

## Teaching Guide -The Temacine People

### Instructions for Leaders or Teachers

- Study all the material yourself before sharing it with others.
- Introduce the people group to the children.
- Listen to the audio information that describes the people group.
- Listen to any additional information provided.
- Do these things in the order listed. Some points can be skipped over if not usable.
- Use a map of globe to locate the area where the people group lives.
- Have children do map work that is age appropriate.
- Talk about the location of the Temacine people group in relation to the equator.
- Ask “Do the Temacine people live close to the equator?” If the answer is “Yes”, this indicates a hot/tropical climate.
- Ask, “Do the Temacine people live in a mountain area?” If the answer is “Yes”, this will indicate a colder/cooler climate.
- Have the children name the countries surrounding the country where the Temacine people group live.
- Look at the map included and see if the country has any access to an ocean or a river which would allow transport of goods.
- Talk about the ways the Temacine people group provide for basic human needs:
  - Food
  - Clothing
  - Shelter
  - Human relationships
  - Compare the answers with the way your own people provide these needs.
    - Are these customs of the Temacine people different from the way you live?
    - Talk about the importance of color and the meaning of color.
    - Talk about festivals and music.

- Talk about the animals that live in this country where the Temacine people live. Are the animals helpful to the people? Are the animals a danger to the people?
- What are the main spiritual beliefs of the Temacine people?
  - Have any of these people placed their faith in Jesus Christ?
    - Is there a church where these people may gather together to worship and study?
    - Do any Christians in this group face persecution, (treatment in a harsh or cruel way) for their beliefs?
- Ask your group of children if the Temacine people have any part of God's Word (The Bible), translated into their own language?
- Ask if they have any other Christian material?
  - Bible stories
  - Christian radio
  - Christian music Christian drama
  - Christian audiocassettes
- Pray for the Temacine people group using the prayer points you have heard. Are the children able to think of other things for which to pray?
- Are there people groups in your country who are still waiting to hear the message of God's love for all peoples? Pray for them too!
- Are there children or adults in your group who might like to train as Bible Translators? A Bible Translator put the words of the Bible into the words of a different language.
- Review the names and countries of other people groups you have already studied.
- If a craft or color page is included this week and is useful for your group of children to work on, do it now.

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## Temacine

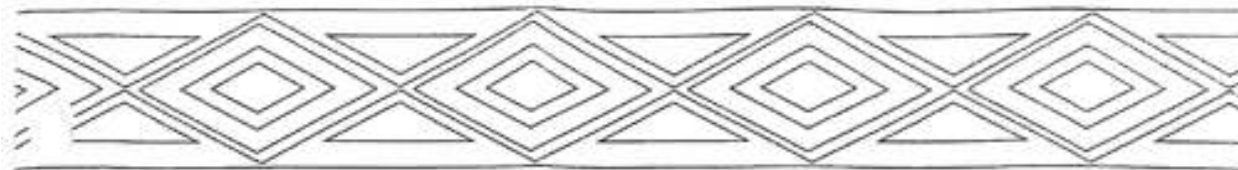
(te-MAH-seen)

Desert days are hot and dry. Blowing sand whooshes and palm trees flicker. The sun looms, and the world becomes an oven. A camel plods by. Goats grumble. Sheep bleat. People and animals must live near an oasis, where there is water. The great Sahara Desert of north Africa is home to the Temacine Berber people.

Toot! Toot! Toot! The toots of the old *ghita* horn bounce and echo merrily. The boys grin and toot along. Tonight the Temacine people feast. Spicy meat and chewy dates taste better when music fills the air. Desert nights are cool and clear, and huge stars dance in the skies.

*The Temacine people do not have the Bible in their own language.*





## The Temacine People

**Continent: Africa**

**Location: North Africa**

### **Geographical Information:**

Most of North Africa is desert. It is called the Sahara Desert. Along the Mediterranean seacoast is a thin strip of fertile land. The remainder of this huge area is desert.

- There are eight North African countries. They are:
  - Tunisia
  - Algeria
  - Libya
  - Niger
  - Mali
  - Mauritania
  - Western Sahara
  - Morocco

### **Locate these countries on the map of Africa.**

- There are about ten million Berber people groups scattered across the vast regions of North Africa.
- The Berbers are divided into 21 groups. The Temacine people are one of these Berber groups.
- There are not many roads in North Africa because so much of the area is desert.
- Camels are used to transport goods and people in many parts of North Africa.
- Camels also give milk and other milk products.

### **Facts about the Temacine people:**

- The Sahara Desert is a very difficult place to live. Because it is so difficult, the Temacine Berbers live at oases. An oasis is a place that has a deep natural spring with plenty of water. Trees and crops can grow around it.
- The Temacine Berbers live in and around a fortress village. It is built upon a hill and has many palm trees.
- The streets of the village are covered to escape the terrible heat of the sun.

- The Temacine people farm and breed cattle around their oasis. They depend on animals like camels.
- The Temacine use camels for travel across the hot desert.
- Camels are mammals that live in dry areas. The single hump on the dromedary camel contains fat, not water.
- The Temacine men do most of the farming.
- Temacine women do the milking and gathering of dates. Dates are small delicious fruit which grow on date palm trees. They are an important source of food for the Temacine people.
- The Temacine Berbers are skilled in various crafts. Men make fine things of wood and metal and also sew beautifully. Weaving and pottery are the main crafts of the women.
- Most Temacine Berbers are Muslim. They are not strict about following the Muslim beliefs.
- The Temacine men almost all have one wife. Most Muslim men have more than one wife.
- Much of North Africa is closed to the work of Christian missionaries.
- The Temacine Berber people have very few Christian materials. They have no Scripture in their own language. Their need for community development projects may be the opening needed to allow Christian workers to share God's love with these people.

### **You can pray for the Temacine Berber people.**

- Pray that God will send African Christians who will reach out and help their Temacine neighbors.
- Ask God to prepare the minds of these people to be open to hear and accept the Good News of Jesus.
- Ask the Lord to call people who will translate God's Message for the Temacine Berber people. Whoever does this work must be willing to live under difficult desert conditions. They will also need to help with community development.
- Ask God to provide many people willing to pray for the Temacine people.

## North Africa Animal Study

### Camels

#### (Ships of the Desert)

**Over 2,000 years ago, people brought camels to the Sahara desert from Asia. The Wise Men who visited baby Jesus may have ridden camels on their long journey to Bethlehem. Camels were created and designed by God for life in the desert.**

- They are often better for travel than cars or trucks.
- The kind of camel that lives in the Sahara (dromedary) has one hump on its back. It can store fat in its hump and use it for energy. Often there aren't enough plants for it to eat in the desert. It can eat dry, tough food like acacia tree thorns. It can also eat coarse herbs, thorny shrubs and the leaves and branches of trees. It will eat beans, dates and barley cakes when humans feed them these foods.
- God made camels so they can travel long distances without water. They can go without drinking longer than any other domesticated (tamed) animal. They get much of the moisture they need from the food they eat. Even during the hot summers, a camel may only drink water once a week.
- When camels do drink, they drink a lot at one time.
- A thirsty camel can gulp down between 18 and 25 gallons of water in ten minutes. One camel drank more than 50 gallons (200 l ) in one day.
- Camels can't survive in the Sahara without human help. They can smell the water in wells. The wells are deep and the camels can't reach the water. Unless people draw water for them, camels will die.
- The eyes of a camel are protected from sun and glare by large, overhanging eyebrows. They also have very long eyelashes. The eyelashes keep any blowing sand out of their eyes. The camel eyelids are very thin. During sandstorms the camel can see well enough to travel even with eyelids closed. Also, during sandstorms a camel can close his nostrils to keep out the fine blowing sand.
- The feet of camels are large and wide. They have thick pads on the bottom of their feet that allow them to walk across very hot sand and not sink into it.
- Camels walk with so little noise that their footsteps can't be heard even when walking on rough or rocky ground.

- Camels have long legs that keep their bodies high above the ground, where it is slightly cooler. Camels are about 7 to 8 feet tall.
- Camels are larger than horses and are rather strange looking animals. They are so tall that their owners teach them to kneel down to have loads put on and taken off. Also people ride camels. When a camel rises, it lifts its back feet first. A person who is not used to sitting and riding on a camel might be thrown forward across the top of the animals head. They might be badly hurt by falling on the ground.
- Riding a camel is very different from riding a horse.
- A camel moves both right legs together, and then both left legs together. This makes a rolling or swaying motion something like ocean waves. Maybe this is why they are sometimes called `ships of the desert`.
- Camels can carry a rider at about 8 to 10 miles an hour and they can travel about 100 miles in a day.
- Travel in the Sahara is often by camel caravan. The camels travel in single file or side by side. They enjoy music so the drivers often sing lively, cheerful songs especially when they become tired.
- Caravans are often led and guided by the sound of a bell. When the bell stops ringing, the camels stop. When it begins to ring again, the camels all move forward.
- The men who lead the caravans are experts at using the sun, stars, and wind to tell them where they have been and where they want to go.
- Camels are not very affectionate. If they are mistreated, they remember, and hold grudges. They will spit at, or bite those who have mistreated them.
- There is an old Muslim story that says that the camel is always smiling because he knows a secret. Of the one hundred names for Allah, or God, people know only 99 of them. Only the camel is thought to know the one hundredth name. Perhaps the camel knows the name above all names, Jesus, our Lord and Savior. Isn't it time that the Temacine people of North Africa know and believe in the name of Jesus?



**Camels**







camel

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## The Sahara Desert

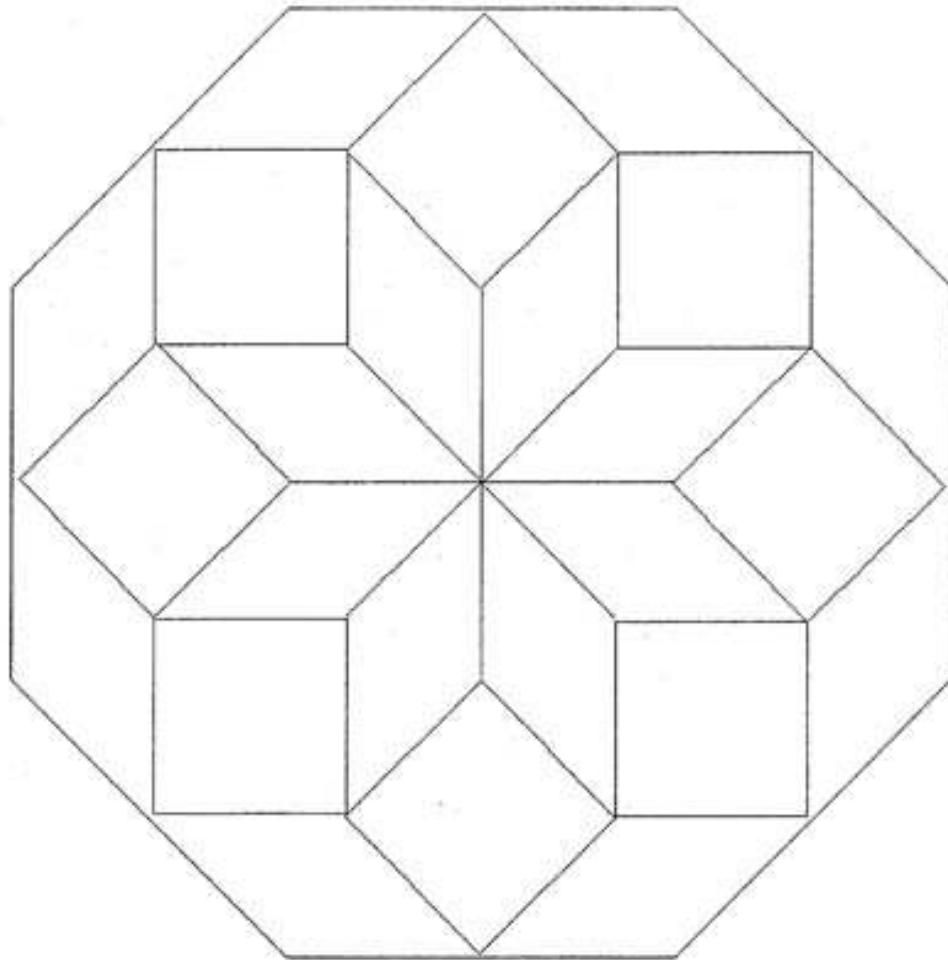
**The Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the world. It covers most of North Africa.**

- From north to south it is between 800 and 1,200 miles long and is 3,000 miles (4,800 km) wide from east to west.
- It covers more than 3.5 million square miles and only has 1.5 million people living in the area. This means only one person per square mile. But the people aren't spread out like that. Most of them live together in language groups or in towns and small oasis settlements.
- It is one of the least populated areas in the world.
- It is considered one of the harshest, most difficult places to live.
- Temperatures can range from 136 degrees Fahrenheit (57.7 C) during the day, to below freezing at night. The sand can lose 40 degrees of temperature in one hour. This is because the sand is dry and has no moisture to keep the heat or the cold.
- It is the dryness, not the heat, which makes the Sahara a desert. It receives less than three inches (7.6 cm) of rain a year. Even in its wettest areas, rain may fall twice in one week, then not fall again for years.
- The area the Sahara Desert covers includes the following countries:
  - Morocco
  - Algeria
  - Tunisia
  - Libya
  - Egypt
  - Mauritania
  - Mali
  - Niger
  - Chad

- The Sahara Desert is known for its sand dunes. Some are as high as 1000 feet. But they only cover about 15% of the desert land.
- Most of the Sahara is flat plains of sand covered with large gravel.
- There are also large stone plateaus and high mountains (the highest is 11,204 feet). The mountain peaks have little rain but they are snow covered during the winter.
- Most of the people tend to live near the rare but beautiful green oasis, which are regions watered by underground rivers and wells.
- This desert is home to foxes, cats, snakes, rats, jerboa (gerbils), hyena and gazelle's. There are also many kinds of insects. They are all small animals. This helps them live without much food or moisture (water).
- The little Dorcas gazelle can live its whole life without drinking a drop of water. It gets all the moisture it needs from the food it eats.
- Thousands of years ago the area was not so hot and dry. Because there was more water, more food was grown that allowed more people to live there.
- Animals such as elephants, giraffes and lions lived in the area. Scientists have found much proof that more people and animals were able to live in the area because there was much more water.
- Droughts (long periods without rain) and overgrazing of the land changed the area into desert.
- Today many of the people who live in the Sahara Desert are nomads.
- Tribes of nomads travel in search of water. These people set up camp wherever they find an oasis. When water and food are used up, they must move on to another oasis.
- Nomads have very few possessions – for they must travel light.
- Other people groups (like the Temacine) live in and around oasis settlements. Most of the people groups in the area live separately but depend upon each other for trade.



# Color this example of Islamic Geometric Art



There should be 8 blue diamonds   
8 red diamonds   
8 yellow squares 

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