**Mother tongue lesson plan**

**Topic-** Cultural diversity

**Aims-** to help to talk about cultural diversity; to inform about cultural background; to develop students’ intercultural competence

**Age group-** teens, young adults

**Level-** B1+B2

**Time:** 45 minutes

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| **procedure** | **activities** | **materials** | **type of work** | **time** |
| **stage 1** | **Introduction**: Fancy travelling?  How culturally aware are you? (What do you know about the cultures in the country you travel to?)   * Take our quiz and learn more!!! |  | frontal | 3 Min |
| **stage 2** | **Explanation of the Kahoot game** | mobile phones/tablets, wifi, projector/ smartboard | individual | 4 Min |
| **stage 3** | **Kahoot game** – students answer the first question and then the “teachers” name the correct answer and give background information 🡪 same procedure for every question  <https://play.kahoot.it/#/k/f11ef439-5d9d-4870-a1bb-eb567728745e>  For the questions 4, 9 and 13 there are videos that should be shown (links are inserted with the answers) | mobile phones/tablets, wifi, projector/smartboard, worksheet with background information for the “teacher” | individual, frontal | 25 Min |
| **stage 4 / final stage** | **Discussion**  Students first work in small groups and discuss the questions (5 Min); then they share their ideas in class  **Questions:**  What can we, as Europeans, do in order to preserve the beauty and the particularity of these cultures?  Will rather sustainable or mass tourism be able to stop the vanishing of some cultures? Please explain.  How do you take care of your own country’s traditions? | worksheets with questions | small groups, frontal | 13 Min |

**Questions of the kahoot quiz and their answers + explanation**

**1.  What is one of the most visited places in Europe?**

A. Colosseum, Rome, Italy

B. Disneyland, Paris, France

C. Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, Germany

D. Parliament, Budapest, Hungary

**Explanation:**  Disneyland Paris, a fun park located in Marne-la-vallée, 32 km east of Paris, is one of the most visited destinations in Europe. appr. 13- 14 million people a year.

**2. In which country is it a sign of respect when a man kisses a woman on her hand?  (Correct: Poland; false: Germany; false: England; false: France)**

In Poland it’s traditional for a gentleman to kiss a woman on her hand; but nowadays it is not that usual. In Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei, hand-kissing is a common way to greet elder people of both genders, primarily the closest relatives (both parents, grandparents, and uncles or aunts) and teachers.

**3. Does Europe have primeval forests? (correct: yes; false:no)**

1.      Perucica in Bosnia is one of the last primeval forests in Europe.

2.      The primeval forest, also called „the lungs of Europe“, spreads at 1434 ha. Living world of Perucica, expressed through vegetation is very numerous and rich.

**4. Which country in Europe hasn’t changed its name since 681 AD? (correct: Bulgaria)**

* 1. Bulgaria is **one of the oldest countries in Europe** and even pre-dates the Roman Empire. Founded as the Republic of Bulgaria in the 7th century

2.   One of the oldest Bulgarian folk traditions is the rite of fire dancing. It was practiced ages ago by the Thracians near the White Sea. Today it is still performed in only a few mountain villages of the Strandzha region. It is included as a UNESCO legacy of non-material culture. 🡪 **Show the video:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WOyEg8X1DsQ>

**5. Where do you find most of the Kebab restaurants? (correct: Berlin) (false: Istanbul)**

1. About four million people living in Germany are of Turkish origin – the largest such concentration outside the homeland. The population has its roots in West Germany’s “economic miracle” in the post-war years. Booming but running out of labor, West Germany turned to southern Europe to attract workers.
2. Behind the scenes, big business was pulling the strings. The likes of Volkswagen, Siemens and Bosch needed cheap, low-skilled workers to man their factories. So they deliberately recruited in poor rural areas of Turkey. Many recruits could not read or write. In Germany they were often housed in on-site dormitories.

KEBAB history: The arguments and disputes over the origin of kebabs have gradually fallen silent. Initially, everyone seemed to agree that kebabs were invented by Turks. The word ´kebab´ is of Arabic origin and means ´fried meat´. It was first mentioned with this meaning in a 14th-century dictionary. But kebab with its modern meaning was used by the Turks several centuries later. There is also a theory that Turkish soldiers used to chop meat, thread it onto their swords and grill it over the fire

**6. What is the disappearance of some cultures witnessed by?**

A. the fact that more people with the same somatic traits are born in the world.

B. the disappearance of some languages.

Explanation: A clear proof of these changes is given by the languages, which constitute one of the most significant aspects of a people's culture. Today there are about 5,000 languages in the world, but many of these are disappearing because they are spoken by only a few elderly people; on the contrary some languages, like English, Spanish or French, have "colonized" internal continents and have become international languages.

**7. Which cultures are nowadays disappearing?**

A. Maltese, Corsican and Filipino cultures.

B. Inuit’s, Cocopah’s and Korowai’s culture

Explanation: The cultures that are nowadays disappearing are the ones victims of conflicts and climate changes and above all the ones under the big influence of the rich and western part of the world. Some of them, for example, are the Inuits’, the Cocopah’s and the Korowais’ culture.

The **Korowai**, who live in southeastern Papua, Indonesia, usually die before middle age because they lack any kind of medicine. There are about 3,000 tribe members left. The Korowai live in the trees to avoid imagined attacks after dark by walking corpses and male witches on the ground.

The **Inuits** are very close to nature and their lives are profoundly influenced by the climate, so the increase in the Earth's temperature and more generally the climate changes together with the unusual conditions of the ice cause tragedy in their communities. Human lives are continually lost due to the poor predictability of ice and snow.

The **Cocopah** (which means “River People”) are fighting to preserve their dying culture against governments that manipulate the tribe’s [access to water](http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2012/12/19/grabbing-the-colorado-from-the-people-of-the-river). These natives farmed and fished for over 500 years in the delta of the lower Colorado River, which lies in Arizona in the US and the states of Baja California and Sonora in Mexico. At one time, this people numbered around 22,000, but now they’ve dwindled to about 1,300. Only 10 native speakers remain.

**8.Where do the Mursi tribe live?**

* Africa
* South America

The Mursi tribe live near the Omo-stream valley in south-west Ethiopia. It’s one of the most isolated regions of Ethiopia. Approximately 7500 people belong to the Mursi. This tribe is considered to be one of the most fascinating tribes in Africa.

**9. What is a part of the Mursi tradition for women? (Video!)**

    - women’s earlobes and lips are tattooed

    - They have got a clay plate in their lip and earlobes.

This tribe still sticks to their traditional and unique culture. They still wear traditional dresses and accessories. The women wear clay or wooden plates in their lower lips or earlobes. They start wearing them when they are around 15 to 16 years old.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UIq9NrH6aFw> (0:00-0:17)

**10. Why do they wear it?**

* It is a **sign** of growing up. Lip-plates are a symbol of social adulthood and potential fertility.
* It is a source of income.

Both answers are possible. One the one hand, some claim that the size of the plate refers to the bride price which one have to pay at a marriage. On the other hand, to some it just represents a ritual of growing up.  Nowadays, the tribe gain money because of tourist who visit them to take pictures.

**Gypsy Traditions**

**11. What happens on the first day of a gypsy wedding ceremony?**

**a**, There is a mock abduction **b**, The groom asks for permission from the bride’s family

They kidnapped the bride in the past to avoid paying a bride price.  Nowadays it is just a mock (not a real one) ceremony. (**answer a**)

**12. How long does a gypsy wedding take?**

**a**, 3 days **b**,5 days

These ceremonies blend Orthodox wedding ritual and Gypsy custom. Weddings generally take three days. (**answer a**)

**13.** **Which of the following attributions are true for the typical gypsy music?**

**a**, partly vocal and slow melodies **b**, mainly vocal and consist of slow sorrowful songs and fast melodies

The fast melodies are accompanied with tongue-clicking hand-clapping, mouth-basses, clicking of wooden spoons and other techniques sometimes with dancing. (**answer b**) 🡪 **Please show this video:** [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-pxw0BKMSI**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-pxw0BKMSI) **(2:15 – 3:15)**

**14.** **What kind of clothes and accessories do the gypsy women wear?**

**a,** simple clothes with plain colours without any accessories **b,** fancy colourful clothes, round earrings and a lot of rings

The women wear layered skirts and their favorite color is red, because they believe it to bring luck. A married woman would wear a headscarf at all times to highlight the fact that they are married. Men do not wear specific costumes. The clothing symbolizes what they have already achieved in their life. (**answer b**)

**Kayan People**

**15. Why do Kayan women wear the rings on their necks?**

1. this is a sign of beauty    b) it protects them against the bad spirits

Background information: The **Kayan** are a sub-group of Red Karen and the most of them live in Myanmar (in Burma) but you can find some in the USA too, the total population of the Kayan people is 130,000. There are many theories, but the most popular one is that the woman with longer necks are more attractive.

**16. How many kilograms can the neck rings of the Kayan people weigh?**

1. maximum of 1kg    b) more than 10 kg

Background information: So the correct answer is b, they can weight more than 10 kilograms. The Kayan woman start wearing it as little girls and they put more on their necks as the time passes. They don‘t like to remove them because the muscles underneath them are becoming weaker.

17. **Why do Maori people tattoo their faces?**

1. they tell stories about the wearer    b) those ones who have tattoos are married

Background information: The Maoris are the [indigenous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples) [Polynesian people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polynesians) of [New Zealand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand). The tattoos of the Maori people are called „ta moko”.  Each moko contains ancestral tribal messages specific to the wearer. These messages tell the story of the wearer's family and tribal membership, and their place in these social structures.

**Discussion**

What can we, as Europeans, do in order to preserve the beauty and the particularity of these cultures?

Will rather sustainable or mass tourism be able to stop the vanishing of some cultures? Please explain.

How do you take care of your own country’s traditions?