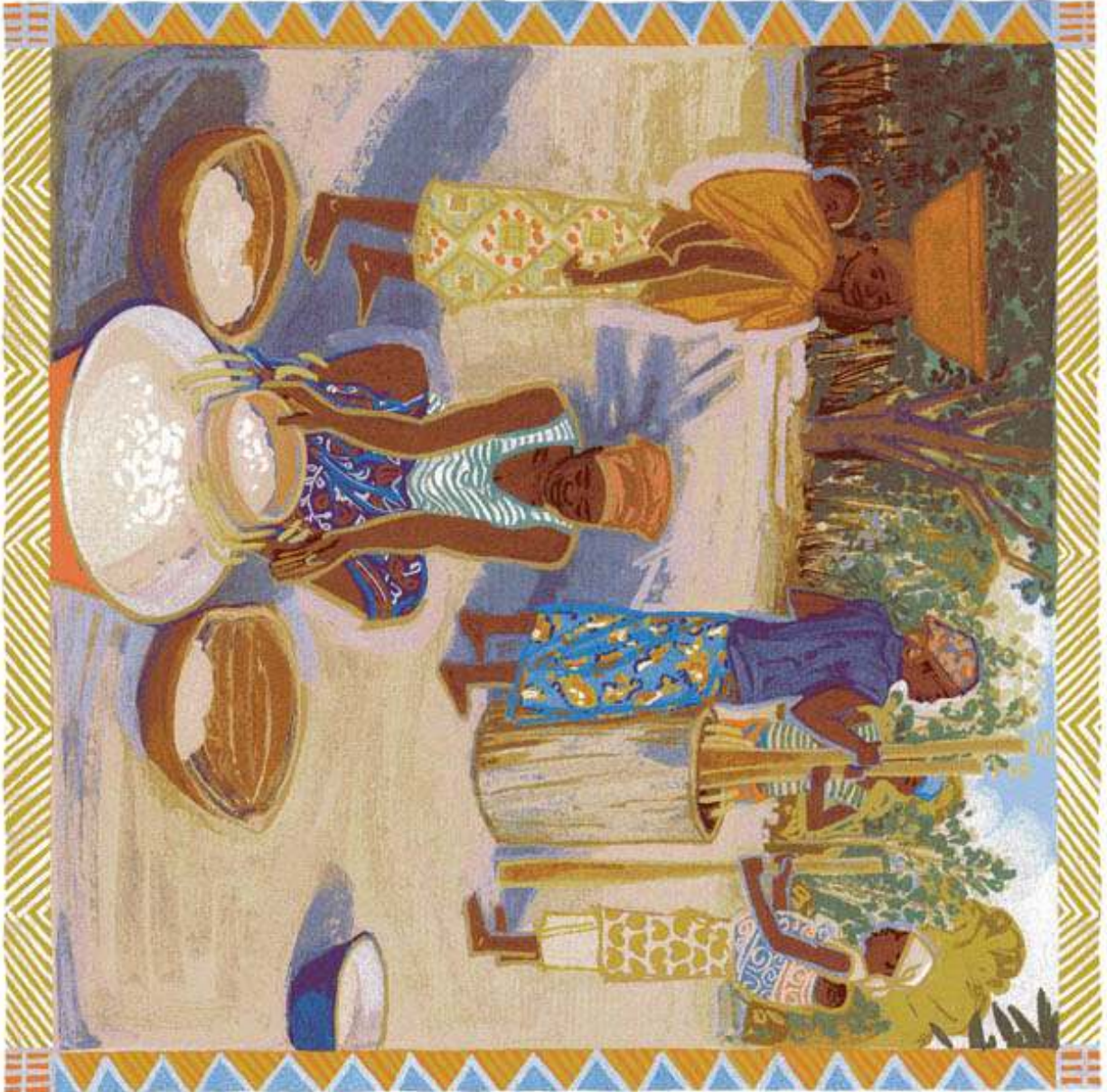


Teaching Guide -The Kulango People

Instructions for Leaders or Teachers

- Study all the material yourself before sharing it with others.
- Introduce the people group to the children.
- Listen to the audio information that describes the people group.
- Listen to any additional information provided.
- Do these things in the order listed. Some points can be skipped over if not usable.
- Use a map of globe to locate the area where the people group lives.
- Have children do map work that is age appropriate.
- Talk about the location of the Kulango people group in relation to the equator.
- Ask “Do the Kulango people live close to the equator?” If the answer is “Yes”, this indicates a hot/tropical climate.
- Ask, “Do the Kulango people live in a mountain area?” If the answer is “Yes”, this will indicate a colder/cooler climate.
- Have the children name the countries surrounding the country where the Kulango people group live.
- Look at the map included and see if the country has any access to an ocean or a river which would allow transport of goods.
- Talk about the ways the Kulango people group provide for basic human needs:
 - Food
 - Clothing
 - Shelter
 - Human relationships
 - Compare the answers with the way your own people provide these needs.
 - Are these customs of the Kulango people different from the way you live?
 - Talk about the importance of color and the meaning of color.
 - Talk about festivals and music.

- Talk about the animals that live in this country where the Kulango people live. Are the animals helpful to the people? Are the animals a danger to the people?
- What are the main spiritual beliefs of the Kulango people?
 - Have any of these people placed their faith in Jesus Christ?
 - Is there a church where these people may gather together to worship and study?
 - Do any Christians in this group face persecution, (treatment in a harsh or cruel way) for their beliefs?
- Ask your group of children if the Kulango people have any part of God's Word (The Bible), translated into their own language?
- Ask if they have any other Christian material?
 - Bible stories
 - Christian radio
 - Christian music Christian drama
 - Christian audiocassettes
- Pray for the Kulango people group using the prayer points you have heard. Are the children able to think of other things for which to pray?
- Are there people groups in your country who are still waiting to hear the message of God's love for all peoples? Pray for them too!
- Are there children or adults in your group who might like to train as Bible Translators? A Bible Translator put the words of the Bible into the words of a different language.
- Review the names and countries of other people groups you have already studied.
- If a craft or color page is included this week and is useful for your group of children to work on, do it now.



K

Kulango

(koo-LAHN-go)

Shr ruh, shr ruh, shr ruh!

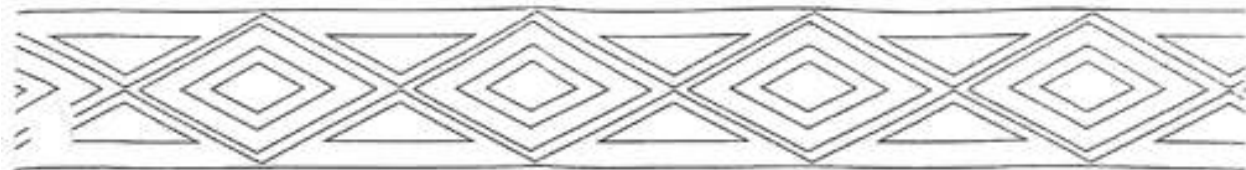
Shake that maize flour. Sieving calls for muscle power! Hear the beat, swing in time and pat the sieve. Stay strong and persevere.

Thump kuh blam, thump kuh blam! Pound that boiled yam. Toss the pestle in the mortar. Take your turn and keep the rhythm. Stay strong and joke and laugh and tell a tale.

Swish plop, swish plopl! Never spill a drop. Walk a while in the sun. Bring clean water from the well. Carry that load up on your head. Jiggle baby on your back. Stay strong and walk tall.

In Ivory Coast strong Kulango women toil many hours to feed their families.

The Kulango people do not have the Bible in their own language.



The Kulango People

- Continent: Africa
- Country: Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
- Geographical Information:

The Kulango people live on the continent of Africa in the country of Cote D'Ivoire.

- Cote D'Ivoire is in West Africa and is bordered by Mali and Burkina Faso on the North.
- The country of Liberia is on the West.
- Ghana is the country along its Eastern border.
- The Atlantic Ocean is the southern border.

Can you find these countries and the Atlantic Ocean on the map of Africa?

- Cote D'Ivoire has a few wild animals such as elephants.
- The elephants mainly live in the national park.
- The national park is a protected area where hunting is not allowed.

Facts about the Kulango People:

- The Kulango people live in a very hot region which has only one yearly rainy season.
- The Kulango area sometimes suffers from dry seasons (droughts) which makes farming difficult.
- The Kulango are mostly farmers. They grow yams, maize, beans, peanuts, okra, peppers, cotton, bananas, papayas and watermelons.
- Some Kulango farmers also breed goats, sheep and cattle.
- Kulango men do the farming.
- Kulango women gather wild fruits and nuts and tend small vegetable gardens at home.
- Each Kulango village is made up of several small settlements.
- The settlements include a few mud huts with cone-shaped roofs made of palm leaves or thatch.

- The huts are grouped around a center court, which is the village meeting place.
- Kulango girls are betrothed (promised in marriage) while they are quite young.
- The fathers or head of the extended family arrange marriages for the daughters.
- When a Kulango man marries, his bride may either join him or remain in her father's home. If she remains with her father, her daughters live with her, and her sons join their father when they are able to walk and talk.
- Kulangos celebrate many festivals, such as the yearly yam festival. At this time parents and children exchange gifts. Then they eat a special meal of mashed yams and soup.
- Dances and singing are part of all Kulango celebrations.
- For many years Muslim traders have tried to make Islam the religion of these people. The Kulango have resisted. Today only a few are Muslim.
- Most Kulango follow their traditional beliefs. They include spirit worship of their ancient ones.
- Kulangos believe the spirits inhabit certain wild animals and objects of nature, like water, lightening and thunder.
- A very few Kulango have accepted Christ.
- Most Kulango have never heard the Christian message of love.
- Scripture translations and Christian radio broadcasts are needed. Christian materials are also needed in the Kulango language.

You can pray for the Kulango people.

- Pray that the Lord will strengthen and encourage those Kulango who have given their lives to Christ.
- Ask God to raise up prayers teams for the Kulango people which will prepare them to accept God's message of love.
- Pray that translations of God's message and other Christian material will soon be ready in the Kulango language.

Animal Study from Cote D'Ivoire

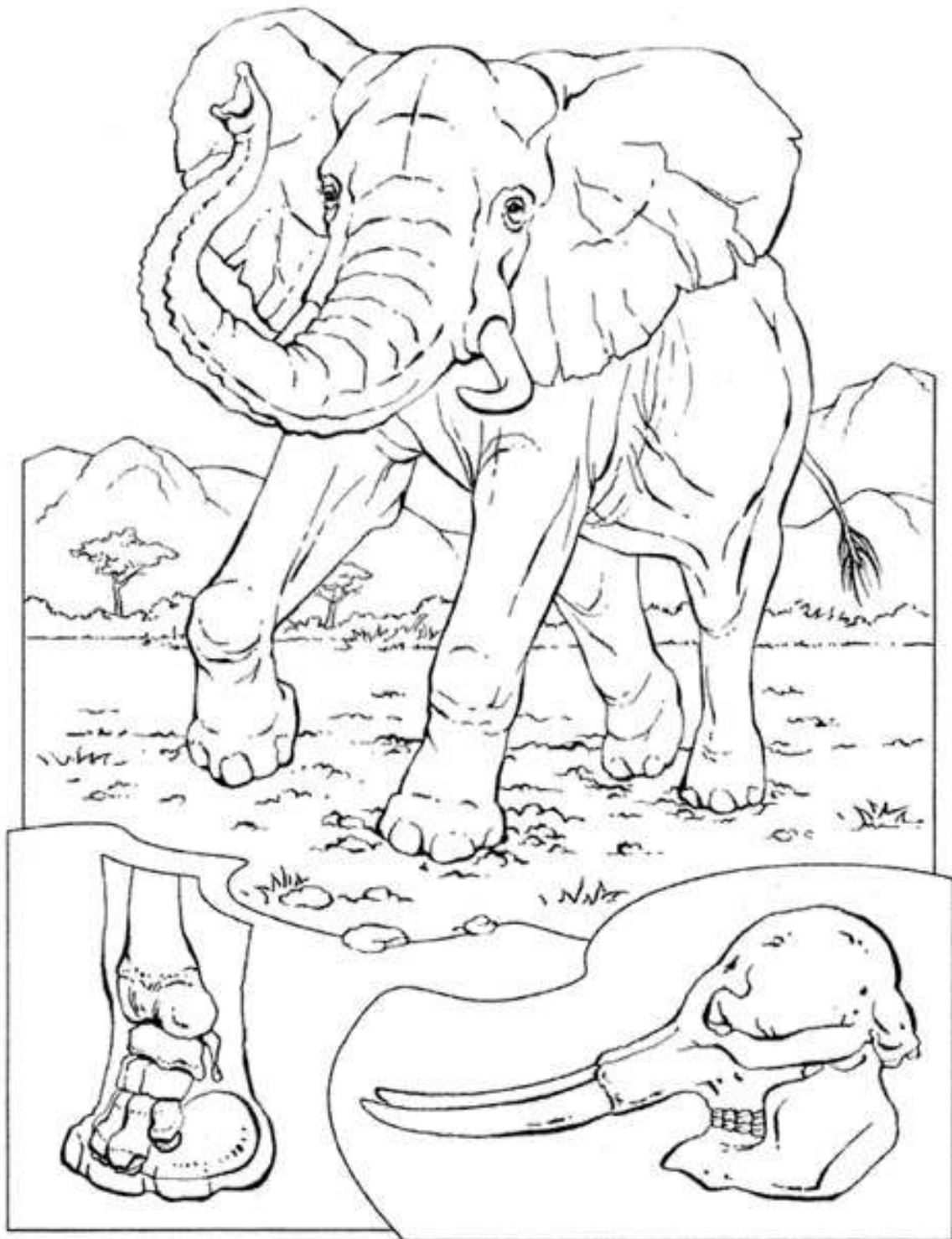
African Elephant

The largest living land animal on earth is the African Elephant. They are bigger than the Asian Elephants. They are about 10 feet (3 m) tall at their shoulder. They weight about 10,00 pounds (5,400 kg).

- Both the males and females have tusks that are large pointed ivory teeth.
- Tusks are located beside the long snout that is called a trunk.
- African elephants have very thick gray-brown wrinkled skin.
- The skin has very little hair.
- African Elephants have very large ears that can be as big as 5 feet (1.5 m long). Their ears are shaped like the continent of Africa where they live.
- Those big ears help the elephants hear very well and also help them keep cool.
- Elephants breathe through two openings at the end of their trunk.
- Elephants also use their trunk to get water and food.
- Elephants suck up water and then squirt in into their own mouth.
- They can also use their trunks to pick up objects.
- Elephants spend a great deal of time eating because they are so big. The males can eat up to 300-600 pounds (130-260 Kg) of food every day.
- They eat foods like roots, grasses and also the leaves, fruit and bark from trees and bushes.
- African Elephants live together in family groups.
- Elephants are excellent swimmers.
- Because of their size they don't have many enemies, except men. Men kill them for their ivory tusks.



African Elephant



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By Spark Team