

## Teaching Guide -The Yinbaw 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 Yinbaw people group in relation to the equator.
- Ask “Do the Yinbaw people live close to the equator?” If the answer is “Yes”, this indicates a hot/tropical climate.
- Ask, “Do the Yinbaw 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 Yinbaw 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 Yinbaw 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 Yinbaw 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 Yinbaw 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 Yinbaw 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 Yinbaw 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 Yinbaw 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.



# Y

## Yinbaw

(yin-baw)

In the lonely mountains of Myanmar a thatched home is a cozy shelter. It rustles and creaks when the wind stirs. Yinbaw people build large thatched houses on sturdy poles. Homes must be big enough for grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins too. By evening there is a comfortable crackle and buzz of talk inside every house.

Growing food is difficult work. Some Yinbaw live in the mountains. They dig out the mountainsides to make rice terraces. These huge stair steps have ridged edges to catch the rain. Terraces hug the mountains and twist and turn into the distance.

The Yinbaw people of the plains plant potatoes and yams as well as spicy ginger and tangy turmeric.

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



## The Yinbaw People

**Continent: Asia**

**Country: Myanmar**

### **Geographical Information:**

**Myanmar is home to more than 100 separate language groups. They often fight among themselves. The Yinbaw people are one of these groups.**

- They live in the far distant, forest-covered mountains that lie along the border with Thailand.
- Myanmar also shares borders with India and China.
- Its western border is the Bay of Bengal. This bay is part of the Indian Ocean.

### **On the map finds the countries that are neighbors of Myanmar.**

- In the hot, wet lowland parts of Myanmar geckos live in houses of people and help keep down the number of insects.
- One of those unpleasant small insect found in Myanmar is the mosquito.
- Mosquitoes are found in every country of the world.
- Mosquito bites cause discomfort and itching.
- They also cause dangerous diseases such as malaria, yellow fever and dengue fever. These diseases kill many people.

### **Facts about the Yinbaw people:**

- The area where the Yinbaw people live has the wet climate of mild/hot regions.
- Most Yinbaw villages are located on hilltops and high mountain ridges.
- They are built near streams or springs of water.
- Families that are related share large houses.
- The houses are raised on posts about three or four feet above the ground.
- Some of these houses are up to 100 feet (25.64 m) long and are home for many families.
- The main work of the Yinbaw people is growing rice on narrow mountain terraces. Terraces are little gardens planted like stair steps up the mountains.
- Some of the other crops they grow include maize, cotton, millet, sesame, garlic and vegetables.

- Some of the Yinbaw people are Christians. Many others are Buddhist.
- Many of the Yinbaw believe in evil spirits they call “nats.”
- They believe that if they offer sacrifices to these “nats” they will have good harvests and good health.
- The Bible teaches us that Jesus was the sacrifice for all of us. We no longer must offer sacrifices to spirits or false gods.
- The Yinbaw people do not have any Scripture or other Christian materials in their own language.

**You can pray for the Yinbaw people.**

- Ask God to use Christian radio programs to show the Yinbaw people how much God loves them.
- Pray that Yinbaw Christians will have the courage to share the good news of Jesus with their own people.
- Ask God to provide translations of God’s Message for the Yinbaw people.
- Ask him to provide other Christian materials for the Yinbaw people.

## Myanmar Animal Studies

### Geckos

- Geckos are little lizards that live in hot countries. Geckos like to live inside the homes of people. They find many places to hide in these homes. They can even squeeze into cracks or between wooden poles or boards.
- Geckos like to eat flies, crickets and mosquitoes. They catch these insects by sticking out their long sticky tongues.
- Geckos are most active at night when the mosquitoes are plentiful.
- Geckos have sticky toes that allow them to climb straight up walls. They can run across ceilings upside down without falling off.
- Geckos are the only lizards with a voice. They make a squeaking or clicking noise which sounds like their name – “gecko”.
- Geckos hatch from eggs. Female geckos do not care for their young.
- Geckos are usually from ½ inch (1.27 c) to about 14 inches (35.56 c) long. They have wide tails that store fat. A clear thin membrane protects the eyes of geckos. Geckos clean this membrane with their long tongues.
- Snakes are the main danger for geckos. If a gecko is caught by its tail, the tail drops off. The tail will twitch for awhile distracting the snake. This allows the gecko to escape being eaten. The gecko can grow another tail.

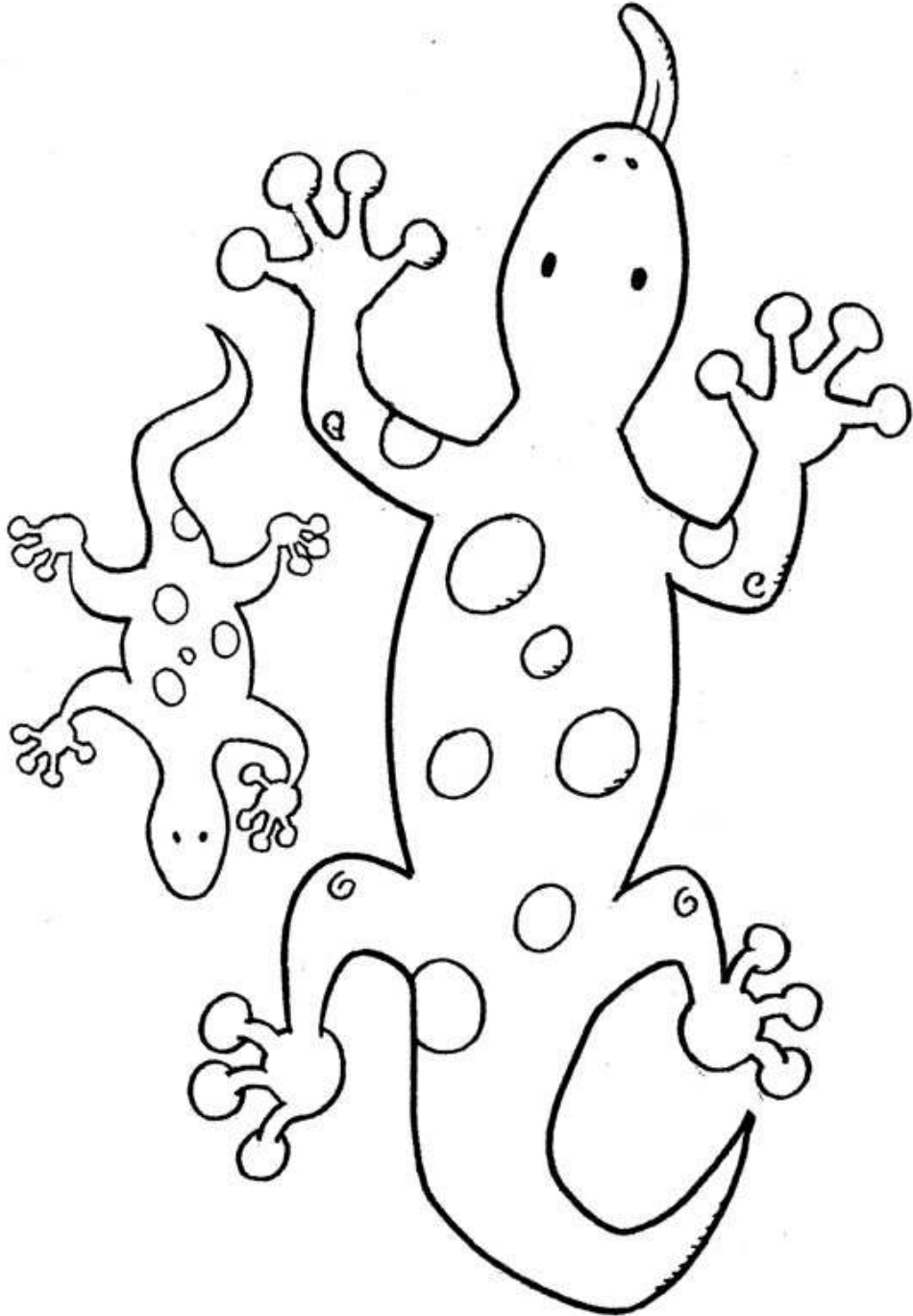


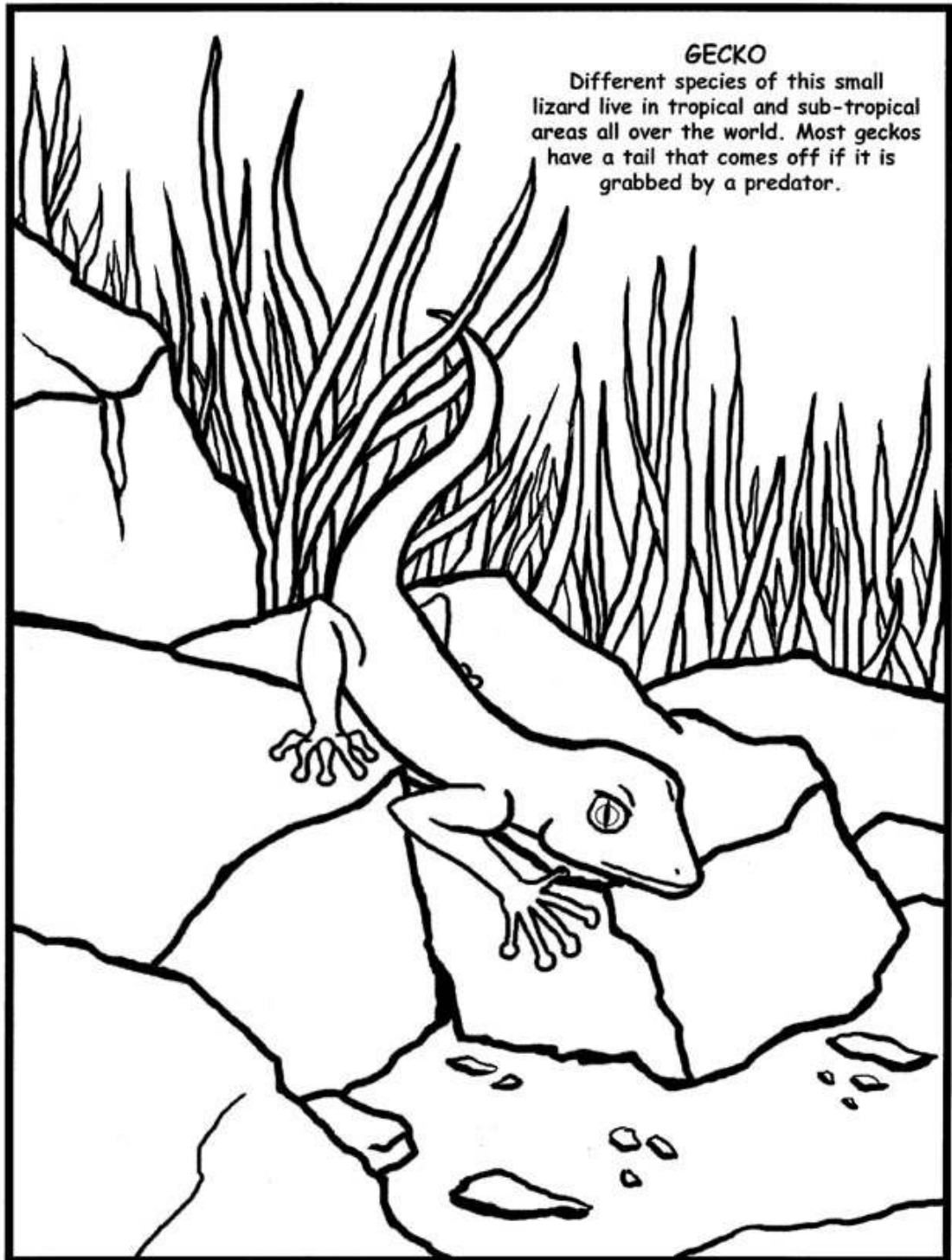


**Geckos**

# Geckos

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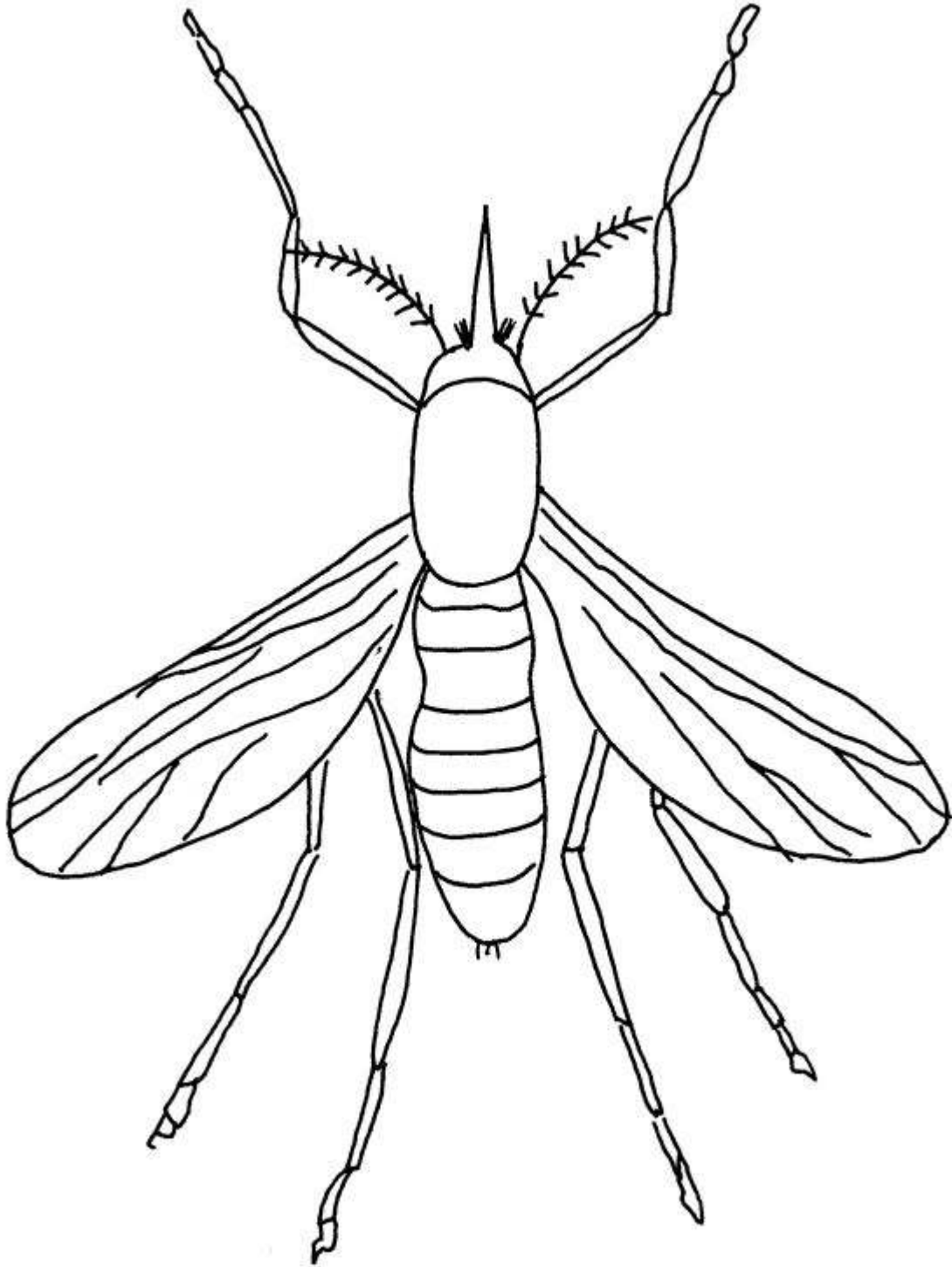
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## Mosquitoes

- There are about 2000 species of mosquitoes worldwide. They can be found everywhere from the Arctic Circle to the Equator. They can be found in tropical Amazon rainforests to the icy Tundra of the far north. The only place you will not find them is in the Antarctic where it is too cold.
- Male mosquitoes sip plant nectar for food. They do not bite humans or animals.
- Female mosquitoes drink both nectar and blood. When a female mosquito bites, she injects an anti-clotting chemical to keep the blood flowing. She finds her victims by sight, warmth and smell. The smell of human sweat draws female mosquitoes to bite people.
- Mosquitoes often carry serious diseases. The females, who drink blood carry disease from one animal (or human) to another as they feed.
- Some of the diseases carried by mosquitoes include malaria, encephalitis, yellow fever, and dengue fever.
- Mosquitoes are insects. Their bodies have three parts. Those parts are called the head, the thorax and the abdomen. They have a skeleton and six long, jointed legs. They have two wings. They have a straw-like proboscis (long tube) and can only eat liquids.
- The life cycle of a mosquito lasts a month. After drinking blood, the adult female lays from 40 to 400 tiny white eggs in still water. One way to prevent mosquitoes from developing is to keep all standing water tightly covered.
- Geckos also keep the mosquito population in control. Geckos should never be killed. They help keep humans healthy.



**Mosquitoes**



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