

Classroom Resources



People Needing God:

Sharing the Gospel with Kids in

Papua New Guinea



LUTHERAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Worldwide Lutheran Translation Projects



Thank you for your support of this important mission project!

How much do you know about Papua New Guinea? If you're like a lot of Americans, the answer is, "Not much." But you can get glimpses into the life of PNG children and families through some of the activities listed in these materials.

Each activity relates to something PNG children do or see in their country, whether it's a bit of their Tok Pisin language (so easy to pick up!) or a game they play. All are excellent ways to introduce your students to life in this island nation, helping them to feel closer to their PNG brothers and sisters in Christ.

As you consider these activities, you'll find that some work best in a Lutheran day school situation, whereas some are better suited to a Sunday school environment. Feel free to pick and choose the projects that are the best fit with your curriculum and schedule.

One of the things that we especially hope you and your students will participate in is listed on page 3, item number 4. Together, think of questions you'd like to ask LCMS missionaries about life in PNG and submit them to LHF. There's no better way to establish a personal connection with the people who will receive the books your students are helping to provide.

Again, thank you for your support of "PNG: People Needing God." We hope you and your students enjoy this project!

Generating enthusiasm and support for your chosen mission project



By maintaining interest and enthusiasm for your chosen mission project, you're influencing your students' love for missions for a lifetime! But how to get - and keep - them interested? Here are a few basic but effective ideas:

1. **Keep the project visible.** Plan a “PNG: People Needing God” kick-off by taking full advantage of this resource kit. Share the DVD with your students. Use the photos to create a bulletin board display in a prominent area. Send the parent flyer home, so that parents know what their children's mission offerings will be used for.
2. **Include PNG families in your classroom devotions.** Obtain a copy of the English version of *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories* (available from Amazon or Concordia Publishing House), and share a story or two during devotion time. Remind the children that the recipients of these books are our Christian brothers and sisters! As family, they should be a part of your classroom or chapel prayers.
3. **Make it fun!** One day during your free time, learn some snippets of the Tok Pisin language. Another day, make a personalized bilum bag to collect mission offerings. Or play a game of Peggy Touch. Each time, briefly mention the connection between the activity and the children's mission project.
4. **Establish contact with LCMS missionaries in PNG.** Work with your students to write a list of questions you have about life in PNG or what the church is like there and email them to JBagnall@LHFmissions.org. Each month, the missionaries will choose a handful of questions to answer, and their updates will be emailed back to you.
5. **Give regular updates.** Share your mission project in your school or church announcements. Create a visible means for illustrating how many books the children's offerings have supplied to date. You can post a big thermometer to track progress toward your goal, or photocopy and post a *Child's Garden* cover for every \$5 raised.

Language



There are more than 800 mother tongue languages and dialects spoken in Papua New Guinea. Some languages are spoken by only a few hundred people in a community, and a neighboring village just six miles away may have a completely different language. To help overcome this communication challenge, a common language that would be easy for speakers of many tongues was developed in the late 19th century and was called Tok Pisin.

Learning a little Tok Pisin isn't hard, and it's fun! Reading is a phonetic process based on English sounds and letters and has minimum pronunciation rules. If the letter isn't heard, it isn't written! Emergent writers in America often begin writing in this style, which has been called "inventive spelling" (as in "luv" for "love"). In the Tok Pisin language, the letters F, P, B and V are interchangeable. The S does the job for CH and SH as well as a soft R.

Examples:

paper	=	pepa (PEH-pah)
sugar	=	suga (SOO-gah)
towel	=	taul (TAH-ol)
nice one	=	naiswan (NAIS-wan)
sharing	=	wantok (WAN-tohk), as in "one talk"

Another interesting thing about the Tok Pisin language is that the entire vocabulary is made of approximately 1,500 words. Those 1,500 words are then put together in different combinations to create phrases describing objects that don't have a word of their own.

Examples:

finger	=	pinga
leg	=	lek
toe	=	pinga bilong lek (finger belonging to the leg)
grass	=	gras
head	=	het
hair	=	gras bilong het (grass belonging to/of the head)

Challenge your students:

- If “kaikai” means food, what do you think “kaikai bilong moningtain” means? (Answer: food belonging to morning time = breakfast)
- Remembering that “gras” can mean hair, what do you think “sop bilong gras” is? (Answer: soap belonging to hair = shampoo)
- Wanam nem bilong yu? (What name belongs to you/What is your name?)
Nem bilong mi emi.... (My name is....)

Activity: “Pass a Note”

Materials: 2 colored pencils (different colors)
a sheet of paper

Let the children choose partners. The partner whose name starts with the earliest letter in the alphabet begins by writing a three-word sentence about a general topic, like the food, the weather or games. The writer should use inventive spelling, guessing how the words might be written in Tok Pisin (for example, “Mi laikim luns”).

The other partner then reads the note out loud (“I like lunch”) and writes a reply. Continue until the teacher says stop.

Words of the Faith

Mi laikim Jisas tumas. = I love Jesus.
Yu laik go long lotu wantaim mi? = Do you want to go to church with me?

The Lord's Prayer in Tok Pisin:

Papa bilong mipela
Yu stap long heven.
Nem bilong yu i mas i stap holi.
Kingdom bilong yu i mas i kam.
Strongim mipela long bihainim
laik bilong yu long graun,
olsem ol i bihainim long heven.
Givim mipela kaikai inap long tude.
Pogivim rong bilong mipela,
olsem mipela i pogivim ol arapela
i mekim rong long mipela.
Sambai long mipela long taim bilong
traim.
Na rausim olgeta samting nogut long
mipela.
Kingdom na strong na glori, em i bilong
yu tasol oltaim oltaim.

Tru.

The Lord's Prayer in English:

Our Father,
Who art in heaven,
Hallowed be Thy name.
Thy kingdom come,
Thy will be done on earth as it is
in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread
And forgive us our trespasses
As we forgive those who trespass
against us.
And lead us not into temptation
But deliver us from evil.
For Thine is the kingdom and the
power and the glory, forever
and ever.
Amen.



Math



Counting in Tok Pisin:

1	wan	20	tupela ten
2	tu	21	tupela ten wan
3	tri	22	tupela ten tu...
4	foa		
5	faiv	30	tripela ten
6	sikis	40	fopela ten
7	seven	50	faipela ten
8	et	60	sikispela ten
9	nain	70	sevenpela ten
10	ten	80	etpela ten
		90	nainpela ten
11	wanpela ten wan		
12	wanpela ten tu	100	wan handet (HAN-dett)
13	wanpela ten tri...	1,000	wan tausen (TAU-sen)

Activity: Color by Number (Rounding and Multiplication)

See following pages...

PNG Tropical Fish: Color by Number

PNG is surrounded by warm tropical waters where millions of beautiful fish live. Round each number in each space to the nearest 10 and then use the Tok Pisin Color Key to figure out which color you should color in that space.

Tok Pisin Color Key:

70 - yelo (yellow)

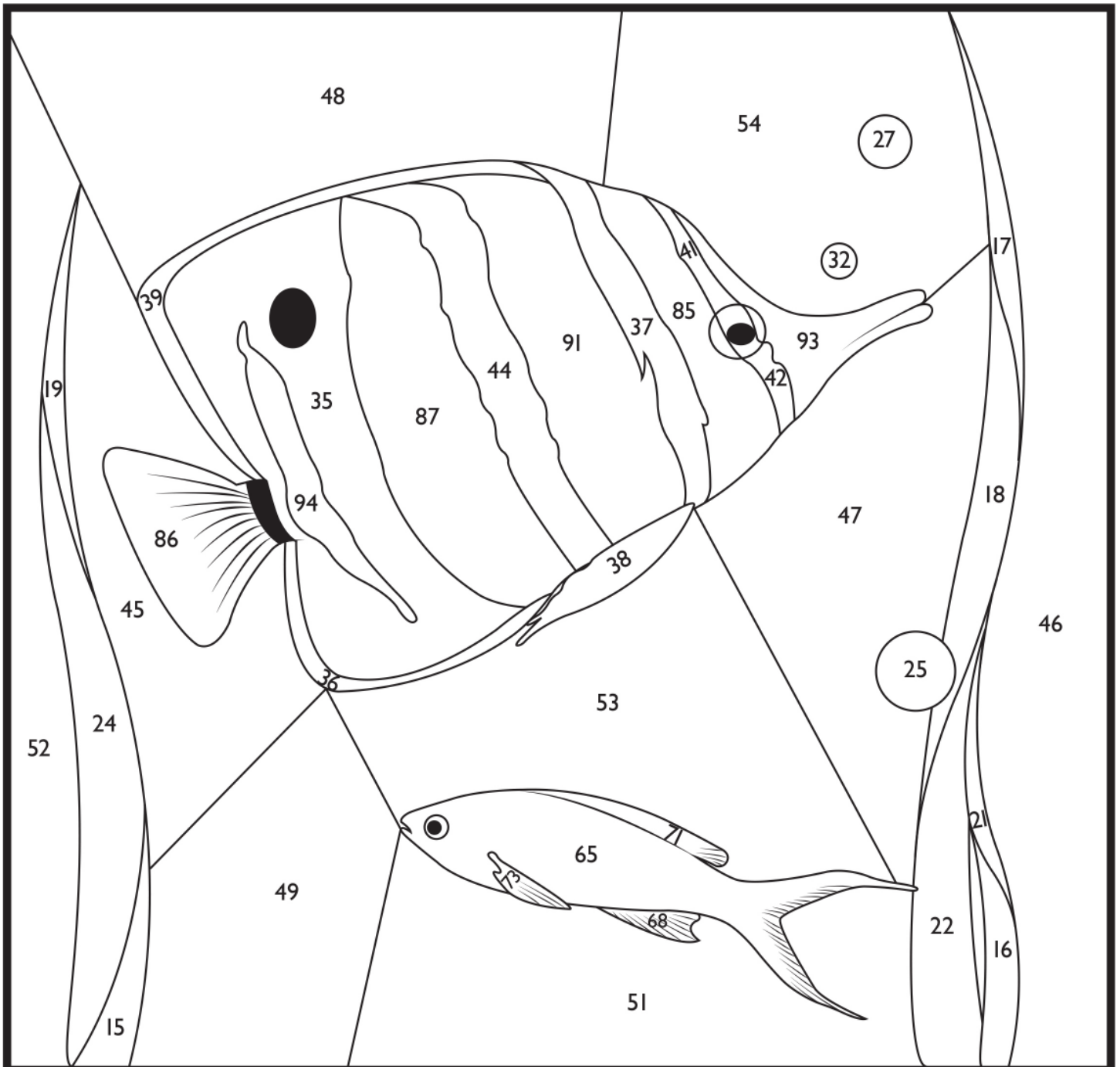
50 - blu (blue)

40 - blak (black)

90 - orange (orange)

30 - wait (white)

20 - grin (green)



PNG Parrot: Color by Number

Solve the multiplication questions on the right. Then, use the Tok Pisin Color Key at the bottom of the page to determine what color you should color each part of the parrot.

$1 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ ret

$1 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ blak

$5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ grin

$6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ blu

$1 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ orange

$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$ yelo

$1 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ gol

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ hap ret

Papua New Guinea is home to 46 different species of parrots!

Tok Pisin Color Key:

blak = black
blu = blue

gol = gold
yelo = yellow

hap ret = purple
grin = green

ret = red
orange = orange

Arts & Crafts



Bilum Bags



Bilum bags are part of the history and culture of PNG (see photo above of children carrying firewood in their bilums). Walking is the most common way to travel from village to village or to the market place or to your own garden. So, it is VERY important that everyone owns a bilum (BEE-loom) or (BILL-uhm) to carry anything and everything – even babies, as shown at left.

A bilum is a string bag made by hand. The bag can be made by a process known as looping or knotless netting, or by crocheting. The bilum is usually knit from colorful yarn, nylon string or natural fiber string. Both men and women knit bilums using their fingers or even umbrella spokes or a bone – anything that would provide a way to make a bag.

Finger Knitting



Materials: a ball of yarn for each student
scissors

Finger knitting is a great introduction to knitting! It's a relaxing way for students to keep their hands busy while you read to them, or it's a fun activity when rain or snow forces an indoor recess.

To teach your students to finger knit, watch this video. You can then either teach the students yourself or share the video while you walk around the classroom and offer assistance where needed.



Finger knitting video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MsZsUBYUOqU>

Offering Bilum Bags



As your students gather their offerings for "PNG: People Needing God," one unique way they could store their offerings is by making their own little bilum bag.

Materials: A solid-colored sock (no patterns; doesn't need to be new)
Permanent markers or fabric paint
Yarn or a shoestring for each student

Each child should bring to class a plain colored sock, along with some yarn or a shoestring or ribbon, etc.

Push the yarn or shoestring through the top of the sock on two sides and tie a knot. (Or, have your students try finger knitting a length of about 5-6 inches.) This will create a handle to carry the sock (bilum).

Using permanent markers or fabric paint, have your students print their names on the bags and the word "bilum." (For example, Scott's Bilum.) Then create a colorful, repeating pattern. The pattern could cover the whole sock (bag) or just the side with the student's name. Have fun collecting \$5 for each Bible story book for children in PNG, or try for two books! Once the offerings are collected, display all the creative bilums for the school or congregation to enjoy.

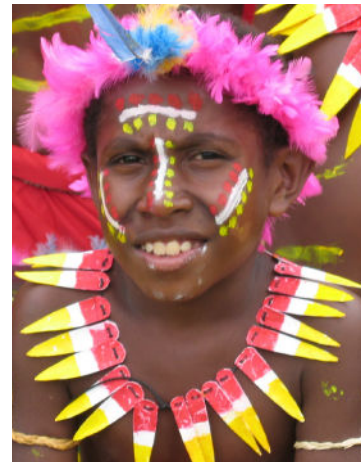
Idea:

You might have people in your congregation or school who love to knit and/or crochet. They might want to make a real bilum so children can practice carrying a bag with weight from their foreheads, as PNG women and children do. You might also find a bag company or craft store that makes plain muslin bags with very long handles or straps. This would be a great way to experience carrying books, food, a blanket, etc., and an opportunity to paint creative designs.

Face Painting

In their celebratory dress, there are no more colorful people on earth than Papua New Guineans! Their native clothes are adorned with decorations, and often they are veritable works of art. The bright plumage of birds of paradise and other types of feathers are woven into elaborate headdresses for the men. These are then decorated with valuable shells and animal teeth.

Men and women alike paint their faces, bodies and hair, traditionally using charcoal and pigments from plants but today, modern paints are favored for their brightness. In some areas, men and women rub their skins with a variety of leaves and oils, including pig fat, to leave an attractive sheen.



So how about trying some face painting in your classroom?

- Materials:** Purchase face paint from the store (some great bargains can be found after Halloween!), or do an online search for homemade face paints.
- Optional:** Thin paper plates, one per student
Scissors
Paint or markers
Pieces of yarn or elastic, or tongue depressors

Ask your students to create a design that represents **THEIR** family. Choose colors and symbols that tell a story or represent something in their families. Students should design their plans on paper before trying it with face paints. For example:

"My family loves the Lord. We love being outdoors in nature, such as camping and fishing. We love reading and we love ice cream! So, our faces would have a cross on our foreheads, a boat and fish on one cheek, and a book with an ice cream cone on another cheek. We would add a butterfly design around our eyes to show "new life" in Christ from our baptism."

Optional: If you don't want the mess of face painting, create a mask from a thin paper plate. If necessary, help your students cut out eye holes, and then have the students use paints or markers to decorate their masks. Once the masks are dry, use pieces of yarn or elastic to hold the masks on, or staple the mask to a tongue depressor for the students to hold in front of their faces.

For a beginner's guide on face painting, go to www.snazaroo.com.



Bird of Paradise Black Glue and Watercolor Resist



Papua New Guinea is recognized as having one of the richest and most diverse bird populations in the world, and many of the birds have been declared national animals. The most famous bird, which appears on the country's flag and coat of arms, is the beautifully plumed bird of paradise. Of the 43 species of this bird, 38 are found in Papua New Guinea.

Google "bird of paradise" and share the images you find with your students.

As you introduce this 2-day activity, ask your students to imagine what Paradise was like for Adam and Eve. Take a moment to marvel with them in God's wonderful creation, including the bird of paradise.



Materials: Bottles of Elmer's Glue, each about half full
Black acrylic craft paint (can be purchased in the craft department at Wal-Mart or at Michael's, Hobby Lobby, etc.)
Paper that will stand up to watery paint
Watercolors and paint brushes
Pencils

Directions:

1. Into each glue bottle, put a couple of large blobs of black paint. Tightly recap, then shake to mix thoroughly.
2. On the paper, have the students lightly draw their vision of what the Garden of Eden might have looked like. Be sure to include a Bird of Paradise! The students will want to keep their drawings simple and not too small or detailed.
3. Once the drawings are completed, have the students trace their drawings using the black glue (which is why the students will want to keep their drawings simple).
4. Let the drawings dry completely. It may take a full day to do so.
5. Use the watercolors to color in the drawing. The paint won't stick to the black lines, giving the picture a stained glass window or velvet painting look.

Snacks



Because Papua New Guinea is a tropical island, delicious fruits and nuts abound! A trip to the grocery store or fruit market will provide a wonderful array of tropical foods grown and eaten in PNG, which you can share with your students. The children will be excited to see whole, fresh fruit rather than simply canned. Try:

Bananas	Guava
Coconuts	Avocado
Pineapple	Cashews
Mangos	Peanuts
Passionfruit	Macadamia nuts

Pineapple Salad

Ingredients: One fresh, whole pineapple, ripened
Other PNG fruits as desired: a ripe banana, fresh coconut, mango, avocado, apple (one each)



Wash all ingredients and let children see what the fruit looks like before it's chopped up.

Chop off part of the pineapple, but do not damage the crown. Hollow out the flesh and dice the fruit into cubes. Use the hollowed-out pineapple for

your fruit bowl.

Peel and dice remaining fruit, keeping the coconut set aside. You may wish to slice the coconut flesh into strips or flakes. Let the children examine any pits/seeds or peels/husks. Toss the fruit in a bowl to mix and pour into the pineapple bowl. Top with coconut strips and enjoy!

Source: <http://www.lovemysalad.com/en/recipes/pineapple-salad-mango-coconut-and-avocado>

Sweet Potato Fries

As mentioned in the DVD, sweet potatoes are a favorite food in PNG and are served with almost every meal. Here's an Americanized way to introduce sweet potatoes to your students.

Ingredients: Sweet potatoes
Corn starch
Olive oil
Salt and pepper

1. Preheat oven to 425 degrees Fahrenheit.
2. Peel the sweet potatoes and cut them into fry-shaped pieces. Try to cut them into similarly sized pieces so the fries will bake evenly.
3. Place the fries in a large bowl and sprinkle lightly with a tablespoon or two of corn starch. Pour in a few tablespoons of olive oil, enough to lightly coat the fries. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Mix thoroughly so that the fries are all lightly coated and there aren't any powdery corn starch spots.
4. Pour the fries directly onto a non-stick baking sheet. Arrange the fries in a single layer and don't overcrowd, or the fries will be mushy.
5. Bake for 15 minutes, then flip the fries (metal spatula works best).
6. Bake for 10-15 more minutes, or until the fries are nice and crispy. The fries will start to puff up and get browned around the edges. It's important to bake the fries long enough, or they won't get crispy. If you're not sure, taste test and continue baking if necessary.

Music



Another famous PNG bird is called the kookaburra. When you share video of this vocal bird's call, your students won't be able to keep themselves from laughing along!



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fc_-icFHwQo

You may be familiar with an Australian tune called the Kookaburra Song. It's a great song for teaching your students how to sing in a round. If you're not familiar with the tune, do a search on YouTube for videos like this one:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ySNpd2AbROo> or
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-f-BdKqKj2M>

Kookaburra Song

Please note: The original lyrics of this song were written in 1936 by Marion Sinclair, and they are as follows. However, the meaning of the word "gay" has changed in meaning since 1936, and so when teaching your students this song, you may wish to substitute "happy" or "great" in place of "gay" in verse one (as the artists did in the videos above).

Verse 1: Kookaburra sits in the old gum tree
Merry, merry king of the bush is he
Laugh, Kookaburra! Laugh, Kookaburra!
Gay your life must be.

Verse 2: Kookaburra sits in the old gum tree
Eating all the gumdrops he can see
Stop, Kookaburra! Stop, Kookaburra!
Leave some there for me.

Verse 3: Kookaburra sits in the old gum tree
Counting all the monkeys he can see
Stop, Kookaburra! Stop, Kookaburra!
That's not a monkey, that's me!

Games



Because the people of Papua New Guinea have little or no money, the games PNG children play don't require store-bought equipment or manicured playing fields. Instead, the children have invented games to amuse themselves, using only materials freely found in their environment.

For example, most children don't have playground balls to play with. Instead, they collect plastic bags of all sorts and wrap and knot them together in a tightly-packed ball shape. While it doesn't bounce, the bag ball works well for throwing and kicking (these balls are used for the game "Tin," for example).

The games that follow can be played with anywhere from 2 to 24 children.

Peggy Touch

Play is on a field with two goals on either end of the field (in PNG, most often a tree). The players divide into two teams, with the object being for one team to run through the opposing team's players and touch the goal at the end of the field.

Team One begins as the runners. They try to run through Team Two's players, without getting tagged, and touch the tree. Team Two's players are the defenders, trying to tag the Team One players. If a Team Two player tags even one Team One player, the teams' roles switch. Now, Team Two's players are the runners, trying to get through Team One defenders to tag the tree on the opposite side of the field.

Each time a tree is tagged, the running team gets a point.

Wacky Ball

This game is played kind of like hacky sack, only with sticks and an old flip-flop sandal. Each player finds a stick on the ground or from a nearby tree. The players are divided into two teams and line up across from each other. A player from Team One begins the play by tossing the flip-flop up in the air and hitting it across the line to Team Two, whose players try to hit the flip-flop back across to Team One. A point is scored whenever the opposing team drops the flip-flop.

Tin

First, the participants gather up a large supply of aluminum cans (at least two dozen). You could also use foam blocks or other stackable materials you might have on hand.

Then, the players divide into two teams. Team One players are the builders, and Team Two players are the destroyers. On one end of the playing field, Team One makes a big wall of cans. A line at least 10-12 feet back from the wall of cans should be agreed upon as the line Team Two (the destroyers) cannot cross.

Once play begins, Team Two throws their balls at the wall of cans, trying to knock over the entire thing. Players from Team One try to rebuild the wall as fast as they can while play is going on. Either Team One wins by knocking down the entire can wall, or Team Two wins by rebuilding the entire wall before it can be completely destroyed. (If even two stacked cans remain, the wall is not completely destroyed, and play continues.) Once one team wins, the two teams change places.





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51474 Romeo Plank Rd. • Macomb, MI 48042 USA • www.LHFmissions.org • (800)554-0723