

Indonesia

teacher ·  
mission

# FRIENDS

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

## Let's go to...Indonesia!

### In This Issue

Palmer Parrot is back to take your students to Indonesia. There's lots of information and plenty to do inside Mission Friends. The goal is to get your students involved in God's mission! By learning, praying, giving, sending, telling, going, and celebrating, they are partners in God's mission!

Please view the LCMS World Mission Web site, [www.lcmsworldmission.org/international](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org/international) to learn more about LCMS projects in Indonesia, including the personnel who are currently serving there. Remember these projects and personnel in your daily prayers.

### LCMS Work in Indonesia

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod began work in Indonesia in 1995, with the *Pelita Harapan* (Light of Hope) Foundation, an organization established by two Christian Indonesian businessmen dedicated to starting Christian schools throughout all of Indonesia. The *Pelita Harapan* Foundation has the goal of establishing one Christian university; 10 *Sekolah Pelita Harapan* schools—"national plus" schools that use an international curriculum; 100 *Dian Harapan* schools—using an Indonesian-based curriculum to serve the growing middle class; and 1,000

*Lentara Harapan* schools—established in remote villages and poor urban communities for those children who have no access to an education. Many of the Foundation's goals have already been realized. There are a myriad of opportunities throughout the nation for starting quality Christian schools for people across the economic spectrum.

LCMS international educators are involved in Christian teacher education, administration, curriculum development, and teaching at *Pelita Harapan* schools. This work was expanded in 2002 to a new Indonesian province, Papua (Irian Jaya) to help in developing its educational system.

In January 2005, LCMS World Mission, in partnership with LCMS World Relief and Human Care, sent a survey team to Indonesia to assess the needs of the victims of the Dec. 26, 2004 tsunami. Currently, LCMS personnel have been relocated to Jakarta to help facilitate ongoing recovery projects in the country. The primary focus is on humanitarian aid and education needs.

LCMS teachers from around Asia came together in July and September 2005 to lead English-teaching seminars for teachers in Aceh province. The seminars were so well received that the LCMS was requested to send more long-term volunteer teachers to work in local

schools. The first teachers to do so arrived in January 2006. Two short-term teams—one comprised of LCMS church partners in Macau and Taiwan and the other from LCMS Iowa District West—also gave assistance in January 2006.

Visit [www.lcmsworldmission.org/prayercards](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org/prayercards) to download the prayer cards for LCMS personnel serving in Indonesia. Remember them regularly in classroom and personal prayer times.

## Pancasila—Five Principles

The Indonesian democracy is based on the five principles of *Pancasila*. President Sukarno introduced *Pancasila* in 1945, which contains a focus on traditional village customs. These principles are represented on the coat of arms. “*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*” means “unity in diversity.” The golden eagle, or *garuda*, is a symbol of greatness found in ancient Hindu epics. The number of feathers on the *garuda*’s neck (45), a wing (17), and the tail (8) represents the date of Indonesia’s independence, Aug. 17, 1945.

On the shield, which represents self-defense, are five symbols. The **star** represents belief in one God; all Indonesians must claim to follow Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Protestant or Catholic Christianity. The **unbroken chain** of humanity stands for intolerance of oppression. The **banyan tree** symbolizes national unity. Indonesian-style democracy—discussion and mutual assistance to reach consensus—is represented by the **wild buffalo head**. Social justice, equal distribution of welfare and the protection of the weak, is symbolized by **cotton and rice**. The shield’s colors are red and white—those of the national flag—and a thick line divides the shield, which represents the equator.

## Another Story

Students at *Pelita Harapan* schools come from Buddhist, Muslim, Hindu and Christian backgrounds. They learn about Jesus in chapel services, classroom Bible lessons, spiritual

retreats, and participate in service projects. Each year some children express their new belief in Jesus as Lord to their teachers and friends. Pray for these students, that they will continue to learn more about God’s love. Pray that they will be able to share their faith with their parents who practice other religions.

## Beautiful Batik

Other variations include making a quilt comprised of the batik handkerchiefs or using white T-shirts instead of handkerchiefs. If well-planned over several art periods, several different colors may be used as glue is reapplied and dyed.

## Crossword Puzzle Key

### Across

2. FAUNA
6. JAKARTA
8. ARCHIPELAGO
9. BATIK
11. PERMEATE
12. FLORA

### Down

1. PANCASILA
3. NATURALIST
4. TSUNAMI
5. MACE
7. PEOPLEGROUP
10. KRAKATOU

## More Classroom Activities

1. Modern history recorded the global impact of Krakatau’s eruption. Watch current volcanic activity in Indonesia and compare it to the power of Krakatau. Study more about the Pacific’s Ring of Fire—note where Indonesia fits into the ring.
2. The word “orangutan” means “person of the jungle” in Indonesian. Plan a field trip to a local zoo and search for animals indigenous to Indonesia. Take photos of them or have the children draw pictures of the animals. Post the images on a map of Indonesia, noting the Wallace Line and the distinct flora and fauna zones in Indonesia.
3. Learn more about the Dutch East India Company, known as VOC. For several hundred years, European trade and international travel focused on the Spice Islands of Indonesia. Nutmeg, which only grew on several small islands, was once worth its weight in gold.

4. Study recent history about the Dec. 26, 2004 tsunami, which was caused by a 9.0 magnitude earthquake. As the fourth most powerful earthquake on record, it was so powerful that it affected the earth's rotation slightly causing 50-foot high tsunami waves. Research current rebuilding efforts in Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, and India. How can your class assist these people?
5. On Java, Borobudur is the largest Buddhist monument in the world. For hundreds of years it was covered in volcanic ash and vegetation. Study more about the spread of Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity in Indonesia. How are these religions followed today? Have students research areas where religious conflict has surfaced, like on the island of Ambon.
6. The Komodo dragons is the world's largest lizard. These lizards can grow up to 10 feet long (3 meters) and up to 330 pounds (150 kg) sporting a long, yellow forked tongue and armor-plated body. The komodo dragon's strong gastric juices dissolve everything but hair! Compare photos of the komodo dragon with medieval images of dragons. Learn more about these fierce lizards.
7. Learn more about the unique plants and flowers found in Indonesia. The Rafflesia, the world's largest and heaviest flower, is actually a parasitic plant with no roots of its own.
8. Learn more about Islam and its impact in Indonesia and Southeast Asia. As the world's fourth most populous nation, Indonesia is home to the world's largest Muslim population. Indonesia is a secular state, which allows its citizens to follow Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, or Christianity. Explain the basic religious beliefs of Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism to your students. For a month, follow news stories from Indonesia that relate to religion.
9. Track the development of cases in avian influenza, known as bird flu, in Indonesia. While chickens and other poultry are mainly raised in large farms in the United States, a large majority of Indonesians own several free-range chickens or other birds. How might the containment and spread of the bird flu differ or be similar in these countries?
10. Study about the lives of Indonesian national heroes like Dipo Negoro, a Javanese prince who fought a five-year guerrilla battle against the Dutch, and Raden Adjeng Kartini, a proponent of education and women's rights.
11. Badminton is considered the national sport of Indonesia. At the 1992 Summer Olympic Games in Barcelona, Spain, Indonesia won its first two gold medals. Indonesia leads the world in winning the triennial Thomas Cup badminton tournament 12 times. Introduce badminton in physical education class, hold tournaments, etc.
12. Listen to gamelan music at **www.gamelan.org**. The American Gamelan Institute's Web site contains music samples and also an iTunes podcast series called "Gongcast."
13. Go to **www.lcmworldmission.org** and select a project from Indonesia to support. Use the "Giving Calendar" posted at **www.lcmworldmission.org/children** to provide 31 ideas for raising money. Coin boxes and offering envelopes are available free by calling 1-800-433-3954.

## Let's Play a Game!

*Semut, Orang, Gajah* is played like Rock, Scissors, Paper. *Semut* [suh-MUHT] is ant, and is shown by pointing your pinky finger toward the other player. *Orang* [OR-ahng] is person, and is shown by pointing your index finger toward the other player. *Gajah* [GAH-jah] is elephant, and is shown by pointing your thumb toward the other player.

- *Semut* beats *Gajah* because it can crawl into the *gajah's* ear and tickle it crazy.
- *Orang* beats *Semut* because it can step on the *semut*.
- *Gajah* beats *Orang* because it can stomp on the *orang*.

Play this game with a friend—count to three and then show *semut, orang, or gajah*. Have fun!

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Archipelago:** a nation of islands
2. **Fauna:** animals from a particular region
3. **Flora:** plants from a particular region
4. **Mace:** spice made from the dried outer covering of nutmeg
5. **Naturalist:** a person who studies nature
6. **People group:** a group of people who share the same culture and language
7. **Permeate:** to affect every part

## Especially for Primary Teachers

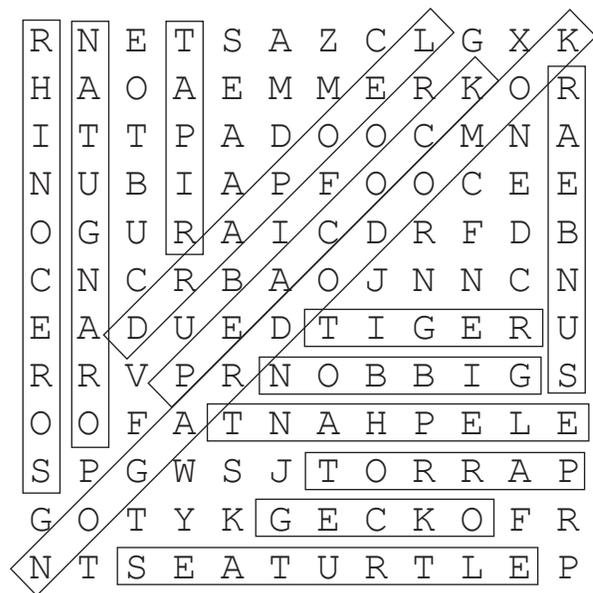
### Indonesia—the biggest, the most, the largest

This is just a short list of Indonesia's superlatives. An interdisciplinary unit could be designed to study the many areas where Indonesia tops the list. Geography, social studies, language, science, and history can be combined to further explore this country of superlatives.

## Books

- Guile, Melanie. *Culture in Indonesia*. Melbourne: Heinemann Library, 2002.
- Mirpuri, Gouri and Cooper, Robert. *Cultures of the World—Indonesia*. Singapore: Times Books International, 2005.
- Orr, Tamra. *Indonesia*. New York: Children's Press. Scholastic Inc., 2005.
- Turner, Peter, et al. *Lonely Planet Indonesia*. London: Lonely Planet Publications, 2000.

## Answer Key to Word Search



## Web sites

- [www.lcmsworldmission.org](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org)
- [worldrelief.lcms.org](http://worldrelief.lcms.org)
- [www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/south\\_east\\_asia/indonesia](http://www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/south_east_asia/indonesia)
- [www.asianinfo.org/asianinfo/indonesia/about\\_indonesia.htm](http://www.asianinfo.org/asianinfo/indonesia/about_indonesia.htm)
- [www.sph.edu](http://www.sph.edu)
- [www.hello-indonesia.com](http://www.hello-indonesia.com)
- [www.expats.or.id](http://www.expats.or.id)
- [www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com)



Mission Friends  
LCMS World Mission  
1333 S. Kirkwood Road  
St. Louis, MO 63122-7295  
[www.lcmsworldmission.org](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org)

student  
mission

## FRIENDS

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

## Let's go to...Indonesia!

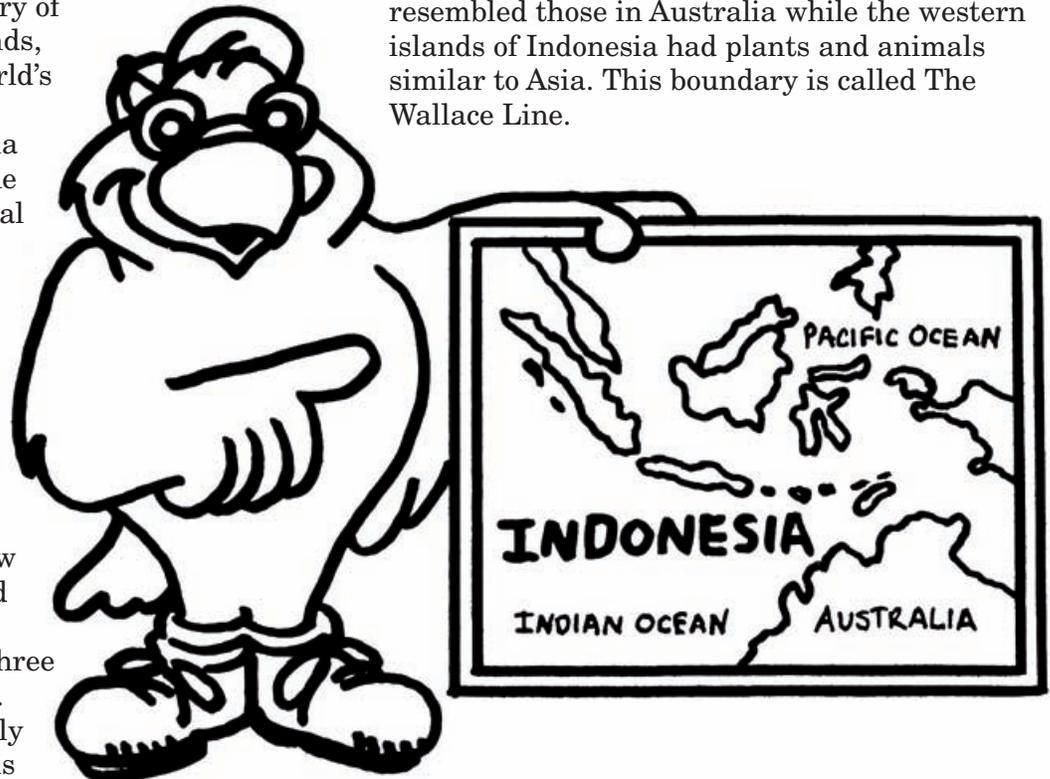
"*Selamat Siang!*" [sel-LAH-mat SEE-ahng]—which means "Good day!" in *Bahasa* [bah-HAH-sah] *Indonesia*. Get ready, Mission Friends, to join me, Palmer Parrot, on a trip to the islands of Indonesia in Southeast Asia.

## Land and Climate

Indonesia is a country of more than 18,000 islands, which makes it the world's largest **archipelago**. The area that Indonesia spans is bigger than the length of the continental United States! There are eight major islands and island groups—Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), Sulawesi, The Lesser Sundas, The Molukus, and Papua (Indonesian New Guinea). The total land area of Indonesia is slightly smaller than three times the size of Texas. Java is the most densely populated island, and is

the size of New York state. Jakarta, Indonesia's capital city on Java, is home to more than 12 million people from all over Indonesia.

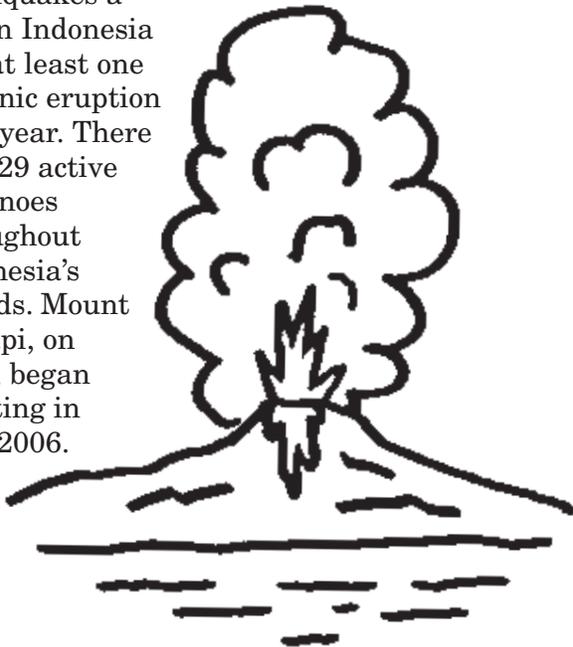
In the 1850s, Alfred Russel Wallace, a British **naturalist**, traveled throughout Indonesia for eight years and noticed differences in the **flora** and **fauna** between some of the islands. The plants and animals in the eastern islands resembled those in Australia while the western islands of Indonesia had plants and animals similar to Asia. This boundary is called The Wallace Line.



Indonesia lies on both sides of the equator. The climate is tropical with two seasons—rainy and dry. The rainy season lasts from November to March, with the most rain falling in December and January. From May to October it rains less, but the temperature is still warm and humid.

## Volcanoes and Earthquakes!

Indonesia is part of the Pacific “Ring of Fire,” where volcanoes and earthquakes are common. In fact there are an average of three earthquakes a day in Indonesia and at least one volcanic eruption each year. There are 129 active volcanoes throughout Indonesia’s islands. Mount Merapi, on Java, began erupting in May 2006.



The most famous volcanic eruption was **Krakatau**, which exploded in 1883 with the force of 100,000 atom bombs. The volcano’s blasts were heard 3,000 miles away. The ash and smoke from the volcano made the sun, moon, and stars invisible for three days! The 2,600 foot tall mountain was totally blown away, leaving a 1,000 foot deep hole in the ocean floor. It was located between the islands of Java and Sumatra and destroyed 165 villages. Dust from **Krakatau** fell around the world and caused spectacular sunsets globally for three years. A new volcano mountain called Anak **Krakatau**, which means “child of **Krakatau**,” formed nearby in 1927 and is still active.

More recently on Dec. 26, 2004, a 9.0 magnitude earthquake occurred off the western coast of Sumatra in the Indian Ocean. It was the fourth-largest earthquake in recorded history. The earthquake triggered a **tsunami**, a tidal wave that rose to 50 feet. The massive sea wave devastated the coastal communities in Sumatra as well as in other countries like Thailand, Sri Lanka, and India. More than 170,000 Indonesians were killed and 500,000 lost their homes. LCMS World Relief and Human Care and LCMS World Mission are involved in assisting the people of Sumatra and neighboring small islands rebuild and recover from this tragic natural disaster.

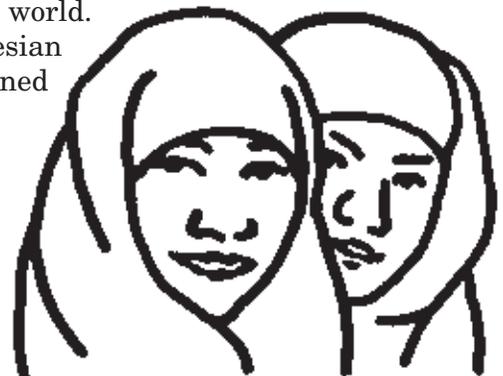
## People

With more than 230 million people, Indonesia has the fourth largest population in the world following China, India, and the United States. There are hundreds of **people groups** in Indonesia—in fact more than 700 languages and dialects are spoken there! The largest people group is the Javanese, with 90 million people. The official language, *Bahasa Indonesia*, unites these **diverse** people groups.

About 60 percent of the people in Indonesia live in rural areas. Almost half of the population works in agriculture, mainly harvesting rice. Unemployment and underemployment affects around one in four Indonesians.

“United in Diversity” is the country’s motto. The different people groups and customs of Indonesia make it one of the world’s most fascinating places. For centuries people came to the islands of Indonesia to trade for things used around the world.

The Indonesian people learned about different religions, science, art, and languages from these traders.



## History at a Glance

As early as the 1st century AD, the Hindu and Buddhist religions of India were embraced by tribal leaders starting in the islands of Sumatra and Java. The world's largest Buddhist monument, Borobudur, was built in central Java during this time. A strong system of trade existed throughout the Indian Ocean and even to Rome and Persia.

By the 13th century, Islam was introduced in Sumatra—as noted in the writings of Marco Polo in 1292. Islam spread along the trade routes. Gradually the Hindu and Buddhist cultural kingdoms were converted to Islam.

Portuguese traders first came to the Indonesian islands of Moluku in the 1500s in search of spices. The Dutch and British followed, with the Dutch seizing control through its Dutch East India Company. Indonesia was occupied by Japan for four years during World War II. Independence from the Dutch was declared in 1945 under the leadership of President Sukarno.

President Sukarno focused on uniting the islands and creating the concept of one nation under a guided democracy; this philosophy is known as *Pancasila* [pahn-chah-SEE-lah]. Sukarno resigned in 1966 following an attempted overthrow by the Communist Party. General Suharto took over as leader during a time when more than 1 million Communist Party members and ethnic Chinese were imprisoned and hundreds of thousands were killed.

Suharto ruled Indonesia for 32 years. Following an economic crisis, Suharto's reelection in 1998 triggered massive riots that led to his resignation. In October 2004, Susilo Bambang Yudhonyono was elected president in a peaceful democratic process.



## Pancasila—Five Principles

1. Belief in one supreme God
2. Humanitarian ideals
3. National unity
4. Indonesian-style democracy
5. Social justice

The national motto is *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*—Unity in Diversity.

## Spices and a Cup of Java

Starting in the early 1500s, European countries raced to the Moluku islands of Indonesia for their spices. Nutmeg, **mace**—the dried outer covering of nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, and pepper were the most popular spices. In fact, nutmeg was once worth its weight in gold! These spices were unique to the tropical islands of Indonesia and many battles were fought to control the spice trade. Indonesia was the world's only grower of cloves until the 18th century, and is still the leading global producer. For many years Indonesia was called "The Spice Islands."

Tea and coffee were also grown in abundance on Indonesia's islands. In the 19th century, three-fourths of the world's coffee supply came from the island Java. It's easy to see how coffee got the nickname "java."



## Map Activities

- Highlight the equator yellow.
- Trace the dotted “Wallace Line” with the color red.
- Color the islands of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan (on the island of Borneo), and Bali orange.
- Color the islands of Lombok, Sulawesi, The Lesser Sundas, The Molukus, and Papua (on the island of New Guinea) green.
- Draw a star on the capital city of Jakarta; it’s on the island of Java.
- Draw a volcano between the islands of Java and Sumatra.
- Draw a circle around Puncak Jaya, Indonesia’s highest mountain at 16,503 feet (5,030 m).
- Color Lake Toba, on Sumatra, blue. It is a crater lake from a volcano!
- Indonesia shares borders with East Timor, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Brunei, Singapore, and Australia. Circle these countries in blue.

# The Red and White— Indonesia’s Flag

The flag of Indonesia was adopted on Aug. 17, 1945, when Indonesia declared independence from the Dutch. It is called *Sang Merah Putih* [sahng MEHR-ah POOH-tee], which means The Red [and] White. The top of the flag is red, which stands for courage and human blood, while the bottom half is white, which stands for purity and the human spirit. Color the Indonesian flag.



## Let’s Sing!

Here are the words to “Yesus Sayang Padaku,” which is “Jesus Loves Me” in Bahasa Indonesia. Sing it now with your friends!

*Yesus sayang padaku,  
Alkitab mengarjarku,  
Walau ku kecil lemah,  
Tapi aku milik nya.*



YAY-soos SAH-yahng pah-DAH-koo  
ahl-KEE-tahb men-gahr-JAHR-koo  
wa-LAU KOO keh-CHEEL leh-MAH  
TAH-pee AH-koo mee-LEEK nyah



Refrain—

*Ya, Yesus sayang (sing three times)  
Dia sayang padaku.*

Yah, YAY-soos SAH-yahng  
dee-ah SAH-yahng pah-DAH-koo

## Let’s Speak Bahasa Indonesia!

More than 726 languages are spoken in Indonesia! Eighteen languages are spoken by populations of more than 1 million people. *Bahasa* [bah-HAH-sah] *Indonesia* is the official language of the country—*bahasa* means “language”—so it is the language that unites the country. Many people speak two languages—the local language of their people group and *Bahasa Indonesia*, the national language that is taught at school, used on TV, and printed in books and other publications. Try speaking *Bahasa Indonesia* with a friend!

Yes

*Ya*

yah

No

*Tidak*

TEE-dahk

Good day!

*Selamat siang!*

seh-LAH-maht SEE-ang

Good evening.

*Selamat malam.*

seh-LAH-maht MAH-lahm

Thank you.

*Terima kasih.*

teh-REE-mah KAH-see

How are you?

*Apa kabar?*

AH-pah KAH-bahr?

[I’m] fine.

*Baik.*

BAH-ik

My name is...

*Nama saya...*

NAH-mah SAH-ya

Where are you from?

*Dari mana?*

DAH-ree MAH-nah?

## Religions in Indonesia



The Indonesian constitution guarantees freedom of religion. Under *Pancasila*, Indonesian citizens must follow Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Protestant or Catholic Christianity.

More than 85 percent of Indonesians identify themselves as Muslim, which gives Indonesia the world's largest Muslim population. Many Muslims are moderate in practice, while the Acehnese (Sumatra) are very conservative in living out the Muslim faith. As much as 12 percent of the population follows Christianity. The Batak (Sumatra), Dani (Papua), Dayak (Kalimantan), and Toraja (Sulawesi) are among the people groups that converted to Christianity. Most Balinese people (Bali) are Hindu, and their religious beliefs permeate the Balinese culture.

## Helping People in Indonesia—a story

For more than 10 years, LCMS educators have worked with the *Pelita Harapan* [puh-LEE-tah har-AH-pahn] Foundation (Light and Hope Foundation) to improve education throughout Indonesia. The foundation has started a Christian university as well as Christian elementary and high schools for children of all economic levels.

The Dec. 26, 2004 tsunami left hundreds of thousands of people homeless or dead on the island of Sumatra and nearby smaller islands. Students and teachers from the *Pelita Harapan* schools moved into action to help. Money was raised, school supplies including 200 maps and three sets of student encyclopedias were purchased, and letters of encouragement were written. These supplies helped 19 schools in Aceh.

Christian teachers from *Pelita Harapan* schools also volunteered to assist schools in the strongly Muslim region of Aceh. It will take many years to rebuild what the tsunami destroyed. LCMS and Indonesian teachers from the *Pelita Harapan* schools are committed to helping the people of Aceh, and sharing with them the love of Jesus.

## Let's Pray!

You can help the people of Indonesia by learning more about them and praying for them regularly.

- Give thanks to God for the quality Christian education being provided through *Pelita Harapan* schools. Pray for the teachers and students of these schools.
- Pray for God to bless the rebuilding efforts in Aceh, that the people would be able to heal and restore their lives. Ask God to give them perfect peace and hope through Jesus.
- Ask God to preserve peace in Indonesia. Pray that millions of Indonesians would find good jobs to support their families.
- Pray for peace among Indonesia's diverse

people groups, many of whom hold different religious beliefs.

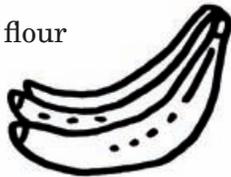
- Pray that more LCMS teachers would come to Indonesia to teach at *Pelita Harapan* schools. Ask God to bless the work of LCMS educators serving there right now.

## Let's Eat Pisang Goreng!

Fried bananas, called *pisang goreng* [PEE-sahng GO-rehng], is a popular Indonesian snack. Enjoy eating this with your friends!

### What you need:

- 1 ¼ cups all-purpose flour
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- ½ cup milk
- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 4 ripe bananas
- 2 cups of oil, for frying



### What you do:

- Combine flour and sugar in a large bowl. Pour in vanilla, milk, egg, and melted butter.
- Mix until smooth.
- With the help of an adult, slice the bananas into quarters.
- Dip bananas into batter, covering evenly.
- With the help of an adult—heat oil in a pan or wok to 375 degrees (190 C).
- With the help of an adult, use a spoon to carefully drop battered bananas into the hot oil, frying until golden brown and crispy. Remove bananas with a spatula and drain on paper towels.
- Serve hot and enjoy!



## Beautiful Batik

The Javanese people of Indonesia are famous around the world for making beautiful *batik* [BAH-teek] cloth. *Batik* means “to dot.” It is made by drawing patterns onto material using hot wax, and later dyeing the material. The wax keeps the dye from setting onto the material. Once dried, the wax is scraped off and a new pattern is drawn and dyed another color. The cloth is waxed and dyed many times to achieve the final pattern. In another style of *batik*, copper stamps are used to apply the wax in a set pattern to the material. This is repeated many times over the material.

You can make your own *batik*-inspired cloth!

### What you need:

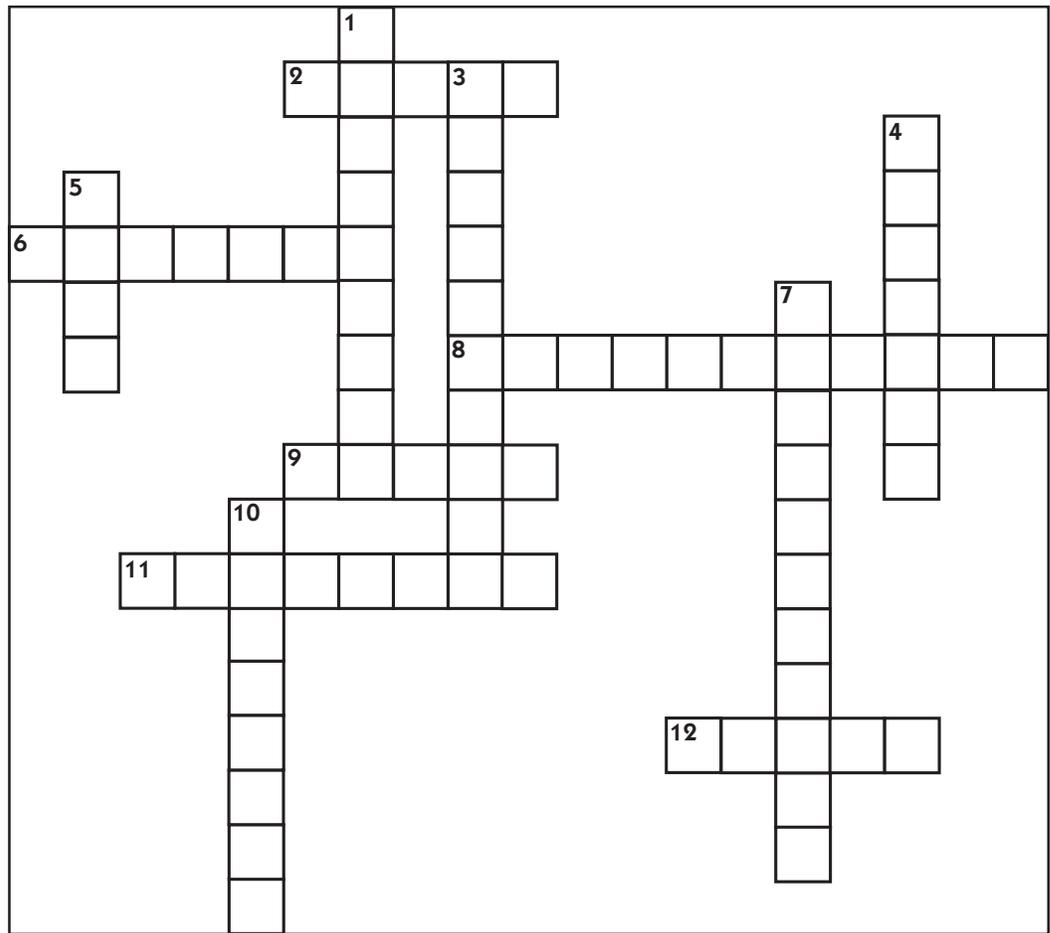
- A white handkerchief
- A piece of cardboard to put underneath the handkerchief
- Four paperclips
- White craft glue
- Fabric paint
- Spray bottle

### What you do:

- Place the cardboard underneath the handkerchief and clip it into place.
- Use the craft glue to draw a design onto the handkerchief. (The design will remain white.)
- Place into sun to dry.
- Use the spray bottle to apply the fabric paint to the handkerchief.
- Let paint dry according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Remove from cardboard and wash handkerchief to remove the dried glue.
- Display your *batik* handkerchief! Great job!

# Crossword Puzzle

Search for new vocabulary words to fill into the crossword puzzle. Have fun!



## Across

- 2. Animals of a region
- 6. Capital city of Indonesia
- 8. Nation of islands
- 9. Cloth decorated by wax-resistant dying
- 11. Affects every part
- 12. Plants of a region

## Down

- 1. Five principles for the Indonesian democracy
- 3. A person who studies nature
- 4. Tidal wave
- 5. Spice made from nutmeg's dried outer covering
- 7. People sharing one ethnic background
- 10. Indonesia's famous volcano

See you next time,  
**Mission Friends!**



Send regular mail to:  
*Mission Friends*  
LCMS World Mission  
1333 S. Kirkwood Road  
St. Louis, MO 63122-7295

Or send me an e-mail at [mission.info@lcms.org](mailto:mission.info@lcms.org)



SOUTH CHINA SEA

PHILIPPINES

BANDA ACEH

MALAYSIA

CELEBES SEA

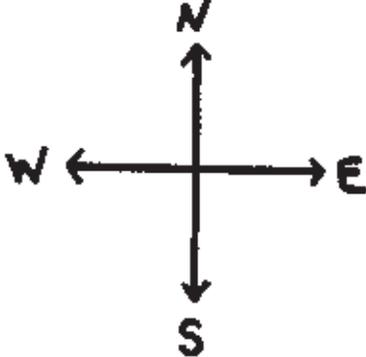
PACIFIC OCEAN

SINGAPORE

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

JAKARTA

BANDA SEA



TIMOR SEA

INDIAN OCEAN

INDONESIA

AUSTRALIA

# parent mission FRIENDS

## Let's go to...Indonesia!

Your children have been learning about Indonesia and work that LCMS personnel are doing there. Review the Student and Primary Pages with your children to learn more about Indonesia and its people. See if your children can answer these questions based on what they have learned:

1. Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago. What does that mean? (*It is a country made up of islands.*) Name an Indonesian island. (*Sumatra, Java, Bali, Sulawesi, Komodo, etc.*)
2. What natural disasters can happen in Indonesia? (*Earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis*)
3. What type of work is being done by LCMS personnel? (*education throughout Indonesia and relief work for victims of the 2004 tsunami*)
4. Name an animal that is found in Indonesia (*tiger, komodo dragon, elephant, rhino, orangutan, etc.*)

**TAKE** out a world map or globe and look at the main islands of Indonesia.

Compare the location and size of Indonesia to the United States and neighboring countries.

**RESEARCH** Krakatau and other Indonesian volcanoes. Pay attention to international news stories about volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in Indonesia and the Ring of Fire.

**COOK** *Pisang Goreng* as a dessert. A variety of bananas can be found in Indonesia. Look for some new varieties at an international food store.

**DISCUSS** the implications of *Pancasila*, the five principles of Indonesian democracy, on such a diverse country as Indonesia. Did you know that there are four separate national holidays celebrating the start of



a new year? They are January 1, Muharram (Islamic new year), Chinese new year, and Nyepi (Hindu and Buddhist new year).

**PLAY** badminton, Indonesia's national sport. Once the hot sun goes down, you can likely find pairs of people hitting a shuttlecock to each other during the evening hours in Indonesia.

**EAT** some tropical fruit found in Indonesia. *Rambutan* is a red, hairy food that has a similar taste to lychee. A thick, dark purple, skin protects the sweet white fruit of the *mangosteen*. Several kinds of *mango* are eaten in Indonesia. *Papayas* are large fruits that have a taste similar to melons. *Starfruit* is called *blimbing* in Bahasa Indonesia—when peeled it tastes juicy and refreshing. *Salaks* have a dry, hard, brown, scaly skin that resembles a snakeskin; the fruit is crisp. *Durian* is a very large fruit with a green thorny rind; the durian fruit has a strong odor and an acquired taste.

**TAKE** a virtual trip to Indonesia by checking out a travel video from your local library or video rental store. Read some books about Indonesia to learn more!

**PRAY** regularly for the leaders and people of Indonesia, and for God's blessings on the work that is being done by LCMS personnel there. See Student Pages for prayer requests. Download prayer cards of LCMS personnel serving in Indonesia at [www.lcmsworldmission.org/prayercards](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org/prayercards).

**LEARN** more about LCMS involvement in God's mission and *Ablaze!*—a global mission movement to share the Good News of Jesus Christ with 100 million unreached or uncommitted people by the 500th anniversary of the Reformation in 2017. You can learn more at [www.lcmsworldmission.org/ablaze](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org/ablaze).

**VIEW** photos from Indonesia and around the world at [www.lcmsworldmission.org](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org).

**DISCOVER** other countries and their people by downloading other issues of Mission Friends at [www.lcmsworldmission.org/children](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org/children).

**TAKE** a trip around the world with Mission Friends passports. Passport 'stamps' from Indonesia and other countries can be printed from [www.lcmsworldmission.org](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org). Contact 1-800-433-3954 or [mission.orders@lcms.org](mailto:mission.orders@lcms.org) for more information.

**COLOR** a Mission Friends map or bookmark. Order these and other children's mission resources by calling 1-800-433-3954, or send an e-mail to [mission.orders@lcms.org](mailto:mission.orders@lcms.org). Many resources are available free of charge or for a small fee.

**INVOLVE** your child in God's mission in a variety of ways. Articles on children's mission involvement are posted on the LCMS World Mission Web site—[www.lcmsworldmission.org/children](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org/children).

**GIVE** to support LCMS work in Indonesia and elsewhere. Call 1-800-248-1930 for more information. Projects that support work in Indonesia are posted at [www.lcmsworldmission.org](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org). Use the "Giving Calendar" to help your children have fun supporting God's mission—[www.lcmsworldmission.org/children](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org/children). Free coin boxes and offering envelopes for children are available.

**PRAY** for God's mission every day. *Pray For Us*, a monthly prayer calendar, is available for download on the LCMS World Mission Web site—[www.lcmsworldmission.org/resources/prayforus](http://www.lcmsworldmission.org/resources/prayforus).

**LEARN** more about LCMS involvement through *Harvest News*, a free publication to inform and involve LCMS Christians in God's mission. For a free subscription, call 1-800-433-3954 or send an e-mail to [mission.orders@lcms.org](mailto:mission.orders@lcms.org).

primary mission

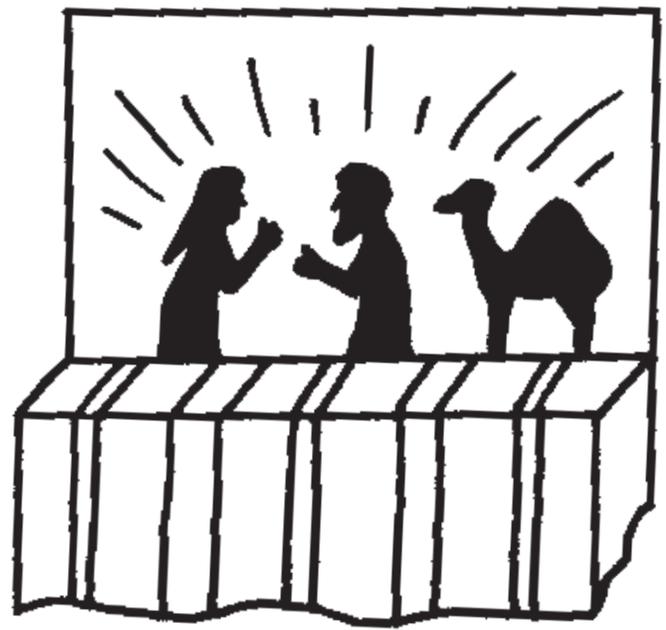
# FRIENDS

## Let's go to...Indonesia!

### Puppets Tell Stories

In Indonesia, shadow puppets tell stories from the Hindu religion about the fight between good and evil. The puppets, called *wayang kulit* [WAH-yahng KOO-lit], are flat and made from buffalo skin. Traditional Indoneisan orchestras play music during the shadow puppet theater.

Using cardboard, make your own shadow puppets to tell about Jesus. With your friends choose a Bible story and make the characters from the story. Be sure to draw a profile, or side view, of the person. Hang a cotton sheet and shine a bright light from the back. Use your shadow puppets to teach people about God and His love for people from Bible stories.



### Indonesia—the Biggest, the Most, the Largest...

Indonesia is a unique place. Indonesia is home to many world records. Here is a list of some.

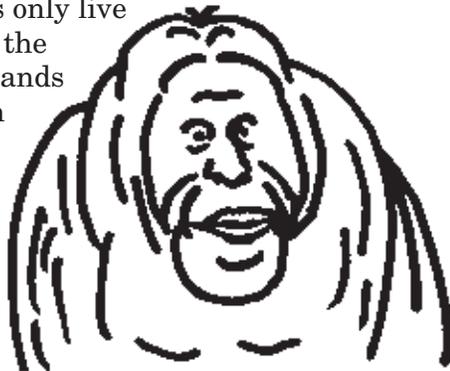
- **Biggest lizard** Komodo dragons live on Indonesia's Komodo island. They are the world's largest lizards, growing up to 10 feet long and weighing more than 300 pounds!
- **Most Muslim people** Indonesia is home to the world's largest Muslim population. More than 85 percent of Indonesians follow the religion of Islam.
- **Largest archipelago** Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago. With 18,000 islands, this means that no other country in the world is made up of more islands.
- **Largest flower** The Rafflesia flower grows on several islands. It is the largest and heaviest flower in the world—growing to over 3 feet in diameter and weighing up to 19 pounds! It may also be the world's stinkiest flower—it smells like rotting meat.

# Animals in Indonesia

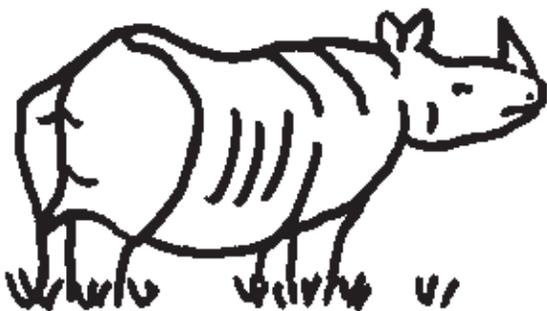


Komodo dragons live on the island of Komodo and can grow up to 10 feet long and weigh up to 300 lbs!

Orangutans only live in the wild on the Indonesian islands of Kalimantan and Sumatra. "Orangutan" means "person of the jungle" in Bahasa Indonesia.



Sumatran tigers can swim and have webbed feet; only 400 live in the wild.



The Javan rhinoceros has only one horn; about 60 live in Indonesia and Vietnam.

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

## Word Search

Indonesia is home to many special animals. Some animals, like the komodo dragon and orangutan, are only found in the wild in Indonesia. Some scientists have recently discovered new animals and insects in Indonesian rainforests. Look up and down, left and right, and diagonally to find some of the special animals from Indonesia that are hidden in this puzzle.

ELEPHANT  
 GECKO  
 GIBBON  
 KOMODO DRAGON  
 LEOPARD  
 ORANGUTAN  
 PARROT

PEACOCK  
 RHINOCEROS  
 SEA TURTLE  
 SUN BEAR  
 TAPIR  
 TIGER

## Count to 5 in Bahasa Indonesia!

1	Satu	SAH-too
2	Dua	DOO-ah
3	Tiga	TEE-gah
4	Empat	UM-paht
5	Lima	LEE-mah