

Primary Schools

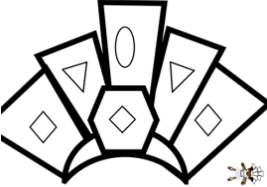
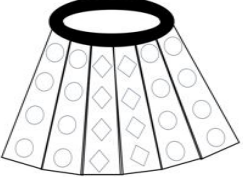
For four (4) weeks during the month of January, all primary schools across The Bahamas are asked to organize a Junkanoo Hour. This is when the focus can be given to direct instruction of **Junkanoo content, theme development**, the **music, dances (organized and free dancing)**, and **costume creation** (construction and design). This is also a way to foster a National Junkanoo mentoring program where industry experts can be invited to visit schools to offer assistance and guidance.

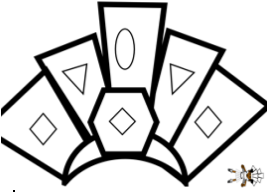
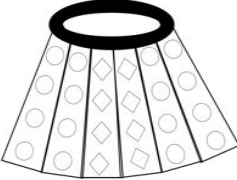
The Four-week span should include:

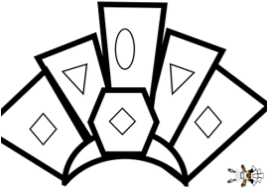
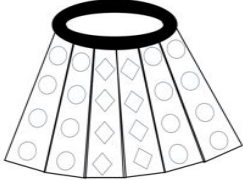
- Field trips
- In class live demonstrations with hands-on activities
- Explicit instruction
- Mini parade (culminating activity)

Information videos on Junkanoo that can be shared during the Junkanoo Hour will be provided. Additionally, templates/instructions on how to make parts of a Junkanoo costume as well as musical instruments can be found in the Professional Learning Community.

Upper Primary Activities

Grade Level	Content	Virtual or In-person Field Trip	Costume and Musical Instruments	Dance
Gr. 4	<p>Junkanoo in its earliest form can be traced back to 1769 in other Caribbean islands and 1801 in The Bahamas. West African slaves brought to the region expressed resistance to being slaves through this festival using music, dance and storytelling. Junkanoo is our premier cultural celebration. In the Bahamas Junkanoo is an extravaganza and is becoming a thriving economic enterprise. Tourists are fascinated by the colors, sights, sounds and excitement of the festival.</p> <p>Costume Creation (skirt): First, cut the shape of the skirt out of the cardboard and fixed wired around the top. This helps keep the shape of the skirt. Then use scissors to cut thin strips of crepe paper. This is called fringing. Get some glue and stick the strips of crepe paper onto the lower edge of the skirt. Make sure the fringed edge is at the bottom and the straight edge is at the top. Place the strips very close together so that they overlap.</p> <p>The Goat skin drum creation: The skins are soaked in lime for months. They are then stretched tightly over barrels or dustbins, fastened all around with small nails and left to dry. Just before the parade begins the drums are heated over a small fire. The heated skins give the drums just the right sound.</p>	<p>Junkanoo World & Museum Arts Centre www.thefountainside.com 356-5846</p> <p>Doongalik Studios www.doongalik.com 394-1886</p> <p>Edu Culture www.educulturebahamas.com 328-3786</p> <p>The Bahamas Museum of Junkanoo www.bahasmuseumofjunkanoo.com 376-2793</p>	<p>Week 1: Junkanoo Headpiece</p>  <p>Week 2: Junkanoo Skirt</p>  <p>Week 3: Tum Tum Drums Students will use any cylinder container like an oatmeal container, balloons, elastic bands and construction paper to make a tum tum drum. They can practice beating out different rhythms.</p> <p>Bottle Shakers Students can use any old bottle that has a cover. Put in either beads, corn, seeds, beans, rice, rocks or marbles to make a sound.</p>	<p>Heel 'n' Toe Polka - Students will learn and demonstrate how to do the dance called 'Heel 'n' Toe Polka'.</p>

Grade Level	Content	Virtual or In-person Field Trip	Costume and Musical Instruments	Dance
Gr. 5	<p>Junkanoo is a Bahamian Street Parade that is identified by colorful costumes and rhythmic pulsating music made by percussion and wind instruments. It is said to be named after John Canoe and African Chieftain. Junkanoo was originally called John Canoe Festival.</p> <p>In times of slavery, the enslaved African people held Junkanoo parades to celebrate their two days of rest, on Boxing Day (26 December), and New Year's Day (1 January). They created colorful costumes and played drums and other instruments. Junkanoo used to take place on many islands in the West Indies. It remains tradition only in Jamaica and the Bahamas</p> <p>Junkanoo can be an important attraction and promote cultural tourism. Cultural Tourists are people who visit a country to enjoy cultural events such as festivals. Junkanoo is held several times throughout the year on New Providence and the Family islands.</p> <p>The parades in New Providence and Grand Bahama attract domestic and international tourists as well as residents who pay to sit and watch.</p> <p>This creates revenue (income) for The Bahamas, individuals participating in the parade, and vendors. Vendors who sell food and refreshments find ways to earn money from the Junkanoo festivities. Many spectators buy tickets to watch the parades, and this helps to pay for the cost of the event. However, it also costs millions of dollars to organize. Some of the costs of organizing Junkanoo include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rental and setting up of bleachers (seating for spectators) • Ticketing and marshalling services • Refreshments for judges, workers, and police services • prize money • Printing of score cards, tickets and booklets • Rental of sound equipment, tents, porta- toilets, tables and chairs • Advertising, promotion 	<p>Junkanoo World & Museum Arts Centre www.thefountainside.com 356-5846</p> <p>Doongalik Studios www.doongalik.com 394-1886</p> <p>Edu Culture www.educulturebahamas.com 328-3786</p> <p>The Bahamas Museum of Junkanoo www.bahamasmuseumofjunkanoo.com 376-2793</p>	<p>Week 1: Junkanoo Headpiece</p>  <p>Week 2: Junkanoo Skirt</p>  <p>Week 3: Tum Tum Drums Students will use any cylinder container like an oatmeal container, balloons, elastic bands and construction paper to make a tum tum drum. They can practice beating out different rhythms.</p> <p>Bottle Shakers Students can use any old bottle that has a cover. Put in either beads, corn, seeds, beans, rice, rocks or marbles to make a sound.</p>	<p>Two Person Polka - Students will learn and demonstrate how to do the dance called 'Two Person Polka'.</p>

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Gr. 6	<p>There are many national celebrations in our country that still hold true to their origins. They continue to display the purest elements of our culture. Junkanoo which has its roots in our slavery is celebrated nationally twice a year, Boxing Day (26 December) and New Year's Day (1 January).</p> <p>This celebration combines the elements of dance, music and costumes creating a cultural experience found nowhere else in the world.</p> <p>Over the years the changes in costumes, music and dance have enhanced the festival. But the Junkanoo, even after modernization, remains a strong or maybe even stronger celebration of culture today.</p>	<p>Junkanoo World & Museum Arts Centre www.thefountainside.com 356-5846</p> <p>Doongalik Studios www.doongalik.com 394-1886</p> <p>Edu Culture www.educulturebahamas.com 328-3786</p> <p>The Bahamas Museum of Junkanoo www.bahamasmuseumofjunkanoo.com 376-2793</p>	<p>Week 1: Junkanoo Headpiece</p>  <p>Week 2: Junkanoo Skirt</p>  <p>Week 3: Tum Tum Drums Students will use any cylinder container like an oatmeal container, balloons, elastic bands and construction paper to make a tum tum drum. They can practice beating out different rhythms.</p> <p>Bottle Shakers Students can use any old bottle that has a cover. Put in either beads, corn, seeds, beans, rice, rocks or marbles to make a sound.</p>	<p>Quadrille - Students will learn and demonstrate how to do the Quadrille dance.</p>