

Thin sticks are woven in between the thicker ones to make the walls of the house.

More big branches are woven in between these to make a framework for the house.

The flat roof is covered with a plastic sheet. Then the same mixture used for the walls is mixed with grass and added.

Thick branches, taller than grown people, are taken from the forest. These are planted in holes in the ground.

When the walls are finished, strong branches are woven to make a frame for the roof.

Women make a mixture of cow dung, ash, soil and water to apply to the walls.







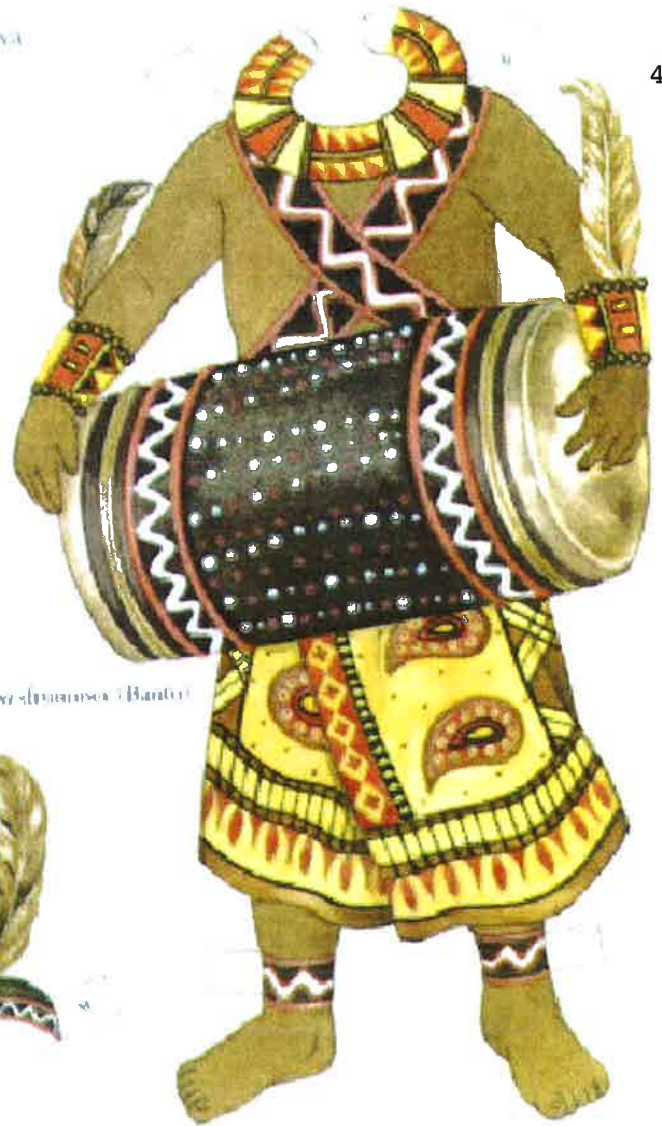
Maasai woman and children (Sukuma)

Kevya



Kikuyu woman, Bantu

Akamba (Kikuyu) Bantu





Zulu warrior (Nelson)



Zulu warrior's headdress



Zulu warrior's headpiece



The ostrich plume  
headpiece  
(not shown in the photo)



The lion's mane headpiece



Warrior in traditional (Silent)





## African Necklace Art

**Grades:** K-8<sup>th</sup>

**Objective:** While having fun creating art, students will learn the purpose of wearing African necklaces and what it represents for different African tribes, and cultures.

**Materials:** paper plates, scissors, pencils, color crayons, markers, string, rulers, **(Optional)** glue, beads, macaroni shells, yarn, Hot glue gun , Gold or red paint, Colored straws

**Preparation:** Have all materials ready for students to use. Be clear in giving instructions

**STEP 1.** Have students cut an opening on the side of plate. Next have students cut the center out of the paper plate.



**Step 2.** Have students use their creativity to design their own necklace. They may use beads, shells, color crayons, markers, stones, etc.



**Step 3.** Allow students to wear and present their African necklace the whole group.  
**Optional** Allow students to wear their necklaces with their tribal mask. They should be able to share what their mask and necklaces represent to the whole class.

# ANIMAL FACT POSTERS

4-36

<b>Grades:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup>
<b># of sessions:</b> 4-6 (30-45 minute) sessions
<b>Objective:</b> To research and present facts on animals that live in <b>Ethiopia</b>
<b>Materials:</b> Ethiopian animal list (see attached), Poster paper, multi-color construction paper, markers, color crayons, and coloring pencils

## **Introduction** (5-10 minutes)

- Tell students we are going to learn about animals that live in the country Ethiopia
- Ask students, what type of animals do they believe lives in Ethiopia and discuss why they think so?

## **Session 1**

### **Activity:** (30-45 minutes)

- Students will choose, research, and learn about an animal that lives in Ethiopia from the animal list.
- Have students collect ten interesting facts about that animal.(via computer or books)

**Option:** have students choose their animal from the *Ethiopian* list if computers are unavailable- see attached

## **Session 2**

### **Activity:** 1-2 (30 minute sessions)

- Students will design their poster using the materials suggested above. Display it on a poster and in a creative manner:
  - Draw out or make their animal on the poster
  - Write their 10 facts and post it on poster
  - Design and Decorate their poster in their own creative way

## **Session 3**

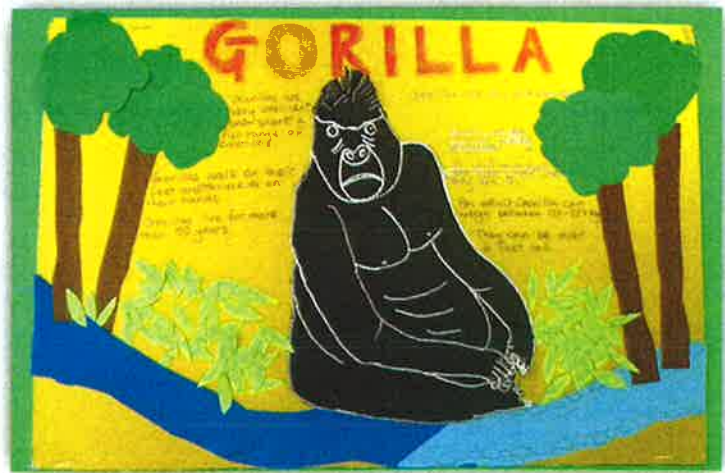
### **Activity:** 1-2 (20-30 minute sessions)

- Have kids present their poster by talking about it to whole class.

**See poster examples on next page.....**



# ANIMAL FACT POSTERS



# Ethiopian

## Rare and Endangered Mammals

---

- Cheetah
- Swayne's Hartebeest
- Pale Tawny Hartebeest
- Dibatag or Clarke's Gazelle
- Ethiopian Arvicanthis
- Blick's Grass Rat
- Patrizi's Trident Leaf-nosed Bat
- "African Wolf" [1]
- Ethiopian Wolf
- Walia Ibex
- Bale Mountains Vervet
- Bailey's Shrew
- Bale Shrew
- Glass's Shrew
- Haremma Shrew
- Lucina's Shrew
- Macmillan's Shrew
- Guramba Shrew
- Thalia's Shrew
- Lovat's Climbing Mouse
- Harrington's Desmomys
- Yalden's Desmomys
- Black Rhinoceros
- Beira (Antelope)
- Grevy's Zebra
- Dorcas Gazelle
- Red-fronted Gazelle
- Soemmerring's Gazelle
- Speke's Gazelle
- Ethiopian Thicket Rat
- Ethiopian Large-eared Roundleaf Bat
- Ethiopian Woolly Bat
- Ethiopian Highland Hare
- Petra Fruit Bat
- Short-tailed Brush-furred Rat
- Thomas's Ethiopian Brush-furred Rat
- Ethiopian Forest Brush-furred Rat
- Ethiopian Buff-spotted Brush-furred Rat
- Black-clawed Brush-furred Rat
- **African elephant**
- African Wild Dog
- Awash Mastomys
- Nikolaus's African Climbing Mouse
- Natal Long-fingered Bat
- Natal Free-Tailed Bat
- Striped-back Mouse
- Ethiopian Mylomys
- Morris's Bat
- Scott's Mouse-eared Bat
- Ethiopian Water Mouse
- Large-eared Free-tailed Bat
- Ethiopian Vlei Rat
- **Lion**
- Mt. Gargues Pipistrelle
- Ethiopian Long-eared Bat
- Blasius's Horseshoe Bat
- Macinnes's Mouse-tailed Bat
- White-footed Stenocephalemys
- White-tailed Stenocephalemys
- Gray-tailed Narrow-headed Rat
- Rupp's Stenocephalemys
- Big-headed Mole Rat
- African Giant Free-tailed Bat
- Gelada
- Mountain Nyala

# Folding a Paper Animal

4-39

**Grades 1<sup>st</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>**

**Materials:** Printable card stock, colored pencils, markers or crayons, scissors

**NOTE: follow below instructions for all paper animals attached**



1. Print out any of these [Folding Zoo Animals](#) on card stock.



2. Color and cut out the paper animal.



3. You will need to properly crease your paper animal to make it stand upright. First, fold the animal along the middle and unfold.



# Folding a Paper Animal

**Grades 1<sup>st</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>**

**Materials:** Printable card stock, colored pencils, markers or crayons, scissors

**NOTE:** follow below instructions for all paper animals attached



4. To allow the animal to stand on its legs, fold both sides near the start of the legs inwards. Unfold.



5. Notice the kite-shaped dotted lines on the neck. Fold the neck outwards along the middle line so that it is fully bent back.



6. While keeping the neck folded, starting at the base of the head, fold the head back inward.



7. Unfold. Fold the paper animal again along the middle like in Step 3.

# Folding a Paper Animal

Grades 1<sup>st</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>

**Materials:** Printable card stock, colored pencils, markers or crayons, scissors

**NOTE:** follow below instructions for all paper animals attached



8. While keeping the paper animal folded along the middle, fold along the dotted diagonal line closer to the head. Fold to one side.



9. Then to the other side.



10. Again, keeping the paper animal folded along the middle, fold along the dotted diagonal farther from the head. Likewise, fold to one side.



11. And then to the other side.

# Folding a Paper Animal

4-42

**Grades 1<sup>st</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>**

**Materials:** Printable card stock, colored pencils, markers or crayons, scissors

**NOTE: follow below instructions for all paper animals attached**



12. Unfold. With the creases in place, you are now ready to position your paper animal.



13. Fold the neck outwards again so that it is fully bent back.



14. While pinching the creased triangular area in the neck, push the torso inwards along the middle. This should cause the head to pop up slightly.



15. Starting at the base of the head, fold the head back inward.



# Folding a Paper Animal

4-43

**Grades 1<sup>st</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>**

**Materials:** Printable card stock, colored pencils, markers or crayons, scissors

**NOTE: follow below instructions for all paper animals attached**

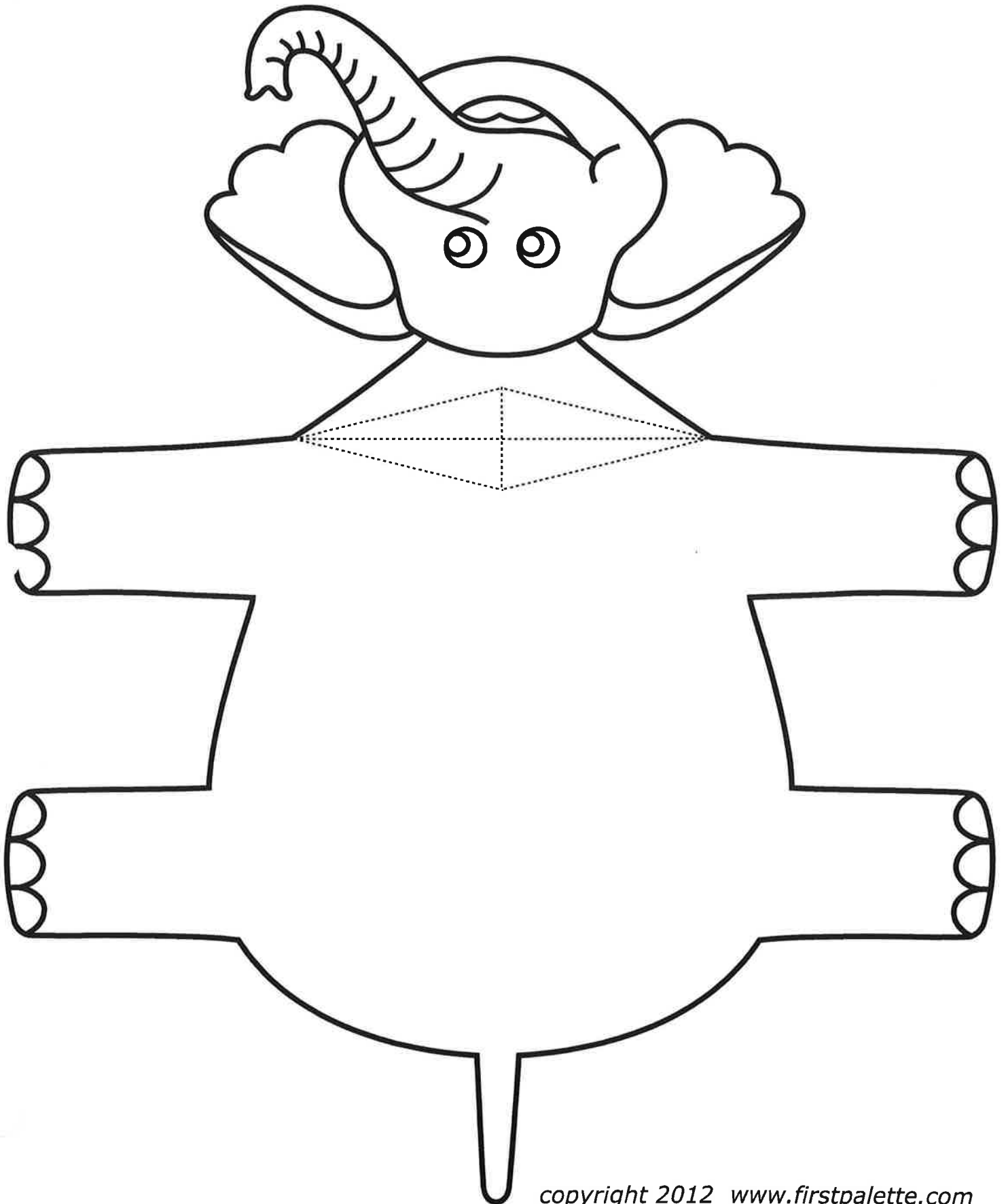


16. If your paper animal has a tail, curl it either upwards or downwards.

Place your paper animal on a flat surface to allow it to stand on its legs.

# ELEPHANT

(Folding Zoo Animals)



# Make an African Mask/Shield

**Grade:** K-8<sup>th</sup>

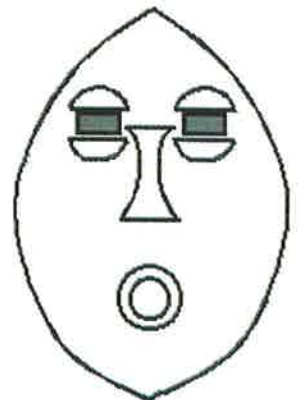
## Materials:

- corrugated cardboard (old cardboard box)
- scissors (good strong ones!), case cutter or exacto knife
- brown paint (poster/tempra paint)
- decorator color of paint (we used white, but any color would work)
- raffia, string or wool
- Optional: Paper Mache -- visit "[How to Paper Mache](http://cti.itc.virginia.edu/~bcr/African_Mask_Portraits.html)" for the recipe

**Option:** If you are crafting with older children, have them examine some African masks on-line before they create their design. One resource I found to do this was at [http://cti.itc.virginia.edu/~bcr/African\\_Mask\\_Portraits.html](http://cti.itc.virginia.edu/~bcr/African_Mask_Portraits.html).

## Instructions:

1. Decide on the design for your project.
2. Visit [http://cti.itc.virginia.edu/~bcr/African\\_Mask\\_Portraits.html](http://cti.itc.virginia.edu/~bcr/African_Mask_Portraits.html) for some ideas.
3. Keep in mind that you'll have to cut out the pieces, so you'll want to make them fairly basic shapes.
4. Draw the design on a piece of paper (or on computer software that allows drawing)
5. Freehand draw the facial pieces onto corrugated cardboard (old boxes).
6. Finished mask will be about 2 ½ feet.



- Cut out eye holes.

- Cut them out
- If you want some facial pieces to stick out more:
  - trace the first piece
  - Cut the shape out again
  - Glue the shapes together
  - We did 2 layers for the mouth and 3 layers for the nose.
- Free hand draw the shield/mask shape on a large piece of cardboard.
- Cut it out.





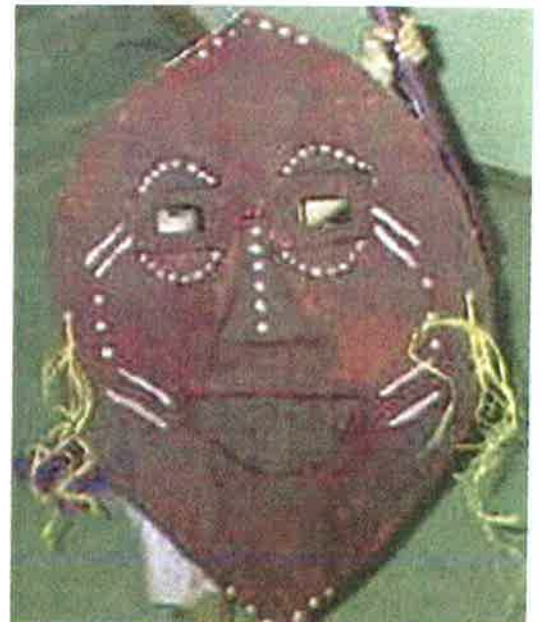
# Make an African Mask/Shield

- glue all of your pieces together.
- OR, you can paper mache the project. The Paper Mache will make the craft MUCH sturdier. It is the method we chose.
  - paper mache (2 layers) the shield and all of the face pieces.
  - while the mache is still wet, assemble the face. The wet mache will stick together and hold the pieces in place
  - let dry
  - cover with a final layer of scrap white paper mache
- visit "[How to Paper Mache](#)" for tips on paper macheing.
- Once everything's dry, paint the entire project brown



Poke two holes on one side of the mask (about the center), one on top of the other about 4 inches apart. Do the same on the other side.

- Thread raffia, string or wool through the holes, tying in front of the mask. Don't tie it tight -- leave a loop in the back as handles.



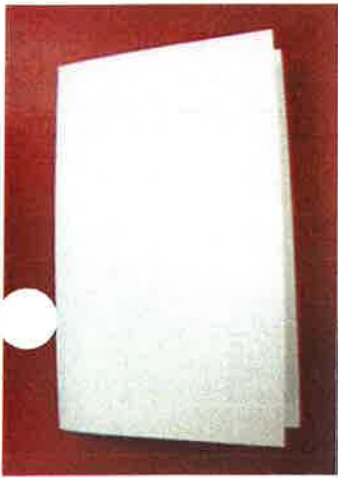
# Ethiopian African Mask

Grades: 2<sup>nd</sup>- 8<sup>th</sup>

Materials:

- Tag board
- Raffia (colorful straw or like material)
- Markers
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Hole Punch
- Scissors
- African Mask Examples

1. Fold paper in half



2. Trace mask stencil (or make your own shape!) and cut out while paper is folded



3. Draw and design mask.



# Ethiopian African Mask

4-48

4. Hole punch holes. Keep in mind the age group you are working with- the more holes, the more stringing!

5. What I did was folded a piece of raffia in half, pulled the loop through a hole, and placed the free strands *through* the loop.



6. Finish all the way around.





# PAPER PLATE CROWN

4-49

**Grades:** K-3<sup>rd</sup>

Be the King or Queen of the castle with this simple crown made from a paper plate.

## Materials

- Crayons, paint or felt tip pens
- Paper plate
- Scissors
- Decorations (beads, cotton balls, glitter)



1. Students can scribble, or neatly color the paper plate. Choose one color or experiment with lots. If you're painting you could also try stamping or just fun finger painting.



2. Make four slices as if you were cutting a cake into segments but keep to the central part of the paper plate and don't cut through the rim. You can use scissors but if you have a craft knife this will make it quicker and easier to do.



3. Fold up the triangles to make the points of the crown.



Add some extra decorations on the triangles.





## Materials

One long strip of paper: 5.5" x 17", one big circle of paper (I used wallpaper and a big bowl as a template) cut on one radius, one 8" square hunk of cardboard, markers, tape.

## STEP 1:

The kids took off and filled their long strips of paper with patterns and colored things in. Sometimes the kids say: "I'm done." I always try to give them ideas of where to go by saying things like "That part of the pattern is so cool! I wonder what it would look like colored in." The key is to get them re-excited about something they've done and then they are open to pushing it further.

## STEP 2:

After the strips of paper (the walls of the hut) were completed, we taped them closed and then taped the cut circle for the roof and taped that onto the walls. The last part was taping the little hut to the cardboard (the yard). We only have one hour for this entire process and there is so much more you could do with this little idea. The kids were cutting doorways, drawing furniture on the inside of the strips of paper, and one kid drew a dog in his yard (see second photo). Really fun, really cheap and you learn about another culture on the way. If you use heavier paper, more cutting could happen and you wouldn't have to tape it down. They could build furniture for the inside of their huts and make rugs and curtains. Win-win rainy day fun.





# Lion Mask Craft

Roar! Who doesn't love a cute mask craft, especially if it's a lion? I think this one turned out so cute and I'm excited to share. We actually crafted this at the same time we crafted the cheetah mask... I'm just way behind on blogging due to school starting & our upcoming move.

## Materials:

- 2 paper plates
- black & yellow paint
- scissors
- orange yarn
- jumbo popsicle stick
- Crayons, or markers, or paint and a paintbrush

## What we did:

- Hold the paper plate up to your child's head and mark where his/her eyes are.
- Draw slightly slanted eyes around the markings.
- On the other paper plate, draw ears.
- Have your child paint both paper plates – the face one and where the ears are drawn.
- Help you child paint on the nose and smile.
- Once dry, cut out the eyes. I poked my scissors through and then carefully cut out the center of each eye.
- Cut enough yarn strips to go around the entire paper plate. I rolled the yarn around my fingers and then snipped through 10-20 strands at a time. It was much easier than cutting one string at a time.
- Glue down around the outside of the lion's head.
- Cut out the ears and glue them behind the paper plate.
- Glue down or tape the jumbo popsicle stick.
- Once dry, play!!



## Objectives

Children research origins of traditional Mancala games as well as board games from other cultures.

Children design unique replicas of Mancala games using color-coordinated pieces and game boards.

Children follow Mancala rules to play the games with classmates.

## Multiple Intelligences

Interpersonal

Logical-mathematical

## National Standards

### Visual Arts Standard #4

Understanding the visual arts in relation to history and culture

### Social Studies Standard #1

Culture—experiences that provide for the study of culture and cultural diversity.

## Background Information

Mancala is an ancient African game, often played with beans or beads. It is considered the world's oldest game. Historians believe it started in Ghana where it is called Wari. Years ago, rich families had Mancala boards made of carved ivory covered with gold. Variations of Mancala are played around the world.

Mancala is probably popular because it can be played simply or with a variety of challenging strategies. To play, two opponents face each other across a narrow, rectangular board consisting of two horizontal rows of six cups, each containing four "stones." In addition to the six cups, each player has a "home" cup, also called a *kalaha*, to the right of the other cups.

General instructions are:

- Player #1 picks up all the pieces from any one cup on his or her side of the board, and moving counterclockwise, drops these pieces one by one in each cup that follows including the player's own cups, the "home" cup, and the opponent's cups until all pieces have been played. The only cup to skip is the opponent's "home" cup.
- If the last piece ends up in the player's own "home," another turn is taken!
- If the last piece ends in an empty space, the player may take all the pieces in the cup across from that one and put them in his or her home cup.
- Alternate turns between players until all six of one player's spaces are empty. That player then adds all of the opponent's remaining pieces to his or her "home" cup. This ends the round.
- Count the number of pieces in each of the "home" cups and those are the scores for that round.

## Resources

*Africa for Kids: Exploring a Vibrant Continent, 19 Activities* by Harvey Croze

A rich resource written by a world expert on African elephants. Educates readers on historic and current cultural issues. Activities vary from crafts to recipes.

*Kids Around the World Play! The Best Fun and Games From Many Lands* by Arlette N. Braman

Explores cultures and games from around the globe. Activities include facts about various cultures.

*More Math Games & Activities From Around the World* by Claudia Zaslavsky

International puzzles and board games accompanied by historical and cultural information.

*The Book of Classic Board Games* by Sid Sackson & Klutz Press

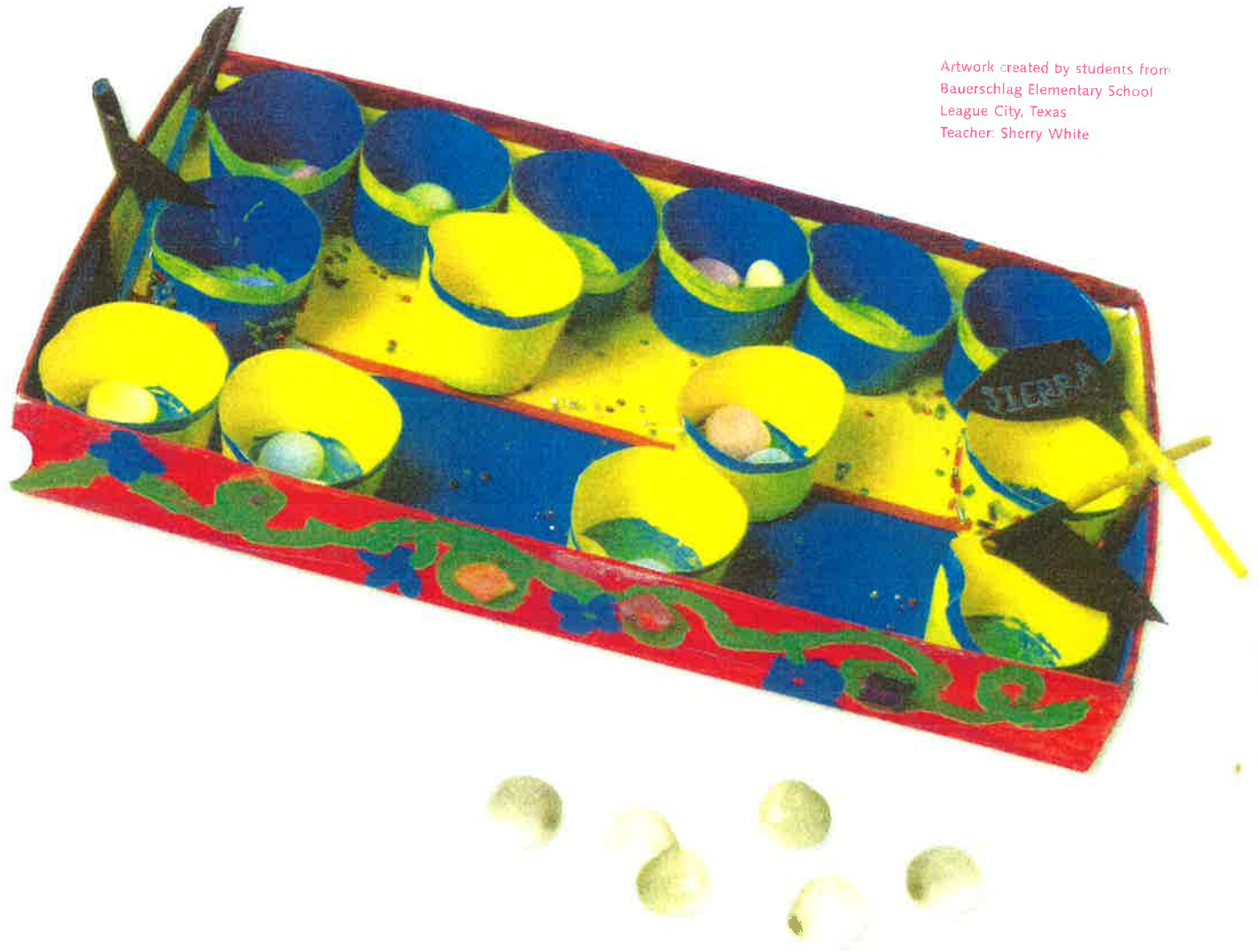
A book and kit with instructions and cardboard game boards for 15 different games. Includes playing pieces and rules.

## Vocabulary List

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

Board game	Research
Compound	Secondary colors
Contrast	Sphere
Coordinate	Strategy
Cultural	Texture
Divide	Traditional
Historical	Variation
Knead	
Layout	
Mancala	
Marbleize	
Modeling	
Origin	
Original	
Player	
Primary colors	





Artwork created by students from  
Bauerschlag Elementary School  
League City, Texas  
Teacher: Sherry White

# Make Your Own Mancala Game

4-54

	K-2	3-4	5-6
<b>Suggested Preparation and Discussion</b>	<p>Display board games with international origins such as GO, Nine Men's Morris, Parcheesi, and Mah Jong, as well as versions of Mancala. Play them, especially Mancala.</p> <p>Challenge students to trace the origins of these or other favorite games. Talk about games children play with family members and what they know about the games' origins.</p> <p>Discuss what makes a good game in terms of design, objectives, rules, and strategies. With children, research and write Mancala rules with historic/cultural information. Copy a set for each child.</p>		
<b>Crayola® Supplies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Markers</li> <li>• Model Magic®</li> <li>• Paint</li> <li>• Paint Brushes</li> <li>• School Glue</li> <li>• Scissors</li> </ul>		
<b>Other Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paper cups (small, unwaxed)</li> <li>• Recycled newspaper</li> <li>• Recycled shoebox lid</li> <li>• Water containers</li> </ul>		
<b>Set-up/Tips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cover painting surface with recycled newspaper.</li> <li>• Glaze the pebbles to keep them clean when being handled.</li> </ul>		

Carved African Mancala Game with Seeds  
Artist Unknown  
Rosewood, seed pods  
3" x 10" x 7"  
Private Collection





	K-2	3-4	5-6
Process: Session 1 10-20 min.	<b>Create pebbles</b> 1. Each child forms 48 Model Magic® pebbles. Encourage children to roll various colors together or knead in color from markers to create a marbled effect. Air-dry pebbles overnight.		
Process: Session 2 30-40 min.	<b>Create game board</b> 2. Cut off the tops of 14 paper cups. Suggest that children pick two of the colors used for their pebbles to paint their cups (seven cups of each color). 3. Paint an upside-down shoebox lid to coordinate with the game pieces and cups to create a sense of unity. Encourage the use of interesting patterns and designs. Air-dry the paint.		
Process: Session 3 15-20 min.	<b>Assemble the game!</b> 4. Write the word HOME in marker on each of two cups. Glue them at opposite ends of the shoebox lid. Glue two rows with six cups of one color on one long side and six of another color on the other side. 5. Mix equal parts of glue and water. Cover the 48 pebbles with this glaze. Air-dry the glue.		
Process: Session 4 15-20 min.	<b>Play!</b> 6. Review the rules and Mancala's history. Children play at least two rounds with friends, using each child's game once.		
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Game boards are set up according to traditional Mancala design with six cups and one <i>kalaba</i> on each side, 48 game pieces, and rules. Games are attractively designed and color coordinated, giving them a sense of unity.</li> <li>• Children demonstrate an understanding of the cultural diversity of games by reading the rules and history of Mancala. Children cooperatively play the game.</li> <li>• Ask students to reflect on this lesson and write a DREAM statement to summarize the most important things they learned.</li> </ul>		
Extensions	<p>Encourage children with strong logical thinking skills to design and create their own strategic games to share with the group.</p> <p>Make the entire game out of Model Magic compound. After drying and painting, glaze it with a mixture of equal parts Crayola School Glue and water. Air-dry before use.</p> <p>Challenge children to make theme versions of Mancala. For example, paint the game board like a cat and shape the pebbles as tiny fish or mice.</p> <p>Add texture and weight to the pebbles by mixing aquarium gravel in the Model Magic compound.</p> <p>Children research variations of Mancala and share their findings with the group.</p> <p>Ask for parent volunteers to assist with the assembly of games by young children and those with disabilities.</p>		

Replica Mancala Game  
 Artist unknown  
 Cardboard, Model Magic  
 Modeling Compound, tempera paint  
 4" x 12"  
 Private Collection

