

21/12/09

**Cooperative Learning in Multicultural Groups (CLIM)**

*Name of organisation:*

**Centre for Diversity & Learning (Steunpunt Diversiteit & Leren),  
Ghent University**

CELEBRATE TOGETHER?

Introduction

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***HABIBA AND KARIM GET MARRIED***

**Resource card 1**

My name is Sarah. I want to tell you something about the wedding party of Habiba. Habiba is my eldest cousin.

Habiba married Karim last year in Morocco.  
Before the wedding all sorts of things were arranged. Where will they live?  
What clothes and other things would Habiba take with her to her new house?

The wedding party itself lasted for three days.

*The first day.*

First Karim and Habiba celebrated separately. Karim together with his friends and the men of the families. Habiba with her friends and the women of the families. Habiba's hands were beautifully decorated with henna. People believe that henna brings good luck.

*The next day.*

Karim came to pick up Habiba with a real motorcade. They were honking so loudly that we could hear them miles away. At Karim's house they were drinking mint tea with biscuits. There was music and people danced merrily. Sometimes a bride is sad because she has to abandon her family, but fortunately not Habiba. In the evening there was a big feast. For every dish Karim and Habiba had to change their dress. All of the costumes were equally beautiful.

*The third day.*

On the third day of the big feast Karim's family visited and greeted the new couple. They brought gifts with them. Once again they toasted to the married couple. Then the wedding party was over.

Adapted from: Cora Willemse, *Feestvieren: junior informatie.*, p. 8-9

*(one illustration of a part of the wedding party)*

## **CHRISTMAS AT MATHILDE'S**

### **Resource card 2**

*Mathilde tells us about the meaning of Christmas:*

In the middle of winter the days get longer. Long before Jesus this was celebrated. The Catholic church then celebrated the birth of Jesus. That's Christmas as we know it.

We celebrate Christmas on the 25th of December with the whole family: grandma, grandpa, my uncles and aunts and their children visit us. People who don't believe in Jesus also often celebrate Christmas. Not only because of the cheerfulness but to wish each other 'peace' and 'friendship'.

My favourite desert on Christmas is ice-cream cake in the shape of a log. My grandma used to make stuffed turkey. My mother prefers gourmet. I like turkey as well as gourmet ... so long as there are French fries!

*(one illustration that evokes the Christmas atmosphere and the birth of Jesus)*

**SUGAR FEAST: THE END OF RAMADAN****Resource card 3**

Ilkay relates:

Our sugar feast is not celebrated on a fixed day. Muslim feasts are not celebrated on a fixed day because the muslim year begins each year eleven days earlier. Ramadan is the ninth month of the muslim year. That's our fast month. At the end of Ramadan this is what happens:

The whole town or village bursts out cheering. Everybody is singing and dancing because of ... the sugar feast.

Everybody is happy and proud. We persisted in not eating or drinking for a whole month. In this way we're able to experience the life of hungry people. But now at last the fasting is really over.

All children and adults put on their most beautiful clothes. All night long and the following day friends and family visit each other. They wish each other good luck. The food at the sugar feast is extra good and sweet. The children get sweets and money. It is also a custom to give some money and food to the poor.

*(one illustration: overview of the cheerful atmosphere on the sugar feast : preferably a picture of a mosque or another reference to Ramadan)*

**HOLI-FEAST AT PRATAB AND PADMINI'S****Resource card 4**

*In India they don't celebrate New Year's Eve and New Year on the 31st of December and the 1<sup>st</sup> of January like we do. On New Year they celebrate what they call 'Holi-feast' which means the 'feast of light'. They celebrate it in springtime, after the wheat harvest.*

*Pratab and Padmini are nine-year old twins from Rajasthan. They were at the feast and will tell you the story of their latest Holi.*

During the evening before Holi we put on our most beautiful clothes to go and watch Holi-fire. With this big campfire we chased away the evil spirits from our fields and out of our houses. As our uncle took a branch out of the big flames we quickly took a step backwards. My mother took the branch out to put on the fire at our home. On Holi the children always go to bed very late.

The next morning the feast continued. People sprinkled each other with brightly coloured paint powder. They thanked the god Krishna.

*This day Pratab and Padmini like the most. Listen to how the feast continued.*

*In the morning we immediately put on old clothes. We rubbed each other with paint powder. Then we sprayed each other with our bicycle pumps. Many children in our street did the same. There were red, green, pink and yellow children running around. All of them covered with paint. What a nice filthy mess! After our battle with water and paint we washed ourselves clean. The paint came off easily.*

At home the celebration went on for a while. There were goodies for the whole family like laddu made of pea flower and sugar syrup.

Adapted from : Barnabas and Annabel Kindersley, *Feest!*, p. 18-19

*(one illustration of Pratab and Padmini, covered with paint. A picture with a lot of action)*

## **BIRTHDAY**

### **Resource card 5**

Sanne celebrates her birthday. Today she's ten years old.

There is cake and lemonade and all her friends are invited.  
Sanne has made an invitation for everybody.

When she's eaten her piece of cake Sanne opens her present. It's a poster with a big picture of Sanne on it. Everybody has written their name on the back. All of them are laughing because Imet has added 'kisses'. Sanne is a bit angry but not for long. She says she's made up a game for her party: a search. In the house a treasure is hidden (a box with sweets). You have to carry out tasks to find it.

After an hour the time has come. Jacup has found the treasure.  
Mmmm!

It's five o'clock and the party's over. Everybody goes home.  
See you next year!

Adapted from: Cora Willemse, *Feestvieren: junior informatie.*, p 14

*(one illustration of an invitation for the birthday party of Sanne)*

## THE DAY I GOT MY NAME

### Resource card 6

I'm from Brazil. My name is 'Kukritwir' but actually I have 40 names. For the most beautiful names my parents had to give feasts when I became seven years old. They covered me with beautiful feathers and pearls and painted me with red paint. My hair was cut and embellished with down. My parents prepared dinner for the whole village and everybody danced from early morning until late at night.

Adapted from: Gustaaf Verswijfer, *Kaiapo. Amazonie. De kunst van de lichaamsornamentiek.*

*(one big illustration: a map of the place where Kukritwir lives + a drawing of a little boy adorned for the feast)*

## DRAGON BOAT CELEBRATION

### Resource card 7

I am Man Po. In Hong Kong every year we have the dragon boat celebration. It's the funniest celebration I know. The whole family gets together and we eat delicious Tsung tzu (steamed rice). There are rowing races and poetry contests.

Maybe you don't know about the origin of this celebration. It happened like this.

The ancient Chinese poet Ch'u Yuan wanted to drown himself. Many fishermen tried to save him but they came too late. They beat hard on the drums and made a lot of noise to frighten the fish. They also threw food in the river hoping the fish would eat the food instead of the poet.

Every year on the same day, boat races with dragon-shaped boats are held. Some say it's better that dragons in the shape of boats fight each other rather than the dragons in the sky. Because then the sky would be upset and there would be storms and floods. That's why we prefer dragon boats!

Adapted from: Wim Westerman. *Met feest naar school. Aandacht voor feesten in de bovenbouw*, p. 40-41

*(one illustration of Chinese dragons or dragon boats and people dancing/watching)*

## CARNIVAL

### Resource card 8

*In Brazil three days before Ash Wednesday, the start of Lent, the biggest Carnival party in the world is held.*

*Janaina, twelve years old, is the queen of the drum band in the parade of her samba dance school and shows you around.*

Thousands of people fill the streets, watch the cheerful parade and dance to rhythmical samba music. Also the people who live in the slums come to the centre of Rio.

Each samba dance school can win the first prize. So each samba group tries very hard to make up a good story and new dance steps. The costumes and the samba music have to be in accordance with the theme. All this costs a lot of money. Sometimes people spend all their money on a beautiful costume.

Carnival is your last chance, before fasting, to tuck into something: a sausage on a stick, a guave, pineapple, coco milk, pink popcorn, mmmm!

Adapted from: Barnabas and Annabel Kindersley, *Feest!*, p. 10-11

(one illustration of one or more dancers during Carnival in Rio)

**Answer card**

- ◆ If you don't know the answer, skip the question.
- ◆ Some questions can have the same answer.

<i>RESOURCE CARD .....</i>
<p>1 <i>What celebration is it about?</i></p> <p>2 <i>Why do people celebrate this event?</i></p> <p>3 <i>When do people celebrate this event?</i></p> <p>4 <i>Who is taking part in this celebration?</i></p>

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# **Pupil's package**