

THIS MAGAZINE BELONGS TO PREP YOUTH

MARCH, 2025

PrepY

NEW EXPLORATIONS

Mali-The Great Mosque of Djenne

Romania-Transylvania

Morocco-Casablanca

Mexico-Dia De Los Muertos

Portugal-Fiesa Sand Sculpture Festival

Bolivia-Tinku Festival

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Mongolia-Shamans and Mongols

Japan-The Oki Islands

West Africa-Fulani

Yemen-Socotra Island

Peru-Huacahina Oasis

Ancient Roman Fest Saturnalia

Prepy-i 14 Mar 2025-by M*****Ç*****

The Great



Mosque of Djenne

**A SPECTACULAR
FESTIVAL: CREPISSAGE
(PLASTERING)**

The Great Mosque of Djenné is one of the most famous landmarks in Mali and a masterpiece of Sudano-Sahelian architecture. It is the largest adobe-brick building in the world and a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.



Masons can only repair the Mosque in July or August, which is caused by erosion.

The original mosque was built in the 13th century. The current structure was built in 1907.

The mosque remains an important religious, cultural, and architectural symbol for Mali and West Africa.

Every year, people participate in the festival and collect mud. Then, they carry it the mosque. During Crepissace festival, people enjoy and learn new challenges.

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Casablanca



THE PEARL OF MOROCCO

**CASA BLANCA: THE WHITE
PALACE**

Casablanca

Casablanca's architecture is a fascinating mix of French Art Deco, Neo-Moorish, Islamic, and modern styles. Some key highlights:

Hassan II Mosque: One of the world's largest mosques, featuring intricate Moroccan craftsmanship and a stunning seaside location.

Art Deco Buildings: The city center, especially along Boulevard Mohammed V, is filled with colonial-era Art Deco structures.

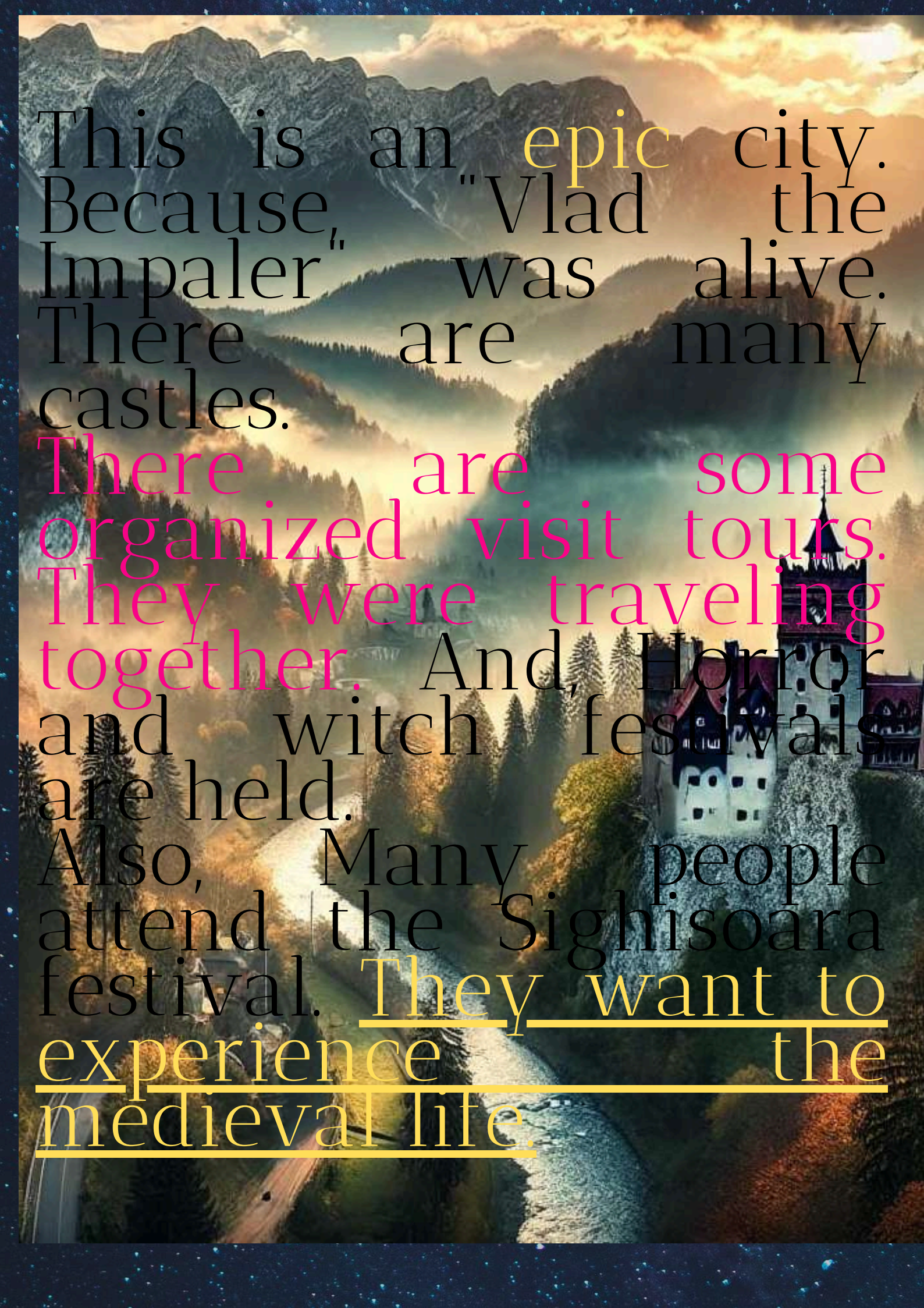
Casablanca Finance City: A modern business district showcasing contemporary skyscrapers.

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Transylvania



**THE HIDDEN TREASURE OF
ROMANIA: TRANSYLVANIA**



This is an epic city.
Because, "Vlad the
Impaler" was alive.
There are many
castles.

There are some
organized visit tours.
They were traveling
together. And, Horror
and witch festivals
are held.

Also, Many people
attend the Sighisoara
festival. They want to
experience the
medieval life.

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Día de los Muertos from Mexico



AN EXTRAORDINARY RITUEL DÍA DE LOS MUERTOS

Día De Los Muertos

Día de los Muertos is a vibrant and deeply meaningful celebration in Mexico that honors deceased loved ones. Unlike other cultures, this festival is a joyful occasion filled with color, music, and traditional rituals.



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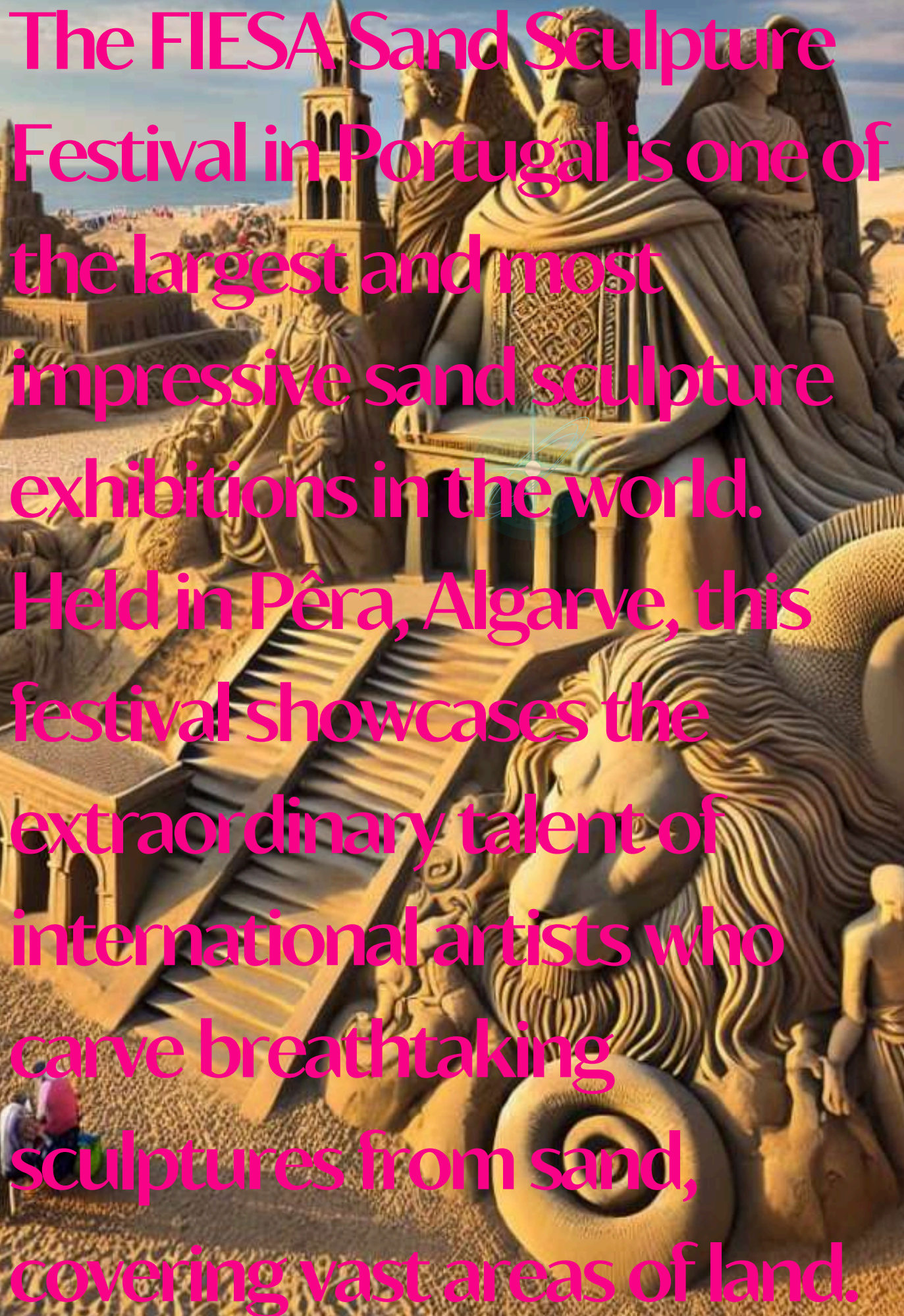
Fiesa Sand Sculpture Festival



**AN AMAZING SAND FEST FROM
PORTUGAL: FIESA UNTIL
RAINFALL**

Fiesa Time

The FIESA Sand Sculpture Festival in Portugal is one of the largest and most impressive sand sculpture exhibitions in the world. Held in Pêra, Algarve, this festival showcases the extraordinary talent of international artists who carve breathtaking sculptures from sand, covering vast areas of land.

A large sand sculpture festival in Pêra, Algarve, Portugal. The image shows a vast beach covered with intricate sand sculptures. In the foreground, there is a large, detailed sculpture of a lion's head with a textured mane. To the left, a long, narrow structure resembling a staircase or a walkway is carved into the sand. In the background, a large, ornate sand sculpture of a seated figure with a crown and wings is visible. The sky is clear and blue, and the overall scene is bathed in warm, golden light, suggesting late afternoon or early morning. A few people can be seen in the distance, providing a sense of scale to the massive sculptures.

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Tinku Festival



A UNIQUE FEST FROM BOLIVIA: ENCOUNTER

Tinku Festival

TINKU FESTIVAL IS A TRADITIONAL CELEBRATION HELD EVERY MAY IN THE POTOSÍ REGION OF BOLIVIA. THE WORD "TINKU" MEANS "ENCOUNTER" IN THE QUECHUA LANGUAGE AND ORIGINATES FROM ANCIENT WARRIOR RITUALS OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE.

DURING THE FESTIVAL, PEOPLE FROM SURROUNDING VILLAGES GATHER WITH MUSIC AND DANCE. THE MOST STRIKING PART IS THE RITUAL FISTFIGHTS BETWEEN MEN. THESE FIGHTS ARE BELIEVED TO BE A BLOOD OFFERING TO PACHAMAMA (MOTHER EARTH) TO ENSURE A GOOD HARVEST.

ALTHOUGH THE FESTIVAL IS MORE REGULATED TODAY, IT REMAINS ONE OF BOLIVIA'S MOST UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY TRADITIONS.



Prepy-14 Mar 2025-by B***** *****

Famadihana



**A VIVID FEST FROM
MADAGSCAR**

Famadihana

Famadihana, which takes place every 5-7 years in Madagascar between July and September, is a “Rolling of the Bones” festival.

In Malaga, it is believed that the spirits of the deceased can still be in touch with the family. For this reason, they open the graves, take out the bones, wrap them in new shrouds and celebrate by dancing to music.

The festival reinforces the belief that death is not a son, but a transition. Families come together, share meals and commemorate ancestors in a joyful atmosphere. This tradition is a celebration for outsiders, a ceremony full of love and respect for the local people.

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Shamans and Mongols



**AN ANCIENT FEST FROM
MONGOLIA**

Shamans and Mongols

Shamans are spiritual leaders. They talk to spirits and nature. They use drums, dance, and fire in rituals. Shamans heal sick people and help with problems.

Mongols were strong warriors from Central Asia. Genghis Khan made a big empire. Mongols respected shamans. Shamans gave advice to leaders and helped in wars.

Even today, some Mongols believe in shamanism. They mix old traditions with modern life. Drums, incense, and dance are commonly used in shamanic ceremonies. Today, some communities continue to preserve shamanic traditions.

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Oki Islands



JOURNEY TO OKI: JAPAN

Oki Islands

The Oki Islands are a group of islands in the Sea of Japan, in western Japan. These islands belong to Shimane Prefecture and have four big islands and many small islands. The biggest island is Dōgo. The other big islands are Nishinoshima, Nakanoshima, and Chiburijima.

The Oki Islands were formed by volcanoes. They have very beautiful nature. There are high cliffs, clean beaches, and green hills. This area is part of Daisen-Oki National Park and is protected by UNESCO.

The Oki Islands have an important history. In the 14th century, the Emperor Go-Daigo of Japan was sent here as a prisoner. Today, the islands are a popular place for tourists and nature lovers. Visitors can go hiking, enjoy the sea view, and try local seafood.

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Fulani People



JOURNEY TO WEST AFRICA FULANI PEOPLE

Fulani People

The Fulani people are one of the largest ethnic groups in West Africa. They are known for their nomadic lifestyle. Their culture, language, and traditions are very rich.

The Fulani people live in many countries in West Africa, such as Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mauritania, and Niger.


Fulani women are famous for their traditional clothing. They wear colorful and beautiful clothes with traditional patterns. They also wear headscarves or headpieces. Their jewelry is made of silver or gold, such as necklaces, bracelets, and rings. Fulani women also have special and beautiful hairstyles that show their cultural identity.

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Socotra Island



JOURNEY TO A STRANGE YEMENI ISLAND

A woman wearing a blue and black outfit and a headscarf stands in the foreground, looking towards the camera. Behind her is a large, umbrella-shaped tree with many thin, radiating branches, characteristic of a Dragon's Blood Tree. The background shows a rocky, hilly landscape under a clear sky.

Socotra Island is a unique island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Yemen. It is one of the strangest places in the world because more than 30% of its plants and animals exist nowhere else.

The most famous plant on the island is the Dragon's Blood Tree (*Dracaena cinnabari*). This tree has an umbrella shape and produces red resin when cut. The local people use this resin for medicine and dye. Socotra also has other strange-shaped plants, like the Desert Rose.

THE ISLAND HAS WHITE SANDY BEACHES ON THE COAST AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND CAVES IN THE MIDDLE. TOURISM IS VERY LIMITED BECAUSE THE ISLAND IS ISOLATED, AND THERE ARE STRICT RULES TO PROTECT THE ECOSYSTEM.

FOR THIS REASON, SOCOTRA IS A SPECIAL AND MYSTERIOUS PLACE FOR NATURE LOVERS AND ADVENTURERS.

Prepy-14 Mar 2025-by S***** *****

HUACAHINA OASIS



**DISCOVER THE PLEASURE OF
OASIS IN PERU**

The story of the Huacahina Oasis in Peru is as interesting as itself. A lake in the middle of the desert and the greenery around the lake make this place unique. A total of 115 people live in this bay. Palm trees, gum trees and coffee trees grow in this bay. They make a living from tourism. The story of the formation of this place is as interesting as itself. According to a legend, this oasis in the middle of the desert was formed from the tears of a woman who shed tears after her dead lover. That is why its name in the old Inca language means huaca: sacred place, china: woman. The descendants of the Incas live here.



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SATURNALIA



**GO BACK TO ANCIENT ROMAN
SATURNALIA**

A painting of a Roman interior scene. In the foreground, a woman in a red tunic and a man in a white tunic are engaged in conversation. In the background, other figures are visible, including a man in a white tunic and a woman in a blue tunic. The room features large arched windows with blue and white patterns. The overall atmosphere is one of a busy, social gathering.

During Saturnalia, business and commerce would come to a standstill. Schools and courts would close, and normal social practices would be suspended.

People would decorate their homes with wreaths and other greenery, and would change out of their traditional dress and wear colorful clothing known as synthenses. Even slaves were not required to work during Saturnalia, but were allowed to participate in the festivities; in some cases, they would sit at the head of the table while their masters served them.

Instead of working, Romans would spend Saturnalia gambling, singing, playing music, feasting, socializing, and exchanging gifts. Beeswax taper candles called cerei were common gifts during Saturnalia to symbolize the return of light after the solstice.

On the final day of the Saturnalia celebrations, known as the Sigillaria, many Romans would give small terracotta figurines known as signillaria to friends and loved ones, which may have been a reference to ancient celebrations involving human sacrifice.

Saturnalia was by far the most joyful Roman holiday; The Roman poet Catullus famously described it as “the best of times.” The festivities were so exuberant that the Roman writer Pliny is said to have had a soundproof room built so he could work during the boisterous celebrations.