



South Sudan



South Sudan



# Primary CRE

# Pupil's Book 3

Primary Christian Religious Education has been written and developed by Ministry of General Education and Instruction, Government of South Sudan in conjunction with Subjects experts. This course book provides a fun and practical approach to the subject of Christian Religious Education, and at the same time imparting life long skills to the pupils.

The book comprehensively covers the Primary 3 syllabus as developed by **Ministry of General Education and Instruction.**

Each year comprises of a Pupil's Book and a Teacher's Guide.

The Pupil's Book provides:

- Full coverage of the national syllabus.
- Clear presentation and explanation of learning points.
- A variety of activities that can be applied to real-life situations.
- Opportunities for collaboration through group work activities.
- Stimulating illustrations.



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South Sudan

PRIMARY

3

# Christian Religious Education

## Pupil's Book 3

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## FOREWORD

I am delighted to present to you this textbook, which is developed by the Ministry of General Education and Instruction based on the new South Sudan National Curriculum. The National Curriculum is a learner-centered curriculum that aims to meet the needs and aspirations of the new nation. In particular, it aims to develop (a) Good citizens; (b) successful lifelong learners; (c) creative, active and productive individuals; and (d) Environmentally responsible members of our society. This textbook, like many others, has been designed to contribute to achievement of these noble aims. It has been revised thoroughly by our Subject Panels, is deemed to be fit for the purpose and has been recommended to me for approval. Therefore, I hereby grant my approval. This textbook shall be used to facilitate learning for learners in all schools of the Republic of South Sudan, except international schools, with effect from 4th February, 2019.

I am deeply grateful to the staff of the Ministry of General Education and Instruction, especially Mr Michael Lopuke Lotyam Longolio, the Undersecretary of the Ministry, the staff of the Curriculum Development Centre, under the supervision of Mr Omot Okony Olok, the Director General for Quality Assurance and Standards, the Subject Panelists, the Curriculum Foundation (UK), under the able leadership of Dr Brian Male, for providing professional guidance throughout the process of the development of National Curriculum and school textbooks for the Republic of South Sudan since 2013. I wish to thank UNICEF South Sudan for managing the project funded by the Global Partnership in Education so well and funding the development of the National Curriculum and the new textbooks. I am equally grateful for the support provided by Mr Tony Calderbank, the former Country Director of the British Council, South Sudan; Sir Richard Arden, Senior Education Advisor of DfID, South Sudan. I thank Longhorn and Mountain Top publishers in Kenya for working closely with the Ministry, the Subject Panels, UNICEF and the Curriculum Foundation UK to write the new textbooks. Finally, I thank the former Ministers of Education, Hon. Joseph Ukel Abango and Hon. Dr John Gai Nyuot Yoh, for supporting me, in my previous role as the Undersecretary of the Ministry, to lead the Technical Committee to develop and complete the consultations on the new National Curriculum Framework by 29 November 2013.

The Ministry of General Education and Instruction, Republic of South Sudan, is most grateful to all these key stakeholders for their overwhelming support to the design and development of this historic South Sudan National Curriculum. This historic reform in South Sudan's education system is intended to benefit the people of South Sudan, especially the children and youth and the future generations. It shall enhance the quality of education in the country to promote peace, justice, liberty and prosperity for all. I urge all Teachers to put this textbook to good use.

May God bless South Sudan. May He help our Teachers to inspire, educate and transform the lives of all the children and youth of South Sudan.



Deng Deng Hoc Yai, (Hon.)  
Minister of General Education and Instruction, Republic of South Sudan

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# Unit 1

## Jesus and the Elders of Faith in the Temple

### Key Words

Temple, elders, Jesus, everlasting, perish

### Activity 1

1. Look at the pictures below.



2. Tell your friend what you can see.

3. Write what you have talked about.

### Pair work

1. In pairs, tell each other how Jesus is called in your community.
2. Tell your teacher what your friend has told you.

### Group work

1. Listen to a story from your teacher.
2. Tell your friend what you know about Jesus.
3. Present in class what you have discussed.

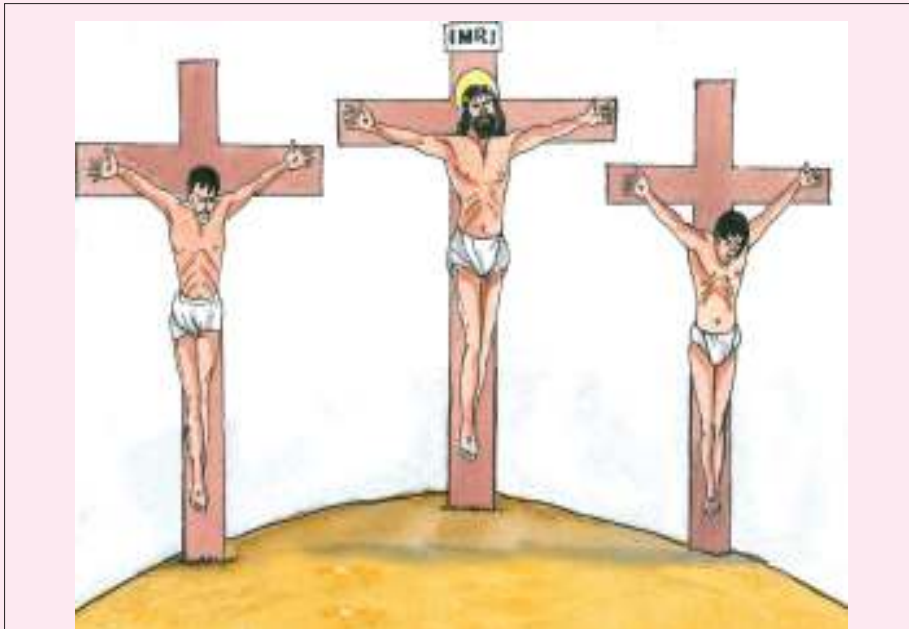
**Recite the verse below with your deskmate in turns.**

For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

### Learning point

Jesus was born in Bethlehem. Joseph and Mary are his parents. At the age of twelve years, Jesus was found in the temple. Jesus was baptised at the age of thirty years. He preached the word of God but later on was betrayed.





## Activity 2

1. Look at the picture above.
2. With your friends, discuss why Jesus was crucified.
3. Tell your teacher what you have discussed.

### Fun point

**Sing this song.**

Baby Jesus x2

I love you x2

You are my saviour x2

Everyday.

## Jesus in the temple with the elders

### Activity 3

Look at the following pictures.



1. With your friend, discuss what is happening in the above pictures.
2. Tell your teacher what you have discussed.

### Role play: Activity of Jesus

Role play an activity about Jesus discussing with elders in the temple.

### Time to read the Bible

Listen as your teacher reads a story for you.

Luke 2:41-51

## Group work

1. What is a festival?
2. Have you attended a festival?
3. Tell your friend what happened in that festival.
4. Tell your teacher how you returned home after the festival.

My son, why have you done this to us? Your father and I have been looking for you?



Why did you have to look for me? Didn't you know I had to be in my Father's house?



### Learning point

Jesus and his parents went to Jerusalem to attend the passover festival. After the festival, Jesus remained in the temple.

They started looking for him among his relatives and friends.

Mary and Joseph returned to Jerusalem. They found Jesus in the temple. He was with the elders in the temple listening and asking questions.

## Roles of elders

### Activity 4

Look at the following pictures.



1. Who are elders?
2. What are the roles of elders in the temple?
3. Write the roles of elders in the temple.

### Pair work

1. With your friend, talk about the elders that you know.
2. What are their roles in society?
3. Tell your teacher what you have talked about.

### Group work

1. Discuss the work of elders in the temple.
2. Compare their roles with those of elders in the community.

## Learning point

Elders are people who are older than us.

The elders taught the word of God in the temple.

They prayed for the sick and solved problems among people.

## Activities of Jesus

### Activity 5

Look at the following pictures.



1. Write the things you have seen.
2. Show your teacher what you have written.

### Pair work

1. With the help of your teacher, read Luke 4:38 – 41.

### Jesus heals many people

Jesus healed Simon's mother-in-law. She was very sick. He healed other people who had different diseases. Demons came out of many people.

2. Tell your deskmate the work of Jesus.
3. Tell your teacher what you have discussed.

### Activity 6: Role play

1. In groups of four, role play the activities of Jesus.
2. Present in class your role play.
3. What do we learn from activities of Jesus in our lives?

### Learning point

### Jesus raised the dead

Jesus raised Lazarus from death. He had stayed in the tomb for four days. He also raised Jairus' daughter.



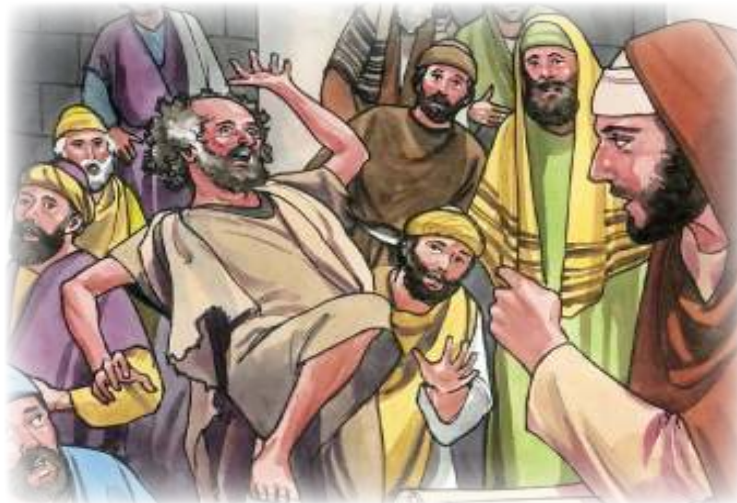
## Jesus preached to people

Jesus preached to a large crowd of people. He preached in the synagogue. He preached good news about the kingdom of God.



## Jesus casted out demons

Jesus went to Capernaum a town in Galilee. He healed a man who had many demons. The demons threw the man down and came out of him without any harm.





## Jesus fed the hungry

Jesus fed a crowd of 5000 using five loaves and two fish. People ate and twelve baskets were collected. The disciples took twelve baskets that were left.



### Activity 7

1. Why did the disciples collect the twelve baskets that were left over?
2. What lesson do we learn from this story?
3. Tell your teacher.

### Fun point

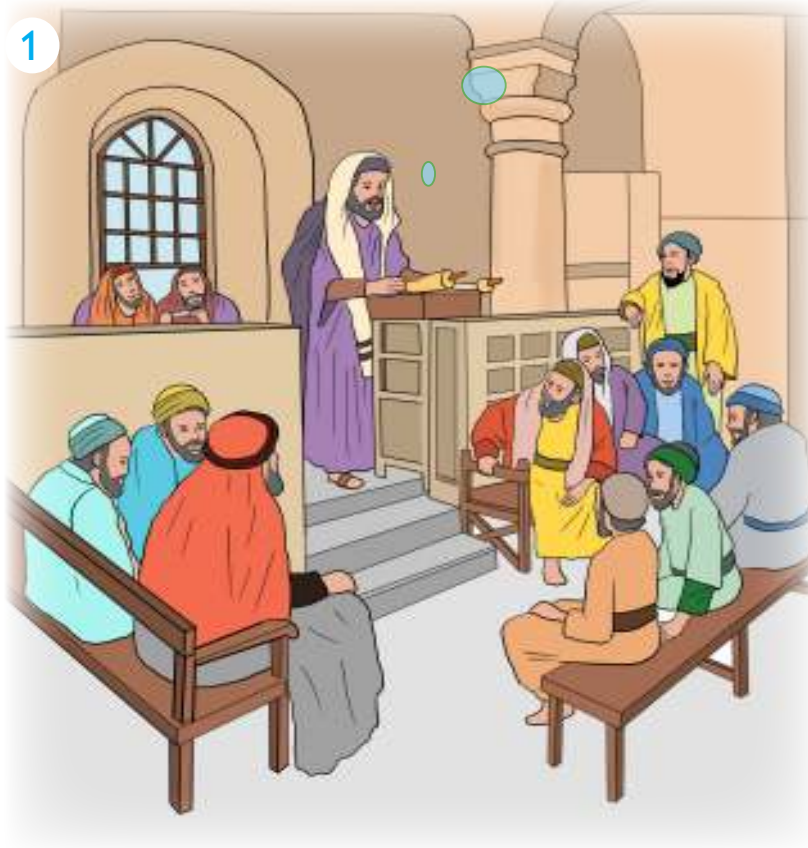
**Recite this poem.**

Jesus, Jesus,  
You heal the sick,  
You raise the dead,  
You cast out demons,  
You feed the hungry,  
You cure the blind,  
You are our saviour.

## Why Jesus was rejected by the elders

Look at the following pictures.

The spirit of the Lord is upon me.  
He has chosen me to bring good  
news to the poor.



The temple is a house of prayer.  
You have turned it into hideout of  
thieves.



### Activity 8

1. With your friend, talk about the above pictures.
2. Share what you have discussed with other groups in class.

**Time to read the Bible**

**In class read with your teacher**

Luke 19: 45–48

Jesus threw out people from the temple.  
They were selling things in the temple.  
Jesus said the temple is a house of prayer.

### Learning point

Jesus chased out people who were selling things in the temple.  
He healed people on the sabbath day. By performing miracles,  
he became popular among the people.



## Group work

1. With a friend, discuss why Jesus chased out people from the temple.
2. Why was Jesus rejected by people?
3. Compare your answers with other members in class.

## Glossary

**Jesus** - He is the Son of God.

**Elders** - They are the older people in our society.

**Temple** - A place where people go to worship God.

**Everlasting** - Without end.

**Perish** - To die

## Unit 2

# Places of Worship

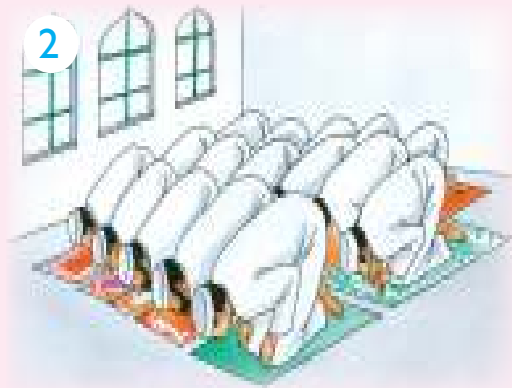
### Key Words

Worship, church, ceremony

## Meaning of worship

### Activity 1

Look at the pictures below.



1. Talk about what you can see.
2. In groups of four, discuss why people worship God.
3. Write what you have discussed.
4. Present what you have discussed in class.

### Time to draw

1. Draw people worshipping in the church.
2. Compare what you have drawn with your friend.
3. Colour what you have drawn.

### Recite this verse.

David and all the Israelites were dancing and singing with all their might to honour the Lord.

### Pair work

1. Tell your friend how you worship God in your church.
2. Why do you worship God?

### Group work

1. Talk about ways of worshipping God.
2. Discuss places of worshipping God you know.
3. Discuss reasons why we worship God.

### Fun point

#### Sing the following song.

Praise Him, praise Him,  
Praise Him in the morning,  
Praise Him in the noon time,  
Praise Him, praise Him,  
Praise Him when the sun goes down.

## Learning point

**Worshipping** is a way of showing respect and love to God.



## Activity 2

### Fun point

**Sing this song.**

I love you Jesus,  
You are my saviour,  
I love you Jesus,  
You are my saviour,  
I love you God,  
You are my Father,  
I love you God,  
You are my Father.





When we worship God, we tell Him many things.

We thank Him for the wonderful things He has done for us.

He has given us life, good health, loving parents, teachers and friends.

We also ask God to give us more blessings.

People worship God through praying, singing, dancing and reading the Bible.



## Homework

**While at home ask your parents or guardians:**

1. Where they go to worship.
2. Why they worship God.
3. Share your findings with the class.

## Places of worship

### Activity 3: Individual work

Look at the pictures below.

1



2



3



4



1. Write what you can see in the pictures on page 20.
2. Point out the place where Christians go to worship.
3. What is similar in the four pictures.
4. Tell your teacher.

### Pair work

**Write whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE.**

1. We go to church to worship God. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Telling lies is a way of worship. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Muslims go to worship in a temple. \_\_\_\_\_
4. People go to play in places of worship. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Praying is a way of worship. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Singing is a way of worshipping God. \_\_\_\_\_

### Group work

1. Write three ways of worshipping God.
2. Present in class the ways of worshipping.

### Activity 4: Role play

Role play how you worship God in your church.

## Fun point

**Sing the song below.**

Whisper a prayer in the morning,  
Whisper a prayer in the noon time,  
Whisper a prayer in the evening, to keep  
your heart warm.

## Learning point

A place of worship is a special place where people go to pray to God. Places of worship are holy.



Church



Mosque



Temple



Shrine

Places of worship are respected.

People worship God in places like; churches, caves, facing the mountains and under trees.

## Importance of places of worship

### Nature walk

1. Visit a nearby church or any place of worship.
2. Ask the priest or pastor to tell you the importance of places of worship.
3. Write the importances in your exercise books.
4. What is the difference between the old places of worship and today's places of worship.

### Activity 5

Look at the pictures below.





### Individual work

1. Write what you see in the pictures above.
2. With a friend, mention places of worship you know.

### Group work

1. Talk about the importance of a church.
2. With a friend, discuss why people go to church to worship God.

### Learning point

People go to church everyday to pray, listen to the word of God and to sing for the Lord. The church brings people together.

It helps us meet God. It helps us to ask God for forgiveness.

## Importance of worship

People worship to thank God. During our prayers, we thank God for all He has done for us.

Thank you God for giving me a good day.



We ask for provision of our needs when we worship God.  
We praise God through worship.

God we ask for your protection during the journey.





## Fun point

### **Recite the Lord's prayer.**

Our father who art in heaven, holy be your name,  
Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth  
as it is in heaven,

Give us this day our daily bread,

Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin  
against us,

Do not lead us into temptations, but deliver us  
from evil,

For the kingdom is yours now and forever Amen.

## Glossary

**Worship** - Is a way of showing great respect and feeling to God.

**Church** - Is a place of worship where Christians go to pray to God.

**Ceremony** - It is a celebration about an event.

# Unit 3

## Holy Places

### Key Words

Holy places, worship

### Meaning of Holy Places

Holy places are areas of special religious meaning.

#### Activity 1

With your friend, look at the following pictures.

1



2



3



4



1. Write what you can see.
2. Write what happens at the places shown in the pictures above.
3. What is the difference between pictures 2 and 3?

### Pair work

1. Have you ever visited a holy place? Tell your friend.
2. Talk about the meaning of a holy place.
3. Tell your friend what happens in the holy place you visited.

### Homework

**Ask your parent or guardian where people used to worship in the past.**

- i) Where they used to go for prayers.
- ii) What they did at the places they mentioned.
- ii) Why those places were respected.

### Learning points

A holy place is a place of special religious meaning.

Christians have holy places all over the world.

Christians visit these places regularly.

These places are:

- a) Jerusalem City.
- b) The Town of Samaria found in Israel.
- c) The City of Rome found in Italy.
- d) Namugongo found in Uganda.
- e) Lourders in France.

## Importance of holy places

### Jerusalem

It is the holiest place for Catholic Christians.

This is where Jesus was crucified and buried.



### Namugongo shrine

This is where the Ugandan martyrs were burnt.

Christians visit this place on 3<sup>rd</sup> June every year.

They go there to remember the Ugandan martyrs.



## Rome

This is where the Catholic pope lives. It has temples, churches, synagogues and shrines.



## Lourders

It has waters of healing power. Bernadette Soubirous had vision of the virgin Mary here.



## Samaria

Jesus healed the ten lepers with untreated skin disease at Samaria.

This is where Jesus met the Samaritan woman at the well of Jacob.



### Activity 2

1. With the help of your teacher, point out the holy places from the map.
2. Tell your friend why these places are considered to be holy.
3. You can use a world map to find other holy places.

### Group work

1. In groups, write the names of other holy places.
2. Why these places are referred to as holy.

## Learning point

Rome is a holy place where the catholic pope lives.

Namugongo is a holy place where people who were preaching the word of God were killed in Uganda.

These holy places are important because they bring Christians together.

They make Christians remember the lives of Christians who died because of their faith in God.

## Glossary

**Holy places** - Areas of special religious meaning.

**Worshipping** - Is a way of showing great respect and feelings to God.



# Unit 4

## The Sacraments

### Key Words

Sacrament, baptism, holy communion

### Meaning of sacraments

#### Activity 1

With your friend, look at the following pictures.



1. Write what is happening in the pictures above.
2. With a friend, discuss what you have observed in the pictures above.

### Pair work

1. Have you ever attended a wedding ceremony?
2. Share the events that happen in a wedding ceremony with your friend.
3. Present in class what you have discussed.

### Group work

Look for the following words in the word search below.

**BAPTISM**

**MARRIAGE**

**CONFIRMATION**

**HOLY ORDERS**

The first one has been done for you.

B	A	P	T	I	S	M	A	T	E	C	I	Y
E	S	H	I	R	S	A	R	X	B	B	J	O
C	H	O	L	Y	O	R	D	E	R	S	Z	T
F	C	O	N	F	I	R	M	A	T	I	O	N
G	R	Y	W	E	F	I	S	C	H	O	U	G
V	F	E	U	C	H	A	R	I	S	T	G	H
C	H	V	O	E	V	G	J	K	I	D	C	M
A	Y	B	S	T	N	E	J	H	F	U	Z	X

## Fun point

Role play a wedding ceremony.

### Learning point

A **sacrament** is a rite recognised by Christians to have a certain meaning.

A sacrament is something we can see.

There are many types of sacraments.

They include:

- i) Baptism
- ii) Confirmation
- iii) Marriage or wedding
- iv) Holy communion
- v) Confession

### Importance of sacraments

#### Activity 2

Look at the following pictures.



1. Write what you can see in the pictures above.
2. Compare what you have with your friends.
3. Show your teacher what you have.

## Group work

1. Write the sacraments you know.
2. With a friend, discuss the importance of sacraments.

## Homework

1. Draw a picture of a person being baptised.
2. With a friend, discuss why people are baptised.
3. Tell your friend how baptism is practised in your church.

## Learning point

### 1. Baptism

Is a religious rite of sprinkling water on a person's forehead or of immersing them in water.

It is a Christian sacrament in which one is anointed with water.

Baptism symbolises purification.

Baptism qualifies one to be a Christian.

Baptism brings forgiveness of sin.

### 2. Confirmation

It completes the Christian initiation began by baptism.

Confirmation makes us spiritual adults. It strengthens our faith.

### 3. Eucharist

The Eucharist represents the body and blood of Jesus. It gives us spiritual food. It is a symbol of the last supper.

It is important throughout the Christian's journey of faith. In **Luke 22:14-20**, we read how Jesus Christ introduced the sacrament of Eucharist.



### 4. Confession

Confession or penance helps us to have our sins forgiven. John 20:21-23 tells us that Jesus gave the disciples the power to forgive sins.



### 5. Anointing of the sick

It is a form of religious anointing for the benefit of the sick.

This sacrament brings forgiveness of sins, spiritual strength and healing. It was introduced by Jesus Christ.

He sent his disciples to rub oil on the sick people so as to get healed.



## 6. Holy Orders

The ordained minister on behalf of Christ.

In **Mark 16:15**, Jesus sent his disciples to go and preach the gospel to the people.

## 7. Marriage

It is an agreement between a man and woman.

They agree to live as husband and wife in their whole life.



## Importance of sacraments to Christians

Marriage sacrament unites a man and woman to stay together.

Anointing of the sick helps Christians to receive the grace of healing.

Confession helps a person to be forgiven of his or her sins by God.

Confirmation makes one to become a full Christian.

### Fun point

**Recite the verse below.**

For God so loved the world that he gave us his only son, that whosoever believes in Him shall not die but have eternal life.

### Glossary

**Sacrament** - Is a rite recognised by Christians to have a certain importance.

**Baptism** - Is a Christian sacrament where one is anointed by water.

**Holy communion** - Is a representation of the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

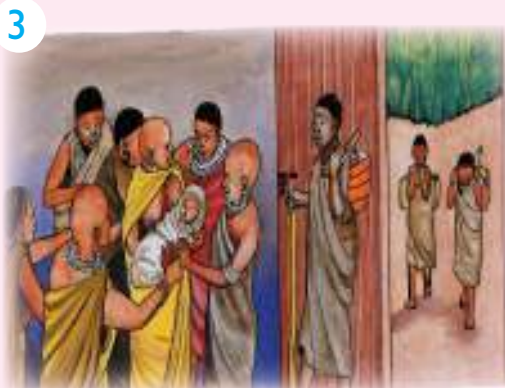
## Key Words

Rites, celebration, ceremony

## Definition of traditional rites

### Activity 1

With your friends look at the pictures below.



1. Write what is happening in the pictures above.
2. Show your teacher what you have written.



### Pair work

1. Have you attended a circumcision ceremony?
2. Tell your friend what happens during the circumcision ceremony.

### Group work

1. In groups of four, discuss what happens after a child has been born in your community.
2. Which gifts are given to the new born baby?
3. How is the naming process carried out?

### Fun point

Sing any traditional circumcision song sang in your community.

### Learning point

**A traditional rite** is a ceremony carried out by a group of people in a certain community.

A rite is a way of communicating something religious through words, signs or actions.

Each community has its own way of carrying out traditional rites.

## Homework

### At home write

- i) The traditional rites in your community.
- ii) Ask your parent or guardian why it is important to participate in the traditional rites.
- iii) How circumcision and marriage rites are carried out in your community.

## Traditional rites practiced in our community

### Activity 2

With your friends, look at the pictures below.



1. Write in your book what you can see in pictures.
2. Why are the rites important in your community?

## Group work

1. In groups, discuss the traditional rites practiced in your community.
2. In groups of five, sing a wedding song sang in your community.
3. Present the song in class.

## Pair work

With your friend, look for the following words in the word search below.

**CIRCUMCISION**

**MARRIAGE**

**DEATH**

**BIRTH**

The first one has been done for you.

X	D	E	A	T	H	N	K	R	B	R	G
C	I	R	C	U	M	C	I	S	I	O	N
O	F	A	T	V	Q	H	M	U	R	P	A
M	A	R	R	I	A	G	E	Z	T	H	W
E	Y	K	U	P	S	I	T	E	H	J	O

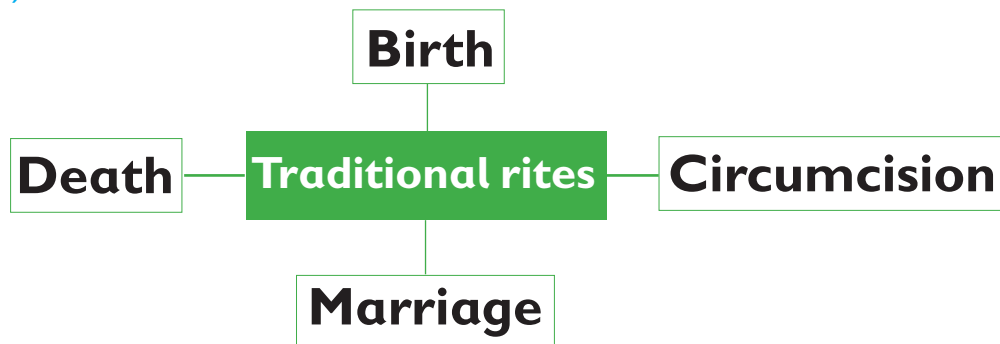
## Order of rites of passage

Birth → Circumcision → Marriage → Death

## Learning point

In our community there are many traditional rites practiced.  
For example:

- i) Birth rites
- ii) Circumcision rites
- iii) Marriage rites
- iv) Death rites



## Importance of traditional rites in our society

Birth ceremony ensures the ancestors are remembered through a naming ceremony.

Circumcision ensures preservation of culture.

It shows transition from one stage to another.

It links individuals to the community and the broader spirit. It shows roles of gender identity.

### Activity 3

#### Role play

- i) In groups, write what happens in a wedding ceremony.
- ii) Role play in class about marriage ceremony in your community.

## Activity 4

What is the difference between traditional rites and christian rites of passage.

### Learning point

#### 1. Birth rites

Birth of a child brings happiness to the community. Ceremonies are held to mark the birth of a child. These are for the purposes of;

**Cleansing:** This prepares the mother of the baby for the birth of the next child.

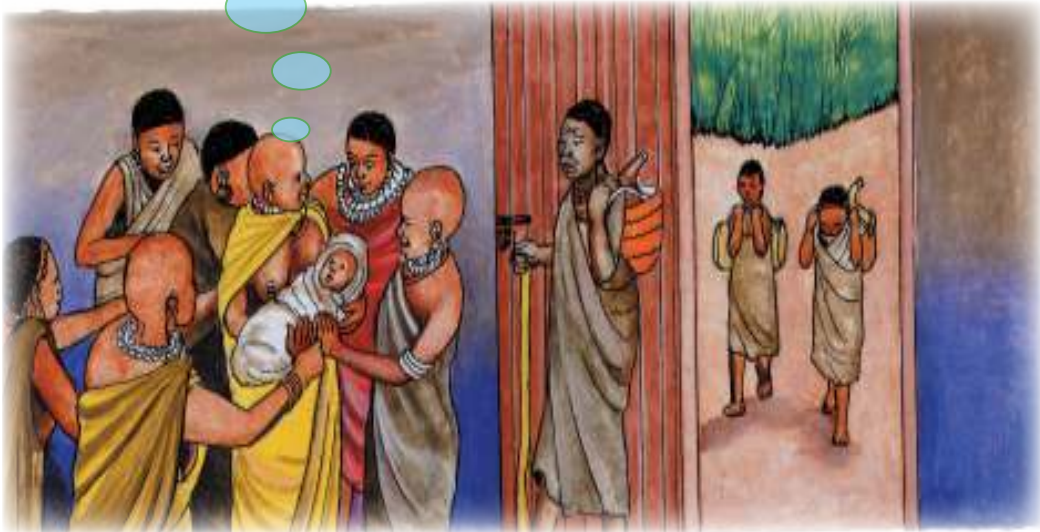


**Protection:** This is to give protection to the child. It is done to bring good luck to the baby. It is also done to commit the baby to God for His care.



**Thanks giving:** This is to thank God for the safe arrival of the baby. It is also to pray for the child's continued blessings.

O God, who creates all human beings. Thank you for giving us this little child. May you always bless him!



## 2. Circumcision rites

This is a ceremony that marks the change from childhood to adulthood.

In the Bible, Abraham was told by God to get circumcised.

Circumcision gives people a new life.

## 3. Marriage rites

Weddings in Traditional African Society were very important. There are ceremonies that go with wedding in traditional African Religion. These are done to pray for those getting married.



## 4. Death rites

Death separates a person from other human beings. This makes it very sad. Death is thought of as the will of God.

It is the last rite of passage in African Traditional Society.

## Activity 5: Role play

1. As a group, role play a marriage ceremony.
2. Why do you think the ceremony was important?

## Glossary

- Rites** - A ceremony carried out by a group of people in a certain community.
- Celebration** - A party, a social gathering for entertainment.
- Ceremony** - A formal event to celebrate a special occasion.