

Research Process – Staff: please guide your students through this.

1. Select a general topic that interests you in some way – KWL Chart (see binder)
2. List key words to help you look up information about the topic – Brainstorm
3. Get an overview of the topic – look in an encyclopedia, dictionary, etc.
 - Using the general overview, begin to focus the topic.
 - An overview of the topic is important because it will help you to find words to help broaden or narrow your search.
 - In using the term “Liberian clothing”, I couldn’t find much. By using the term “Bassa clothing” (one of the indigenous tribes of Liberia), I was able to find more clothing, art, and articles about Liberia.
4. Research your topic – look in books, magazines, online
5. Take notes - keep track of your sources so others can follow your trail
6. Write what you have learned in your own words
7. Edit and rewrite several times - you can do this or ask someone to help you
8. Complete your finished product

WEBSITES

1. **A to Z Kids Stuff** – Fun education activities
<http://atozkidsstuff.com>
<http://education.com>
<http://crayola.com>
<http://media.wix.com>
2. **Geography for Kids—fun geography activities for kids**
<http://3dgeography.co.uk>
3. **BBC – History for Kids**
www.bbc.co.uk
4. **Britannica for Kids**
<http://www.kids.britannica.com>
5. **CIA World Factbook**
<https://www.cia.gov>
 - Type your country’s name in the search box
 - Select “World Factbook”
6. **Ducksters** – History, geography, biographies, science, etc. for kids.
www.ducksters.com
 - Click on the “Geography” tab or the “Biography” tab
 - Click on the “Geography” tab. (Do not type in the search box on this page)
 - In the “Geography” section, click on “African countries”
 - Scroll down to “Countries in Africa”
 - Select “Kenya”

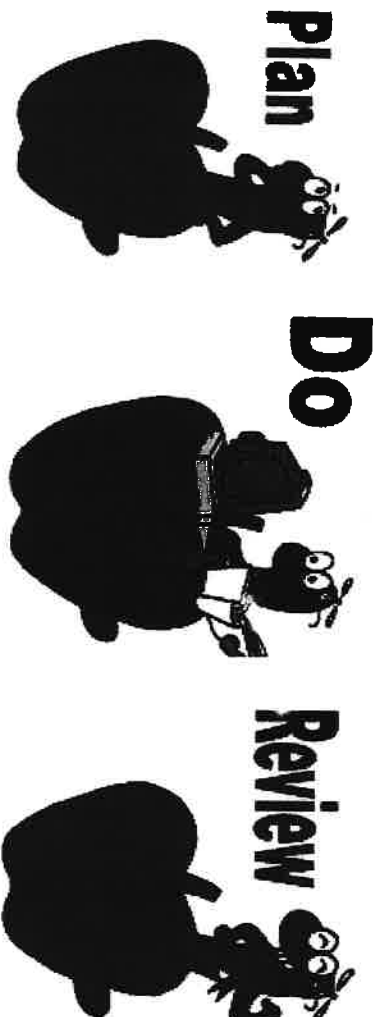
Research and Websites

7. **Fact Monster** - <http://www.factmonster.com/>
 - Each Country Profile provides information on: Geography, Maps, Flag, History, Current ruler, Area Population, Capital, Largest cities, Language, Ethnicity/race, Religion, Literacy rate, Economy, Government
 - Click on "World"
 - Click on "Countries"
 - Select your country
 - You can also find information regarding the children in your country. It contains information on Climate, School, Play, Family, Food, Holidays. Do the following:
 - Click on "People"
 - Click on "People Fun Facts"
 - Select "Kids Around the World"
 - Select your country.
8. **History for Kids** – Fun facts and information for kids.
www.historyforkids.net
9. **Kidipede** – History and science facts for kids.
www.historyforkids.org
10. **National Anthems** - Listen to national anthems and gather background information on over 400 countries.
<http://www.nationalanthems.info/>
 - Type your country's name in the search box
11. **OECD Better Life Index** – An interactive tool which allows you to visualize and compare key factors that contribute to well being.
<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org>
 - To see a simple bar graph on housing, income, jobs, etc:
 - Hold your mouse (do not click) over the colored flower with your country's name
12. **Smithsonian National Museum** – View art from different cultures
www.si.edu/exhibitions
 - Type in your country's name in the "Keyword Search" box (on left-hand side of webpage)
 - Click on the words "Past" or "Virtual"
13. **Teacher Vision** – Diversity Resources (This is a paid site. However, you get 5 free views.)
<https://www.teachervision.com/diversity/teacher-resources/33631.html>
14. **TIME for Kids** – Kid friendly news from around the world.
<http://www.timeforkids.com/around-the-world>

WEBSITES FOR KENYA

15. **Plants and Animals**—This site has information about plants and animal life.
www.countriestquest.com/africa/kenya/land_and_resources/plant_and_animal_life.htm
16. **African Mask**— www.maskspot.com
17. **PBS**—culture activities. www.pbs.org/wnet/africa/tools/culture/activities.html

Super 3 Research Method for K – 3rd Grade Students



Before sending students off to do research, review the following items:

1. Plan

What am I supposed to do? (Be sure students are clear about the assignment)

What do I need to get the job done?

What do I want it to look like when I'm done?

2. Do

I must locate the things I will need (books, websites, materials etc.).

I need to ask questions, read, and take notes.

I need to use the information I find to create something.

- Have students submit a rough draft – give feedback
- Help students to edit and rewrite their papers/work

3. Review

Before students turn in their final product, go over the questions listed below. You can help students to self-evaluate by giving them the "I think I'm done! sheet."

Did I do what I was supposed to do?

Am I proud of what I've done?

Is there something else I should do before I say I am done?

The Big6™ Skills

The Big6 is a process model of how people of all ages solve an information problem. From practice and study, we found that successful information problem-solving encompasses six stages with two sub-stages under each:

1. Task Definition – Identify and Develop Your Topic

- 1.1 Define the information problem
 - Brainstorm, consider purpose and goal, use graphic organizers
 - State your topic idea as a question
- 1.2 Identify information needed
 - Identify the main concepts or keywords in your question

2. Information Seeking Strategies

- 2.1 Determine all possible sources
 - Use encyclopedias and dictionaries from print and online to get an overview of your topic
- 2.2 Select the best sources
 - Evaluate materials especially websites

3. Location and Access

- 3.1 Locate sources (Intellectually and physically)
 - Books and textbooks
 - Journals, newspapers, and magazines articles
 - Video and sound recordings
- 3.2 Find information within sources
 - Check bibliographies for additional useful resources

4. Use of Information

- 4.1 Engage (e.g., read, hear, view, touch)
- 4.2 Extract relevant information
 - Give credit for materials used
 - See “Citations” worksheet

5. Synthesis

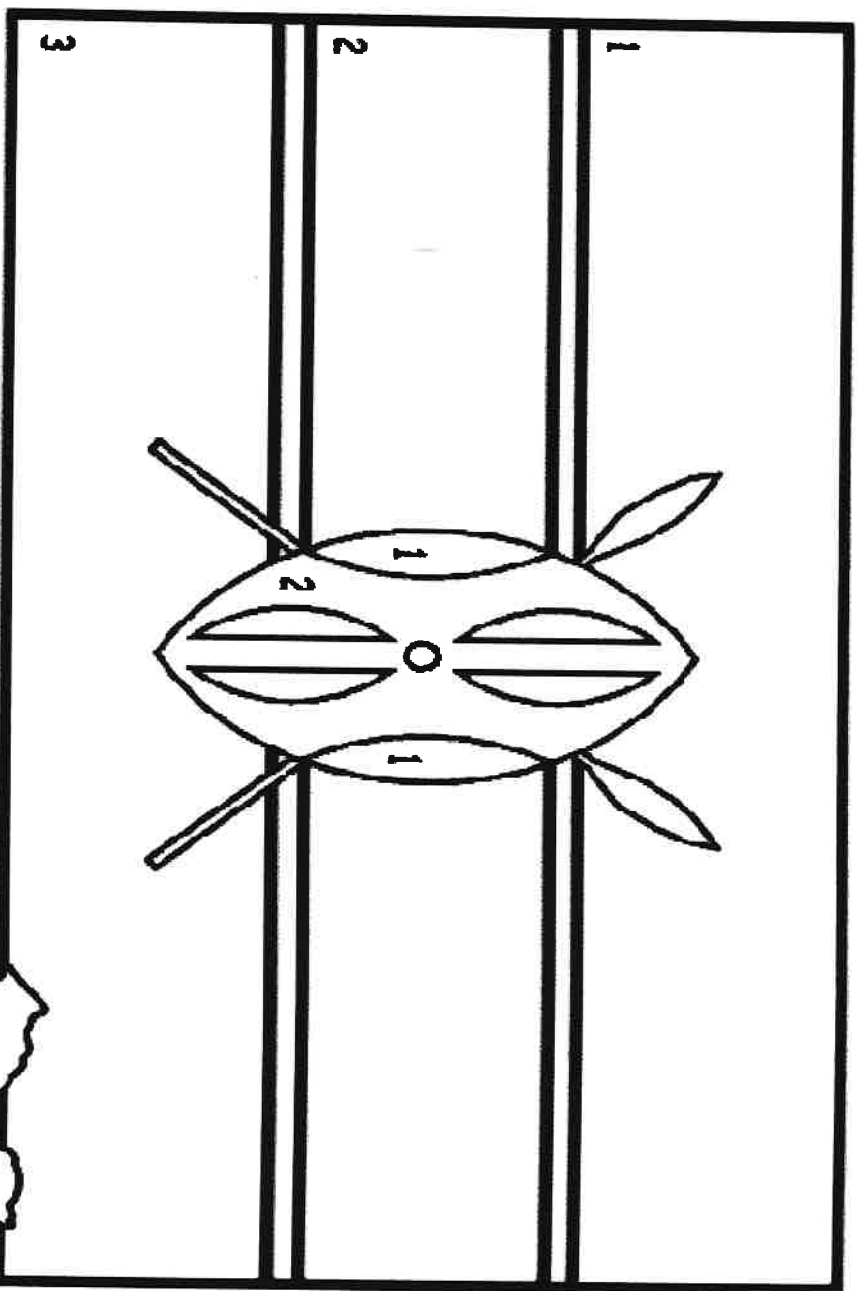
- 5.1 Organize from multiple sources
 - Write a first draft using information
 - Revise and edit – see Editing Checklist
 - Rewrite
- 5.2 Present the information
 - Publish works in a variety of ways, such as a class book, bulletin board, letters to the editor, school newsletter, newspapers, brochures, flyers, booklets, or website.

6. Evaluation

- 6.1 Judge the product (effectiveness)
- 6.2 Judge the process (efficiency)

KENYA

flag & map



To color the flag of Kenya, use Crayola® Crayons, Colored Pencils or Markers. Color the shapes numbered 1 black, 2 red, and 3 green.

Did you know...?

Kenya is located in eastern Africa. On the national flag there is a large shield with spears. Their agricultural products are coffee, tea, wheat, corn, and fruit.



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Find everything imaginable at Crayola.com

Flag Handprint Wreath



You will need:

- White paper or cardstock
- coloring pens/crayons
- Glue
- A picture or drawing of the flag

Instructions:

Give each child a piece of white card and have them draw and cut out their hand. You can have students make the flag of the country you are studying only, or let each child decorate their card hand with the design of a different flag.

Flag Bunting



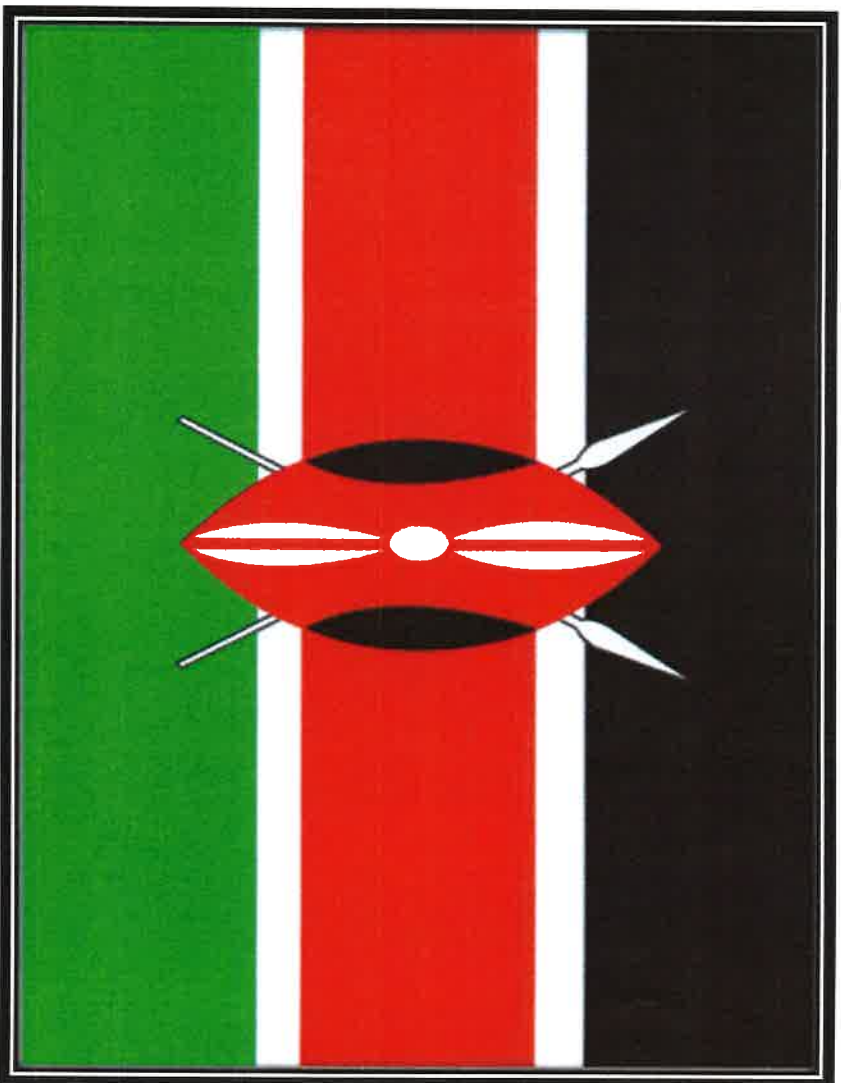
You will need:

- White paper or cardstock
- coloring pens/crayons
- Glue/tape
- A picture or drawing of the flag
- Ribbon

Instructions:

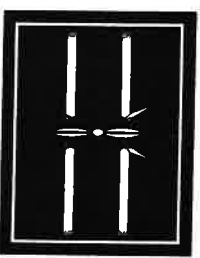
Cut out the flags. Tape the ribbon along the top end of the flags. Hang your bunting.

Kenya's Country Flag



Flag Description

Three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green; the red band is edged in white; a large Maasai warrior's shield covering crossed spears is superimposed at the center; black symbolizes the majority population, red the bloodshed in the struggle for freedom, green stands for natural wealth, and white for peace; the shield and crossed spears symbolize the defense of freedom



About Kenya

Geography

Kenya is in Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Somalia and Tanzania. It is five times the size of Ohio; slightly more than twice the size of Nevada. Boarding countries are Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The climate varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior. Kenya's natural resources are limestone, soda ash, salt, gemstones, fluorspar, zinc, diatomite, gypsum, wildlife, and hydropower. It's land is made up of agricultural land: 48.1%, arable land 9.8%; permanent crops 0.9%; permanent pasture 37.4%, forest: 6.1%, other: 45.8% (2011 est.) Natural hazards are reoccurring during drought and flooding in rainy seasons. Kenya has limited volcanic activity; the Barrier (elev. 1,032 m) last erupted in 1921; South Island is the only other historically active volcano

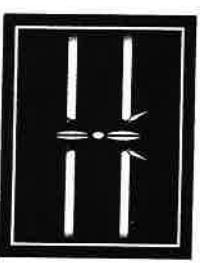
Environment - current issues: water pollution from urban and industrial wastes; degradation of water quality from increased use of pesticides and fertilizers; water hyacinth infestation in Lake Victoria; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; poaching. The Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa; glaciers are found on Mount Kenya, Africa's second highest peak; unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of scientific and economic value

Government

(Republic)

Current President of Kenya: Uhuru Kenyatta

The Republic of Kenya is a unitary State. Kenya won its independence from British colonial rule on 12 December 1963. The country has a multi-party political system whose hallmark is parliamentary democracy. The Parliament of Kenya is bicameral house consisting of the National Assembly and the Senate. The National Assembly has in total 349 members plus the Speaker who is an ex-officio. Article 95 of the Constitution establishes that the National Assembly shall consist of the following:- two hundred and ninety (290) members, each elected by the registered voters of single member constituencies; forty-seven (47) women, each elected by the registered voters of the counties, each county constituting a single member constituency; twelve (12) members nominated by parliamentary political parties according to their proportion of members of the National Assembly in accordance with Article 90, to represent special interests including the youth, persons with disabilities and workers; and the Speaker, who is an ex officio member.



The Senate consists of 67 members plus the Speaker, who is an ex-officio member. Article 98 of the Constitution establishes that the Senate shall consist of the following:- Forty-seven (47) members each elected by the registered voters of the counties, each county constituting a single member constituency; Sixteen (16) women members who shall be nominated by political parties according to their proportion of members of the Senate elected under clause (a) in accordance with Article 90; Two members (2), being one man and one woman, representing the youth; Two (2) members, being one man and one woman, representing persons with disabilities; and The Speaker, who shall be an ex officio member.

The members of the National Assembly are referred as Members of Parliament (MP) while the Members of the Senate are referred as Senators. Both the MPs and Senators serve a 5-year term.

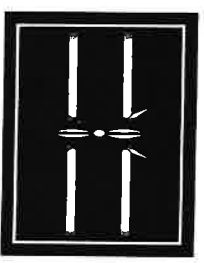
The President of the Republic of Kenya, together with the Deputy-President and the Cabinet Secretaries comprise the executive. The President shall nominate and, with the approval of the National Assembly, appoint Cabinet Secretaries. A Cabinet Secretary shall not be a Member of Parliament. The President is elected directly for a 5-year term. In order to win, a candidate must garner 50% plus 1 votes and 25% in half of 47 counties.

Parliamentary politics in Kenya is open, free, fair and highly competitive field. Kenya has indeed held all its general elections - presidential, parliamentary, and local authorities every 5 years as required by the Constitution, without fail since the country attained independence in 1963. On March 4, 2013, Kenya went to a general election, the first ever under the new constitution which was promulgated in August, 2010.

The current President of Kenya is His Excellency Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH who was sworn in on 9th April, 2013 as the fourth President of the Republic of Kenya. The Deputy President is Honorable William Samoei Ruto.

History

In 1942, members of the Kikuyu, Embu, Meru and Kamba tribes took an oath of unity and secrecy to fight for freedom from British rule. The Mau Mau Movement began with that oath and Kenya embarked on its long hard road to National Sovereignty. In 1953, Jomo Kenyatta was charged with directing the Mau Mau and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. Another freedom fighter Dedan Kimathi was arrested in 1956 for his role in the Mau Mau uprising as one of the leaders of the struggle for independence and was subsequently hanged by the colonialists. Kenya was put under a state of emergency from October 1952 to December 1959, due to the Mau Mau rebellion against British colonial rule and thousands of Kenyans were incarcerated in detention camps. During this period, African participation in the political process increased rapidly and in 1954 all three races (European, Asian and African) were admitted into the Kenya Legislative Council on a representative basis.



Kenya achieves independence

In 1957, the first direct elections for Africans to the Legislative Council took place and those elected increased the people's agitation for Jomo Kenyatta's release from detention. In 1962 Kenyatta was released to become Kenya's first Prime Minister, when Kenya finally gained independence on December 12, 1963. The following year, Kenya became a Republic with Kenyatta as its first President. In the same year Kenya joined the British Commonwealth.

The Road to Kenyatta's one party state

In 1966, a small but significant leftist opposition party, the Kenya People's Union (KPU), was formed by Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, a former Vice President and Luo elder. KPU was banned shortly thereafter and its leader arrested in 1969 and Kenya became a "de facto" single party state. Following Kenyatta's death in August 1978, Vice President Daniel Arap Moi succeeded him as Kenya's second President.

The Moi era

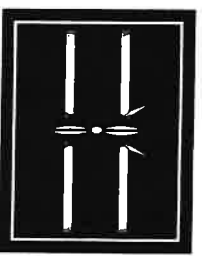
In June 1982, Kenya was officially declared a one party state by the National Assembly and the constitution was amended accordingly. Parliamentary elections were held in September 1983 under a single party for the first time and the 1988 elections reinforced the one party system. However, in December 1991, Parliament annulled the one party section of the constitution. A diversity of new parties were formed in early 1992 and in December of that year, multiparty democracy was restored and elections were held with several parties participating. Because of divisions in the opposition, Moi was reelected for another 5-year term, and his KANU party retained a majority in the legislature. Due to parliamentary reforms in November 1997, political rights were expanded, which led to an explosion in the number of political parties. Again, Moi won re-election as President in the December 1997 elections, because of a divided opposition. KANU won 113 out of 222 parliamentary seats, but, because of defections, had to depend on the support of minor parties to forge a working majority.

President Mwai Kibaki

In October 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) was formed, emerging from a unification of opposition parties together with a faction, which broke away from KANU. Mwai Kibaki, the NARC candidate, was elected as the country's third President in December 2002. President Kibaki received 62 percent of the vote, and NARC garnered 130 out of 222 parliamentary seats (59 percent of seats). During Kibaki's first time in office, democratic space was opened up even more and coalition politics took root.

The Grand Coalition

Kenya held its Tenth General Election on the 27th of December 2007. A dispute that followed the announcement of the result by the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) unfortunately degenerated into an unprecedented seven-week long spate of violence in some parts of the country, leading to



loss of lives, dislocation of some citizens, destruction of property and general disruption of social and economic life.

The former Secretary General of the United Nations His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan with the assistance of eminent persons from across the African continent including H.E. President Jakaya Kikwete, Chairman of the African Union and President of Tanzania, H.E. Mrs. Graca Machel, His Excellency Mr. Benjamin Mkapa and His Excellency Mr. Joachim Chisano, helped broker a reconciliation between H.E. President Mwai Kibaki and his main contender Hon. Raila Odinga leading to the signing of the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement, thus paving the way for the restoration of peace and security in the country and a return to normalcy in the affected regions.

The Agreement, included a fundamental change in the Government structure to introduce the post of Prime Minister, with two Deputy Premiers and the formation of a Grand Coalition between the President's party of National Unity and Hon.Odinga's Orange Democratic Movement Party.

Following the agreement, H.E. the President and the Prime Minister Designate appointed a National Accord Implementation Committee to prepare a program of action for the Grand Coalition Government (GCG), synchronize the manifestos of the coalition parties and identify short, medium and long term policies for implementation by the GCG.

The Committee established a reconciliation and building program covering the entire country with activities cascaded down to all districts and constituencies and involved the Private Sector, Civil Society, Media, Community Based Organizations, Sports Personalities and Faith Based Organizations in the National Emergency Recovery Strategy.

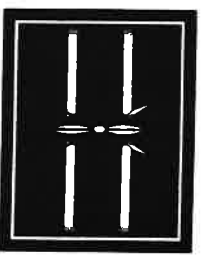
In parallel to this, three important Bodies were established: The Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission, The Commission of Enquiry on Post-Election Violence and Independent Review Committee on the 2007 Elections. Through these Bodies truth, reconciliation and healing will be brought to Kenya and its people.

The parties also agreed on a process and roadmap for comprehensive constitutional reform, which will strengthen the institutions of Governance and address the long term differences that contributed to the violence.

Life in Kenya has settled down quickly with the country coming out stronger and more united than before as President Mwai Kibaki begins his second and final term in office..

Plants and Animals

Kenya contains diverse plant life. Along the Indian Ocean coast are forests containing palm, mangrove, teak, and sandalwood trees. Baobab, euphorbia, and acacia trees dot the lowland plateaus, while extensive tracts of savanna (grassland), interspersed with groves of acacia and some temperate forests, characterize the terrain of the highlands up to about 3,000 m (about 9,000 ft). The higher alpine zone contains giant senecio and lobelia shrubs.



Kenya is known for the great variety of its wildlife and is especially famous for its big game animals associated with the African savanna. The major big game species include elephants, rhinoceroses, zebras, giraffes, and lions and other large cats. Although many of these species are protected in national parks and game reserves, hunters have severely reduced the number of large mammals in Kenya, particularly elephants and rhinoceroses. Kenya's rhinoceroses are critically endangered. Birds—including ostriches, flamingos, and vultures—abound in Kenya, as do reptiles such as pythons, mambas, and cobras.

Economy

The Kenyan economy, East Africa's largest, has experienced considerable growth in the past few years, driven by several key factors. The country enjoys some particular advantages: a reasonably well-educated labour force, a vital port that serves as an entry point for goods destined for countries in the East African and Central Africa interior, abundant wildlife and miles of attractive coastline and a government that is committed to implementing business reforms.

Kenya's agricultural development remains the most important contributor to GDP with horticultural industry of mainly high quality cut flowers being among the leading export products. Kenya's transport and communications infrastructure are of a middling quality, although recent developments should bring about more vigorous competition and better services in the medium and long term. Kenya is part of the East African Community (EAC), of which Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi are the other members. The EAC is working toward a closer integration and this is likely to have far-reaching, positive consequences for Kenya's economy. Kenya is also a member of COMESA, the 20 member Common Market for East and Southern Africa, opening up the way for trade across Eastern and Southern Africa for nearly 400 million people which is about half of Africa's total population.

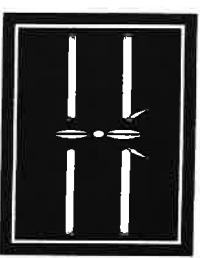
The Development of the EAC presents opportunities, as well as challenges for Kenya. Kenya's economy is considerably larger than those of Uganda and Tanzania, not to mention Burundi and Rwanda, and it has been necessary for the government to make tax concessions so that the customs union, in effect from January 1, 2005 does not unfairly disadvantage the other members.

People and Society

Population: 45,925,301 (as of July 2014)

The Nationality is Keyan and ethnicity s Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and Arab)

The Languages spoken are: English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous language Christian 82.5% (Protestant 47.4%, Catholic 23.3%, other 11.8%), Muslim 11.1%, Traditionalists 1.6%, other 1.7%, none 2.4%, unspecified 0.7% (2009 census)



Holidays in Kenya

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Holiday</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Jan 1 | New Year's Day |
| Mar 20 | March equinox |
| Apr 3 | Good Friday |
| Apr 5 | Easter Sunday |
| Apr 6 | Easter Monday |
| May 1 | Labour Day/May Day |
| Oct 20 | Mashujaa Day |
| Dec 12 | Jamhuri Day |
| Dec 24 | Christmas Eve |
| Dec 25 | Christmas Day |
| Dec 26 | Boxing Day |
| Dec 31 | New Year's Eve |

Fun Facts

- Kenya is located in East Africa, on the equator.
 - In 2012, the population of Kenya was estimated to be around 43 million.
 - Kenya is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.
 - The capital and largest city is Nairobi. Mombasa is the second largest city.
 - The two official languages in Kenya are English and Swahili, although there are dozens of other languages spoken in various parts of the country.
 - Kenya shares Lake Victoria, the world's second largest fresh water lake, with Tanzania and Uganda.
 - Kenya features many national parks and wildlife reserves, with safaris being a popular activity for visitors.
- Agriculture is important to Kenya's economy, especially tea, coffee and flowers.
- Large animals such as lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros are present in Kenya.
 - In Kenya they drive on the left-hand side of the road.
 - Kenya is named after Mt Kenya, the tallest mountain in the country (5,199 meters, 17,057 feet).
 - Kenya gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1963.
 - Hydroelectricity is the largest contributor to Kenya's electricity supply.
 - Kenya is a developing country and half of the population lives in poverty.
 - In terms of sports, Kenya is perhaps best known for its middle distance and long distance runners, with the country frequently producing Olympic champions.
 - For more information, check out maps of Kenya or take a closer look at the Kenyan flag.

Kenya's Attractions and Major Cities



Maasai Mara National Reserve

Maasai Mara is one of the world's most magnificent game reserves. Bordering Tanzania, the Mara is the northern extension of the Serengeti and forms a wildlife corridor between the two countries. It's named after the statuesque, red-cloaked Maasai people who live in the park and graze their animals here as they have done for centuries. In their language, Mara means "mottled", perhaps a reference to the play of light and shadow from the acacia trees and cloud-studded skies on the vast grasslands. The park is famous for the Great Migration when thousands of wildebeest, zebra, and Thomson's gazelle travel to and from the Serengeti, from July through October.



Samburu, Buffalo Springs, Shaba Reserves

On the banks of the palm-lined Ewaso Nyiro River, Samburu, Buffalo Springs, and Shaba Reserves lie in an arid region in the remote north of Kenya. Shaba National Reserve is one of two areas where George and Joy Adamson raised Elsa the lioness, made famous in the film "Born Free". The wildlife in all three reserves depends on the waters of the river to survive, and many species are specially adapted to the parched conditions such as Grevy's zebras, Somali ostriches, and gerenuks, the long-necked antelope that stand on two rear legs to reach the fresh shoots on upper tree limbs.

Kenya's Attractions and Major Cities



Lake Nakuru National Park

Lake Nakuru National Park, in Central Kenya, is famous for its huge flocks of pink flamingoes. The birds throng on Lake Nakuru itself, one of the Rift Valley soda lakes that comprises almost a third of the park's area. The park was established in 1961 and more than 450 species of birds have been recorded here as well as a rich diversity of other wildlife. Lions, leopards, warthogs, waterbucks, pythons, and white rhinos are just some of the animals visitors might see, and the landscapes range from sweeping grasslands bordering the lake to rocky cliffs and woodland.



Lamu

The small island of Lamu, northeast of Mombasa, oozes old world charm. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, Lamu Old Town is Kenya's oldest continually inhabited settlement with origins dating back to the 12th century. Strolling the labyrinthine streets, visitors will see the island's rich trading history reflected in the buildings. Architectural features from the Arab world, Europe, and India are evident, yet with a discernible Swahili technique. Intricately carved wooden doors, coral stone buildings, hidden courtyards, verandas, and rooftop patios are common features. Visiting here is like stepping back in time. Dhows plow the harbor, few if any motorized vehicles exist here, and donkeys still rule the streets as they have done for centuries. Most of Lamu's population is Muslim and both men and women dress in traditional attire.

Kenya's Attractions and Major Cities



Malindi

North of Mombasa on the Kenyan coast, Malindi is a beach resort popular with European visitors. Thanks to its rich trading history, it too is a melting pot of cultures and cuisines, and also sports a split personality. Part historic old town, part modern tourist hub, Malindi is where travelers come to sun on the white sands of Watamu Beach, dive the coral reefs of the Malindi and Watamu Marine National Parks, and soak up a dose of Swahili history in the historic town, dating from the 12th century. Here tourists can visit the Jami Mosque, two pillar tombs from the 14th century, and the Church of St Francis Xavier, one of East Africa's oldest churches.



Mount Kenya National Park

In the Central Highlands, east of the Great Rift Valley, Mount Kenya National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site encompassing the country's namesake highest mountain at 5,199 m and providing the rare sight of equatorial snow. Formed by a series of volcanic eruptions, Mount Kenya is actually comprised of three glacier-cloaked peaks. The highest is Batian, although Nelion, the next highest, is a tougher climb. The lowest peak, Lenana, is considered the easiest climb, although unpredictable weather can pose challenges. Scenery varies from glaciers, lakes, and mineral springs to alpine forest and dense pockets of bamboo.

Kenya's Attractions and Major Cities



Nairobi

Kenya's capital and largest city, Nairobi, is legendary for its colorful colonial history. It was once the capital of British East Africa, luring settlers who came here to stake their fortune in the coffee and tea industries. Today, tourists can explore the city's famous historic sites as well as some excellent wildlife-related attractions. The Nairobi National Museum is a great one-stop spot to see exhibits on Kenya's history, nature, culture, and contemporary art. Green thumbs will also enjoy the botanic gardens on the grounds. Another popular tourist attraction is the Karen Blixen Museum, the restored residence of the famous Danish author of the book, "Out of Africa", also known by her pen name, Isak Dinesen.



Mombasa Island

The old town of Mombasa is located at the eastern, seaward end of the island. Kilindini and Port Reitz, the modern deepwater harbour and port separates the island from the Kenyan mainland to the south. The old harbour, which is named Port Tudor and guarded by Fort Jesus, and Tudor Creek separate the island from the northern mainland. Modern residential sprawl and industrial areas now occupy the rest of the island.

Mombasa is linked to the mainland by the Makupa Causeway to the northwest, by the Nyali Bridge to the east and by the Likoni Ferry to the south. A road and rail bridge also serve the mainland container port near Port Reitz

Kenya's Attractions and Major Cities



Bomas of Kenya

Bomas of Kenya is a tourist village in Langata, Nairobi. Bomas (homesteads) displays traditional villages belonging to the several Kenyan tribes



Jamia Mosque

Jamia Mosque is a mosque located on Banda Street, Nairobi, Kenya in the Central Business District. The mosque is one of Kenya's most prominent religious structures, and the most important mosque in the country

Kenya's Attractions and Major Cities



Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary

Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary is a community-owned elephant park, a conservation area for elephants and Encephalartos cycads in Kwale County, Kenya



Watamu Marine National Park & Reserve

Watamu Marine National Park and Reserve is located in Kenya. Established in 1968, it was one of Kenya's first marine parks. It is located about 90 miles north of Mombasa, Kenya's second largest city.

World Cultures Scavenger Hunt

Fill in the form and draw pictures to show what you have learned about this country.

Name of the country: _____

On which continent is the country located? _____

What is the capital? _____

What grows in this country? _____

What is the weather like? _____

What are some games children play in this country? _____

What do the people eat? _____

What interesting animals live in this country? _____

What are the religions in this country? _____

What is a special holiday or event? _____

Country Fact Sheet



Capital City:

Population:

Terrain:

Climate:

Natural Resources:

Type of Government:

Bordering Countries:

Map:

Flag:

Holidays and Traditions:

Famous people:

Famous landmarks:

Foods:

Cultural Investigators Worksheet

| | |
|--|--|
| Write the name of a popular visitors' attraction (such as a museum or landmark). | |
| What is the biggest city in the area? What's the city's population? | |
| What is the name of a sports team in the area? | |
| What language is spoken there? | |
| Who are the people (ethnic groups) who live there? | |
| What is a popular food eaten there? | |
| What is one interesting fact about the area? | |
| What's one thing you would want to do if you visited the city? | |
| What is the climate? | |
| What is the major export product? | |
| What is a major import product? | |
| What is a tradition of this particular culture or place? | |
| What is a special holiday for this country? | |
| Who is the current leader of the country? | |
| What is the country known for? | |
| What colors are in the country's flag? | |

Research Key Events in History

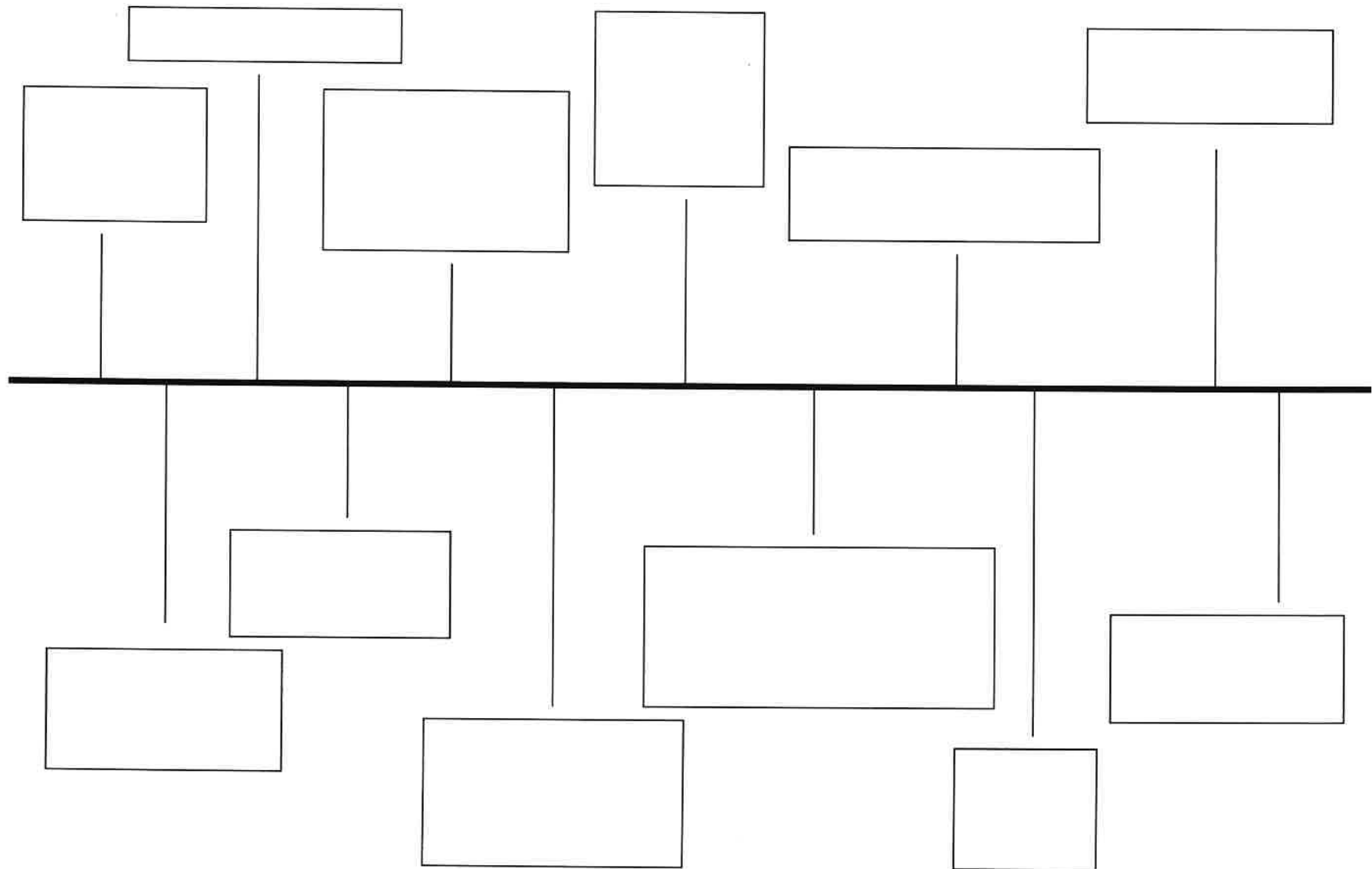


As a way to review important events in history, have students research events or teach students about these events and place them on the handout “Historical Timeline.” This will become the rough draft for the following activity “A Comic Scroll through Time.” Following the basic instructions of this activity, have students create comic historical timelines. You can have students create their own timeline, or break up the events and have students create one event on the timeline and produce a group timeline. This will be a great display in the multipurpose room in general and especially for Family Night.



Historical Timeline

for _____



A Comic Scroll Through Time

Objectives

Children read and/or listen to stories and respond to the narrative text by retelling the sequence of events with appropriate references to setting and characters.

Students demonstrate their understanding of a favorite story by translating the events into a sequence of drawings on a scroll using speech bubbles to narrate it.

Multiple Intelligences

Interpersonal Logical-mathematical
Linguistic Spatial

National Standards

Visual Arts Standard #6

Making connections between visual arts and other disciplines

English Language Arts Standard #12

Students use spoken, written, and visual language to accomplish their own purposes (e.g., for learning, enjoyment, persuasion, and the exchange of information).

Background Information

Comic books are at least as old as movies. In search of new ways of graphic and visual communication and expression, Richard Fenton Outcalt's creation, *The Yellow Kid*, was credited with the start of comics in 1896. Outcalt introduced a new element: the dialogue balloon, a space where he wrote what the characters said, and that pointed to their mouths with a kind of tail.

In the first decades of this art form's life, comic books were funny. Some early creations are among the best stories in comic book history: *Little Nemo 'umberland* by Winsor McCay, *Mutt & Jeff* by . Fisher, *Popeye* by E. Segar, and *Krazy Kat* by George Herriman.

Resources

20th Century Children's Book Treasury selected by Janet Schulman
More than 40 favorite children's stories for most elementary grades.

So, You Wanna be a Comic Book Artist? How to Create Your Own Superheroes, Sell Your Strip, and Become Famous! by Philip Amara and Pop Mhan
Practical introduction to creative and production aspects of work in the field of comic arts. Illustrated with line drawings and fun trivia. Includes interviews with several experts.

Walt Disney's Comics in Color illustrated by Carl Barks

A series that includes several classic Disney comic books reprinted in full. A classic collection from a classic era.

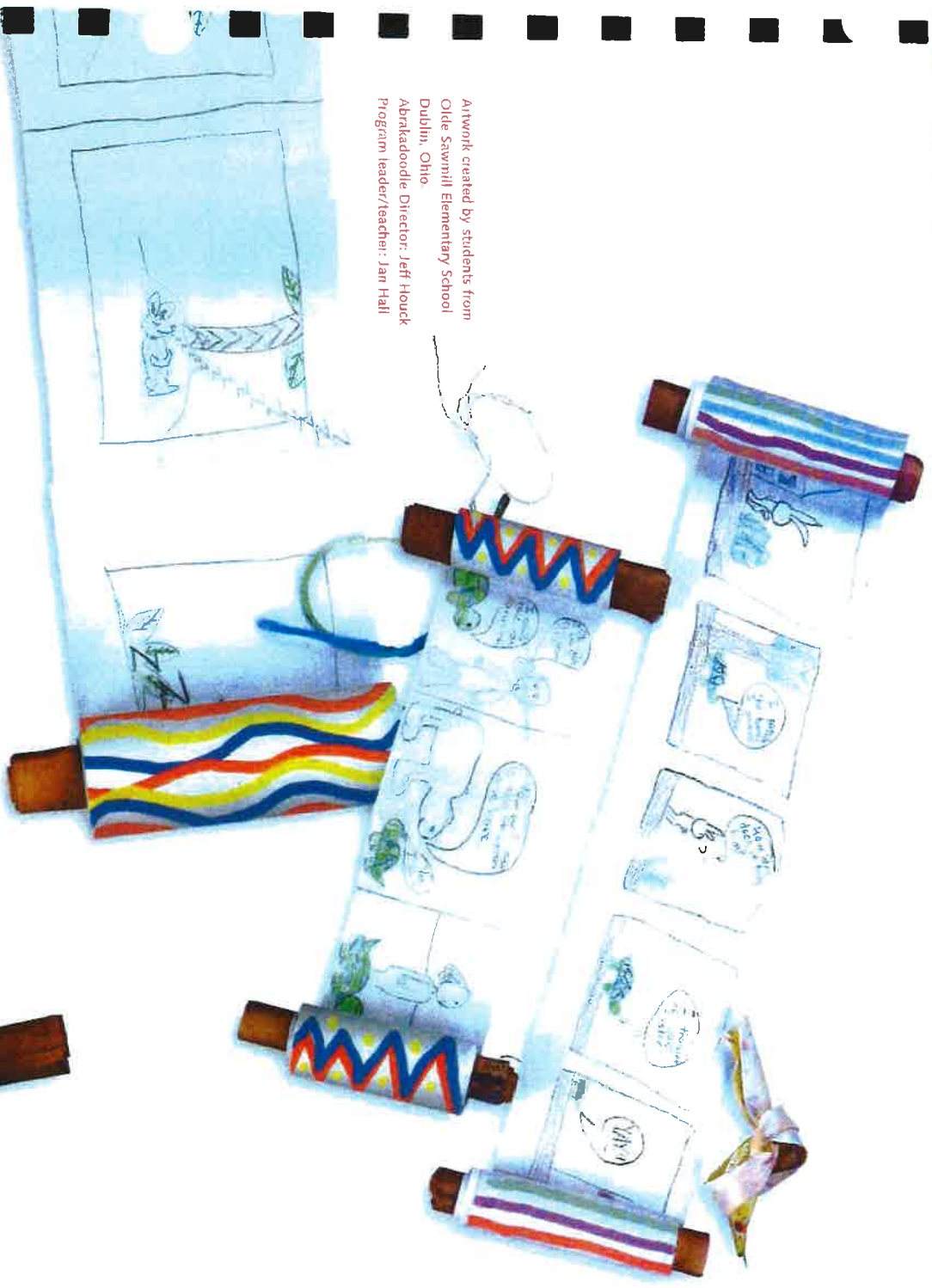
Vocabulary List

Use this list to explore new vocabulary, create idea webs, or brainstorm related subjects.

Action
Animate
Animation
Author
Beginning
Character
Comic book
Comics
Design
Details
Dialogue
Drawing
Ending
Expression
Frame
Graphic
Illustration
Illustrator
Middle
Narration
Patterns
Perspective
Plot
Point of view
Scenes
Scroll
Sequence
Setting
Speech bubble
Storyboard
Storyline
Visual



Artwork created by students from
 Olde Sawmill Elementary School
 Dublin, Ohio
 Abrikadoodle Director: Jeff Houck
 Program leader/teacher: Jan Hall



A Comic Scroll Through Time

K-2

3-4

5-6

Suggested Preparation and Discussion

Invite children to share their favorite comic book drawings depicting a sequence of events. Ask questions such as: Why is a comic strip different from other drawings? How is a comic strip similar to a written story? How is it different?

Identify children's favorite books. Choose one to use as an example. Work together, on in small groups, to determine what parts of the story to place in separate boxes in a comic book. Complete a sample project to inspire children.

Practice listening skills through storytelling. Encourage children to "picture" the stories in their minds. Share details.

Encourage children to read award-winning books on their grade level such as *A Finnish Immigrant* by William Durbin, *Esperanza Rising* by Pam Munoz Ryan, *The Negro Leagues*, *Birmingham, Alabama, 1948* by Walter Dean Myers, or others.

Crayola® Supplies

• Glue • Markers • Scissors

• Colored Pencils

Other Materials

• Brown paper grocery bags • Paper • Paper clips • Ribbon or yarn • Rulers • White drawing paper

Process: Session 1 20-30 min.

Make the scroll

1. Cut open a brown paper grocery bag. Lay it flat. Cut out two 6- x 24-inch rectangles. Roll each rectangle to create two tight 6-inch-long cylinders. Glue the edges. Use paper clips to keep the paper rolled. Air-dry the glue.
2. Cut two sheets of drawing paper in half lengthwise. Glue the four pieces together to create a long strip. On one side, add designs to decorate the back of the scroll. Use interesting colors, lines, shapes, and patterns. Turn the paper over.
3. Glue one cylinder to each of the short ends of the paper strip. Hold with paper clips until the scroll air-dries.



Muddle Valley Comic
Artist: Gene Matler
Ink on paper
2" x 12"
Collection of the Artist

| K-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 |
|--|---|-----|
| <p>Process: Session 2 20-30 min.</p> <p>Illustrate the story</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Choose 5 or 6 major events from a story, including something from the beginning and the end. 5. Cut paper into 4- x 7-inch pieces. Draw pictures of major events. Show action and setting details! 6. Arrange pictures in sequence. Glue them to the scroll. Add speech bubbles to help tell the story. 7. Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie with ribbon or yarn. | <p>Illustrate the story</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Choose 7 or 8 major events from the story, including something from the beginning, middle, and end. Roll out the entire scroll. Measure and mark the number of spaces needed to show these scenes. 5. Illustrate events and characters sequentially. Include setting details. Outline story boxes and figures to make them stand out. 6. Add captions and/or speech bubbles to help tell the story. 7. Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie closed with ribbon or yarn. | |

Process:
Session 3
15-20 min.

Share the stories

8. Exchange scrolls. In small groups, children read the stories aloud and summarize the illustrations. Check that the scrolls match the plots of the stories.

Assessment

- Story illustrations cover all major events and are arranged in proper sequence on the scrolls. The scrolls include characters and settings. Older and more skilled children's comics are increasingly elaborate and detailed.
- Cartoon-style drawings are simple, bold, and colorful. Children stretch their illustrating skills to draw in increasingly sophisticated ways. Students use both visual and written language to retell their stories. The captions and dialogue suit the illustrations.
- Scrolls are well constructed and roll easily to reveal the cartoon sequences.
- Students engage in their group discussions and offer constructive comments about the scrolls they review.
- Ask students to reflect on this lesson and write a DREAM statement to summarize the most important things they learned.

Extensions

Follow up this project with similar ones based on historic timelines, events in the students' own lives, life cycles of animals, and other suitable material.

When working with groups of young children or students with special needs, create a group scroll based on a story shared by the whole class. Discuss the story events. Each child illustrates one of them. Children work together to arrange the illustrations in order and glue them to the scroll.

Encourage children with a gift for cartooning to create original story scrolls or comic books. Provide opportunities for them to share their work with classmates.

Visit a television studio to see how storyboards are used. Write a play, design storyboards, sets, and costumes, and produce it for an audience.

Recycled cardboard rolls can be used for the ends of the scrolls. Ask families to save paper towel and gift-wrap rolls. Encourage children who are interested in cartooning careers to research the topic and report back to the group. Invite a local cartoonist to talk with the group.



Dream~Makers

Building language and creativity on standards-based learning.