An ka taa! Let's go!

A DANCE VOYAGE THROUGH AFRICA

with Keisha Turner



(3)

Africa is a HUGE continent



- 54 Countries
- 1.3 Billion People
- 2,000+ LanguagesSpoken
- More Than 11.6Million Square Miles
- Birthplace of All Humanity!

With lots of diversity!

We will take a virtual field trip through the African continent to visit 3 specific countries:

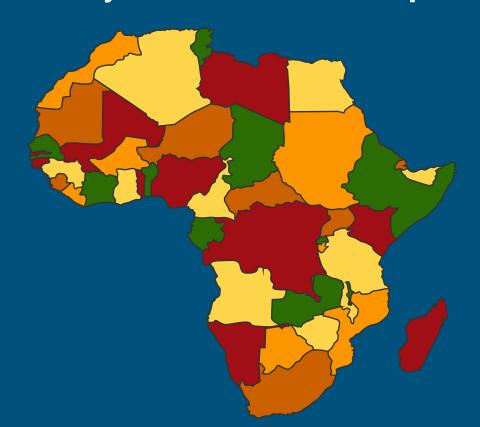
Mali Guinea South Africa

At each destination, we will learn a bit about the local culture and one of the traditional dances that come from the region.

If you like, you can use your own dance moves to travel from country to country! Are you ready?

An ka taa (let's go)!

First stop, Mali! Can you find it on the map below?



Mali

Capital: Bamako

Languages: Bambara and French

Terrain: Desert and Savannah

Interesting Fact: The city of <u>Timbuktu</u> was once the intellectual, economic, and spiritual center of the region, boasting some of the world's greatest libraries and universities.

In the **BAMBARA** language

WHEN WE SAY... WE MEAN...

I ka kènè wa? How are you?/Are you well?

Tòorò te. I am fine.

I ni ce. Thank you.

An ka taa! Let's go!

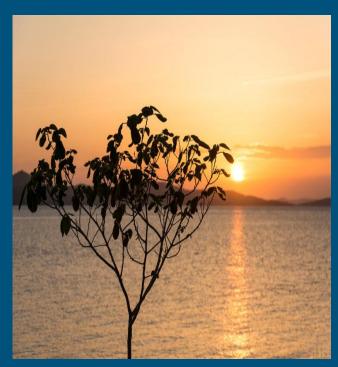
From Mali, we will dance BARA

"Bara" means "work."

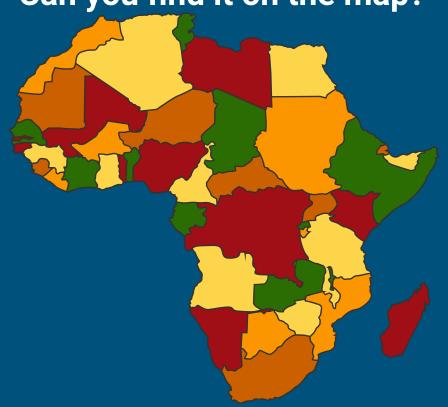
This dance comes from the Somono and Bozo ethnic groups in the Segou region of Mali, near the Niger River.

Bara is a dance done by fisher people; it is also performed to welcome visitors or as a sign of respect for important community members.

In this dance, we move our bodies as if we were going on a fishing trip. Click here to learn how to dance Bara!

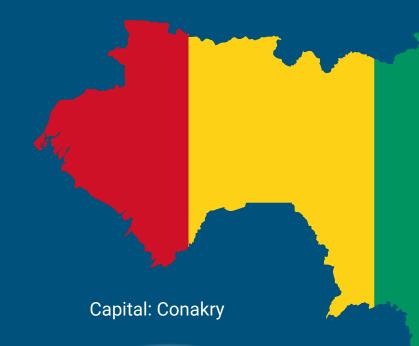






Guinea





Languages: French, Susu, Peuhl, Maninka, Kissi, Toma and Guerze and more Interesting Fact: École Kalabanté is a circus arts training school for youth in the capital.

In the MANINKA language

WHEN WE SAY...

WE MEAN...

I xa kende?

How are you?/Are you healthy?

Toro te.

I am fine.

I ni baraji/barayi.

Thank you.

Did you notice the similarities between Maninka (Guinea) and Bambara (Mali)? The countries are neighbors and share some of the same ethnic groups with similar dialects.

From Guinea, we will dance LAMBAN

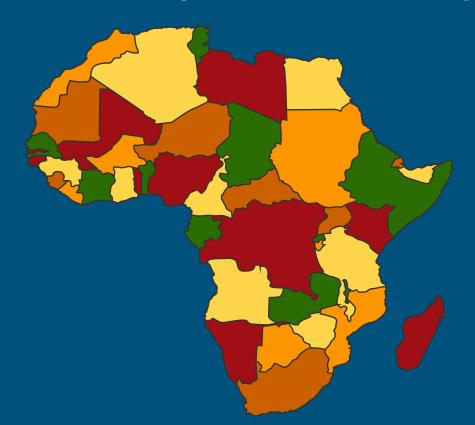


Lamban comes from the Malinke ethnic group in the Kankan region of Guinea.

Lamban is a well-known and well-loved dance that is dedicated to honoring the djeli, or griot, of the community. The djeli are the peacemakers and problem-solvers between families and villages. They are highly regarded by all.

In this dance, we clear the way for the djeli so that we may celebrate their contributions to the community. Take a look at this video to see how we dance Lamban.

Our final stop is South Africa! Where might it be on this map?



South Africa

The first human heart transplant took place in Cape Town in 1967.



Languages: Zulu, Xhosa, Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Swazi, Tswana, Tsonga, and Venda Capitals: Pretoria (administrative) Bloemfontein (Mangaug) (judicial)

In the **ZULU** language

WHEN WE SAY... WE MEAN...

Unjani?(singular) How are you? Ninjani? (plural)

Ngiyaphila. I am well.

Ngiyabonga. Thank you.

Sala kahle. Goodbye.

From South Africa, we will dance TOYI-TOYI

Interestingly, the Toyi-Toyi dance is believed to have its origins in Zimbabwe or among the Kikuyu people of Kenya.

The Toyi-Toyi is known as a resistance dance that gained steadily in popularity in the 1970s. It is intended to build group energy- for the purposes of public celebration or public grievance.

We dance Toyi-Toyi by shifting our weight from foot to foot in a rhythmic fashion while moving forward, similar to running. Click to see how it's done and to try it for yourself!

We have come to the end of our journey, for now. Thank you for traveling and dancing with me!

