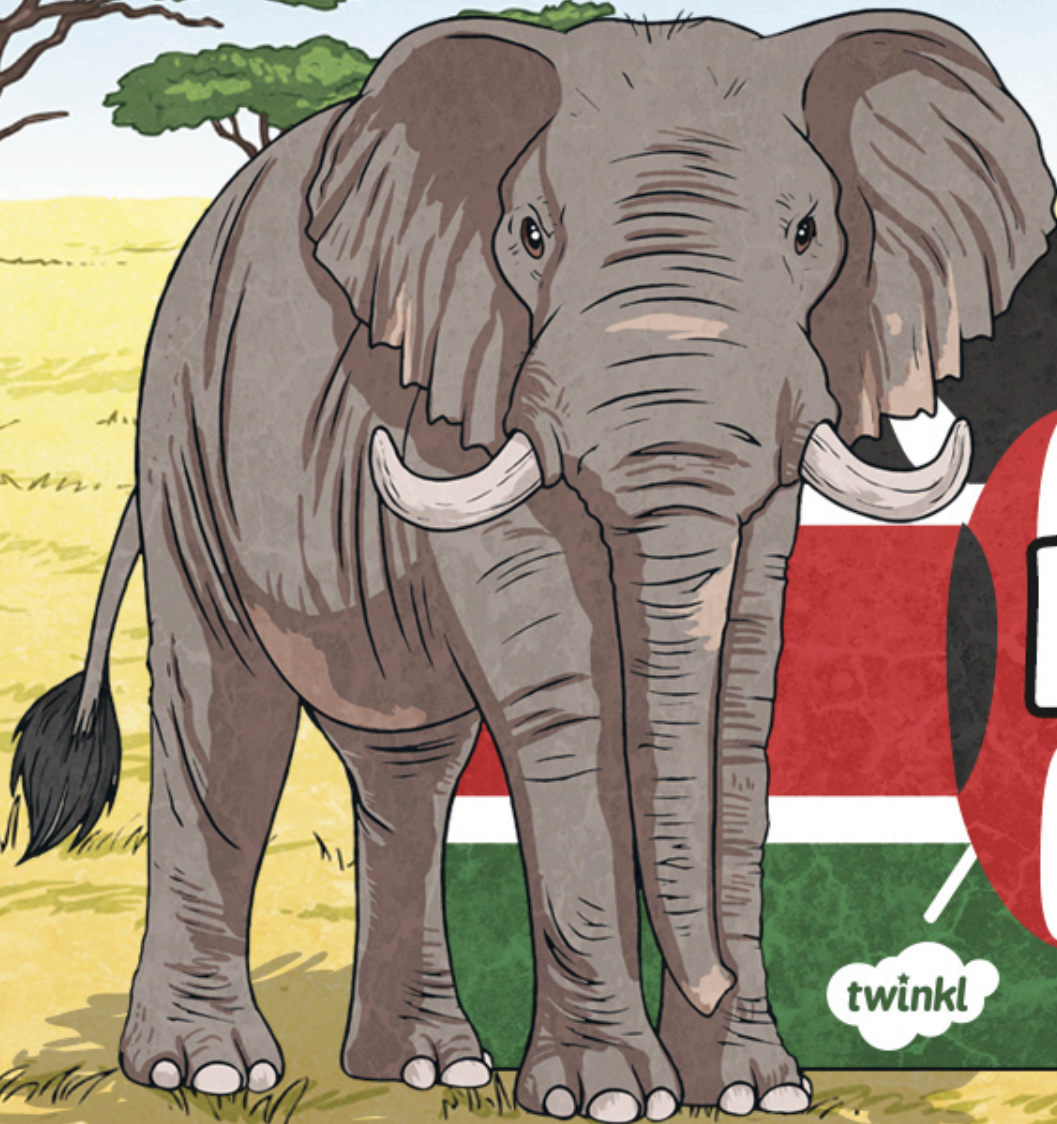


Part 2
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Kenya

twinkl

What to see in Kenya

Kenya has many different species of animals. Millions of people visit Kenya each year to see the huge savannah and the animals that inhabit it such as elephants, lions, cheetahs, meerkats and zebras.

The 'big five' animals in Africa are the African lion, white/black rhinoceros, African leopard, Cape buffalo, and the African elephant.

Popular places to see wildlife:

- Maasai Mara National Reserve
- Amboseli National Park
- Samburu National Reserve
- Lake Nakuru



Why don't you listen to the story of The Ugly Five by Julia Donaldson at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=69K2IZ1A1ZU>

What to do in Kenya

A visit to Kenya might include swimming with dolphins in the Indian Ocean, feeding orphaned elephants at a wildlife sanctuary, taking a hot air balloon ride over the savannah or sailing in a dhow (a sailboat) for a picnic lunch on the beach.



Food

Kenya has a lots of traditional foods. Each region has its own specialities.

Ugali (cooked maize meal) is often served as a porridge with stew.

Nyama choma is grilled meat – usually goat or sheep. It is usually cooked over an open fire and served with ugali.

Cassava and sweet potatoes are also very popular.



Cassava



Ugali

School

School is free for all children in Kenya. Kenyans place great importance in education so many parents pay for their children to attend university.



Children in Kenya usually start school at 6 years old and finish their primary education at 14. Children in rural communities (particularly girls) may not attend school regularly.

At primary school, children study a variety of subjects, including: Swahili (or local language), English, maths, science and social studies.



School

Not all Kenyan children go to school. Many children are too busy helping their families by working on the land, farming, cooking or fetching water.



Some children may have over an hour's walk to school.

Some children may be different ages but in the same year group.

Some schools have very few resources.



The Maasai People

One of the most well-known groups of people living in Kenya is the Maasai tribe.

The tribe live a semi-nomadic, traditional lifestyle. They live by herding cattle and goats and living in balance with nature.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Maasai were the largest of over fifty tribes of native people in Kenya. Unlike the others, the Maasai have kept most of the traditions, lifestyle and beliefs. The black shield and spears are represented on the flag of Kenya.



Kente Cloths

Kente Cloths are worn by some people in Kenya. The word Kente means basket and the cloths have bright repeating patterns on them.

In the olden days, Kente cloths were seen as very special and only worn by royalty. Today they are often worn at special celebrations such as weddings, baptisms and graduations.



Photograph by David J. Martin



Kente Cloths

The colours used in the cloths have special meanings:



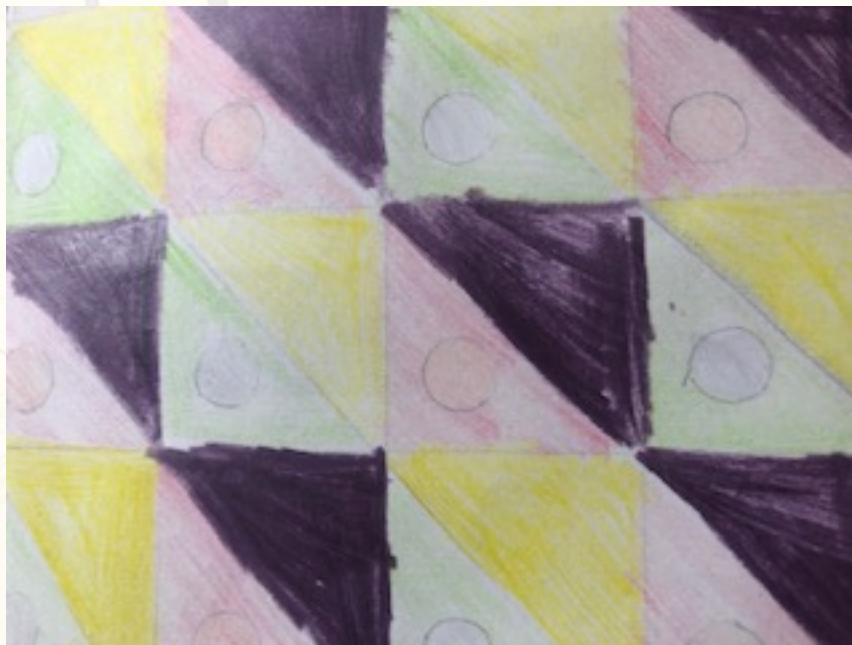
Yellow	Life, holy, presence of God and prosperity
Pink	Gentleness, calmness, sweetness, tenderness
Red	Blood, strong feelings
Maroon	Colour of earth; mother nature. Healing and protection
Blue	Colour of sky. Peace, holiness, harmony, good fortune, love and tenderness
Green	Growth, good health, fertility and newness
Gold	Colour of royalty. Wealth, spiritual purity and prosperity
White	Purity, healing, virtue, joy and victory
Black	Ageing, spiritual energy,
Silver	Colour of the moon. Serenity, purity and joy
Purple	Represents the earth and healing



A blank map
of Kenya for
you to label



Example of a Kente cloth design



Well done Year 2!
I can't wait to see all the
fabulous work you do. Please
send lots of photos to me at
info@st-jo-st.dudley.sch.uk

