

A MEXICAN EVENING

During the evening the cubs will :

1. Find out about the traditions, culture, food, religion and other interesting characteristics of a country different from your own. (Global Challenge badge.)

The ideas below are only suggestions, but will hopefully give your cubs a great insight into the country of Mexico.



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Cooking Mexican Fajitas:

- 4 to 6 plain tortillas
- 2 chicken breasts or dice chicken
- 1 red onion
- 1/2 green pepper
- 1/2 red pepper
- 1 tsp chilli powder
- Grated cheddar cheese (optional)
- Sour cream (optional)



1. Slice the green and red pepper, and onion into strips.
2. Chop the chicken into small bits.
3. Fry the chicken and chilli powder in a frying pan.
4. When the chicken has been cooked, a little, add peppers and onions.
5. Before taking out make sure the chicken is thoroughly cooked.
6. Microwave the tortillas for 30 seconds.
7. Spoon the fried mixture into a strip across the tortillas.
8. Add grated cheese as needed (optional).
9. Roll up the tortilla.

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Ojo de Dios (Gods eye)

The Ojo de Dios, or God's Eye, is a simple or complex weaving made across two or more sticks and is thought to have originated with the Huichol Indians of Jalisco, Mexico. The Huichol call their God's eyes Sikuli, which means "the power to see and understand things unknown."

When a child is born, the central eye is woven by the father, then one eye is added for every year of the child's life until the child reaches the age of five. Original Huichol Crosses are extremely rare to come by. There are many that are being made for the tourist market, but they do not carry the same traditional and spiritual significance.

(Sources from www.urbanministry.org)



You will need:

- 2 sticks—lolly or small canes
- Different kinds of wool or yarn
- Glue or tape.

Instructions:

- 1) Glue or tape the sticks together, in a cross formation.
- 2) Start wrapping one colour of wool around the structure, making sure the sticks stay at right angles to each other.
- 3) Once a centre colour has been established, change colour of wool.
- 4) Keep going until you reach the outside of the sticks, changing colours as needed.



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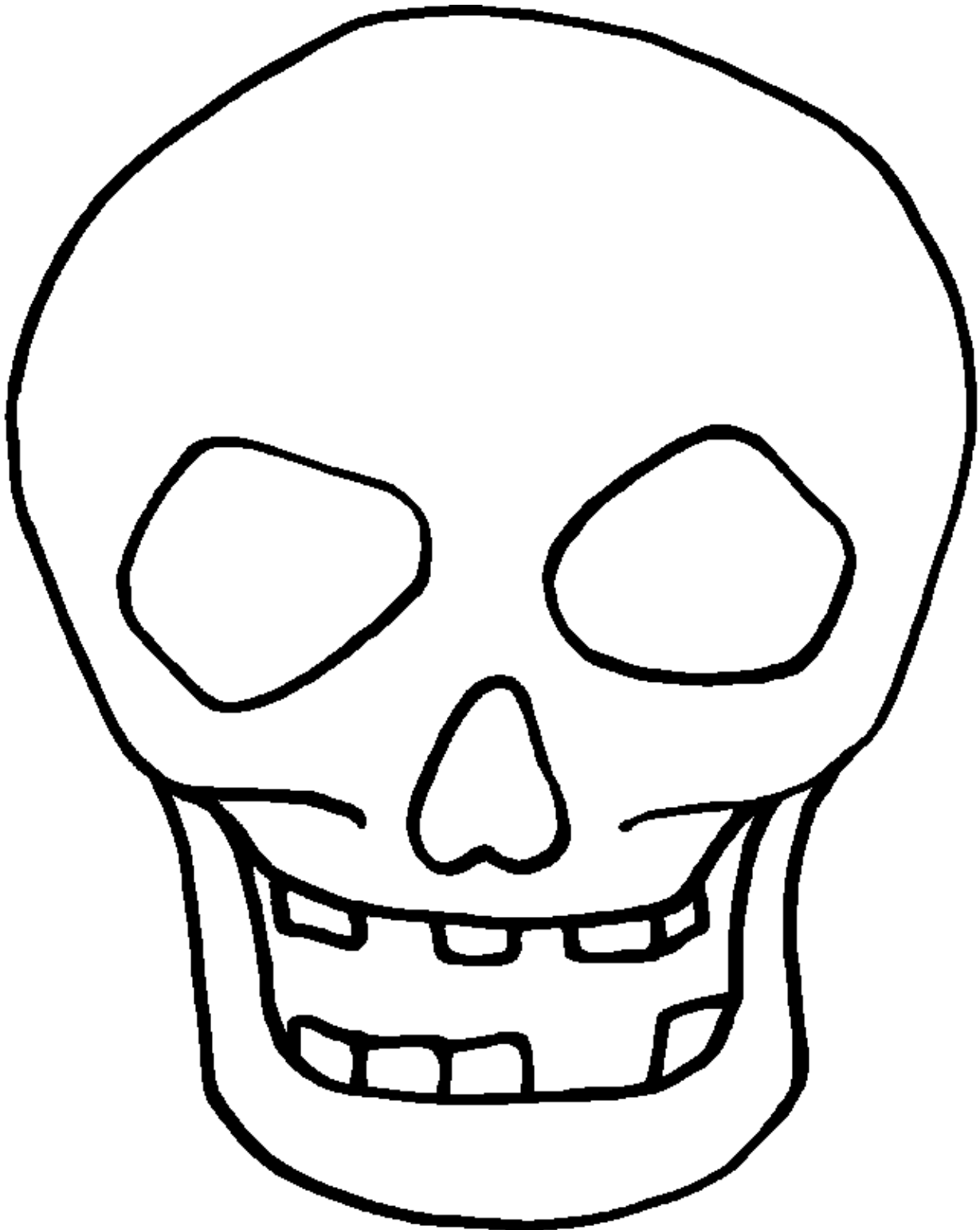
Mexican Day of the Dead

Day of the Dead is a Mexican holiday celebrated throughout Mexico and around the world in other cultures. The holiday focuses on gatherings of family and friends to pray for and remember friends and family members who have died. It is particularly celebrated in Mexico, where it is a national holiday, and all banks are closed. The celebration takes place on November 1 and 2, in connection with the Catholic holidays of All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day. Traditions connected with the holiday include building private altars honouring the deceased using sugar skulls, marigolds, and the favourite foods and beverages of the departed and visiting graves with these as gifts. They also leave possessions of the deceased.

The Day of the Dead celebrations in Mexico can be traced back to its indigenous pagan cultures. Rituals celebrating the deaths of ancestors had been observed by these civilizations perhaps for as long as 2,500–3,000 years. In the pre-Hispanic era, skulls were commonly kept as trophies and displayed during the rituals to symbolize death and rebirth. The festival that became the modern Day of the Dead fell in the ninth month of the Aztec calendar, about the beginning of August, and was celebrated for an entire month. The festivities were dedicated to the goddess known as the "Lady of the Dead". In most regions of Mexico, November 1 is to honour children and infants, whereas deceased adults are honoured on November 2. This is indicated by generally referring to November 1 mainly as Día de los Inocentes ("Day of the Innocents") but also as Día de los Angelitos ("Day of the Little Angels") and November 2 as Día de los Muertos or Día de los Difuntos ("Day of The Dead")

(Source : Wikipedia)

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A day of the Dead Skull Template from <http://www.artyness.co.uk/>

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Mexican Scouting:

Scouting was officially founded in Mexico in 1920 and was recognized by the World Bureau in 1926. The main centre of Scouting is in the cities and towns. Efforts are being made to bring Scouting to the rural areas. The Scouting program was ran by volunteers until 1990 when several professionals were hired to help manage the association.

The program is mainly an outdoor program with the usual Scouting themes. In addition, Scouts are very involved with nature conservation and service to the community.

During major disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes, Scouts provide a variety of services at aid stations and rescue sites. They are often the main source of information about missing and rescued people. After these disasters, Scouts collect and distribute food, clothing and medicine to those in need.

Program Sections:

Lobatos (Cub Scouts) - ages 7 to 11 (boys)

Manada de Gacelas (Brownies) - ages 6 to 10 (girls)

Tropa (Scouts) - ages 11 to 14 (for both boys and girls but separate units)

Expedicionarios/ Expedicionarias (Explorers) - ages 14 to 17 (boys and girls)

Rovers/ Precursora (Network) - ages 17 to 21 (both male and female)

See if the cubs can sort out the Mexican Scout Law puzzle on the next page and/or colour in the emblem below.



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La Ley Scout / Scout Law:

El Scout cifra su honor en ser digno de confianza.

The figure Scout honour in being trustworthy.

El Scout es leal con su patria, sus padres, sus jefes y subordinados.

The Scout is loyal to his country, their parents, their bosses and subordinates.

El Scout es útil y ayuda a los demás sin pensar en recompensa.

The Scout is useful and helps others without thought of reward.

El Scout es amigo de todos y hermano de todo Scout, sin distinción de credo raza nacionalidad o clase social.

The Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every Scout, without distinction of race, creed, nationality or social class.

El Scout es cortés y actúa con nobleza.

The Scout is courteous and act nobly.

El Scout ve en la naturaleza la obra de Dios, protégé a los animales y plantas.

The Scout sees in nature the work of God, protects animals and plants.

El Scout obedece con responsabilidad y hace las cosas en orden y completas.

A Scout obeys responsibility more and does things in order and complete.

El Scout ríe y canta en sus dificultades.

The Scout laughs and sings its difficulties.

El Scout es económico, trabajador y cuidadoso del bien ajeno.

The Scout is economical, hardworking and caring for another's good.

El Scout es limpio, sano y puro de pensamientos, palabras y acciones.

The Scout is clean, healthy and has pure thoughts, words and actions.