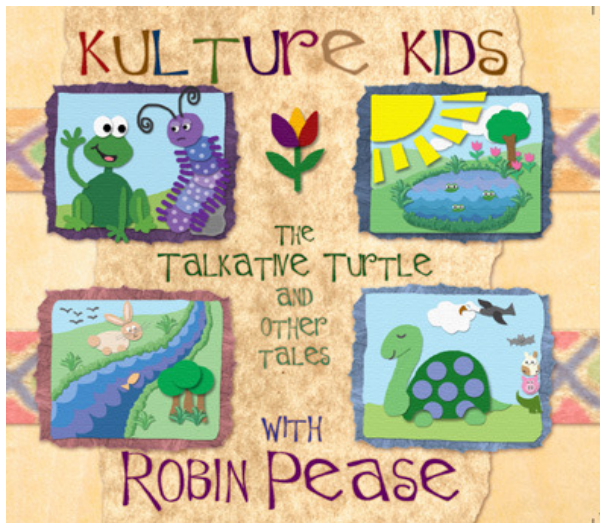


THE TALKTATIVE TURTLE AND OTHER TALES DOWNLOADABLE STORY GUIDE



Games, Crafts, Recipes, Facts, Didja Knows, and all sorts of cool stuff to do and learn with a Parent, a Teacher, or a Friend!

Watch for this sign:



This means YOU should be an *Explorer* to investigate, research and gather information to find out more about the story, country, or animal. Use the library, the internet or ask a friend! It's

fun...like a mystery to solve. Here are some places to start exploring, but first...remember...



As with ALL Websites, Parents or Teachers should check them out BEFORE the children!

This is National Geographic's Website for kids:
<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/kids>

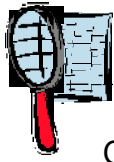
This page comes from a Public Library and has links to Africa, Australia, Costa Rica and the lands of the Native Americans:
<http://www.multcolib.org/homework/cntryhc.html>

This page is a collection of links for children, teachers, and parents:
www.teachthechildrenwell.com/social.html

This is our Website:
www.kulturekids.org

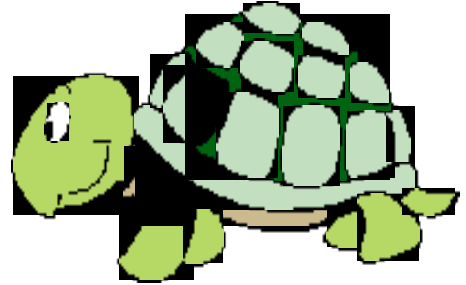
This site has Printable Coloring Pages including pictures from Africa, the Rainforest, Endangered Animals and many others
http://www.ability.org.uk/kids_and_teens_printable_colouri.htm

TALKATIVE TURTLE based on a story from COSTA RICA



DIDJA KNOW . . .

Costa Rica is a country in Central America.
Be an **Explorer**, look in an atlas and find where
Costa Rica is.



QUESTIONS about the story THE TALKATIVE TURTLE:

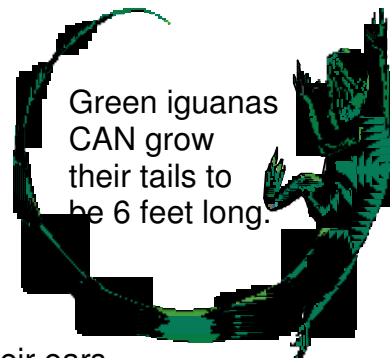
1. What does it mean to boast and brag?
2. Why do you think the turtle was always boasting?
3. Why do people boast? Is it good or bad to boast? Why?
4. Why did the other animals stop speaking to turtle?
5. Do you think once turtle learned his lesson, they forgave him?
6. Why do people get angry with each other? Do they often stay angry or get over it? Why.
7. How do you feel when you are mad at someone?
8. How do you feel when someone is mad at you?
9. What do you do to solve your differences?
10. Why did turtle say mean things to the other animals?
11. Is it all right to say mean things to others even if the things are true? Why or why not?
12. Is it OK to call others names? Why or why not?
13. How do you feel when someone says mean things about you or calls you names?
14. What should you do when that happens?
15. What would you do if your friend has bad breath?
16. At the end of the tale, turtle never says a word. Was that right for him to stop talking altogether after what happened?

DIDJA KNOW...

Pigs DO keep their bodies cool by rolling
in mud.



Green iguanas
CAN grow
their tails to
be 6 feet long.



Bats DO use sound waves to see with their ears.



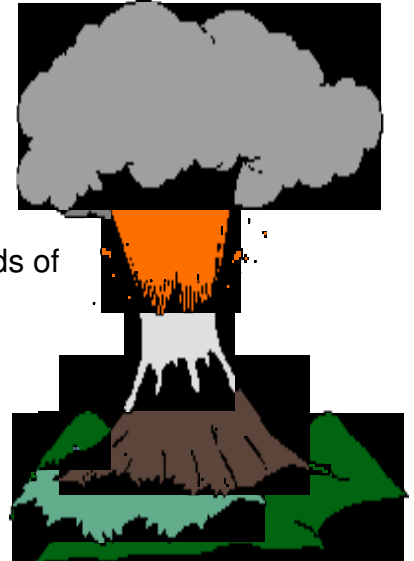
Cows DO moo.



Vultures DO eat dead, rotten animals.

Chirripó Grande IS the highest mountain on Costa Rica.

There are 7 active volcanoes in Costa Rica. Over hundreds of years, these volcanoes left volcanic rock on Costa Rican land. This rock has enriched the soil and made the valley into good farmland (hence the name Costa Rica or 'Rich Coast'). Hundreds of years of ocean waves pounding the rock have made the famous Costa Rican black sandy beaches.



DIDJA KNOW...

FACTS about ANIMALS and COSTA RICA, Central America:

Turtle DOES carry his house on his back. Turtles in Costa Rica can live on land and be aquatic. Sea Turtles can be found in September and October arriving on the beach to lay their 100 eggs and two months later baby turtles hatch and go out to the Pacific Ocean. Santa Rosa National Park is a major nesting site for turtles. Green turtles are an endangered species and Costa Rica has a program to save the turtles.

Costa Rica, which is about the size of New Hampshire and Vermont, is in Central America. It lies between Nicaragua and Panama, with the Caribbean Sea on one side the Pacific Ocean on the other. The people call themselves 'ticos' which comes from the word 'hermanitos' meaning 'little brothers'. It's hot, since temperature in Costa Rica averages between 72-90 degrees. Costa Rica means 'Rich Coast' in Spanish.

Be an **Explorer** and discover the many different kinds of animals in Costa Rica.

100 different kinds of bats.

200 different kinds of snakes.

160 different kinds of amphibians.

218 different kinds of reptiles.

130 different kinds of freshwater fish.

Over 200 different kinds of mammals.

Over 850 different kinds of birds including the scarlet macaw, laughing falcon, toucan, tanager, hummingbirds, orange parakeets, blue-footed booby and the bird revered by the Mayans - the rare, pigeon sized blue green feathered quetzal - often considered the world's most beautiful bird.



There are also cattle, skunks, sluttish, white-faced capuchin monkeys, green tree frogs, armadillos, giant anteaters, jacamars, harpy eagles, squirrel monkeys, crocodiles, wild pigs and many members of the cat family such as jaguar, the largest most powerful member, pumas, margay cat and ocelots.

Spanish COSTA RICAN EXPRESSIONS:

Costa Ricans are very polite people. Manners are very important to them. Consequently, they use expressions such as “con permiso” (when entering someone's home or just passing someone on a crowded street) and “orupe” (which is called out, instead of knocking at door). In fact, it is against the law, in Costa Rica, to offend someone's honor or dignity either in writing or face-to-face. If you offend someone, you could end up in jail!

Spanish	How to pronounce it	What it means
Escuchar y no hable	(es-koo-cha-ee-noh ah-blai):	Listen and no talking
Buenas Dias	(bway-nas-dee-ahs):	Good Day
Achara	(ach-a-rah):	What a pity
Buena note	(bway-nah-noh-tay):	Cool
Maje	(mah-hay):	Buddy (males only)
Con permiso	(kahn-pur-mee-so):	Excuse me
Pura vida	(poor-ah-vee-dah):	Great

MAKE AND EAT something from CENTRAL AMERICA:

SPICED FRUIT PUNCH

Ingredients:

1-liter ginger ale (or 7-UP or Sprite)
Ice
1 1/4 cup ice cold water
1/2 cup lemon juice
1 1/4 cup pineapple juice
1/2 cup orange juice
2 tablespoons honey
1/2-teaspoon allspice (ground)
1 1/2 teaspoon grated lemon rind

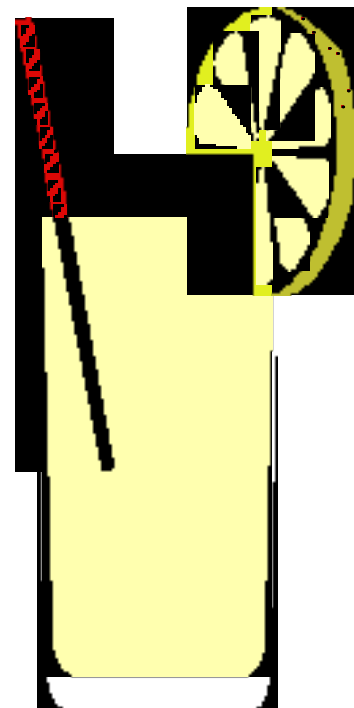
Equipment:

Large punch or mixing bowl
Large mixing spoon

Directions:

Place all ingredients in bowl
Add ginger ale last
Mix together
Chill in the refrigerator

Serve with ice and enjoy!



MAKE AND WEAR something from CENTRAL AMERICA:

PONCHO



Poncho is a military cloak or great coat. Ponchos originally come from ancient Central America. They are usually made of wool for warmth and practicality.

They could be used as a blanket or a coat and were easy to roll up to carry on your saddle. They are simple to make. Directions follow.

SUPPLIES:

Scissors,

Square piece of fabric or an old blanket measuring about 36" x 36" (larger if you are taller than 5' 2"),

Needle and Thread (to match material) only if sewing on fringe

Sew fringe on edges of material

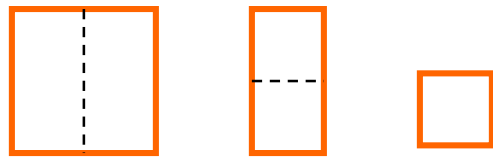
OR if material unravels, let that serve as fringe

OR, cut the ends to look like fringe.

OR use POLAR FLEECE material, which cuts nicely and does not unravel, which is good for fringe).

DIRECTIONS:

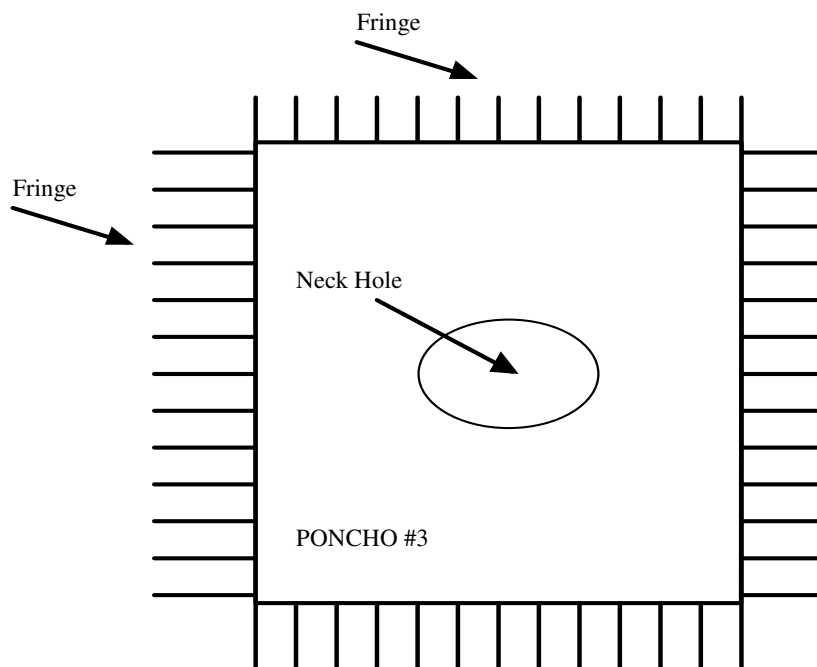
1. Fold square in half, then fold in half again.



2. Cut a SMALL opening for your head and neck at the center on the fold of the square.



3. Open material and cut edges to form fringe (or sew fringe on edges). Wear PONCHO with points hanging down at the center of your body.





PLAY A GAME from COSTA RICA
called EL GATO y EL RATON
or "The Cat and the Mouse"



6 or more players.

2 players selected to become el gato and el raton.

Remaining players form a large circle around el raton.

El gato stands OUTSIDE the circle.

The children chant: "*El gato quiere sacar el raton*" (the cat wants to get the mouse).

When chant is finished, el gato tries to tag el raton while the children in the circle try to help el raton by holding hands or raising or lowering arms to prevent el gato from getting into the circle or allowing el raton to get out of the circle if el gato gets in or moving closer together...anything to help el raton NOT get tagged.

When el raton is tagged, a new gato y raton are chosen.

READ ABOUT COSTA RICA:

And Sunday Makes Seven

Robert Baden

Morton Grove, IL: Albert Whitman and Co., 1990.

The Forest in the Clouds

Sneed B. Collard III

Watertown, MA: Charlesbridge Publishing, 2000.

Tortillas and Lullabies/Tortillas y cancioncitas

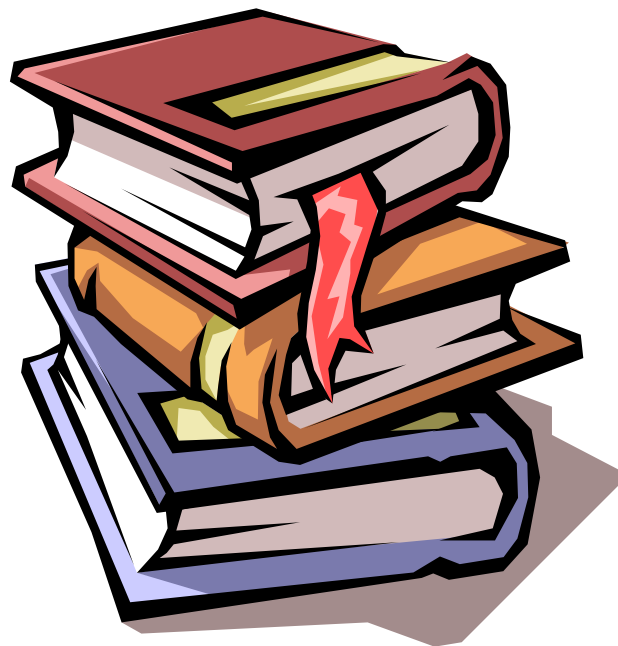
Lynn Reiser

New York: Greenwillow Books, 1998.

The Iguana Brothers

Tony Johnston

New York: Blue Sky Press, 1995.



CONTACT:

Embassy of Costa Rica
2114 S Street NW
Washington, DC 20008



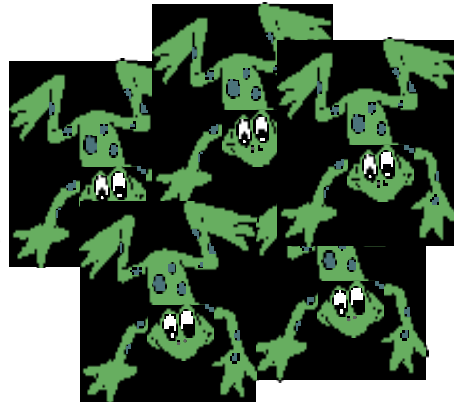
THE SELFISH FROGS based on a story from the ABORIGINES of AUSTRALIA

DIDJA KNOW: Australia is an island continent in between the Indian and Pacific Ocean. It is nearly as large as the United States. Be an **Explorer**, look in an atlas and find where Australia is.



QUESTIONS about the story THE SELFISH FROGS:

1. What does it mean to be selfish?
2. Why do you think the frogs did not want to share the pond?
3. How do you feel when someone does not share with you?
4. Are there certain things that always SHOULD be shared? Are there certain things that should NOT have to be shared? What are these things and why or why not should they be shared?
5. Is it possible for it to rain for so many days that a pond or lake or river or creek could form?
6. Why do plants and animals need a pond or some kind of water?
7. What else besides water do plants and animals need to grow?
8. What do YOU need to grow tall and strong?
9. Has anyone ever made so much noise that you were unable to sleep? How do you feel and how do you act when you are tired? Why is sleep important?
10. Is it possible for the sun to dry up a pond or a lake or a creek or just plain water?
11. What is at the bottom of a pond or lake or river or creek?
12. What will happen to animals and plants that do not get any water?



DIDJA KNOW about THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA:



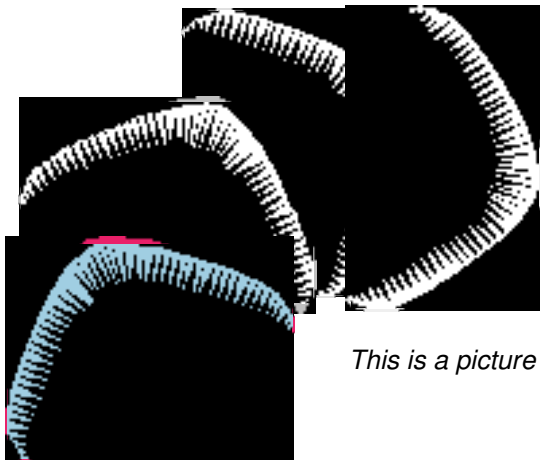
The Aborigines are the first people known to live in Australia before Captain James Cook arrived in 1770 to claim Australia for Great Britain. The Aboriginal culture is one of the oldest in the world, dating back at least fifty thousand years from today. They are believed to have come to Australia from Southern Asia. The Aborigines were nomads, who did not live in one place, rather they moved from place to place in search of food and water. They were fishermen and hunters who used the boomerang as a hunting weapon. The Aborigines still live in Australia and many of their words have become part of Australian culture. Long ago, the aborigines believed that the earth had no shape but was created by their ancestral spirits, who often took on animal forms. This time was the creation of all things and called the "Dreamtime". It was during the Dreamtime that the rivers, plants, animals, hills and everything was created.



DIDJA KNOW DIFFERENT EXPRESSIONS:

Here is a sampling of Australian English expressions and their meaning in American English.

<u>AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH</u>	<i>what it means in</i>	<u>AMERICAN ENGLISH</u>
Aussie		Australian
Yank		American
Ta		Thanks
Barrack for		Cheer For
Beaut		Terrific
Crikey		Gee
You right?		Do you need any help?
Bonzer Bloke		Nice Guy
She'll be right		Hi, Friend
Fair dinkum		Honest or true
Dinky-di		Genuine
Give someone a fair go		Give someone a break
Have a go		Give it a try
Whinge		Complain
Billabong		Waterhole
Dingo		Wild dog
Outback		Remote part of the bush
Walkabout		Journey
Matilda		Backpack
Billy		Water
Jumbuck		Sheep
Kookaburra		Kingfisher bird
Bandicoot		Small mammal
Didgeridoo		Hollow log used as an instrument
Swagman		Homeless person
Tucker bag		Food container
Boomerang		Curved wood stick used to hunt

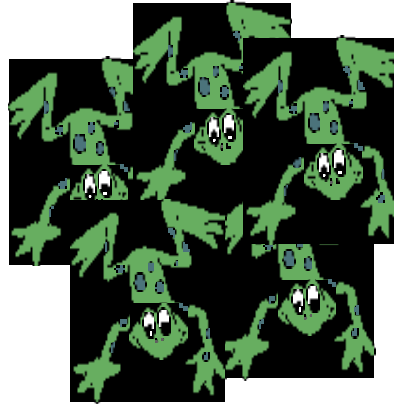


This is a picture of a Boomerang

FROG ROUND Lyrics

Hear the noisy sounds
Of the frog in yonder pond,
Crick-crick,
Crickety-crick,
Burrump!

See the noisy frogs
Stir the mud in yonder pond,
Splash, Wuh, Wuh, Whu,
Sip, Yuck!



INTERESTING ANIMALS OF AUSTRALIA:

KANGAROO: a marsupial* mammal that carries its baby in a front pouch.

KOOKABURRA: a member of the kingfisher bird family, makes a noise that sounds like laughter.



PLATYPUS: a small, carnivorous, aquatic mammal with a duck bill and webbed feet.

KOALA: a marsupial that eats eucalyptus leaves.



BANDICOOT: a small marsupial mammal.



EMU: a swift running, flightless bird related to the ostrich.

WALLABY: small or medium sized kangaroo.



DINGO: a wild dog.

WOMBAT: a marsupial resembling a small bear.

**Marsupials carry babies in a pouch on the front of their stomachs.*

PLAY a GAME from AUSTRALIA called '*BOUNCE EYE*' for 3-4 players

Bounce Eye is believed to have been created by the early settlers of Australia in the late 1700's.

Materials:

3 marbles for each player

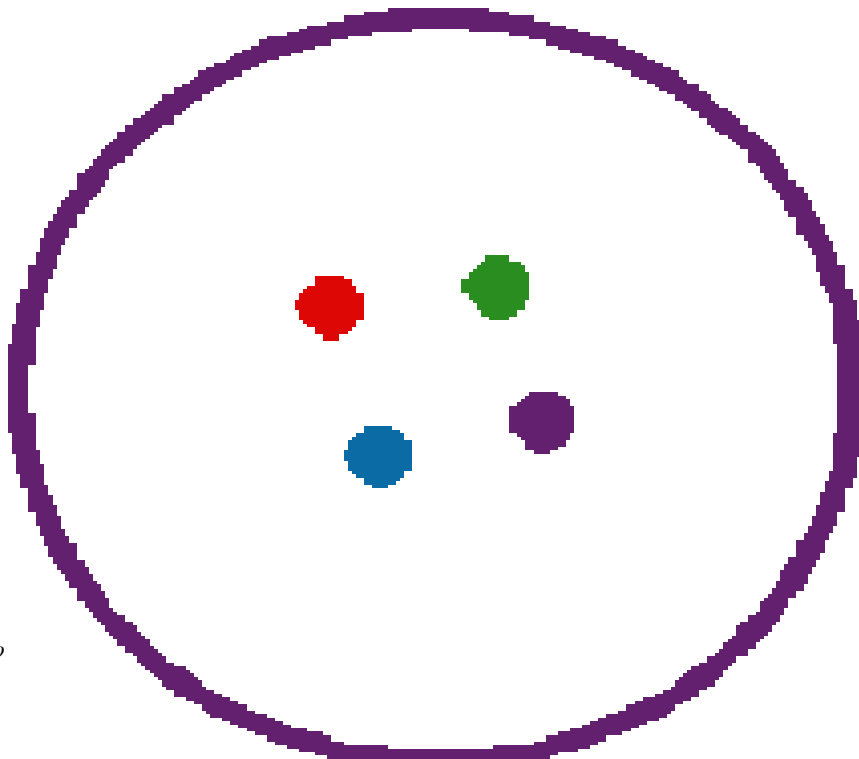
Chalk

Goal:

To knock other players marbles out of chalk circle.

Directions:

Use the chalk to draw a one-foot circle on sidewalk, driveway or playground (see picture below).



Each player puts two marbles in the center of the chalk circle.
The first player stands up straight and drops a marble (from eye level) in an attempt to knock the other players' marbles out of the circle.
If marbles are knocked out; they become the property of whoever knocked them out.
Each player has a turn, until all marbles are knocked out of the circle.
Player with most marbles at the end wins!

READ ABOUT AUSTRALIA:

Dreamtime Aboriginal Stories
Oodgeroo Nunukul
New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Books, 1994.

Wombat Goes Walkabout
Michael Moorpurgo
Cambridge, MA: Candlewick Press: 2000

How The Birds Got Their Colours
Pamela Lofts.
Sydney: Ashton Scholastic, 1983.

Animal Dreaming
Paul Morin
New York: Silver Whistle Harcourt Brace & Company: 1998.

Rainbow Bird: An Aboriginal Folktale From Northern Australia
Eric Maddern
Morton Grove, IL: Albert Whitman and Co., 1993.

Going For Oysters
Jeannie Adams
New York: Alfred A. Knopf: Distributed by Random House, Inc., 1993.

The Pumpkin Runner
Marsha Diane Arnold
New York: Dial Books for Young Readers, 1993.

My Grandma Lived in Gooligulch
Graeme Base
New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1995.

Young Kangaroo
Margaret Wise Brown
New York: Alfred A. Knopf: Hyperion Books for Children, 1993.

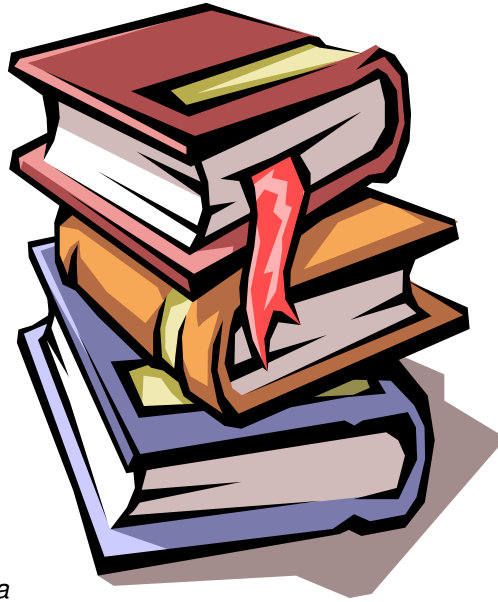
The Biggest Frog in Australia
Susan L. Roth
New York: Simon and Schuster Children's Publishing, 2000.

One Woolly Wombat
Rod Trinca and Kerry Argent
Brooklyn, New York: Kane/Miller Book Publishers, 1987.

Wombat Stew
Marcia Vaughan
Parsippany, NJ: Silver Burdett Press, 1985.

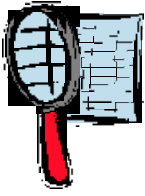
The Old Man Who Loved to Sing
John Winch
New York: Scholastic 1998.

The Old Woman Who Loved to Read
John Winch
New York: Holiday House 1997.



THE STORY OF RABBIT based on a story of the Eastern Woodland NATIVE NORTH AMERICANS

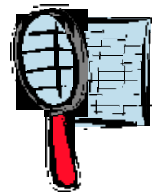
DIDJA KNOW:



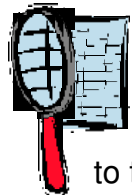
The Native Americans lived all over the United States, Mexico, Canada, South and Central America and the Caribbean. Be an **Explorer**, look in an atlas and find where The Eastern Woodland Native Americans lived. Remember, today, Native Americans live all over the world!

QUESTIONS about THE STORY OF RABBIT:

1. What does it mean to “just be yourself?”
2. Make a list of the things you like to do, things you are good at, things you don’t like and things you know and things you would like to learn. These are the things that make you special.
3. An otter is an aquatic fish-eating mammal with smooth brown fur And webbed feet. The smooth fur and webbed feet help him to swim. Why do you think rabbits can’t swim? Can you swim?
4. Are there some things you think you can NEVER be?
5. A bird has wings and feathers to help him fly. Why do you think rabbits can’t fly? Can you fly?
6. Have you ever eaten popcorn? Where does popcorn come from? How do you make it pop?
7. Why is fire dangerous?
8. How can fire destroy a forest?
9. Rabbits live in Burrows, which are small holes or tunnels. Several Burrows are connected to form Warrens where a group of rabbits live. How many different kinds of habitats for animals can you name and describe?
10. Why is it good to “just be you?”



Many stories of the Native American nations were passed down orally from generation to generation because there were no written books. These stories often taught the children something about how to live a good life, just like in *The Story of Rabbit*...the lesson to learn is to “just be yourself.”



Talk to an older relative and ask them to tell you a story of when they were young. Write and illustrate a book of this family story (Story can be what happened the day they were born or when grandma was little). Then pass the story on. Collect as many stories from your family as you can, add them to the book. When you interview the relative, it may be a good idea to create some questions to get them talking. It is also a good idea to record the interview.

Go on a nature walk and collect interesting, unusual treasures of nature. Then, design and create some jewelry, games or toys using what you found. Or, see how you can re-create a modern day game, toy or jewelry using only treasures from nature.

LULLABY OF SPRING lyrics by Donovan P. Leitch

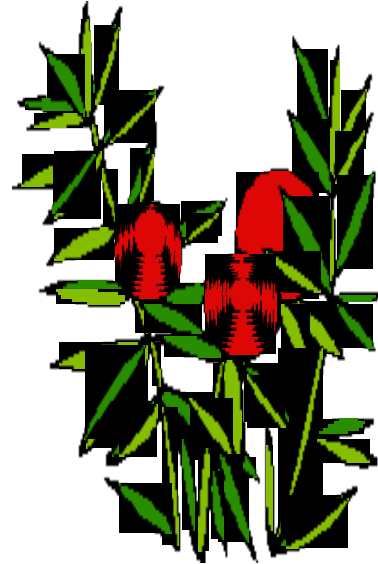
(song used by permission ©1969 BMI)

Rain has showered far her drip
Splash and trickle running.
Plant has flowered in the soil,
Shell and pebble sunning.

So begins another spring,
Green leaves and berries.
Little eggs are painted by
Mother bird eating cherries.

In a misty tangled sky
Faster wind is blowing.
In a newborn rabbit's heart
River life is flowing.

So begins another spring,
Green leaves and berries.
Little eggs are painted by
Mother bird eating cherries.



MAKE and EAT a NATIVE AMERICAN recipe

Strawberries and Honey

Ingredients:

1 quart wild strawberries
1/2 cup honey
6 oz. cream cheese
1 cup sour cream
2 tablespoons white wine

Equipment:

Bowl
Spoon
Serving dish

Instructions:

Mix together cheese, sour cream and honey until very smooth.
Stir in wine.
Put strawberries on serving dish.
Spoon honey sauce over and eat!



MAKE and EAT a NATIVE AMERICAN recipe

Fruit Rolls

Ingredients:

Pears, apricots, any kind of berries or peaches

Equipment:

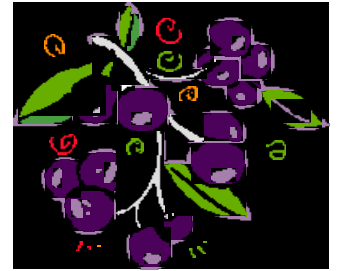
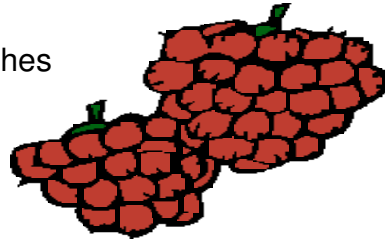
Cookie sheet

Oven *OR* do it the original way in the sun

Paper bags

Airtight container

Food processor *OR* blender *OR* do it the original way with a mortar and pestle *OR* bowl and clean stone



Instructions:

Wash fruit and remove any pits or seeds.

In food processor (or blender) puree fruit (In olden days the Native Americans would mash the fruit in a bowl).

Spread fruit on cookie sheet 1 inch thick.

Put in oven at 150 degrees for 4 to 5 hours.

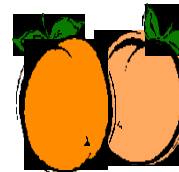
Dry until fruit puree is firm and can be lifted easily from cookie sheet.

(Native Americans in olden days used to dry it in the hot sun for 8 - 10 days or in a warm place for 1 to 2 weeks).

Peel fruit from cookie sheet, while still slightly warm and roll.

Dry fruit roll in paper bag for 4 to 5 days and then eat!

Store fruit rolls in airtight container.



PLAY a NATIVE AMERICAN Game:

Passamaquoddy

Supplies:

6 Peach pits (or something similar-coins, buttons...) painted white on one side.

1 basket without handle

48 counting sticks (may use toothpicks, poker chips, coins...)



Directions:

Place peach pits in basket.

1st player picks up basket and slams it down on the floor or table, catching pits in basket when they fly up.

Collect one counting stick for each pit that lands on the white side.

If 5 or 6 pits land with the same color facing up, take another turn.

Next player takes turn...and so on until all 48 counting sticks are taken.

Player with most sticks wins!



READ about NATIVE AMERICANS:

Turkey's Gift to the People

Ani Rucki

Flagstaff: Northland Publishing, 1994.

USKids History: book of the American Indians

Marlene Smith-Baranzini and Howard Egger-Bovet

Canada: Yolla Bolly Press, Little, Brown & Company, 1994.

Stories, games and activities of various Native American nations.

Best for adults to use for grades 1-4.

A Boy Called Slow

Joseph Bruchac

New York: Philomel Books, 1994.

Grandmother Spider Brings the Sun

Geri Keams

Flagstaff: Northland Publishers, 1995.

Grandfather Four Winds and Rising Moon

Michael Chanin

Tiburon, CA: H.J. Kramer Inc., 1994.

All of You Was Singing

Richard Lewis

New York: Antheneum Books for Young Readers, 1991.

Musicians of the Sun

Gerald McSDermott

New York: Simon & Schuster Children's Publishing, 1997.

Rabbit and the Moon

Douglas Wood

New York: Simon & Schuster Books for Young Readers, 1998.

The Loon's Necklace

William Toye

New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.

The Mud Family

Betsy James

New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1994.

The Boy Who Dreamed of an Acorn

Leigh Casler and Shonto Begay

New York: Philomel Books, 1994.

Coyote Walks on Two Legs

Gerald Hausman and Floyd Cooper

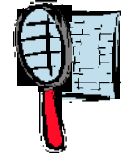
New York: Philomel Books, 1995.



SPARKLY SKIN based on a story from TANZANIA, AFRICA

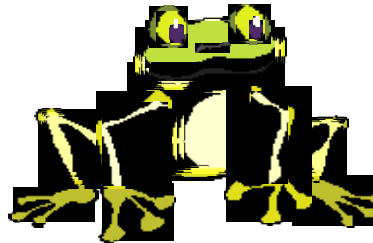
DIDJA KNOW:

Tanzania is a country south of Kenya on the south east coast of Africa on the Indian Ocean. Be an **Explorer**, look in an atlas and find where Tanzania is located!



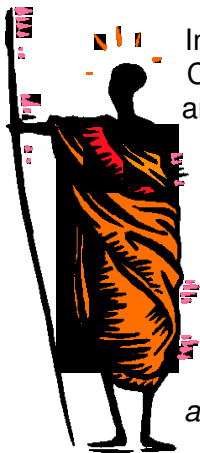
QUESTIONS about the story *SPARKLY SKIN*:

1. Why did the frog not get *Sparkly Skin*?
2. What is the importance of listening and letting others finish their thoughts?
3. What is 'boiling' water?
4. What is fire? How is it made?
5. Why should you not go near fire and boiling water? What are the dangers of fire and boiling water?
6. How do you think the centipede had *Sparkly Skin*?
7. When sunlight shines on a lake, river, ocean or pond what can happen? Explain reflection.
What could the frog have done to get *Sparkly Skin*?
9. What are things that sparkle?
10. How could YOU sparkle and shine?



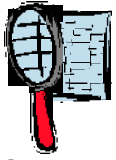
DIDJA KNOW:

In Africa, a long time ago, stories were not written down or read because it is believed that in order for stories to come alive, they must be told. This is the African oral tradition. Africans believe that when an old person dies, it is as if a whole library has gone up in flames. That is why stories are passed from parents to children, from generation to generation. Stories are meant to be shared. The same story may never be told the same way twice, but the important thing is for the tale to be told.



Imagine Africa, the grassy plains of Kenya. Herds of Antelope, Buffalo, Chimpanzees, and Zebra graze on abundant grass. Hippos, Elephants and Crocodile wallow in shallow rivers. Ostrich, Flamingo and Marabou Stork dot the land. Lions, Giraffe, Hyenas, Rhinos, Leopards and Cheetahs roam the Savannah (*look up pictures of all these animals*). Africa is a continent with at least 50 different countries made up of different people speaking many different languages and having different customs, traditions, histories, music, and dance. Some of the incredible countries of Africa include: Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, Somalia, Sudan, Zambia, South Africa, Cameroon, Gabon, Nigeria, Chad, Libya, Senegal, Rwanda, Morocco Be an **Explorer** and look at a map of Africa to see where these amazing countries are in relation to where YOU live).





There are many ways to say "HELLO" in AFRICA

Language	Word	How to pronounce it
Swahili	<i>Jambo</i>	(JAM bo)
French	<i>Bonjour</i>	(BONE jour)
Spanish	<i>Hola</i>	(OH la)
English	<i>Hello</i>	
Tswana	<i>Dumela</i>	(doo-MAIL a)
Zulu	<i>Yebo</i>	(YEH bo)
Kikongo	<i>Ebue</i>	(EB way)
Lingala	<i>Boni</i>	(BO nee)
Somali	<i>Iska warran</i>	(SKAH wah RUN)
Mende	<i>Buwa</i>	(BOO wah)
Crioulo	<i>Alo</i>	(a LO)
Moore	<i>Kebara</i>	(kee bah RAY)
Arabic	<i>Ahlan</i>	(EH lun)
Berber	Sallamou allaykoum	(SA lam AL a khoom)

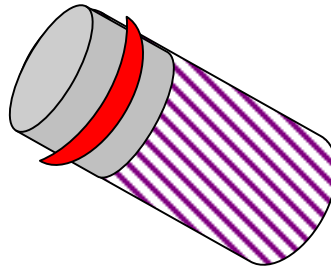
DIDJA KNOW:

African music (often combined with speech, dance and the visual arts) is an important part of daily life. Music provides knowledge, values and is used to celebrate special occasions.

MAKE AND PLAY a KAZOO from AFRICA:

Equipment

Empty Toilet Paper Roll
Construction Paper
Glue Stick
Rubber Band about
Markers
Wax Paper



Directions

1. Peel all the paper off of the toilet paper roll.
2. Cut a piece of wax paper measuring.
3. Decorate the toilet paper roll with markers (or cut a piece of construction paper the size of the roll, decorate the paper, then glue it onto the roll).
4. Place the wax paper (**GRAY** in picture above) covering one end of the roll and secure it with the rubber band (**RED** in picture above). Make sure it is on **TIGHT**!
5. Put your lips in the open end, loudly say "AHHHH" to the tune of "Row, Row, Row Your Boat" and hear the vibrations.

The Kazoo came from Africa where it was used in masks to disguise your voice in religious ceremonies. Today it is used as a musical instrument!

MAKE THIS GAME from MOZAMBIQUE called UMAKE or "The Coast"



Mozambique is a country on the coast of southeast Africa. Being located on the water, the coast is very important to the country. The rivers that come from the Mozambique Channel and the Indian Ocean help the farmers of the country grow crops to export (cotton, cashews, sugar) and feed their families (beans, wheat, cassava). There are also people who fish off the coast and catch shrimp to export to other countries. The capital city, Maputo, has a thriving port, which is used by South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. In Mozambique, children used to draw UMAKE's spiral shape in the dirt or sand using small stones as the playing pieces.

UMAKE is played with 2 players (more can play if desired) who each need a small stone, button or coin to play and one extra stone.

Each player places one stone on the black center dot. One player then holds their hands behind their back with the extra stone clasped in one of their closed fists. That player then brings their fists in front of their chest and asks, "Which hand?" The other player must guess which hand holds the stone. If correct, guessing player advances to the next picture, if incorrect, that player must remain where they are. Take turns being the guesser and the hider of the stone, as players advance to the coast (out of the spiral). First player to get to "UMAKE" (the coast) wins!

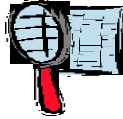
Here is an idea of how the game board to be used in UMAKE should look (a spiral shape) Draw a picture of a spiral and be creative by drawing pictures of harbors, dunes, coastal swamps, flat plains, grassy plateaus, rivers, cities, farms and towns of Mozambique...or just draw dots to stand for the pictures. Then put the Mozambique Channel and Indian Ocean on the right side of the spiral and presto-you have Mozambique and the game board for UMAKE!



MAKE AND EAT something from AFRICA:

Moroccan* Oranges (serves 6)

*Morocco is a country on the northwest coast of Africa.



Ingredients:

Peeled oranges
Confectioner sugar
Powdered cinnamon
Orange juice

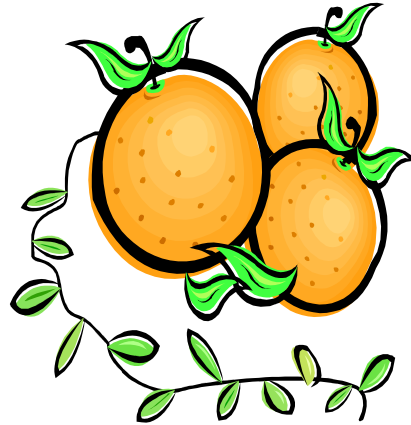
Equipment:

Measuring spoons
Shallow dish
Refrigerator

Directions:

Slice oranges.
Place slices in shallow dish and sprinkle with orange juice.
Sprinkle with confectioners sugar and cinnamon.
Let stand for 1 1/2 hours, turning slices occasionally.

Chill and serve.



PLAY A GAME from Algeria, AFRICA called "TIED-UP CAMEL"



Play this game in a soft grassy area.

Tie a rope to a tree.

A person is chosen to be the "Camel".

Everyone puts their shoes under the tree, then stands at a distance from the Camel and the tree.

Camel holds the end of the rope and calls out "Let's go!"

Everyone tries to get his or her shoes without getting tagged by the Camel who must NOT let go of the rope.

Be an **Explorer** and find out about camels!



KWAHERI song

Kwaheri in Swahili means "Goodbye". Swahili is a language of Kenya.

THE SONG MEANS: "Goodbye dear friend, we will meet again if God wills."

LYRICS (written phonetically):

Kwaheri, Kwaheri - M-pen-zee, Kwaheri

Kwaheri, Kwaheri - M-pen-zee, Kwaheri

Too tah oh nah nah tay nah - Too key zah ree wah

Too tah oh nah nah tay nah - Too key zah ree wah

READ about TANZANIA and AFRICA:

Bimwili & the Zimwi: A Tale from Zanzibar
Susan Meddaugh
New York: N A L Dutton, 1992.

Is It Far to Zanzibar?
Nikki Grimes
New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Books, 2000.

Misoso
Verna Aardema
Apple Soup Book, New York, 1994

Clever Tortoise
Francesca Martin
Cambridge, MA: Candlewick Press, 2000.

Shadow Dance
Tololwa M. Mollel
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1998

My Rows and Piles of Coins
Tololwa M. Mollel
New York: Clarion Books, 1999.

Big Boy
Tololwa M. Mollel
New York: Clarion Books, 1997.

Elizabethi's Doll
Stephanie Stuve-Bodeen
New York: Lee & Low Books, 1998.

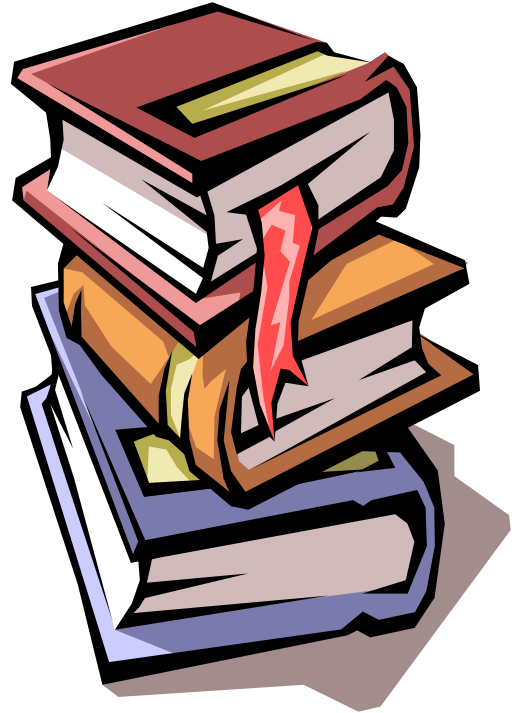
Tales for the Third Ear
Verna Aardema
E. P. Dutton, 1969.

Mama Elizabethi's
Stephanie Stuve-Bodeen
New York: Lee & Low Books, 2000.

Kele's Secret
Tololwa M. Mollel
New York: Dutton, 1997.

Tales from the African Plains
Anne Gatti
New York: Dutton's Children's Books, 1994.

The River That Went To The Sky
Mary Medicott and Ademola Akintola
New York: Kingfisher, 1995.



THE ORAL TRADITION

Many of the stories of different nations were passed down orally from generation to generation. These stories usually taught the children something about how to live, where their people came from, or were just an amusing story for entertainment's sake.

Ask an older relative to tell you a story that they were told when they were little. The story can be true or not. Do not use any classic stories like Cinderella or other fairy tales. After you hear the story, write it down as you remember it, save it, then pass it on to your children.

If you have a story, recipe, game, craft or anything that reflects your culture, and you would like to share it, please send it to us at:

Kulture Kids at

2163 Lee Road Suite 104 Cleveland Heights, OH 44118

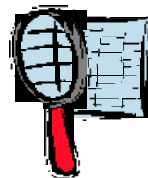
or E-mail us at:

kulturekids@yahoo.com



We'd love to hear from you! We are especially interested in traditional stories passed down from your family that could help other kids learn how to get along or teach them something. Or if you'd rather, just answer the following questions and send to Kulture Kids. Thanks!

1. You consider _____ to be your cultural heritage.
2. Tell us a traditional story or legend from your family that is exciting and teaches something. Briefly relate the story.
3. Do you know a song, recipe, dance, craft (to make) or game that kids might find exciting? (It should be something you learned as a child or has been passed down through your family.)
4. Tell us something that is modern and symbolic of your heritage today (e.g. music groups, dances, food, parties, gatherings....). What do you do today to celebrate your heritage? Any holidays? What do you do on these holidays or at family gatherings?



It's fun to discover the world's cultures, whether by listening to a CD such as "The Talkative Turtle and Other Tales" or by joining in the above activities. Keep Exploring!