



JOIN THE TEAM IN THE PHILIPPINES
support the team in spreading God's good news

2009 EVANGELICAL FRIENDS MISSION SUMMER OFFERING

GETTING TO KNOW THE PHILIPPINES

"Magandang umaga po. That's 'good morning' in Tagalog. Tagalog is one of the major languages we speak here in the Philippines. Welcome to our country. My name is Ramon. I live in the capital city of Manila. Boys and men here are called Filipinos. Girls and women are Filipinas. A group of boys/men and girls/women are called Filipino. There are many different people groups in our country. My friend, Anita, belongs to one of them."

"Nalago, Ramon. That's 'hello' in my language. I belong to the Ifugao tribe. *Ifugao* means 'people from the hills.' People believe that the Ifugao are descendants of the Malays, who were

the third group to settle the Philippines. My family lives in the mountains north of Manila. The Spanish, who ruled the Philippines long ago, never conquered us, so many of our traditions were never changed. Father works in rice terraces that have been handed down for hundreds of years."



"Filipinos are often called 'bamboo people.' We live in bamboo houses; cook with bamboo containers, knives, and cups; eat bamboo

shoots; and hunt and fish with bamboo spears, poles, and traps. We even have a traditional bamboo dance."

"Most people live in barrios—area kinship groups. Many are farmers and fishermen who live in villages or small towns. Country people may never leave the barrio except to go to the nearest town to buy and sell produce or enjoy a fiesta."

"You know, Anita, city life here is modern and like Western countries. Filipinos who love that culture are called 'Brown Americans.'"

"Some of the other people groups here are the Agta, Batak, Benguets, Buid, Mangyan, Ati, Samal, Tasaday, and Tagbanua. Many of these minority groups live by hunting, fishing, collecting wild food, or raising garden crops. Tell me more about Manila, Ramon."

"Something very sad is that while some millionaires have mansions and private police forces, more than 2 million people live in slums and are barely able to survive. About 25% of city people are migrants from barrios. They're called squatters because their homes are shacks built on private or government land. Even worse off

Make a "say what?" picture. Draw a picture of someone in the Philippines. Put a word balloon above the person. Add what you think this person might say about his/her homeland. Share your picture with others.

Worldview: Street children who have no family ties are a growing problem worldwide. Check out your own country/area to find out where these children are and how they are being treated. List 5 problems they have. Work with a partner. Brainstorm ways to help them.



are the street children. Most of them have no one to turn to for help.”

“That is really heartbreaking, Ramon. These kids need people who are loving and will care for them. I hope those kind of people will soon come to rescue these poor children.”

GAME TIME

“Basketball is the favorite game here in the Philippines, Anita. Everyone loves to watch it, And of course lots of us boys play it at school and whenever we have some free time. A game that came from the Basque area of Spain is *Jai alai*. The Spanish version is called *pelota*. Players are called *pelotaris*. Today many of the great *pelotaris* are still Basques. A hard rubber ball is thrown against a granite wall. The player does this using a kind of wicker-basket laced tightly to the player’s right hand. The ball has to land in a certain area and the opponent



has to catch and throw the ball all in the same motion. It’s a very fast game because the ball travels up to 150 miles per hour. Because it can be dangerous, the players wear helmets. People get very excited over the terrific speed and energy involved.”

“Some other favorite games are chess, golf, horseracing, and polo. Most of these are adult games, but hut kids also have special games. Some favorite Ifugao boys’ games are arm wrestling or body wrestling. Body wrestling was used long ago to settle arguments. The Ifugao way is similar to that of Western-style wrestling. My brother Juan’s favorite game is top spinning. One person is *it*. When Juan plays tops with his friends, everyone except for the person who is *it* puts their tops in the middle of a circle on the ground. Then the person who is *it* spins and throws his or her top into the circle and tries to knock out as many other tops as possible. The one who knocks out the most opponents is the winner. Another Ifugao game is a version of drop the hanky called *pannisan*.”

“You know, Anita, other favorite kids’ games are linked to fiestas. In playing *pabitin* children have to grab

Learn a new game. Research to find a children’s game from another country/people group. Make a list of directions and rules. Teach and play the game with your friends and/or classmates.

Worldview: Make a list of 10 popular games in your homeland. If you were to teach only one of them to people in a different country which one would you choose? Why? Would it be of any benefit for these people? If so, what?

STOOP TAG

A favorite game of Filipino children

What you need:

At least 3 children

What you do:

Choose a player to be *it*.

How you play:

1. The player designated as *it* chases the other players. If a player is tagged, he or she becomes another *it*, and both *its* chase the others.
2. A player may escape being tagged by stooping, but each player may only stoop three times.
3. The game continues until all players have been tagged. As the game progresses, more and more children will be *its*, so the game becomes more difficult for those children not yet tagged.

baskets of treats that are raised and lowered on ropes. The game I love to watch is *palo sebo*. A bag of prize money is placed on the top of a greased bamboo pole. Boys and men compete to see who can get all the way to the top. Whoever does, gets to keep the money. *Juego de Anillo* is another boys' game. They ride bicycles and use a pole to try to pierce hanging rings."

SING ALONG

People in the Philippines love music. Almost every town or city has a band. There are lots of kinds of music because there are so many different people groups. Children who love Jesus sing many of the same songs that others do in other lands. Would you like to try singing a familiar song using the Ilogano language? The pronunciations are given for you in parenthesis.

Jesus Loves Me

Hi Hesus Pohpodona

Hi Hesus pohpodona
(HE HE-sUs pO-pO-dO-nuh)

an ayyon nan Biblia
(an ay-yOn nan Beb-IE-uh)

Nakapuyday u' unga
(Na-ka-pUy-dAoo-oo-bga)

mu hi Hesus ya mabi' ah
(Mu hE HE-sUs ya ma-bE-ah)

Kolos (Chorus)
O, pohpodona'
(O, pO-pO-dO-ba)

O, pohpodona'
(O, pO-pO-dO-ba)

O, pohpodona'
(O, pO-pO-dO-ba)

An ayyon nan Biblia
(an ay-yOn nan Beb-IE-a)

Compose a gospel "sing it again" song. Choose a well-known chorus like "The B-I-B-L-E" or "Praise Him, Praise Him." Write new words to the melody. Make them something that would help children in the Philippines learn about Jesus and his love for them.

Pick a Bible passage on God's love for all people. Set it up like a **choral reading** with two different groups speaking back and forth to each other, repeats, soft/loud phrases, solo voices, duets, etc. Perform your choral reading for another group.

Have children play this **sing-action game** to the tune of "Ring around the Rosie" and use the following words:

Philippines, Philippines,
God loves Filipinos.
Tell them, tell them,
Jesus came to save them.

Children join hands and form a circle. The game is played like the regular traditional one, except instead of falling down at the end, the children can jump for joy or clap hands.

SHARING MURAL

What you need:

Shelf paper or butcher paper

Pictures of children from the Philippines
and your country

Pictures of toys, food, clothing, etc.
from a catalog or magazine

Scissors

Glue or tape

What you do:

At one end of the paper, attach pictures of children from your country. Fasten pictures from the Philippines at the other end.

Talk about the poor and the street children who have little and are very needy. Guide the conversation to what items your students might share with them if they could.

Let the students attach pictures of these items on the paper between the two sets of children's pictures. Or you may choose to have them draw pictures instead of using recycled ones. Mount the mural where it can easily be seen in your room.

PHILIPPINES FINGER PLAY

Surrounded by waters, lovely and blue,
[hands make wave-like motions]

These tropical islands are great to view.
[form binoculars with hands and look through them]

With fish and fruits so good to eat,
[rub stomach]

Just visiting there is really a treat,
[smile and nod 'Yes']

But just like us, [point at others]

The people all need [spread arms wide]

Christ Jesus, the Savior, who will intercede,
[bow head and fold hands]

He loves them we know. He died for them too,
[extend hands, palms up]

Who'll pray for them now? I will [point at self],
will you? [point at others]

SCRUMPTIOUS SNACKS

What you need:

Fresh fruit (pineapple, mangoes, bananas)
Sour cream
Shredded coconut
Toothpicks
Paper plates and napkins (1 for each child)

optional:

pineapple juice
paper cups
muffin tin

What you do:

Divide the fruit into small sections. Let the children choose several of these and place them on their plates.

Let students put a piece at a time on a toothpick and dip it into the sour cream. They can then roll it in the coconut.

You can serve pineapple juice in paper cups if desired. Children can help you by placing the cups in a muffin tin and distributing the cups.

As they eat, guide their conversation to review what they've learned about the Philippines and its people. Pray that God will help many of them come to hear about, love, and follow Jesus.

DROP THE HANKY

What you need: Handkerchief or piece of cloth

What you do: Have children sit in a circle on the floor. Choose someone to be *it*.

It holds the hanky out of sight while circling around the circle behind the children. Children can sing songs and/or clap hands. *It* drops the hanky behind someone and starts running around the circle pretending he or she still has the hanky. When *it* gets back to the unsuspecting child he retrieves the hanky and touches the child. The child becomes the new *it* and the old *it* takes the child's place in the circle.

If the seated child noticed the hanky right away, he or she picks it up and runs after the first *it*. If he or she touches this person, *it* takes the hanky and play begins again. If the child notices later—too late to catch *it*, but before *it* retrieves the hanky—he or she picks it up and runs around the circle choosing someone else to whom he or she can drop the hanky. Play continues as before. The old *it* takes the place of the new *it* in the circle. Children are allowed to look back behind them once in a while to check if the hanky is dropped. But they are not allowed to tell that somebody else has the hanky behind him. Ifugao children play a form of "Drop the Hanky" called *Pannisan*.

PRAYER PEOPLE

What you need: pipe cleaners (2 for each child)

What you do: Have children make a loop in the middle of one of the wires. This will be the head of their person. Bend down the two pieces on either side of this head to form legs.

They can bend the other wire in half. Wrap this wire below the head and around the leg extensions a short way to form arms.

Children can hold their prayer people while they pray for the Philippines and its many people groups. Afterwards they can take the prayer people home to remind them to keep praying.