



Introducing Ethiopia: presentation notes

Slide 1 World Map

- Who has heard of Ethiopia? What do you know about it? Can anyone locate it on the map?
- Where is UK on the map?

Slide 2 Africa map

Locate Ethiopia. It takes about 10 hours to fly from London to Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia

Slide 3 Ethiopia map

Big country – more than 5 times size of Britain with about 1+ 1/2 times the population

Red dots – where Link Ethiopia offices are, all the schools Link Ethiopia works with are in these areas

Varied landscape and climate – mountains, deserts, lakes and rivers, very hot and dry in deserts, cooler and wetter in mountains. Can see on map that most towns and cities are in higher, cooler, wetter areas.

Two seasons in Ethiopia: wet (mid June-mid Sept) dry other 9 months.

- How many seasons in UK?

Slide 4 Landscapes of Ethiopia

- What can you see in the pictures?

Simian Mountains – in North, highest area in Ethiopia, tallest mountain, Bas Dasha, 4,620 metres above sea level (highest mountain in UK, Ben Nevis in Scotland, is only 1,344 metres).

Lake Tana – huge lake where the Blue Nile rises.

Blue Nile – Nile is one of longest rivers in world

- What countries does Nile flow through? (Blue Nile joins White Nile in Sudan and flows through Egypt – show on maps 3 and 2)

Danakil depression – 120 metres below sea level and hottest place on earth (in Danakil Desert, NE Ethiopia)

(All these places can be located on the map on Slide 3)



Slide 5 Addis Ababa

Centre of Ethiopia's capital city

- What can you see that you would see in a town or city in UK?
- What looks different?

Slide 6 Gondar town

- What can you see?
- Anything you might see in a town in UK?

Modern flats with balconies, made of concrete;

Older houses, wooden frame, mud and straw walls, brightly painted, corrugated iron roofs, unsurfaced street;

Fasilides Castle, built by King Fasilides in 1640;

Big old tree.

Slide 7 Rural life

80% of population live in the countryside, life is very different from town.

- What do you notice?

Houses made of locally available materials – wood, thatched roofs, mud mixed with straw;

Some houses have corrugated iron roofs, unmade roads, people walking barefoot;

Many activities take place outdoors, kettle boiled for tea on fire outside, clothes suggest weather cool, so in mountains;

Using cows to plough field ready for planting - most rural people are involved in farming, keep sheep or cows, grow food.

Slide 8 Ethiopian crops

- Any suggestions what these pictures show?

As well as food crops, cotton is grown in Ethiopia;

Once picked, cotton is weighed and bagged to be sold;

Cotton spun and woven by hand into cloth to make clothes for local people (or sold to big companies and spun and woven on an industrial scale on big machines);

Coffee is also grown – it is picked, roasted and ground and exported all over world. It is Ethiopia's most important export. Look for Ethiopian coffee in local shops and supermarkets



Slide 9 Religion

Religion is important in Ethiopia. Different religions coexist, majority are either Christian or Muslim.

Brick church;

Mosque with tall minarets and dome (notice Coca Cola sign!);

Church which was carved out of the rock in 13th century, with no additional materials - this method of building is unique to Ethiopia;

Some of the places of worship have beautiful decorations and paintings – this one shows St George and the Dragon. St George is the Patron Saint of Ethiopia, as he is for England.

SLIDES 10 AND 11 COULD BE REPLACED WITH PHOTOS OF YOUR LINK SCHOOL

Slide 10 School

A majority of children enrol in primary school though fewer complete secondary school. These children are outside school at the beginning of school day.

- What can you see that you might see at your school at beginning of day? (eg. school uniforms, school bags)
- What looks different? (eg. unsurfaced playground, single storey school buildings)

Slide 11 Classrooms

- Do these look like your classroom? Why? (eg. desks, lesson about English verbs, work on walls) Why not? (eg. different building materials, more crowded, mix of ages, no display boards)

Slide 12 Children at play

- What can you see in these pictures? (playing football, skipping, bat and ball, flying home-made kite)
- Which of these activities do you and your friends and family enjoy?

Slide 13 Sport

As well as being football lovers, Ethiopia is famous for its long distance runners who have won Olympic medals and broken world records. Gebrselassie and Defar have both won Olympic gold medals. Walking quickly or running is part of many people's everyday life, cars are not used as much, children walk long distances to school and most adults walk to work.

Great Ethiopian Run is annual event in Addis Ababa, capital city. In 2010 about 35,000 Ethiopians took part and 260 international runners, raising money for children's charities in Ethiopia.

- Has anyone seen a marathon, or joined in a sponsored run?



Slide 14 Markets

Every town and village has a market.

- What can you see being sold? Anything that might be sold here?

Fruit (oranges, bananas, papaya);

Containers for carrying and storing water (plastic barrels, watering cans, kettles, bowls) – important because many people don't have taps in their homes (water from rivers or shared well or water tap);

Basket weaving is a traditional skill in Ethiopia – these with beautiful colours and patterns are baskets for storing a food called injera (more about injera on next slide), fruit in first picture is being stored in simpler baskets;

Umbrella repairer, umbrellas used in rainy season, also as sunshades.

- Would umbrellas be repaired in UK? Should they be? (Ethiopians reuse everything possible, little gets wasted)

Slide 15 Cooking Injera

Injera is a staple food which most Ethiopians eat every day. Made from seeds of plant called teff (a grass, a bit like wheat), ground into flour, mixed with water, fermented and cooked on a big pan. Enough for a week made in one batch, stored in injera baskets (on right of picture, simpler form of the decorated injera baskets in previous picture).

Slide 16 Serving injera

Injera is eaten with different vegetables and sauces

- What can you see? (eg. lettuce, carrots and beans, lentils, chick peas, meat stew).

Photo was taken in a restaurant, simpler food eaten at home with fewer ingredients, many people can afford to eat meat only on special occasions. In addition, in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, fasting is practiced on 250 days a year, during which no meat, eggs or milk are eaten or drunk.

Side 17 Amharic

Lastly, although Ethiopian pupils will write to our school in English, it's not their first language. Main language in Ethiopia is Amharic. Not only is it a different language, but different letters. Works by sounds, so 3 is so-s-t; 4 is a-ra-t.

- Go through numbers, ask pupils to repeat each one.