



CULTURES OF THE WORLD

KAZAKHS - MONGOLIA

LESSON 4 - TRADITION



Pupil:
11 - 15 years old



Time:
45 minutes



What do you need:
pen, coloured pencils, smart-
phone, headphones, internet



Working method:
individual, in pairs
or in class

1. Eagle

When you are approximately 13 or 14 years old, you are wise and strong enough to catch your first eagle and train for hunting. You will start looking for a baby eagle yourself. An eagle hunter looks for white faeces on the rocks to find an **eagle's nest**. Only **eagle females** are hunted because they are bigger and stronger than males. They weigh seven kilos (15 lbs) and their **wingspan** is two metres. Think of 3 reasons why children should not be younger for keeping an eagle.

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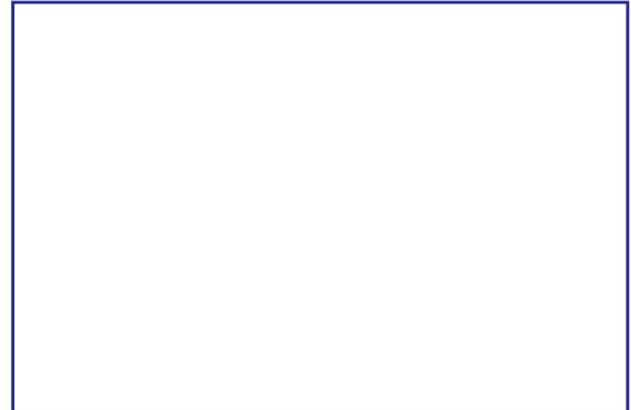
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2. Photo gallery

Take a look at the pictures below or on the website. Scan the photos with the Jimmy Nelson app and watch the videos.

Draw the flag of Mongolia.



SCAN THE IMAGES



3. Facts

View the map and fill in the blanks

- If you have a you start building a **bond** (friendship) and **training** your eagle.
- Eagles have very good and can spot a from a great height. They are taught to **hunt** rabbits, foxes and wolves.
- After 10 years, the eagle goes back into the wild, so that she can find a build a nest and lay eggs.
- Every year in October the eagle hunters come to the **Golden Eagle Festival** where they proudly show their cultural to tourists.
- The of the festival is not the eagle which can hunt the best, but can find his way back to her master the quickest.

What have you discovered about the Kazakhs?

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What subjects would you like to know more about?

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4. Hunting technique

Before the hunt you go on horseback to a mountain top with your eagle. There you release the eagle to hunt. Explain in your own words how and why this way of hunting is useful in Mongolia. Use the words:

landscape, mountain, prey, view, hiding, hunting, good eyes, eagle hunter and clothes.

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5. Letting go

As an eagle hunter, you introduce your eagle to the whole family. She is part of your family and you have to take good care of her, because then she will take good care of you, too. At a certain moment it is time to give back what you took from nature. No matter how difficult that is. What are your thoughts about the fact that they let go of the long-trained eagle? Why do you think this is important?

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6. Sustainable Development Goals

Look up the definition of **consumption** and **society** online on <https://wiki.kidzsearch.com>. What do you think is a **consumer society**?

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Name **3 differences** between the consumption in the Kazakh community and our own society.

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Visit <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>. Which **Sustainable Development Goal** fits this consumer behaviour and what can we **learn** from the Kazakhs?

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4. Hunting technique - worksheet

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.

1. Eagle

When you are approximately 13 or 14 years old, you are wise and strong enough to catch your first eagle and train for hunting. You will start looking for a baby eagle yourself. An eagle hunter looks for white faeces on the rocks to find an **eagle's nest**. Only **eagle females** are hunted because they are bigger and stronger than males. They weigh seven kilos (15 lbs) and their **wingspan** is two metres. Think of 3 reasons why children should not be younger for keeping an eagle.

- **You have to be strong enough to carry an eagle on your arm.**
- **You are responsible for the proper care and training of the eagle. You cannot play or cuddle with it.**
- **An eagle is not an easy pet, one has to remember it is a predator with large claws and a sharp beak, that is why it has to be treated with the utmost care to avoid accidents.**

2. Photo gallery

Take a look at the pictures below or on the website. Scan the photos with the Jimmy Nelson app and watch the videos. Draw the flag of Mongolia.

By scanning the photos and watching the videos, the pupils are given a virtual journey of discovery. Look at the map of Mongolia, at the bottom you can find the flag. Red, blue and yellow.



3. Facts

View the map and fill in the blanks
The words written in **BOLD** are the correct answers

- If you have a **EAGLE CHICK OR BABY** you start building a **bond** (friendship) and **training** your eagle.
- Eagles have very good **EYES** and can spot a **ANIMAL/PREY** from a great height. They are taught to **hunt** rabbits, foxes and wolves.
- After 10 years, the eagle goes back into the wild, so that she can find a **PARTNER/RELATIONSHIP OR MAN**, build a nest and lay eggs.
- Every year in October the eagle hunters come to the **Golden Eagle Festival** where they proudly show their cultural **TRADITION** to tourists.
- The **WINNER** of the festival is not the eagle which can hunt the best, but can find his way back to her master the quickest.

What have you discovered about the Kazakhs?

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What subjects would you like to know more about?

The students can refer to what they have seen in the videos.

4. Hunting technique

Before the hunt you go on horseback to a mountain top with your eagle. There you release the eagle to hunt. Explain in your own words how and why this way of hunting is useful in Mongolia. Use the words:

landscape, mountain, prey, view, hiding, hunting, good eyes, eagle hunter and clothes

Example:

On top of the mountain, the eagle hunter has a good view of the landscape around him. There is no good place to hide for the animals on the ground. Once the hunter spots his prey, the eagle is unleashed, it sores off into the landscape and corners its prey. The eyes of the hunter work in magnificent unison. Teamwork like no other so the eagle hunter can eat and make nice warm clothes from the fur for the cold winter.

5. Letting go

As an eagle hunter, you introduce your eagle to the whole family. She is part of your family and you have to take good care of her, because then she will take good care of you, too. At a certain moment it is time to give back what you took from nature. No matter how difficult that is. What are your thoughts about the fact that they let go of the long-trained eagle? Why do you think this is important?

Option 1: Good, because

- the eagle returns back to its natural habitat and guarantees through breeding that it will there for generations to come.
- The eagle can retire after hard work.
- If you borrow something from nature you also have to give it back.

Option 2: Wrong, because

- then you have to find and train a new eagle.

6. Sustainable Development Goals

Look up the definition of **consumption** and **society** online on <https://wiki.kidzsearch.com>. What do you think is a **consumer society**?

Consumption: the use and/or purchase of goods, services and/or food.

Society: the ordered, institutional aspects of a population and the way in which its people act.

Name **3 differences** between the consumption in the Kazakh community and our own society.

Three characteristics of a consumer society, like ours:

- In our type of society, the consumption of goods and services (such as food, clothing, holidays and luxury products) determines the status of citizens.
- The leisure time of citizens in consumer societies is mainly used to consume and spend money on goods/services that are not needed for basic maintenance.
- The products are used to show off, out of boredom and/or because the consumer has "too much" to spend.

6. Sustainable Development Goals

Visit <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>. Which **Sustainable Development Goal** fits this consumer behaviour and what can we **learn** from the Kazakhs?

Goal 12:

Responsible consumption and production

The Kazakhs take from nature what they need and no more than that. They have no unnecessary food and no unnecessary stuff.

7. Virtual Reality

Are you coming with us to take a look at the Kazakhs?

Open the VR gallery in the app and find the Kazakhs. Describe on half an A4 page what you have learned about the Kazakhs. When you are done, exchange your text with your neighbour. Read her/his summary. Discuss the different subjects you have described.

Pupils go on a 360 journey to see the Kazakhs after watching the VR-film the students write down a summary and discuss it with their neighbour and find out about which common things they have liked or how they experienced the VR-journey differently.