T U P I L A Q ·

The Tupilaqs are creatures created by humans, usually shamans, with the intention of using them against an enemy.

The creator used materials such as hair, bones, and the skin of animals or even humans with which to create his creature. Therefore, the Tupilaq do not have a fixed shape, but can have many aspects and sizes depending on the materials used to create them. Once the form is made, the shaman must breathe life into it in a very long ritual in which he practices sex with the lifeless body and chants magical spells. The Tupilaq must then be thrown into the sea, from where it will seek out and kill the enemy.

Without intelligence or will of its own, the Tupilaq is a bestial and ruthless creature absolutely obsessed with killing its victim.

This creature is ruled by the will of its master. However, if the enemy to be killed knows magic and is more powerful than the original creator, he can turn the Tupilaq against him. If that happens, the only salvation for the shaman would be to make a public confession of his deeds.





Tupilaq is a **INUIT** creature
Current population: 148.863



The Inuit are a group of Arctic natives who live in the northern regions of Canada, the United States, and Greenland. They are descended from Siberian migratory waves that crossed the Bering Strait about 4,000 years ago, when it was still passable. Their immediate predecessor is the Thule culture, which originated in Alaska around 1000 AD and settled the polar regions of North America, displacing the Dorset culture populations. By the time they arrived in Greenland, the Vikings who had populated the island for five centuries (X to XV) were in decline and about to return to Europe, probably due to the climate change of the Little Ice Age.

The Inuit way of life is based on hunting and fishing. In a climate

where agriculture is no longer possible, vegetables play only a minor role, although they do gather some wild plants. The bulk of their diet, however, consists of meat (eaten raw) and fish. They hunt and fish for whales, walruses, seals, caribou, polar bears, birds, and fish, for which they use bows, boomerangs, and harpoons.

To do this, they move around in seasonal migrations, following the routes of the animals. Nomads, who lived in tents in the summer and in igloos during the long winter, joined together to form communities of several hundred people, clans that freely intermarried.

Without state power or hierarchies, economic self-sufficiency was supplemented by a very flexible autoganzation.

Their spirituality is not deistic and they do not believe in a creator God. They believe that there is a supernatural dimension of the world populated by spirits, and that all physical things (animate or not) have their corresponding soul in that dimension. There are also spirits that have never participated in the physical world. The Inuit try to live in peace with the spirits, for which the activity of the shaman is essential.

Due to the extreme climate in the Inuit regions, they were able to live without much disturbance until the 19th century. However, since the 20th century they have been victims of a brutal assimilation policy with forced resettlements. A large part of the population converted to Christianity and abandoned the traditional way of life to survive in the cities with precarious jobs and government subsidies. Their territories belong to the states of Canada, USA and Denmark.