JACKSON MIDDLE SCHOOL COUNTRIES REPORT
## CONTRIBUTORS

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ALBANIA
Population: 3,639,453
Religions: Muslim (70%), Albanian Orthodox (20%), Catholic (10%)
Ethnicities: Albanian (95%), Other (5%)
Languages: Albanian (Official), Greek
BRIEF HISTORY

Formerly part of the Ottoman Empire.
Annexed by Italy during WWII.
Communist Republic until 1990.
Economic collapse and social unrest due to government sponsored Ponzi schemes.
March 1997- increasing numbers of violent protests and revolts.
Massive waves of refugees to Europe - 3rd wave in a decade.

Also dealing with ethnic Albanian refugees entering from Kosovo.

Many refugees to the US are ethnic Albanians born in Kosovo and other countries.

First major wave of refugees to the US in 1999.
EDUCATION IN ALBANIA

- Secular education system, compulsory until 9th grade.
- 94% literacy rate.
- Students must pass graduation exams at the end of 9th grade and then again at 12th grade if they continued.
- 5000 mostly public schools with semester system similar to the United States.
CULTURE

☆ Albanians call themselves *Shiqiptare* (Sons of the Eagle).

☆ Post-modern art focuses on depicting daily life.

☆ Folk music differs by region and combines influences dating to the Ottoman Empire.

☆ Most young (under 35) Albanians are fluent in English.

☆ Soccer is the most popular sport.
CULTURE CONTINUED

★ Pork is not often consumed but alcohol prohibitions are relaxed.
★ Albanian Islam has few characteristics of Islam in other countries; intermarriage and inter-cultural participation are common.
★ Patriarchal society.
CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS AND
LANGUAGE

- Nodding head up and down means *NO*.
- Shaking head side to side means *YES*.
- Hello - *Miredita*.
- How are you? - *Si jeni*?
- Excuse me – *Me fal*/*Me falni*.
- Yes - *Po*.
- No - *Jo*.
REFERENCES

- www.visualgeography.com
- www.trekearth.com
- www.nationalgeographic.com
- www.albanianmusic.org
BURMA LOCATION

- **Location:**
  - Southeastern Asia

- **Borders**
  - Bay of Bengal
  - Between Bangladesh and Thailand

- **Capital**
  - Nay Pyi Taw

- **Area**
  - 676,552 sq. Kilometers
  - Andaman Sea
1057: Unified Burmese State
+ King Anawrahta founds the first unified Burmese state at Pagan and adopts Theravada Buddhism

1824-26: First Anglo-Burmese War
+ First war ends with Treaty of Yandabo

1937: Colony
+ Britain separates Burma from India and makes it a crown colony

1945: Liberation
+ Britain liberates Burma from Japanese occupation with help from the AFPFL, led by Aung San

1948: Independence
+ Burma becomes independent with U Nu as prime minister

- Shwedagon Pagoda: Burma’s key religious site
BURMA-BRIEF HISTORY

1960: Faction Wins
- U Nu’s party faction wins decisive victory in elections, but his promotion of Buddhism as the state religion and his tolerance of separatism angers the military

1974: New Constitution
- New constitution comes into effect, transferring power from the armed forces to a People’s Assembly headed by Ne Win and other former military leaders

1975: Opposition
- Opposition National Democratic Front formed by regionally-based minority groups, who mounted guerrilla insurgencies.

1982: New Law
- Law designating people of non-indigenous background as “associate citizens” in effect bars such people from public office.

1988: Anti-government riots
- 1987-currency devaluation wipes out many people’s savings and triggers anti-government riots
- Thousands of people are killed in anti-government riots. The State Law and Order Restoration Council is formed.
- 1989: Slorc declares martial law, arrests thousands
  - Renames Burma Myanmar, capital Ragoon is now Yangon

Resistant Figure: Daughter of Burma’s founding father
BURMA-BRIEF HISTORY

- 1990- Thwarted elections
  + Opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) wins landslide victory in general election, but the result is ignored by the military

- 1998- Release of prisoners
  + 300 NLD members released from prison

- 2001- Improving border relations
  + Earlier, Burmese army, Shan rebels clash on Thai border

- 2003- New Prime Minister
  + Khin Nyunt becomes prime minister. He proposes a convention in 2004 on drafting new constitution as part of “road map” to democracy

- 2004- Power struggle
  + Khin Nyunt is replaced as prime minister amid reports of a power struggle, he is placed under house arrest.
2007 Public Dissent
+ Wave of public dissent sparked by fuel price hikes

2008-Bomb attacks
+ January-a series of bomb blasts hits the country. State media blame “insurgent destructionists’, including the Karen national Union (KNU), a group fighting for greater autonomy for the ethnic Karen people

2008-Cyclone
+ Cyclone nargis hits the low-lying Irrawaddy delta. Some estimates put the death toll as high as 134,000

2009-(NLD)
+ National League of Democracy main opposition group offers to take part in planned elections if the government frees all political prisoners, changes the constitution and allows in international observers.
Exploitative and Oppressive Gov’t
- Forced labor, excessive taxation, physical and sexual abuse, and restriction on political and economic freedom

The Result?
- Refugee population in Thailand
- Refugee population is over 300,000
- Poor treatment of refugees in Thailand
  - Forced returns
  - Attacks on refugee camps
  - Rejection on the frontier
Burma-Union of Myanmar
- Capital Naypyidaw /Myanmar

Population: 48,137,741
- Burman 68%
- Shan 9%
- Karen 7%
- Rakhine 4%
- Chinese 3%
- Indian 2%
- Mon 2%
- Other 5%

Official Language: Burmese
- Minority ethnic groups have their own languages
Religious Makeup:
+ 89% Theravada Buddhism
+ 4% Christian
+ 4% Muslim
+ 1% Animist
+ 2% Other

Cultural Influences:
+ Buddhism and neighboring countries

Government:
+ Military junta
  × Government led by a committee of military leaders
+ Head of State-Senior General Than Shwe
Burma-Culture

- Cultural Practices:
  + Influences: Buddhism
  + Traditional Village:
    - Monastery is the centre of cultural life
    - Monks are venerated

- Education: Based on UK system
  + Literacy - age 15 and over can read and write
    - Total population: 89.9%
    - Male: 93.9%
    - Female: 86.4%
WHAT SHOULD YOU KNOW?

- Many students come from refugee camps
- Traumatizing experiences
- Cultural differences (gestures, body language)
- Differences between Thai and Burma
- Their status in the U.S.
RESOURCES

- http://www.refintl.org/where-we-work/asia/thailand
- http://asianhistory.about.com/od/thailand/p/ThailandProfile.htm
**Population:** 8,988,091

*note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality, higher death rates, lower population growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected

(July 2009 est.)

**Median age:**
- *total:* 16.7 years
- *male:* 16.5 years
- *female:* 17 years (2009 est.)

**Population growth rate:** 3.279% (2009 est.)

**Birth rate:** 41.42 births/1,000 population (2009 est.)

**Death rate:** 12.91 deaths/1,000 population (2008 est.)
HEALTH

- **Infant mortality rate:**
  - total: 59.64 deaths/1,000 live births
  - male: 66.32 deaths/1,000 live births
  - female: 52.76 deaths/1,000 live births (2009 est.)

- **Life expectancy at birth:**
  - total population: 52.09 years
  - male: 51.2 years
  - female: 53.01 years (2009 est.)

- **Total fertility rate:**
  - 6.33 children born/woman (2009 est.)

- **HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:**
  - 2% (2007 est.)

- **HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:**
  - 110,000 (2007 est.)

- **HIV/AIDS - deaths:**
  - 11,000 (2007 est.)

- **Major infectious diseases:**
  - degree of risk: very high
  - food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
  - vectorborne disease: malaria
  - water contact disease: schistosomiasis
  - animal contact disease: rabies (2009)
ETHNICITY & RELIGION

- **Nationality:** Burundian
- **Ethnic groups:**
  - Hutu (Bantu) 85%
  - Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%
  - Twa (Pygmy) 1%
  - Europeans 3,000
  - South Asians 2,000
- **Religions:**
  - Christian 67%
    - Roman Catholic 62%
    - Protestant 5%
  - Indigenous beliefs 23%
  - Muslim 10%
“Relations between the Hutu and the Tutsi are extremely antagonistic. While the two tribes share a good deal culturally, their mutual disdain is evident. The Hutu have a number of sayings reflecting the predatory nature of the Tutsi, and the Tutsi, traditionally cattle herders, look down upon the farming tradition of the Hutu. Animosity and resentment have led to continued violence and political unrest. And, the violence and hatred extend beyond the borders of the country. In Burundi much of the violence is perpetrated on the Hutu by the Tutsi, in Rwanda the situation is reversed. However, the two nations are closely linked, and events in one often influence and precipitate events in the other. The small population of Twa in Burundi remain isolated from both groups, preferring to live in the forest as hunter-gatherers, although as their land has been lost, some have adopted different trades and have settled closer to the Hutu and the Tutsi”.
Burundi has a diverse population and most of the languages of Africa lack script.

Prevalent languages in Burundi include:
- Kirundi (official country language)
- French (official for institutions, private and government offices)
- Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area) - It is used mainly for trading purpose.
CULTURAL LIFE IN BURUNDI

Art:
+ accomplished expertise in crafts and artwork
  ✶ Drums, masks, basketry, beadwork, shields, statuettes, pottery, and metals.
    ✶ Working of copper is a very ancient art of Burundi

Culture
+ local people celebrate native festivals
  ✶ The sorghum festival known as Umuganuro was once well celebrated where court dancers wore their traditional attire and performed with Karyenda the sacred drum.
    ✶ The drum is a vital instrument and is widely honored by the native people
    ✶ Rich dance forms will be seen in various ceremonies
CULTURE IN BURUNDI INCLUDES

- **Agriculture**, which is an influence of the Hutu people
- **Oral literature** “of Burundi”, such as the tales, proverbs, poetry and riddles which reveal the life of the Burundi people is a deep part of the Burundi culture.
- **Museum**: The instruments, weapons, and various other things that are kept in the museum offer a detail understanding of the Burundi Culture.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KR5erT2o5K
Y&feature=player_embedded

Click on link above to view video

- Bujumbura, Burundi
  + 2006
BURUNDI HOUSING

- Repatriates
- Typical Rural Hut
- Bee-hive Hut
Education in Burundi

- Is required for six years, between the ages of 7 and 13
- An inequitable distribution of educational resources favors children in the south and central regions of the nation.
- More than a quarter of the country’s primary schools were destroyed in the war, and many teachers have been killed.
752 pupils at P6, 43% had little or no reading ability, 40% were reading at the P2 level, while only 15% were reading at P5 level or above.

Students are not allowed to take textbooks and other reading materials home.

Discrimination against females.
ABOUT THE TEACHERS

- Teacher training has been interrupted and it is difficult to recruit teachers to provincial areas affected by fighting
- About 10% of the teachers have no pre-service training while in-service training does not exist
- Teachers do not have access to library resources
One of the poorest countries in the world largely due to civil wars, corruption, poor access to education, and the effects of HIV/AIDS.

Densely populated even though there is significant emigration (people moving out).

At war until 2006 when this last rebel group engaged in negotiations, signed a cease-fire in May 2008, signaling finality in the 15-year civil war that claimed some 300,000 lives.
IMPACT ON STUDENT’S LEARNING IN THE U.S

- Reading
- Writing
- Culture shock
- Speaking and listening
- Organization
- Content progress
- Psychomotor skills
- Self esteem
STATUS IN U.S. (REFUGEE/IMMIGRANT)

- **Net migration rate:** 4.04 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2009 est.)
CULTURAL CUSTOMS/NORMS THAT AFFECT STUDENT LEARNING IN THE U.S.

- **Literacy:**
  - **definition:** age 15 and over can read and write
  - **total population:** 59.3%
  - **male:** 67.3%
  - **female:** 52.2% (2000 est.)

- **School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education):**
  - **total:** 7 years
  - **male:** 8 years
  - **female:** 7 years (2006)

- **Education expenditures:**
  - 5.1% of GDP (2005)
REFERENCES

- http://www.refugeesinternational.org/search/node/Burundi
- http://www.cpha-africa.org/aboutburundi.html
Typical courtyard in Havana.
GEOGRAPHY

- **Official name:** Republic of Cuba.
- **Area:** About the size of Pennsylvania.
- **Cities:** Capital – Havana (population: 2 million). Other major cities: Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Santa Clara, Holguin, Guantanamo, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Pinar del Rio.
- **Climate:** Tropical, moderated by trade winds; dry season (November-April); rainy season (May-October).
GOVERNMENT

- **Type:** Totalitarian communist
- **Political party:** Cuban Communist Party (PCC); only one party allowed.
- **Administrative subdivisions:** 14 provinces, including the city of Havana, and one special municipality (Isle of Youth).
PEOPLE

- Population: 11.2 million; 70% urban, 30% rural.
- Descendants of Canarians that came from Canary Islands
- Ethnic groups: 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% black, 1% Chinese
- Work force (4.87 million): Services--4%; industry--13%; agriculture--20%; science and technology--1%; construction--5%; education--12%; health and social services--12%.
- Life expectancy is the longest in Latin America (77 years of age)
ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGES

- Most of the population descendants of Spanish or Africans, or a mix of both.
- Mixed races: more than 50 percent. White: about 37 percent. Black: 11%.
- Similar to Dominican Republic and Puerto Rican Spanish.
- Yoruboid language spoken by practitioners of Santeria religion.
- English – widely spoken, especially by business owners.
RELIGION

- Deep religious beliefs despite the communist regime
- Nominally 85% Roman Catholic
- Protestants, Jehovah’s Witnesses, Jews, and Santeria also presented
GDP: $47.35 billion
GDP per capita income: $4,200
Average monthly salary: $17
Economic growth forecast for 2009 reduced from 6% to 2.5%
Natural resources: Nickel, cobalt, iron ore, copper, manganese, salt, timber, oil, natural gas
Agriculture: *Products*—sugar, citrus and tropical fruits, tobacco, coffee, rice, beans, meat, vegetables
Industry: *Types*—sugar and food processing, oil refining, cement, electric power, light consumer and industrial products, pharmaceutical and biotech products
Major export markets—Netherlands, Canada, Venezuela
Major import suppliers—Venezuela, China, Spain, Germany, United States
EDUCATION & LITERACY

- Free and mandatory primary and secondary education
- Compulsory English study in secondary schools
- Several government programs in English for adults
- Teacher-training program in English available in all the pedagogical institutes.
- The number of universities: 47
- Literacy (Definition: Age 15 and over can read and write) 95.7% of total population
  - Male: 96.2%
  - Female: 95.3%
The last wave of immigrants:

- from 1980 to the present
- influenced less by American culture
- raised under communist ideology to view North America and American culture in a ‘Yankee imperialist’ framework
- regarded less as refugees and more as immigrants

- 40% of the illegal migrants interdicted by the Coast Guard
MUSIC

- rhythms and ritual dances brought by African slaves
- a blend of Spanish guitars and melodies
- important associations with Afro-Cuban Santeria religion
- most popular Cuban music: Son
- derived from Son: Mambo, Bolero, Salsa, Chachachá
- the conga-line dance: developed by slaves shackled together
CUISINE

- a mix of Spanish and African techniques, using local produce.
- black beans, rice, chicken, minced beef, plantains, chick-peas
- legendary cocktails
- excellent beer (cerveza)
José Martí: a national hero with his life, ideas and martyr’s death

Other literary greats:
- Cirilo Villaverde y de la Paz
- Alejo Carpentier
- Nicolás Guillén
- Guillermo Cabrera Infante
VISUAL ARTS

- Filmmakers
  - Tomás Gutiérrez Alea
  - Humberto Solás

- Painters
  - Humberto Solás
  - Marianaao Rodríguez
  - Manuel Mendive: regarded as Cuba's foremost living painter
EVENTS

- Havana carnaval: In late February and early March features parades in front of the Capitolio or along the Malecón on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.
- Jornadas de la cultura camagüeyana: Scheduled for the first two weeks of February.
- Havana international jazz festival: happens every second year in February.
- Semana de la cultura: celebrated in April in Baracoa.
- Electroacoustic music festival: in April in Varadero.
- Romería de mayo: during the first week of May in Holguin.
- Fiestas sanjuaneras: at the end of June in Trinidad.
Carnival: is celebrated in Santiago de Cuba during the last two weeks of July and the first week of August to coincide with the holidays around July 26. Carnival marks the end of the sugar harvest and originated as a period in which the slaves were allowed to celebrate.

Festival of Caribbean culture: is celebrated in June or July in cities across Cuba.

Havana festival of contemporary music: is a ten day event in October.

Semana de la cultura trinitari: happens in Trinidad in late November.

International festival of Latin American film: is held in Havana in December of each year.

Public holidays:
- 1 January - liberation day
- 1 May - labor day
- 25-27 July - celebration of the national rebellion
- 10 October - day of Cuban culture
ETIQUETTE

Cubans are known to:

- be generous and hospitable
- always welcome visitors
- greet every man with a handshake
- greet every woman with a kiss on the cheek
- love to complain and argue
- prefer innuendo to direct accusation


HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Size: 28,000 km²
Haiti shares the island of Hispanola with the Dominican Republic.
1492 – Colombus lands on Haiti.
1492-1697- Spain rules Haiti.
1697- The Treaty of Ryswickin gives Haiti to the French.
1791- Slave rebellions began.
January 1, 1804- Haiti gains independence from France.
Haiti is the second oldest democracy in the Americas following the USA.
Their democracy has not protected them from bad leadership and power-hungry tyrants like the US’s has.
General Statistics on Haiti

- Population ~ 9,870,064
- 8% of the population has access to internet
- 14% of the population has access to phones
- Public education is free, but low quality.
Haiti: Two Official Languages

**Creole (Kreyol)**
- Is the most common language.
- Is both a written and spoken language.
- Is the language of instruction up to third grade.
- Has a wide variety of regional dialects, accents and vernacular.

**French**
- Is spoken by affluent members of Haitian society.
- Is used as the language of instruction for third grade and beyond.
- Is spoken, written, and read by most high school students fluently.
- Is understood but not spoken by most rural populations.
Haitian Ethnicities

- Most Haitians are descendants of African slaves.
- Lighter skin-tones come from a mix of African slaves and French slave owners or Dominicans.
- Lighter skin tones used to be given more respect because they were lighter.
- Today lighter tones get more respect than darker skin-tones because they typically have more upward mobility or wealth (i.e. resources and contacts outside of Haiti).

Photo courtesy of C. Newman
The Arts in Haiti

Haitians are very involved in the performing arts, specifically music and dance. Compa (*Kompa*) is their music. It has a Caribbean sound without being reggae. Their dance is heavily influenced by Salsa and Compa. Carnival is their big festival (similar to Mardi Gras) Music and dance play large roles in weddings, funerals, and most other church functions.
Haiti loves soccer (foutbol). Children begin to play around age 3. Businesses with TVs sell tickets to come and watch games. The largest rivalry is between Argentina and Brazil. The second most popular sport is basketball.

**Most Haitians can’t swim.**

Photo courtesy of C. Newman
Religion in Haiti

90% of Haitians are Christian
~60% are catholic, the rest are a form of protestant.
Most Haitians also practice Voodoo in addition to their Christian beliefs.
Even if they don’t practice, most are very superstitious.

Education in Haiti

- 50% of students will reach the 6th grade
- Only 5-10% will finish high school.
- School is taught in Creole until 3rd grade when it is taught in French.
- High school students are also required to study English and Spanish.
Differences in Haitian Schools

Corporal Punishment –
   Ex. Students must balance on one leg with their arms out in front of the class
   Ex. Students are struck with a stick.
   Ex. Kneel in the corner.

Homework –
   Little homework is ever assigned, especially outside the cities because there is no electricity or light to work with.

Exams –
   Students are usually assessed with 2-3 exams per semester.
   There is an official state exam at the end of 6th grade.
   Students must pass this exam to continue with their education.
Haitian Immigration/Asylum Status and History

1980s- ~40,000 Haitians were granted political asylum and permanent resident status by President Carter.
1990s- ~50,000 Haitians were granted political asylum and temporary legal status under Clinton and Bush.
   Even more Haitians were denied this status and returned to Haiti.
2000- Census 2000 found 750,000 Haitians living in the US.
   Now, there is an estimated 400,000 undocumented Haitians living in the US with constant fear of deportation.
Most Haitians immigrants or asylees live in Florida or New York.
Special thanks for Christie Newman and Jean Robert Lamour for their help with this project.

- [http://www.kreyol.com/history004.html](http://www.kreyol.com/history004.html)
- [http://haitianhistory.org/](http://haitianhistory.org/)
- [http://www.allmyhopes.org/](http://www.allmyhopes.org/)
- [http://www.inmotionaame.org/migrations/topic.cfm;jsessionid=f8301193601260975510057?migration=12&topic=6&bhcp=1](http://www.inmotionaame.org/migrations/topic.cfm;jsessionid=f8301193601260975510057?migration=12&topic=6&bhcp=1)
Slightly larger than Virginia

- Ethnic groups: 90% mestizo (Mixed Indian and European); others of European, Arab, African, or Asian ancestry, and indigenous Indians.
- Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant minority.
- Language: Spanish, Indigenous languages and Garífuna (mixture of Afro-indigenous languages)
EDUCATION

- Years Compulsory: 6.
- Attendance: 94% overall
- 61% at junior high level
- 83.3.% Literacy
Honduras is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere with a per capita gross national income of $1,845. Dependent on exports of agricultural goods. Economic growth dropped from 6.3% in 2007 to 4% in 2008.
“Temporary Protected Status” protects about 300,000 central Americans mostly from El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. It allows them to stay in the U.S. even if they entered without documents based on the natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes.

If the TPS were to end all of the persons covered by it would be deported.
When a couple marries, their new family assumes both of their names.

For example: If a women named Marcía García marries a man named Carlos Martínez, they and their children become the Martínez-García family.

In middle class families obedience is not stressed. Children are rarely punished and are allowed to interrupt conversations.
MORE CUSTOMS

- The urban poor and *campesinos* encourage children to play in groups, usually close to where the adults are working.
- Parents are not over protective.
- Higher education, especially a degree from the United States is highly valued but is beyond the reach of most people.
SOURCES

- http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/1922.htm
THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

- Official languages:
  - Arabic (75-80% Arabs)
  - Kurdish (15-20% Kurds)

- Religion:
  - 97% Islam
  - 3% Christianity

- Muslim:
  - Shi’a 60%
  - Sunni 40%
MAP OF IRAQ
REFUGEES
REFUGEE PROCESSING (US)

- **2007:**
  + 12,098 Referrals
  + 1,608 Admitted

- **2008**
  + 28,769 Referrals
  + 13,823 Admitted

- **2009 (As of February 4, 2009)**
  + 17,376 Referrals
  + 4,479 Admitted
IRAQI CULTURE

- Performing Arts
  + Iraqi National Orchestra
  + Academy of Music in Baghdad
  + Baghdad Institute of Fine Arts
  + Music and Ballet School of Baghdad

- Sports
  + Soccer (football)
  + Basketball, Swimming, Tennis
EDUCATIONAL ISSUES

- Muslims DO NOT eat pork
- 70% experience trauma-related stress
  - Bed-wetting, stuttering
  - Muteness, aggressive behavior
  - Declining performance in school
- 28% show forms of PTSD
SOURCES:

- http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/iraq.htm
- Iraqi Children Bear the Costs of War
  by César Chelala
  Mohammed Al-Aboudi
- http://www.iraqlinks.com
- Photos from Wikipedia at:
RÉPUBLIQUE DE CÔTÉ D'IVOIRE
THE IVORY COAST
HOUSING

Left: the city of Abidjan
(site of US Embassy)

~30% live in urban areas

Right: Typical rural housing

Walls = reeds, poles, or dried clay
Roofs = thatched or corrugated iron

~ 60% live in rural areas
ETHNICITY

60 distinct tribes

4 major cultural regions

West Atlantic Region
People: Kru
Common Lang: Atlantic
Lifestyle: Hunter-Gatherers

Northeast Region
People: Mande
Common Lang: Mandé

Northwest Region
People: Voltaic
Common Lang: Gur

East Atlantic Region
People: Akan
Common Lang: Kwa
Lifestyle: Farming and fishing.
LANGUAGES

- Official – French (42–45% literacy)
- 60 African dialects: – Dioula most common
- 4 primary dialects – Gur, Atlantic, Kwa and Mandé
- Arabic taught in Quranic schools
- English introduced to educated, but not popular
RELIGIONS

- ~ 40% Muslim
  - predominantly in the north

- ~ 35% Indigenous Beliefs

- ~ 25% Christian
  (mostly Catholic)
  - predominantly in the south

Riviera Mosque in Abidjan

Basilica of Our Lady of Peace in Yamoussoukro “largest in the world”
CULTURAL INFO

- Urban areas prosper due to exports:
  - coffee, cocoa beans, palm oil, pineapple, rubber, gas, offshore oil
- General bias against hiring women but pay scale is equal between sexes
- Polygamy is illegal but widely accepted
- Children are highly valued and cared for by entire community
CULTURAL CUSTOMS

- Oral tradition imparts societal values, history, and religion
- Open markets to display artwork
- Music, singing and dance are integral to daily life
- Popular sports = soccer, baseball, basketball and rugby

Right: Mask of the Senufo people

Above: National soccer team
EDUCATION

- Based on the French system
  - public schools taught in French
  - primary school → secondary school → university
- Higher ed. in urban than rural areas
- Final exams decide grade level placement
- High drop-out rate
SOURCES

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- http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/C-te-d-Ivoire.html
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JAMBO & KARIBU! (HELLO AND WELCOME!)

KENYA
Languages
Demographics & Education
Religions, Ethnicities, and Cultural Norms
Political, Economical, and Societal Issues
Immigrant status in U.S.
Kenya consists of 8 different provinces:
WHAT DO THEY SPEAK?

- Most Kenyans are multilingual & speak at least 3 languages
- 2 official languages: English and Kiswahili
- (English + Kiswahili = Sheng)
- Each indigenous group has a fully developed language of their own (i.e. Luo, Kikuyu, Kamba, Luyia, Gusii, & Kalenjin)
- When Kenyans migrate to the U.S. they are at ease in using English as the primary language
REGIONS OF KENYA

- Coast:
  - Majority is Muslim.
  - Mombassa, the provincial capital, is the second largest city in Kenya.

- Central:
  - Densely populated.
  - Well endowed with cash crops (tea and coffee).
regions of kenya

- Eastern:
  - Most diverse province geographically, socially, economically, and culturally.
  - Substantial variations in educational quality among districts.

- Nairobi:
  - Slum areas have low quality of education compared to high standards of education in schools in the city centre and outskirts.
REGIONS OF KENYA

- Rift Valley:
  - Diverse population and varied crops. Nomadic pastoralists populate districts in the arid areas.

- Western:
  - “One main ethnic group. Sugar cane is the main cash crop. Widespread child labour practices.”
Nyanza:
- Three main ethnic groups – Luos, Kisiis and Kurias. Greatly affected by occasional floods and high death rates due to HIV/AIDS. High percentage of orphans and strong belief in early marriage.

North Eastern:
- Predominately Muslim population. Very limited support for girls’ education. Early marriages are part of the culture. Nomadic pastoralist communities with limited access to education.
EAST OR RIFT VALLEY: A TRAVEL IN THE VILLAGE
EDUCATION SYSTEM 8-4-4

- 8 years primary, 4 years secondary, 4 years university
- Free primary education was introduced in January 2003
- Duration of obligatory education: 8 yrs
- Obligatory starting age: 6 yrs
- Minimum ending age: 13 yrs
Pupil-teacher ratios in 2005:
- Primary: 39.5 pupils per teacher
- Secondary: 31.6 pupils per teacher

Most Kenyans who are schooled are intrigued by and skilled in careers that specialize with technology and healthcare.
Government places schools everywhere, even in the Bush

In the Bush: at least one child from every family is expected to go to school. When they return, they can ease back into cultural norms.

Yet this can create dissonance between the educated and the uneducated.

Some stay in the location of where they attended school.
In the desert, people eat cows, goats.
Milk is also precious because it represents life.
They rely heavily on potatoes, rice, and maize.
They also eat much fruit such as bananas, mangoes, pineapples, and avocados.
There is also fast food.
Here is a picture of a milk jug. In Kenya they will mix blood from the cow along with its milk to receive more protein.
CULTURE: DANCE AND MUSIC

- Ngoma – traditional form of Kenyan music is centered around the drum
- Many dances have a purpose: agricultural, mourning, joy, fertility, war, & peace
- There are many traditional instruments: some are made from animal horns
- Some songs are sung in unison, others are performed in call and response
Mostly Christian (over 60%)
Some are Muslim (6%)
Many indigenous, animistic religions
There are blends of Christian and animistic religions
BELIEFS AND THEIR AFFECTS ON SOCIETY

- Witchdoctors are important in the community and offer herbal remedies, however due to some beliefs, they cannot cure in all cases
Both boys and girls are circumcised: it was a passage of rite for them

FGM – Female Genital Mutilation (Female Circumcision) – this was done to assure that women would not be promiscuous before marriage
CULTURE - FAMILY

- Practice polygamy
- Very patriarchal society. Women have to gain permission from their husbands to obtain a driver’s license and to open a bank account
- Women work more in the domestic realm, yet they work very hard. The men have more status.
CULTURE - FAMILY

- Larger families also gain higher status
- Women want more children because it is assurance that they will take care of them when they are older
- Contraception is difficult to obtain and is viewed with suspicion
 POLITICS AND ECONOMY: A GLIMPSE FROM THE NAIROBI AND THE SLUMS

- Slums resulted from people who sold their farms hundreds of miles away where they heard there were good paying jobs.
- The jobs were non-existent and when the migrants run out of money, they end up in the slums.
- Most have been there for decades and they become somewhat comfortable there.
IMMIGRATION TO THE U.S.

- Because of Kenyan’s history of becoming victims of slavery within the U.S., most were hesitant to migrate until between 1980 and 1990

- Kenyan immigration more than doubled because:
  - Many Kenyans were already exposed to American culture because of the close relationship between Kenya and the U.S. Because of this exposure of American cuisine and entertainment, Kenyans felt encouraged to take advantage of the educational opportunities in the U.S.
Kenyan immigration more than doubled because:

+ Kenya has a depressed economy and a high unemployment rate of 35%
+ Country values its education thus there are many highly skilled people. However, there are few jobs
+ By the end of the 20th century, Kenyans were attracted to working in technology-based careers in the U.S. It was nearly impossible to find those kinds of jobs in Kenya because over 75% of the jobs were agriculturally based.
Kenyans can assimilate better than other immigrants because they already speak English and are specialized for jobs within the U.S. – usually with technology & health care.

Kenyans can gain financial stability early on.
They can still face common covert discrimination against people of color.
Most Kenyans become citizens. Less than 2% return to Kenya.
Most do want to return to Kenya, but are deterred by Kenya’s economy.
PICTURES WORK CITED

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LIBERIA
ETHNIC GROUPS

- Indigenous African 95% (including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, Dei, Bella, Mandingo, and Mende), Americo-Liberians
- 2.5% (descendants of immigrants from the US who had been slaves), Congo People
- 2.5% (descendants of immigrants from the Caribbean who had been slaves)
IMPORTANT FACTS

- Religion: Christian 40%, Muslim 20%, Indigenous Beliefs 40%
- Languages: English 20% (official), some 20 ethnic group languages few of which can be written or used in correspondence
- Literacy: Definition: age 15 and over, can read and write
  + Total Literacy Population: 57.%
  + Male: 73.3%
  + Female 41.6% (2003 est.)
EDUCATION

- School Life Expectancy
  - Total: 10 years
  - Male: 11 Years
  - Female: 8 Years (2000)
ECONOMY

- Civil war and government mismanagement destroyed much of Liberia’s economy, especially the infrastructure.
- GDP per capita rate: $500
- Labor Force:
  - Agriculture: 70%
  - Industry: 8%
  - Services: 22%
- Unemployment Rate: 85% (2003)
INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

- Liberian refugees still remain in Guinea, Cote d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and Ghana.
- Liberia hosts refugees from Cote d’Ivoire.
- UN Sanctions ban Liberia from exporting diamonds and timber.
“If you have not had rice, you have not eaten” Liberian proverb.

“kuu”- a form of village cooperative in which each member helps farm the others land, until all the land is farmed.

Snapshake- when shaking hands you grasp the middle finger of the other person’s right hand between your thumb and ring figure (3rd) finger, and bring it up quickly with a snap. It was originally a sign of freedom among slaves.

Christmas is celebrated with a large feasts, but not traditionally with a tree or presents.
REFERENCES:

!ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS! MEXICO
FLAG COLORS

INDEPENDENCE

CATHOLIC

UNION
HOUSING

- Sociedad Hipotecaria Federal (SHF)
  - Government-backed
  - Increased availability to mortgage loans

- ~76% own/rent in cities

- 3 largest cities:
  - Mexico City
  - Guadalajara
  - Monterrey

(Above) Apartments in Mexico City
HOUSING

* Estimated 60% city housing = substandard

~ 42% of population considered poor

~ 13% in “extreme poverty”

(Right) Typical sub-standard urban housing
US STATUS

Estimates as of 2006:

- Mexicans = largest single immigrant group
- 11.5 million Mexican-born in the country (comprise 30.7% of all foreign-born)
- Almost 30% of Mexicans in US
- 1 in 5 = Naturalized US Citizens
- 78.3% between ages 18–54
- Nearly 75% considered Limited English Proficient*

*report speaking English less than “very well”
ETHNICITY

- “Mestizo” ~ 60%
- “Indian” ~ 30%
- “White” ~ 9%

Although originally racial signifiers, terms now refer to cultural groups.

Negative perceptions of each other:

- Indians viewed as:
  - unmotivated
  - constrained by tradition
- Mestizos viewed as:
  - aggressive
  - impatient
  - disrespectful
LANGUAGES

- **Spanish** = Official (87–91% literacy)

- Estimated **291** living languages in Mexico (including immigrant languages)

- Most indigenous spoken in southern Mexico

- Of indigenous langs:
  - 12 Mexican linguistic families
  - Over 40 sub-groups
  - More than **90** individual languages
RELIGIONS

- Catholic ~ 77%
- Unspecified ~ 14%
- Protestant ~ 6%
- None ~ 3%

(Above) “Virgin of Guadalupe”
CULTURAL INFO

- Prevalent prejudice against indigenous people → Surge of uprisings in 90s.
  EXAMPLE: Zapatista Army for Nat'l Liberation declared war on Gov't in '94

- **Women** = “la abnegada” - submissive, self-sacrificing, virtuous
  but also “la malinche” - collaborator and traitor

- **Men** = “machismo” - violent, powerful, aggressive, and sexually assertive
  ^These concepts now viewed as stereotypes

- **Family** is the main center of trust, solidarity, and support.
POPULAR CULTURE

- Food
  - Tortillas, frijoles

- Art, Dance, Music

- Sports
  - Fútbol, Béisbol

- Holidays (fiestas)
  - Religious
  - Cultural
EDUCATION

- Free, state-provided education
- Compulsory to age 15 (but not always completed)
- 87–91% literacy

(As of 2007)
- ~ 98% enrolled in primary (K-6)
- ~ 71% enrolled in secondary (7-12)

- Teacher/student ratio = avg 28:1
Google Image search

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http://countrystudies.us/mexico/

http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/Mexico.html


http://lanic.utexas.edu/project/tilan/reports/rtf359/mexico1.html

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=MX

http://www.indexmundi.com/mexico/
NEPAL
Population: 27,676,500

Religions: Hindu (80%), Buddhist (10%), Other (10%)

Ethnicities: Over 70. Main groups include Chhettri, Brahman-Hill, Magar, Tharu, Tamang, Newar, Kami, Yadav

Languages: Nepali (48%), Maithali (12%), Bojpuri (8%), English, over 90 tribal languages.
BRIEF HISTORY

- Formerly a Monarchy.
- Unified as a country in the late 18th century.
- First democratic elections in 1959.
- Royal coup in 1962 declared a partyless system.
- Multi-party system established in 1991.
- Economic and social unrest widespread as of 1992, due to political policies.
In 1996 the Communist party's attempts at control lead to the Nepalese Civil War.

Major political instability from 2001 to 2005 as the new King dismisses several parliaments.

Riots in 2006 led to the reinstatement of parliament and the King was stripped of his powers.

In 2008, under Maoist majority, the Monarchy was abolished and Nepal became a Federal Democratic Republic.
Education for the general population began in 1951, free primary education from 1975.

48% literacy rate, dependent on caste/ethnic group.

Community, public and private schools.

Private schools primarily taught in English, others in Nepali.

Schools primarily in urban areas so rural families must send children far away for an education.
CULTURE

- Multi-ethnic, allowing for a lot of variation.
- Music is an important part of every event.
- Art and religion are deeply interlocked and difficult to separate.
- A land of religious harmony.
- Usually women, even from the musician caste, do not play music except in specific situations.
CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS AND LANGUAGE

- Shaking hands is uncommon, greetings are usually palms together while saying “Namaste”.
- Forks and spoons are uncommon. The right hand is used to deal with food.
- Showing affection between men and women in public is unacceptable.
- For **Yes**: shake your head from side to side, and for **NO**: nod your head up and down.
- *Khana Khanu Bhayo*? Nepali for “have you eaten?”. Used as a greeting.
- Pointing your finger at people is considered bad - it means wait and I will have something against you! If you have to point at someone, use your upturned hand or lift your chin and say oo.
Elders are called by their title but not by their names. Brothers and Sisters also do not use their names while calling one another.

Nepalese generally don't eat beef, but buffalo meat is eaten by certain group of people.

Hello/Goodbye – Namaste or Namastar

Excuse me - Hajur or MafGarnus

How are you? - Tapaai laai kasto chha?
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SOMALIA-LOCATION

- **Location**
  - Continent: Africa

- **Borders**
  - Djibouti 58 km
  - Ethiopia 1,600 km
  - Kenya 682 km

- **Capital**
  - Mogadishu
    - Largest City
    - Population
      - 1,500,000-3,000,000
Population: 9.1 million (UN, 2009)
Capital: Mogadishu
Area: 637,657sq km (246,201 sq miles)
Major languages: Somali, Arabic, Italian, English
Major religion: Islam
Life expectancy: 48 years (men), 51 years (women)
Monetary unit: 1 Somali shilling = 100 cents
Main exports: Livestock, bananas, hides, fish
GNI per capita: n/a
Internet domain: .so
International dialing code: +252
BRIEF COUNTRY HISTORY

- 1960 - Creation
  + Two Territories British and Italian territories merge

- 1970 - Socialist state
  + Barre proclaims a socialist state, paving the way for close relations with the USSR

- 1977 - Seizure of Ogaden
  + With the help of Soviet arms, Somalia attempted to seize the Ogaden region of Ethiopia
  + Defeated thanks to Soviet and Cuban backing for Ethiopia
  + Failed to seize Ogaden
BRIEF HISTORY CONTINUED

- 1991-Overthrow
  - President Barre was overthrown by opposing clans

- 2000-Appointment
  - Clan elders and other senior figures appointed Abdulkassim Salat Hassan President

- 2004-New Parliament
  - After protracted talks at Kenya, main warlords and politicians signed a deal to set up a new parliament, which later appointed a President

- 2006-Compromised
  - Authority of new Parliament is further compromised by the rise of Islamists who gained control of much of the South, including the capital, after their militias kicked out the warlords who had ruled the roost for 15 years.

- President Salat
2006-Seized Control
- With the backing of Ethiopian troops, forces loyal to the interim administration seized control from the Islamists at the end of 2006

2008-Fighting Back
- Islamic insurgents fought back against the government and Ethiopian forces, regaining control of most of southern Somalia by late 2008

2009-Control of Baidoa
- Ethiopia pulled its troops out in January 2009. Soon after, fighters from Al-Shabab militia took control of Baidoa, formerly a key stronghold of the transitional government

2009 May-Further Weakened
- Al-Shabab and another radical militia launched an attack on Mogadishu, prompting President Ahmad to appeal for help from abroad

- People gather around a dead soldier after heavy battles in Mogadishu
CURRENT POLITICAL CLIMATE

- Somali Civil War
  - Ongoing war starting since 1991
  - 2006-2009. the National Defense Force of Ethiopia was involved in the conflict.
  - 2009 June – Somalia gov’t declared a state of emergency requesting international support
  - Results:
    - Refugee camps in Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya
    - Many of these camps are “barely fit for humans”
    - 350,000-1,000,000 have died because of the conflict
REFUGEE CAMPS

- Children grow up in the camp
- Private safe guard in the camp
Top Left
- N-0 block of the If-o refugee camp in Dadaab, Northern Kenya

Right/Bottom Left
- Dabaab
- “Sometimes, I think to myself that it would be better to go back to Somalia, and take the risk to face the bullets, rather than to die slowly of hunger and dehydration in this camp”
  - Refugee
CULTURE IN SOMALIA

Culture

- Part of Islamic culture, follows the Quran
- Prohibits the intake of pork and alcohol

Dress

- Somali women are covered except their hands and face, dress is known as Hijab

Art

- Tribal and nomadic.
- Affinity towards poetry is demonstrated by the oral tradition

Differences

- Somali
- Somali Bantu
  - Major Ethnic group in Somalia
  - Reside in Southern Somalia
  - Ethnically, physically, and culturally distinct from Somalis, and have remained marginalized since their arrival in Somalia.
CULTURE IN SOMALIA

Greetings
- Somali use sweeping hand and arm gestures to dramatize speech. Many ideas are expressed through specific hand gestures

Gestures
- A swift twist of the open hand means "nothing" or "no".
- Snapping fingers may mean "long ago" or and "so on"
- A thumb under the chin indicates "fullness".
- It is impolite to point the sole of one's foot or shoe at another person.
- It is impolite to use the index finger to call somebody; that gesture is used for calling dogs.
- The Western "thumbs up" is considered obscene.
- Somali warmly greet each other with handshakes, but shaking hands with the opposite sex is avoided.
CULTURE IN SOMALIA

- Left-Nomads moving
- Bottom Left
  - Masked Islamic Insurgents 2008
- Bottom-Mogadishu
ETHNICITIES IN SOMALIA

Ethnic Somalis, who made up about 85% of the population in 1998, are divided into two main clan families: the Samaal, which includes the Darod, Isaaq, Hawiye, and Dir clan groups; and the Saab, which includes the Rahanweyn and Digil clans and other smaller clan groups.

- The Samaal are principally nomadic or seminomadic pastoralists; the Digil and Rahanweyn are primarily farmers and sedentary herders. There are also small Bantu-speaking groups who live along the Shabeelle and Jubba rivers.
- The nonindigenous population consists primarily of Arabs, Italians, Pakistanis, and Indians make up the remaining 15% of the population.
The **Somali Bantu** (also called *Jareer* or *Gosha*) is a minority ethnic group in **Somalia**. They are the descendants of people from various **Bantu** ethnic groups originating from what are modern-day **Tanzania**, **Malawi** and **Mozambique**.

Total population of Somali Bantu is 600,000. Bantus have no chance of getting educated they are in the bottom of the Somali society for hundreds of years.

Bantus have different culture and physical figure from Somalia's. The next section will provide more information on this culture.
SOMALI BANTU
*Some speak the Somali language, most still speak their ancestral Bantu languages (e.g. Zigua) or a Bantu version of the southern Somali dialect of Af-Maay (Mai Mai).

*The majority of Bantus have converted to Islam.

*Many Bantu have retained their ancestral animist traditions, including the practice of possession dances and the use of magic and curses. This can make teaching about holidays like Halloween a bit more difficult and careful explanation is needed.
Many are descendents from the Zanzibar slaves who came from Tanzania, Malawi, and northern Mozambique in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Because of their status as slaves, they were prohibited from political participation, land ownership, and had limited exposure to formal education. As a result, many are illiterate and have limited job skills.
REFUGEES
After the outbreak of the war, Bantus were victims of murders, violence, confiscation of property, and sexual assault. Most fled to refugee camps in Kenya where violence against women and discrimination continued.
They faced even more danger in the refugee camps than the Somali because they were forced to camp on the periphery of the camps which were more susceptible to bandits. Women were more susceptible to rape when they collected firewood outside of the camp.
RESETTLEMENT

- Tanzania in 1993 & 1994
- Mozambique in 1997 & 1998
- In 1999, the U.S. approved a plan for 12,000 Bantus to be resettled in over 50 cities in 38 states.
Literacy rate was estimated to be 24%, yet now, is expected to be much lower.

Children in refugee camps are now being taught to read and write.

Estimated that 5% of adult refugees who enter the U.S. can speak English.
However, most Bantus are bilingual, and are therefore familiar with learning a new language such as English.

The Bantu are not familiar with interviewing and answering in a linear way.
Because of discrimination, the government puts less schools in Bantu regions.
Those who can afford to send their children to high school face discrimination.
Bantus most value educating their boys.
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SOMALIA BANTU
Languages:
- The **Somali language** (Somali: Afsoomaali, Arabic: الصومالية) is a member of the **East Cushitic** branch of the **Afro-Asiatic** language family.
- The Somali Bantu’s language is Swahili.

Religion
- The Somalis are Sunni Muslims.
- A small amount of Somalia Bantu are Christians and Muslims.
- Many Somali Bantu retain animist beliefs, including use of magic, curse and possession dances.

Somalia’s current condition:
- Seventeen years after the collapse of its central government, Somalia remains a failed state.
- Million of Somali and Somali Bantu are in UN’s refugee camps and fled to other countries.
LITERACY IN SOMALIA

- Literacy Definition
  - Age 15 and over can read and write

- Total population: 37.8%
  - Male: 49.7%
  - Female: 25.8%
SOMALIAN REFUGEES

- Somalia refugees started to arrive the US since 2003, about 13,000 to settle in 38 states and 50 towns.
- Hundreds of refugees continue to come to the states after 2003.
- A big concentration of Somalis are in Twin City area in the state of MN.
- Most of refugees are actively learning English and seeking employment.
- Most of the refugees live in public housing that provide by the government.
- Most of the children are in public schools.
WHAT THE TEACHERS NEED TO KNOW

- Differences
  + Somali and Somali Bantu

- Where do your students come from?
  + Refugee camps?
  + Somalia?
  + Somali Bantus?

- Traumatizing events
  + Move to refugee camps
  + Child soldier
  + Starvation and Violence
  + Post dramatic disorders
WHAT THE TEACHERS NEED TO KNOW
CONTINUED

Cultural differences

- Classroom mannerism
- Loud versus Quiet/Speaking out in class
  - Conflicts among the different ethnic groups of Somalis
- Differences in religion’ backgrounds
- Complex language backgrounds
- Complex of family structures
- Different reaction to food and school supplies
RESOURCES

- Map, http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://media.maps.com/magellan/Images/SOMALI-W1.gif&imgrefurl=http://www.asylumlaw.org/countries/index.cfm%3Ffuseaction%3DshowLinks%26countryID%3D207&usg=__rlpJXSZOb8_4zzs2gcmIMQShfcY=&h=685&w=509&sz=53&hl=en&start=3&um=1&tbnid=bpp9mQ48tDSJFM:&tbnh=139&tbnw=103&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dsomalia%2Bmap%26hl%3Den%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26channel%3Ds%26rls%3Dog.mozilla:en-US:official%26hl%3Dvi%26um%3D1
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TANZANIA
Tanzania is the biggest (land area) among the East African countries (i.e. Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania).
Ethnic groups

mainland - African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of more than 130 tribes),

other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab); Zanzibar - Arab, African, mixed Arab and African
Each ethnic group has its own language. No language is de jure official, but Swahili is the de facto official national language, used for inter-ethnic communication and for official matters. After gaining independence, English, the language of colonial administration during the era of British rule, was still used for some official issues, and was thus considered de facto official alongside Swahili. As official usage of English has greatly diminished during the first thirty years following independence, and it was more common to regard Swahili as the only de facto official language. However the political reforms which turned Tanzania away from a closed and socialist environment and a centrally planned economy inevitably resulted in a dramatic opening up of the country. The attendant growth of the private sector and new investment has resulted in English having increasing importance, and there are many schools in which English is the medium of instruction. Universities all use English as the medium of instruction, which often causes problems for students who have previously only taken English as a subject in school. Other spoken languages are Indian languages, especially Gujarati, and Portuguese (both spoken by Mozambican blacks and Goans). Historically German was widely spoken during that colonial period, but few remain alive who remember that period.
Kilimanjaro is highest point in Africa; bordered by three of the largest lakes on the continent: Lake Victoria (the world's second-largest freshwater lake) in the north, Lake Tanganyika (the world's second deepest) in the west, and Lake Nyasa in the southwest.
The United Republic of Tanzania is located in Eastern Africa between longitude 29° and 41° East, Latitude 1° and 12° South. The United Republic of Tanzania was formed out of the union of two sovereign states namely Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Tanganyika became a sovereign state on 9th December, 1961 and became a Republic the following year. Zanzibar became independent on 10th December, 1963 and the People's Republic of Zanzibar was established after the revolution of 12th January, 1964. The two sovereign republics formed the United Republic of Tanzania on 26th April, 1964. However, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is a unitary republic consisting of the Union Government and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government.
The Government of Tanzania under the leadership of HE President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete (popularly referred to as JK) is committed to the pursuit of sound, consistent and predictable macro-economic policies with low inflation. The policy stance is one of building on the foundations and successes of the 3rd Phase Government (November 1995 - December 2005) and scaling-up implementation and policy targeting more effectively and efficiently with “New Vigour, New Zeal, and New Speed”. Promotion of good governance, adherence to the rule of law, promotion of private sector development and opening-up new areas with high economic potential are some of the key issues of the 4th Phase Government. Expansion of investments, job creation, export expansion, value addition chains and scaling-up on human capital development are consequent and complementary actions within the policy stance.
Languages:

Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja (name for Swahili in Zanzibar), English (official, primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar), many local languages

Note: Kiswahili (Swahili) is the mother tongue of the Bantu people living in Zanzibar and nearby coastal Tanzania; although Kiswahili is Bantu in structure and origin, its vocabulary draws on a variety of sources including Arabic and English; it has become the lingua franca of central and eastern Africa; the first language of most people is one of the local languages
Religions:

mainland - Christian 30%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%; Zanzibar - more than 99% Muslim
Economy - overview:

Tanzania is in the bottom ten percent of the world's economies in terms of per capita income. The economy depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for more than 40% of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 80% of the work force. Topography and climatic conditions, however, limit cultivated crops to only 4% of the land area. Industry traditionally featured the processing of agricultural products and light consumer goods. The World Bank, the IMF, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's out-of-date economic infrastructure and to alleviate poverty. Long-term growth through 2005 featured a pickup in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals led by gold. Recent banking reforms have helped increase private-sector growth and investment. Continued donor assistance and solid macroeconomic policies supported real GDP growth of 7.1% in 2008.
Agricultural Products:

coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), cashew nuts, tobacco, cloves, corn, wheat, cassava (tapioca), bananas, fruits, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats

Industries:

agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine); diamond, gold, and iron mining, salt, soda ash; cement, oil refining, shoes, apparel, wood products, fertilizer
Disputes:

Tanzania still hosts more than a half-million refugees, more than any other African country, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, despite the international community's efforts at repatriation; disputes with Malawi over the boundary in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) and the meandering Songwe River remain dormant.

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 352,640 (Burundi); 127,973 (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (2007)
Culture
Taarab music [4] is a fusion of pre-Islamic Swahili tunes sung in rhythmic poetic style spiced with general Islamic melodies. It is an extremely lively art form springing from a classical culture, still immensely popular with women, drawing all the time from old and new sources. Taarab forms a major part of the social life of the Swahili people along the coastal areas; especially Zanzibar, Tanga and even further in Mombasa and Malindi along the Kenya coast. Wherever the Swahili speaking people travelled, Tarabu culture moved with them. It has penetrated to as far as Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi in the interior of East Africa where taarab groups compete in popularity with other western-music inspired groups.

The Tanzanian artistes have devised a new style going by the name of "Bongo Flava", which is a blend of all sorts of melodies, beats, rhythms and sounds. The trend among the Tanzanian music consumers has started changing towards favoring products from their local artists who sing in Swahili, the national language.

The mushrooming of FM music stations and reasonable production studios has been a major boost to the music industry in the country. Contemporary artists like Juma Nature, Lady Jaydee, Mr. Nice, Mr. II, Cool James, Dully Sykes, Professor Jay and many others command a huge audience of followers in the country and neighboring countries.
THAILAND
**THAILAND-LOCATION**

- Independent country in Southeast Asia
  - Capital: Bangkok
  - 514,000 square Kilometers

- Borders
  - Myanmar
  - Laos
  - Cambodia
  - Malaysia

- Population: 64 Million
  - 75% Ethnically Thai
  - 14% Chinese Origin
  - 3% Ethnically Malay
1000-1099: Movement
  Thais begin moving from southern China into what is now Thailand

1350: Unification
  A unified Thai kingdom is established under the rule of King Ramathibodi. A series of kings follow, ruling what was then known as Siam.

1896: Independence
  A British-French treaty guarantees independence for the new country.

1932: End of Absolute Monarchy
  A bloodless revolution ends the absolute monarchy. The royal family is replaced by a representational government.

1939: Thailand
  Siam officially changes its name to Thailand.

1944: US Ally
  Thailand takes back a declaration of war against the United States and Britain. After the war, it becomes an ally of the U.S.
THAILAND-BRIEF HISTORY

- 1946: 55th Member of the UN
- 1960s-1970s: Conflicts
  + Thailand is involved in conflicts in the neighboring countries of Cambodia and Vietnam. The U.S. maintains military bases in Thailand during the Vietnam War.
- 1997: Devastation
  + A major stock market crash devastates Thailand's economy. The baht, Thailand's unit of money, drops in value.
- 2004: Tsunami
  + A tsunami strikes, giant waves hit the western coast and islands of Thailand and 10 other nations, killing hundreds of thousands of people.
- 2005: Elephant Art
  + A team of 8 elephants in Thailand team up to create what may be the largest painting ever made by the mammals.

• Elephant Art!
THAILAND’S CURRENT POLITICAL CLIMATE

- 2008-2009 Political Crisis
  - Conflict between People’s Alliance for Democracy (PAD) and the People’s Power Party (PPP)
  - Continuation of 2005-2006 Thai Political Crisis
    - PAD protested against the Thai Rak Thai (TRT) party government of Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra
THAILAND-REFUGEES

- Refugees come from Burma
  - 150,000 Burmese
  - Some of been in camps for over 30 years
  - Reside in 9 Thai temporary displaced persons camps assisted by the Thai Burmese Border Consortium and UNHCR
  - Hundreds and thousands of other Burmese, particularly the Shan, live as illegal migrants without access to refugee status or assistance despite having experienced persecution and conflict in Burma.
  - Poor treatment of refugees
Religious Makeup:
+ 94.7% Theravada Buddhism
+ 4.6% Muslim
+ 0.7% Other

Cultural Influences:
+ India, Burma, Laos, Cambodia

Government:
+ Constitutional Monarchy
+ King as Head of State
+ King Bhumibol Adulyadej
  ✗ Longest reigning Thai monarch
    ✗ 63 years of rule

* Royal Thai Army
THAILAND-CULTURE

- Cultural Practices:
  - Respect towards ancestors
  - Seniority
  - Wai-Prayer like gesture
  - Muay Thai- Thai boxing
  - Head- as the most important part of the body (do not touch)

- Education:
  - High Level of literacy
  - Private Sector/well developed
  - Gov’t/free education-grade 12
  - Teaching relies on rote
UNITED STATES
ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS
Born in the USA

- ELL’s in the USA come from many nations and ethnicities
- According to US Census Data from 2000:
  - over 3/4 of ELL elementary school children were US born
  - over 1/2 of ELL secondary school children were US born
ELL’S ARE AMERICA
CLICK ON THE MAP TO EXPLORE MORE ABOUT IMMIGRATION IN THE USA
Refugee and/or immigrant status in the USA

- The native born ELL population are US citizens though their parents and grandparents may be/have been refugees or immigrants.
- Some can also be second and third generation family members.

Ethnicities

- There are many ethnicities represented by native born ELL’s

Languages Spoken

The top 10 languages spoken in the USA are:
- English - 215 m., Spanish - 28 m., Chinese languages – 2.0m, French - 1.6 m,
- German - 1.4 m., Tagalog - 1.2 m., Vietnamese - 1.01 m., Italian - 1.01 m.,
- Korean - 890,000, and Russian - 710,000.

Religion

The main religions in the USA are:
Christianity: (78.5%), Unaffiliated, including atheist or agnostic (16.1%), Judaism
(1.7%), Buddhism (0.7%), Islam (0.6%), Hinduism (0.4%), other (1.2%).
Political/Economic/Social situations that have an impact on the students in the US

• Schools with the highest levels of ELL students also tend to be those with lower SES (Socio-economic status).

• ELL students from higher SES levels tend to outperform native students in math and are at level with reading.

• While US born, many second generation students can still be impacted by trauma and issues that their parents underwent in their native country.

• These students are often caught between two cultures.
A FEW FACTS

• More than three-fourths of the ELL elementary students are native-born.

• More than half of secondary ELL students are native born.

• Nearly 8 out of 10 English language learners speak Spanish.

• Some districts have students who represent more than 100 different language groups.

“ELL’s enter schools with a wide range of language proficiencies (in English and in their native language) and of subject-matter knowledge. ELLs differ in their education backgrounds, expectations of schooling, socioeconomic status (SES), age of arrival in the United States, and personal experiences coming to, and living in, the United States (Waggoner, 1999)

- **Cultural info**- Will vary according to parents home country. Though US born students will often be immersed in many aspects of the dominate culture. Some forge their own culture.

- **Education of students in the sending country**: Varies.

- **Cultural customs/norms**: Varies.
The Flag of Vietnam
THE CODE OF ARMS OF SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia.

Population: 86,967,524 (July 2009 est.)
### General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Hanoi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>76,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>128,000 sq mi, 332,000 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Languages</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>dong = 100 xu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Cities</td>
<td>Ho Chi Min, Da Nang</td>
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</table>

### Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Communism</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of State</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Government</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislature</td>
<td>National Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>People's Supreme Court</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### National Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Capital Income</th>
<th>$320</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Rice, sugar, sugar cane, sweet potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Cattle, pigs, chickens, buffalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Coal, salt, phosphate rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>Cement, fertilizers, steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Exports</td>
<td>Coal, local crafts, rubber, pineapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading Partners</td>
<td>China, Russia, Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With its many cultures, Vietnam has a variety of religions. Originally, Vietnam's three main religions were Taoism, Mahayana Buddhism and Confucianism, Buddhism being introduced first. Although Buddhism and Taoism were popular with the people, Confucianism became the recognized religion.

- Buddhist 9.3%
- Catholic 6.7%
- Hoa Hao 1.5%
- Cao Dai 1.1%
- Protestant 0.5%
- Muslim 0.1%
- None 80.8% (1999 census)
MAIN RELIGION BUDDHISM

COMMON PEOPLE

French occupation from mid 19th century to 1945.

U.S government’s involvement Vietnam started in 1960, and started to send troops in 1965 to support the south to fight the communist north who were supported by Chinese and Russian government.

The war ended at 1975, the cost of human life is 3 to 4 million Vietnamese; 1.5 to 2 million Laotians and Cambodians, along with 58159 U.S. solders.

Immigration to the U.S. started after 1775.

There are total of 1,642950 of Vietnamese currently living in US. The consist of .55% of total us population.

According to 2006 community survey that 72% of the Vietnamese are naturalized U.S citizens.
FACTS
WHAT THE TEACHERS NEED TO KNOW

- As many as one million who are five year and older speak Vietnamese at home.
- Vietnamese is the seventh most spoken language in the United States.
- Many common believes among the Vietnamese and Chinese due to the history of Chinese ruling.
- Vietnamese celebrate many festivals year around especially at the spring time. Vietnamese New Year is same as Chinese New Year which is the first the day of the new year according to the Lunar Calendar.
- Family and respect are very valued.
- Vietnamese do not like conflict, they usually will not confront anyone even if they were upset.
WHAT THE TEACHERS NEED TO KNOW

- Hugs and kisses are not encouraged, especially for people from opposite sexes.
- It is nice to be quiet, your students maybe quieter then others due to the home culture.
- Saving face is very important to Vietnamese, so is self respect.
- Respectful toward elders is highly valued in Vietnamese culture.
- Vietnamese are very family and community oriented.
- Education and learning is very important to Vietnamese.
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