



Mon Ami, Jésus
Classroom Resources



a project of the Lutheran Heritage Foundation



Merci

for partnering with us in *Mon Ami, Jésus*. It is our goal at Lutheran Heritage Foundation that everyone know Jesus as their Savior and friend. There are more than 50 French-speaking countries, with people hungry to hear and understand the Gospel. Your mission gifts go far in spreading God's Word – just \$5 will cover the cost of a catechism or Bible storybook! Many will be given away in countries where buying a book is an unaffordable luxury.

At LHF, we are translating *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories* and *Luther's Small Catechism* into the French language. When an excited child brings these home, they witness to their families and neighbors, and then things really happen! Churches begin where there were none, and even people living in great poverty experience the hope and joy that only Christ can bring.

French is a language that bridges a very diverse group of cultures throughout North America, Europe, Africa and even Southeast Asia. It will be fun for your students to explore these many places on the map, learning that though their cultures are very different, they're brought together by a common language. Spend some time sharing *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories* so they understand just what their offerings will be providing. Also point out that when we have questions about our Lutheran faith, we are able to turn to the catechism for answers, and now, so will many French speaking children.

In this packet are several activities you can use to help bring this project to life for your students. Your children are probably already very familiar with the storybook, *Madeline*,



and with the Christmas carol, *Angels We Have Heard on High*. Both are a part of the French culture. Many of your students already love making music, and singing. You can help them create simple drums that they can play to music by some French groups from Africa and Haiti.

You'll find that some of these activities are better suited to a Lutheran day school setting, while others will work well in a Sunday School or VBS classroom. Feel

free to pick and choose the activities you think will best help your students identify with their French-speaking brothers and sisters in Christ.



Generating Enthusiasm and Support

The Lutheran Heritage Foundation has been offering mission project ideas to Lutheran schools and Sunday schools for seven years now. In that time, we've been pleased that teachers from across the United States have shared with us their creative ideas for generating enthusiasm and support for the projects among their students and their families:

1. Use the English *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories* and *Luther's Small Catechism* in your classroom devotions.

Explain to your students that in many places where French is spoken, they do not have access to these books in their language.

2. Publicize the children's project to your church and school families.

In your weekly parent letters or church bulletins, keep a running total of how much money the children have given. Divide that total by five, and let everyone know how many French-speaking children will now be able to have these books.

3. Maintain a missions bulletin board.

Keep a running total of the amount raised on your bulletin board, along with a pictograph of how many books the children have funded. You can use something as simple as a cutout of a book shape, or a photocopy of the book cover as a graphic. When the students give enough to provide another book, celebrate the occasion!

4. Hold a special fundraising event.

You might have a French dinner, or a bake sale featuring French pastries and desserts.

5. Have a year-end mission party!

Once you have concluded your participation in this project, joyfully celebrate! Decorate, and prepare some of the recipes and play some of the games suggested in this packet. Create a "big check" written out to the Lutheran Heritage Foundation, gather the children around it, and take a picture.

6. Don't forget to pull out the maps.

Many of these countries, especially those in Africa, are unknown to American children (and adults!). So get out the globe and maps and find Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, and so on.





Language

Although French isn't spoken as widely in American schools as it once was, many words and phrases are still widely recognized in our culture. Below are a few words and phrases you can teach your students.

To help them understand what it's like to not have books and other materials in their own language, see if your local library has any books in French. Can they understand what the author is saying?

Introduce yourself to your students in French. Can they imitate you?

Say, "Bonjour! Je m'appelle [your name]." (Phonetic pronunciation: "bohn-ZHOOR! zhuh muh-PELL [your name].") Let each child take a turn introducing him/herself.

Other French Words and Phrases:

My friend	Mon ami (moan ah-MEE)	Mother	Mère (mare)
Jesus	Jésus (Jay-ZEU)	Father	Père (pair)
Yes	Oui (wee)	Please	S'il vous plait (seel voo play)
No	Non (nōn)	Thank you	Merci (mare-SEE)
Hello	Bonjour (bohn-ZHOOR)	Goodbye	Au revoir (oh ruh-VWAR)

Count to 10:

One	Un (uhn)
Two	Deux (duh)
Three	Trois (trwah)
Four	Quatre (kahtr)
Five	Cinq (sank)
Six	Six (sees)
Seven	Sept (seht)
Eight	Huit (weet)
Nine	Neuf (nehf)
Ten	Dix (dees)

Days of the Week:

Monday	Lundi (LUHN-dee)
Tuesday	Mardi (MAHR-Dee)
Wednesday	Mercredi (MEHR-kruh-dee)
Thursday	Jeudi (ZHUH-dee)
Friday	Vendredi (VAHN-druh-dee)
Saturday	Samedi (SAHM-dee)
Sunday	Dimanche (DEE-mahnsh)



Learn more French:

[www. www.babbel.com](http://www.babbel.com)

www.bonjour.com

www.hello-world.com



Whenever you see the symbol at left, LHF is providing an Internet link you may be interested in sharing with your students.

For quick and easy access to all these links, go to a full listing at www.LHFmissions.org/AmiLinks.



French Entertainment

Another fun exercise is to watch a bit of French TV to hear the French language in use. To link directly to these sites from the LHF website, go to www.LHFmissions.org/AmiLinks.



- *Caillon*, the French Canadian cartoon often featured on American PBS stations: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lrF-3C1stH8&feature=related>
- A clip of “Spongebob Squarepants,” dubbed in French: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fnpuaKrADE4&feature=related>
- A live stream of various animated Disney movies in French. When you click on the link, you join whatever movie is in progress: <http://www.odyoivi.com/france/paris/free-online-french-tv/watch-live/disney-movies-french>



The Fleur-de-Lis

What is the fleur-de-lis symbol seen on so many of the “Mon Ami, Jésus” materials?

In France, the three-pronged fleur-de-lis is a symbol seen on many buildings, fabrics, and was even on the thrones and coats of arms of France’s kings and queens!

The fleur-de-lis (meaning “flower of the lily”) is a symbol used throughout Europe and especially in France to symbolize perfection, purity, light and life. No one knows exactly where the legends surrounding the fleur-de-lis originally came from.

One scenario identifies it as representing the lily given to Clovis, King of the Franks (from AD 481 to 511), at his baptism by the Virgin Mary. According to another ancient legend, a lily sprang up from Eve’s tears after she and Adam were banished from the Garden of Eden because of their sinful ways.

Representing the Holy Trinity with its three prongs, the fleur-de-lis has also been a sign or reminder of home for those who immigrated to other countries from France.





Music

Music is a way to get your children connected with a different culture. Many French-speaking countries have very upbeat tunes often accompanied by drums, rattles, and different types of string and wind instruments. To get everyone involved, encourage kids to dance along to this joyful music.

Idea: Have your kids make their own drum (on craft page 12) and play along with these fun tunes or make up their own songs!



- **Frere Jacques**

Learn the French and English words to this popular children's song! If your students are of beginning band age or are learning instruments such as the recorder, this is an excellent song for budding musicians to take on.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gwlG3G1V25c>



- **Feo-Gasy (Madagascar)**

This peppy 5 man ensemble will get your class excited about learning the French culture. With few instrumentals and excellent vocals, everyone will want to sing along!

www.youtube.com/watch?v=V73B0ilBxYw



- **Bingui Jaa Jammy (Burkina Faso)**

Upbeat and talented, this artist expresses his passion of music and his heritage through song. Great background music for craft or game time.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y0GtFkEiAr4>



- **Adjabel (Haiti)**

A unique combination of percussion and singing, this group of musicians will have your class up on their feet and dancing in no time!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oS0cf0OzQDA>



- **Les Bantous de la Capitale: "Zuana" (Rep. of Congo)**

Playing for fifty years, this group is one of the oldest bands to produce quality Rumba. The rich harmony of their voices along with the brass really shows that these men know how to sing.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C7wufNS4Mfk>

See page 6 for some Christmas hymns in French

French Christmas Carols

Several of our English Christmas carols have roots in the French tradition. Try learning a verse or two in French for your Christmas program or party this year!

“Angels We Have Heard on High”

Les anges dans nos campagnes
Ont entonné l’hymne des cieux,
Et l’écho de nos montagnes
Redit ce chant mélodieux :
Gloria in excelsis Deo.



“He is Born, the Child Divine”

(Chorus)

Il est né, le divin Enfant,
Jouez, hautbois, résonnez, musettes;
Il est né, le divin Enfant;
Chantons tous son avènement!

Other beautiful choices:

- *Oh Come, Oh Come Emmanuel*
- *The First Noel*
- *Oh, Holy Night*
- *Hark the Herald Angels Sing*
- *Joy to The World*
- *Away in a Manger*



Holiday Celebrations

Around the world, people celebrate different holidays for different reasons. To help your children better understand who their donations are going to, tell them about some different celebrations celebrated globally.

Kinshasa Book Fair- November (Dem. Rep. of Congo)

This is an opportunity for local publishers to promote their books to the public, as well as a chance to bring authors and publishers together.

Idea: Every child makes a short picture book about their life or favorite Bible story, and then they present it to the class.

Christmas - December 25

- **13 desserts from different fruits (France)**

An age-old Christmas tradition in France, symbolizing Jesus and His twelve apostles at the Last Supper. As tradition goes, there must be at least thirteen sweets available. They are all served at once, and each guest must have at least a small bit of each dessert. The food is set out on Christmas Eve and remains on the table until December 27.

- **Sweet Biscuits (Madagascar)**

On Christmas Eve in Madagascar, the church service starts at 5 p.m. and usually ends around midnight, which is when they give out the biscuits. Many groups in the church, especially children's groups, partake in the service by singing hymns and acting out Jesus' birth.

- **Fried Bananas**



A delicacy that is eaten only on special occasions, such as Christmas dinner.
<http://www.ifood.tv/recipe/fried-bananas>



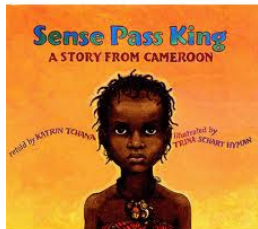
Literature

Dive into the French-speaking culture with your class using these entertaining books. Written for kids just like yours, these authors show how different life is around the world. Don't forget to check your local library for other French-language books as well!



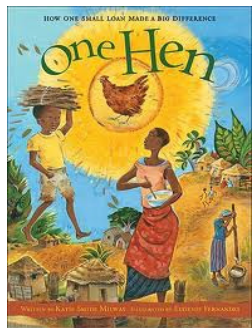
Madeline by Ludwig Bemelmans (France)

A delightful story about a little girl and her adventures with her friends in Paris.



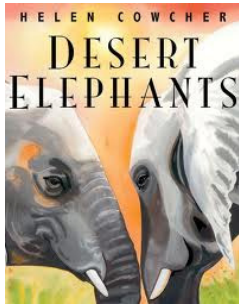
Sense Pass King: A Story From Cameroon
by Katrin Tchana (Cameroon)

Despite a jealous king's repeated attempts to get rid of her, Ma'antah continually manages to outwit him and proves herself worthy of the name Sense Pass King.



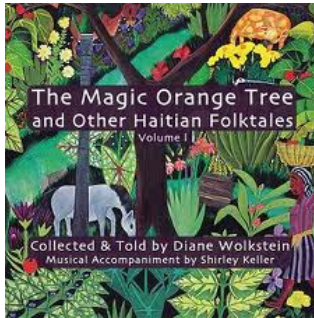
One Hen: How One Small Loan Made A Big Difference
by Katie Smith Milway (Burkina Faso)

Based on a true story, tells of how a poor Ghanaian boy buys a chicken through a community loan program, which eventually helps lift him, his mother, and his community out of poverty.



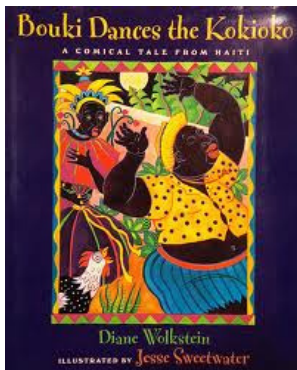
Desert Elephants by Helen Cowcher (Burkina Faso)

A story that shows the life of the desert elephants and the local community's love for them. This book proves that when everyone works together, anything is possible.



The Magic Orange Tree and Other Haitian Folktales
by Diane Wolkstein (Haiti)

A collection of Haitian folktales that present a world of wonder, delight, and mystery.



Bouki Dances The Kokioko: A Comical Tale From Haiti
by Diane Wolkstein (Haiti)

This hilarious story introduces readers to Haiti's famous characters: the foolish Bouki and the clever Malice. And in the best tradition of the trickster tale, it treats them to something unexpected: a new dance, the hand-clapping, hip-swaying, Kokioko.



History

Within the limited pages of this classroom resource packet, it's impossible to cover the rich heritage of the world Francophone countries! Take full advantage of the many opportunities you'll have in your social studies classes to draw connections between history's events and the "Mon Ami, Jésus" project.

The French explorers and fur traders (such as Marquette and Jolliet) who established posts in North America; the French plantations and slave trade, which led to the Haitian Revolution; the rise of Charlemagne; and the brilliant military campaigns (and fall) of Napoleon are just a few examples of the important roles the French have played in world history.





Crafts

Creativity is key when it comes to these artistic activities. Below are crafts that can be made into something personal and unique for your class. Don't forget to check your local library for more craft ideas, too!

Quilts (Democratic Republic of Congo)

Instead of buying blankets, many people make their own by quilting. The different squares are made of separate fabrics, which can create a story on the quilt itself.

Idea: Have each student draw a scene from the day's religion lesson, then sew or string them together for a class quilt. This could also be done on pieces of construction paper for a bulletin board display.

Masks (Democratic Republic of Congo)

Masks are used as an art form in the Democratic of Congo. Decorated ornately, they often represent an African tribe that the artist once belonged to. How can your students decorate their masks to represent that they're the family of God?

Supplies:

- Heavy poster paper, about 22" x 28" per student (can be smaller depending on what's available.)
- Scissors (and help for the little ones)
- A paper stapler
- Crayons and pencils, or paint and paintbrushes
- Magic markers, feathers and other found objects
- Glue
- String or elastic

Directions:

- Draw an oval shape on the large piece of paper. The larger the better... masks can cover more than just the face. Cut the oval shape out of the paper.
- At both the top and bottom of the oval, make a 1" cut. (You will later take these cuts, fold the paper across itself and staple so the mask has some dimension).
- Draw and cut out where the eye holes and mouth and nose holes (if any) are going to be.
- Decorate the mask by using bright crayon colors or bright paint colors.
- Now, where you made you made your cuts, fold the paper and staple in place. This will give your mask more dimension.
- Glue found object decorations on the mask. Anything from feathers and string to beads and tissue paper.
- Staple string onto the mask so it can be tied around the head.



Paper Dolls (France)

A childhood favorite for over 200 years that never seems to go out of style.



Printable dolls at <http://www.printablepaperdolls.net/>, or just use a stencil or free-hand to make your own!

Idea: To incorporate your Bible lesson with this craft, have your children make their own characters from the story, then re-tell the lesson to the class using their dolls.

Drums (Central African Republic)

A simple craft that will keep your class entertained for hours.

Supplies:

- An empty coffee can with a plastic lid (small, large, whatever you have)
- Construction paper, glue and scissors
- Paint or markers
- Paintbrushes and water
- Dowels or sticks from trees in the park
- String, leather, feathers and/or beads (any bits of scrap material you might have)

Directions:

- You have two options here. Either paint the coffee can with paint or cover the can with construction paper. Leave the plastic lid on the coffee can. This will be your drum head.
- If you cover the coffee can with construction paper, you can paint or draw designs and creatures on the coffee can. Have a look at pictures of different kinds of drums and the images found on them. (Try covering the can with aluminum foil for a neat effect.)
- After the paint is dry, you can glue all sorts of wonderful things to your drum.
- Using wooden dowels or simply wooden sticks, drum away on your new coffee can drum.

Idea: Why not let your class use their new drums during music time? It's a fun way to learn, and kids will be proud of their new hand-made instruments.

Kente Weaving (Central African Republic)

Kente is brightly hand-woven fabric that tells a story and gives each piece a distinction. Usually worn for special ceremonies and festivals, they are worn like togas by the men and long skirts by the women. The word “Kente” comes from the word “Kenten”, which means basket.



Supplies:

- Items for demonstration (Kente strips and fabrics, caps and key rings, etc.) using Kente symbolism and pictures. A great resource website: <http://www.si.edu/nmafa/exhibits/kente/strips.htm>
- 18 x 4 inch strips of good-quality white paper
- Pencils
- Rulers
- Red, green, blue, black and yellow tempera paint
- Paintbrushes
- Water cups and paper towels

Directions:

- Present lesson:

What: Kente Cloths, strips of fabric woven by hand in the colors that represent Africa.

Red - Life and Blood

Blue - Innocence

Green -Mother Earth (Nature)

Black - People and Unity

Gold - Strength and Fortune

Pink - Gentle qualities like calmness and sweetness

White - Purity, Healing

Purple - Earth, Healing

Strips are sewn together to make cloth and always woven from cotton threads.

When: Celebrations: weddings, births, graduations, ceremonies to bring in new leaders; whenever one wants to respectfully show one’s African heritage.

Why: To symbolize African culture.

Where: Most examples from Ghana, worn in Africa, America, and wherever people show African heritage.

Continued on next page

- Discuss the difference between geometric and organic shapes and lines.
 - Direct students to design geometric patterns of stripes, squares, diamonds, triangles, etc. on the paper strips.
 - Pass out trays of paint, brushes, water cups, and paper towels. Remind students that the colors are very important in Kente cloth, so they should do their best to keep the colors clean and not muddied.
 - When the strips are dry, it is sometimes very effective to use a black marker to outline the shapes and stripes. It gives the paper an embroidered look. This is your choice.
 - Display these strips on a black paper covered bulletin board with posters informing the viewer of the history of Kente cloth.
- *Idea: Teach what the colors mean in Lutheran terms to your class. Encourage kids to make their own Kente cloth according to their faith life. When and where do we see these colors in the church?*

Blue = **Waiting, watching, hope**

Green = **Spreading God's Word by missions; growth**

Black = **Absence of the Light; repentance for sin**

Gold = **Value and worth; splendor**

Scarlet = **Passion; somberness; blood**

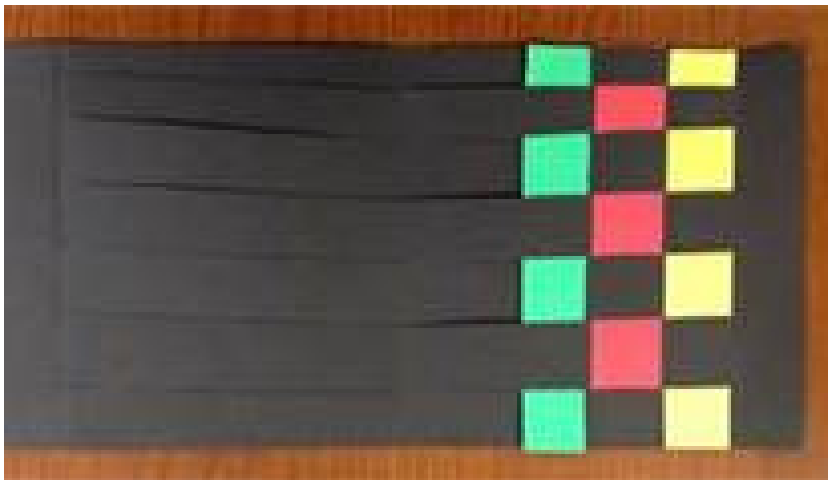
Purple = **Somberness and solemnity; penitence; prayer**

White = **Purity, joy**

Red = **Power**



For more details about the colors of the Church Year, go to <http://www.lcms.org/page.aspx?pid=452>.





Snacks

Your class will marvel at the variation of food eaten in French-Speaking countries. Some dishes should be prepared ahead of time before class, while others will take seconds to ready. Whether it is a simple snack or a full-blown dessert, kids will get the full taste of these countries and their cultures.

“Ants on a Log” (Central African Republic)

Many children in the Central African Republic eat bugs as a source of protein.

Ingredients:

5 stalks celery
 ½ cup peanut butter
 ¼ cup raisins



Directions:

Cut celery stalks in half. Spread with peanut butter and let the children sprinkle with “ants” (raisins).

Congo Bars (Democratic of Congo)

A Congolese specialty.

Ingredients:

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
 2 teaspoons baking powder
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 2/3 cup shortening
 2-1/4 cups packed brown sugar
 3 eggs
 2 cups semisweet chocolate chips
 1 cup chopped walnuts
 1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Directions:

- Preheat oven to 350 degrees F (180 degrees C).
- Melt shortening, stir in brown sugar. Let cool.
- Beat in the eggs.
- Add dry ingredients.
- Add chocolate chips, nuts and vanilla.
- Pour in 10 x 15-inch pan and bake for 30 minutes. Cool and cut into squares.

Cherry Clafoutis Clafoutis Aux Cerises (Haiti)

Makes 6-10 servings

Prep: 15 minutes. Bake: 45 minutes.

Ingredients:

- 2 teaspoons very soft butter
- 1 pound pitted cherries
- 1 cup milk
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 3 eggs
- 2 teaspoons vanilla extract



Directions:

- Preheat the oven to 350°F (180°C). Use the soft butter to generously grease a 10 inch diameter tart or cake pan.
- Wash and dry the cherries, removing any stems and pits (in Haiti, the pits are not always removed and are said to add extra flavor to the dish).
- Evenly distribute the cherries in the buttered pan.
- Place the two tablespoons of butter in a small dish that can go in the microwave. Cover with a piece of paper towel in case it explodes. Microwave on high for about 20 seconds just enough to melt the butter.
- Whisk together the flour, sugar, and salt in a mixing bowl. Whisk in the milk. Whisk in the eggs, melted butter and vanilla extract. Pour this batter on top of the cherries.
- Place the pan in the preheated oven and bake for 45 minutes or until the custard is cooked through.
- Serve warm or cold.

More quick and easy snack ideas...

Fish (Democratic Republic of Congo)

Fish are a staple food in the Democratic of Congo.

Idea: Eat goldfish or Swedish fish

Gouter: Bread and Nutella (France)

Children in France love Nutella! Gouter is simply a piece of bread with Nutella on it. They usually eat their gouter at 4 p.m. as an afternoon snack.

Fruit Salad (Madagascar)

For dessert in Madagascar, people often eat the fresh fruit grown there, like pineapple, coconut, lychees, mango, bananas, oranges, and grapefruit. They look forward to the sweet fruit after a hot day. (Canned lychees can often be found in the Asian or international foods section of your grocery store.)

Idea: Have the kids make pictures on their plate with their fruit.

Nuts (Cameroon)

Cameroon is one of the world's top suppliers of nuts.

Donuts/Botoquoin (Burkina Faso and Togo)

A botoquoin is a giant piece of fried dough, so essentially it is a donut. They are often sold on the side of the road.

Chips and Popcorn (Rwanda)

Instead of eating fast food, the people of Rwanda eat chips and popcorn as a substitute.



Games

Races (Democratic Republic of Congo)

Children in the Democratic of Congo (and most parts of Africa) do not have many toys, so they entertain themselves with what they do have. Running relay races is a great way to have fun and get some exercise! The best part? No supplies needed!

Soccer/Futbol

People in most, if not all, French-speaking countries are big fans of soccer. Because real soccer balls are too expensive, most children make their own out of anything they can find: a blanket tied into a ball form, or many plastic bags clumped together are a few examples. As long as a child can kick it without hurting his or her foot, it's considered usable!



Rev. Nicholas Salifu reads to the players from Luther's Small Catechism in the Kusaal language before the start of a soccer tournament. (Ghana)

Biloquet (France)

"Catch the ball in a cup" is a simple game played by children all over France.

Simply thread a string through a ball and knot the end to the bottom of the cup.

Idea: Make your own by running a string through or around a ping-pong or foam ball. Punch a small hole in the bottom of a paper cup and knot the string so it can't easily slide out.

Snail (France)

A different version of what Americans call hopscotch. Instead of using a stone, however, French children simply hop all the way through the snail and then back again. *2 or more players*

Directions:

- Draw a spiral or snail-shaped course in chalk, with the numbers increasing toward the center.
- Each player hops on one foot toward the center. A player loses his turn if he touches any lines, or if she hops in a square more than once.
- Once a player hops all the way to the center and back out again, he may choose one square as his "house" and place his initials in it. This square becomes a resting place for him so he can take a break mid-turn; the other players must avoid the square by hopping over it.
- All players can rest in the center square.
- When the board is so full of players' "houses" that players can no longer make it to the center, the player who has claimed the most squares wins.



Le renard, passé passé: The Fox is Going Past (Burkina Faso)

Supplies: A soft dodge ball

For 6 or more players

This game is Duck, Duck, Goose with a Burkina Faso twist!

Directions:

- One person starts the game by trotting around the outside of the circle carrying the ball and chanting “The fox is going past!”
- At some point, the runner drops the ball against the back of one of the children sitting down and then runs around the circle to escape.
- The child hit by the ball has to pick it up and run in pursuit, aiming to throw the ball at the runner before he manages to complete the circle and take the vacated seat
- If the child is caught, she has to stand in the middle of the circle on one leg until the next round.

Mbube, Mbube: Lion, Lion (Benin)

For 6 or more players

In this noisy game, children help a lion capture an impala.

Directions:

- To begin the game, have everyone gather in a circle with 2 children blindfolded. One blindfolded player is the lion; the other is the impala (an animal like a deer).
- Have both players spin around as many times as they are years old.
- Have the impala freeze somewhere inside the circle, and have the lion start on the opposite side.
- Then the children around the circle start chanting Mbube (Mboo-bay) or “lion.” As the lion gets closer to the impala, the chants get louder and faster. Conversely, if the impala is far away, the chants are soft and slow.
- If the lion cannot catch the impala in a minute, a new lion is chosen. If the impala is caught, a new impala is chosen.

Ampe (Benin)

For 6 players or more

An active game that requires little thought, but a lot of energy! Somewhat similar to “Paper, Scissors, Rock.”

Directions:

- To start, a leader is chosen, and the rest of the children line up in a semicircle facing the him or her.
- Next, the leader and the player at the end both clap hands, together, three times. After that, they both jump in place at the same time, again three times. After the last jump, they each thrust one foot forward.
- If both stick the same foot out, then the leader is out, and the winner is the new leader. If they each use a different foot, the leader moves on and resumes the same physical challenge with the next player.
- Leaders get a point for every time they defeat a player, and every player takes a turn as the leader. The player with the most points at the end wins.

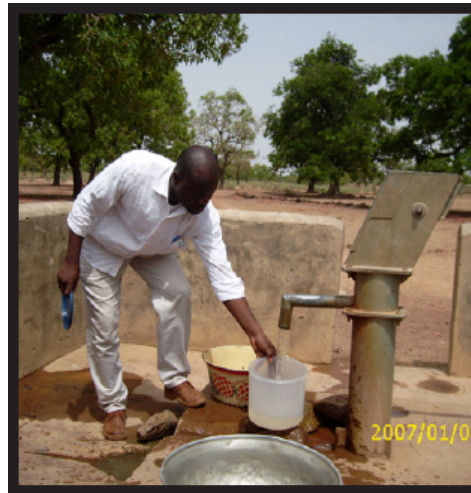
Bucket Balancing Game (Togo)

Supplies: 2 buckets, lots of water

To transport water back and forth, women in Togo balance large buckets of water on their heads to avoid tiring their arms out. Teach your class about this method by having a soaking relay race on a hot day.

Directions:

- Split your class into 2 equal teams.
- Give each team a bucket filled with water and place it on the first child in line's head.
- Without touching the bucket on their head, have each child one at a time walk to a certain object and back their team.
- If the bucket drops at any time, that child must receive fresh water and return back to their team and start over.



In Burkina Faso, gathering drinking water is a daily job.

Beware the Antelope (Republic of Congo)

For 6 or more players

Antelopes – even the small antelopes of Africa – are surefooted and can run very fast. This is good, because many other animals like to hunt the antelope for food, and he must be swift to escape! This game is a form of tag that is played throughout the Republic of Congo.

Directions:

- The leader is called the antelope. Before the game begins, the boundaries must be determined. The antelope stands in the middle of the boundary, while rest of the children stand around him.
- When the antelope yells “GO!” he begins to chase the rest of the children. If he tags someone, or they run outside of the boundaries, that child also becomes an antelope and tries to tag the others.
- The last player to be tagged is the winner and gets to be the first antelope for the next game.