

ECE TOURING
presents
Cirque Zuma Zuma



Cirque ZUMA ZUMA

PERFORMANCES

Acrobats doing handstands on high human pyramids and stacked chairs 20 feet high, Men and women dancing Zulu dance, Woman balancing and spinning tables, jars with their feet, these are some of the spectacular delights that will be presented by Cirque Zuma Zuma (of Africa). Zuma Zuma is coming to your school, get ready for some fun time!

Dance and variety shows have reflected the deepest roots of Africa's civilization. The performers precise movements and flexible showmanship have provided entertainment to people from all walks of life for centuries. Associated with the esteemed **Bomas of Kenya** - the 8 to 25-members - African Acrobats International Academy upholds the over 2,500-years tradition of traditional dancing, acrobatics and the African cultural history. African Acrobats International, was originally founded in East Africa as a private school. AAI was to provide entertainment to the tourist hotels in Africa by Mr. Kalama in 1990's.

Cirque Zuma Zuma and Cirque Afrika Afrika, was established in late 2005 to tour the world and to teach the world about African cultures. African Acrobats International now has three performer training schools in Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Kenya. The Academy is working on collecting and publishing numerous African opera scripts, dramatic historical textbooks, and also issuing DVD and video tapes. All of these materials are for the purpose of education, promotion and research of traditional arts, and is the Academy's main mission.

The African Acrobats International have toured the world as the only truly African touring show production and is considered to be Africa's foremost company. African Acrobats International Academy presents more than 150 performances each year, both domestically and overseas. In the Autumn of 2010 and 2011, The African Acrobats International Academy produced the best show on earth "AFRIKA-AFRIKA" which completed a highly-acclaimed back to back eight-months tours in Germany and Great Britain. The company has now produced CIRQUE ZUMA ZUMA which is now ready for the North America Audiences for 2013 - 2014 performance season.

Konde Kalama

Artistic Manager Cirque

Zuma Zuma artistic manager, Konde Kalama, was born in 1980 and was educated at the Kilifi Township and Boma's of Kenya. After performing acrobatic throughout Africa and Europe in the early 2000, Mr. Kalama was hired as an artist manger for Cirque Zuma Zuma. Mr. Kalama has been seen in numerous television shows in the USA, including the variety show 30 seconds to fame on FOX network, Best Damn sports show period in ESPN, and most recent, America's Got Talent on NBC network.

PROGRAM REPERTOIRE

FLAG DANCE

The synchronization of waving flags of different parts of Africa and tumbling is one of the classic exhibitions of the African Celebrations.

CELEBRATION OF ACROBATIC SKILLS

This exhibition demonstrates many of the most popular acrobatics movements, choreographed into an entertainment spectacular.

DIABOLO SPINNING

The Diabolo is a special acrobatic spinning-wheel based upon an ancient Ethiopians child's toy. Accompanied by a traditional African melody, the acrobats throw, coil, toss, and cross diabolos with dexterity and finesse. This ancient skill has been revived and will enrapture the contemporary audience.

DEXTEROUS FEET

The use of the feet by African acrobats will create amazement and even suspicions of witchcraft!

SIRENS IN BARRELS

Accompanied by a lively melody, two girls dance with and shuttle through hoops and barrels.

CHAIR BUILDING

This acrobatic performance demonstrates the difficulty of balancing on chairs!

ZULU AND GUMBOOT DANCE

The Zulu reed Dance is one of the many Zulu traditions, a customary ceremony, celebrating the young girls. The ceremony is performed in the regions populated by the Zulus, for their kings.

ACROBATIC CLOWN SHOW

One of the great traditions of African acrobatics is the inclusion of the Clown, who combines humor and stunning acrobatic techniques.

PLAYING WITH CANDLESTICKS

An elegant actress balances candlesticks on the soles of her feet, her forehead, hands, and even on her mouth. By candlelight, the audience will enjoy a graceful and brilliant dance

COMEDY MAGIC

Our magician will astound and amuse the audience with ancient tricks and games.

HAKUMA MATATA ACROBATICS

This concluding performance combines many acrobatic feats into a spectacular grand finale!

Zuma Zuma School Topics of Discussion with Music

1. Kenyan Music (THERE COME OUT ?)
2. Kenyan Weather- Rain Chart
3. Animals (Paparam Vingo?)
4. Family Life (Namey Keyo?)
5. Kenyan Games
6. Kenyan Holidays & Celebrations
7. Acrobat Life (Teach Acrobatics)

Utilize drums, limbo, jump rope, juggling

History

KENYA

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Kenya
POPULATION: 41,609,728 (2011)
CAPITAL: Nairobi
LANGUAGE: Swahili / English
CURRENCY: Kenya Shilling
GDP: 33.62 Billion USD (2011) World Bank

Kenya, officially the Republic of Kenya, is a country in East Africa lies on the equator. With the Indian Ocean to its south – east, it is bordered by Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, south....

ABOUT KENYA

Kenya is still the primary focus of all adventure travel in Africa. It is one of the finest--and undoubtedly the most famous--safari destination in the world. Safari's however, are by no means the only reason to visit Kenya, for the attractions of its rich culture and diverse environments are considerable.

Kenya is situated right along the equator, on the eastern coast of the African continent. Its coastal region is on the southeast, and to the east lies Somalia. Ethiopia is to the north, the Sudan to the northwest, and Uganda directly to the west. The southwestern border of the country is marked by Lake Victoria, and southward Tanzania. Kenya's geography is marvelously varied. While much of northeastern Kenya is a flat, bush-covered plain, the remainder of the country encompasses pristine beaches, scenic highlands and lake regions, the Great Rift Valley, and the magnificent Mount Kenya.

Although Kenya's varied environments experience a wide variety of climate conditions, the temperature remains comfortably warm year-round. Much of Kenya experiences heavy rainfall from March through May and, to a lesser extent, from October through December. The best time for most outdoor activities (including safari and mountain climbing) is during the dry season (June-September).

THE MAASAI PEOPLE:

The Maasai people of East Africa live in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania along the Great Rift Valley on semi-arid and arid lands. The Maasai occupy a total land area of 160,000 square kilometers with a population of approximately one half million people. However, many Maasai see the national census as government meddling and often miscount their numbers to census takers.

The Maasai society is comprised of sixteen sections (known in Maasai as Iloshon): Ildamat, Ilpurko, Ilkeekonyokie, Iloitai, Ilkaputiei, Ilkankere, Isiria, Ilmoitanik, Iloodokilani, Iloitokitoki, Ilarusa, Ilmatatapato, Ilwuasinkishu, Kore, Parakuyu, and Ilkisonko, also known as Isikirari (Tanzania's Maasai). There was also once Iltorobo section but was assimilated by other sections. A majority of the Maasai population lives in Kenya. Sections such as Isikirari, Parakuyu, Kore and Ilarusa lives in Tanganyika.

ETHIOPIA – A Brief History

Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in Africa and one of the oldest in the world. What are believed to be the oldest remains of a human ancestor ever found, which have been dated as being some five million years old, were discovered in the Awash Valley in Ethiopia. This beats the discovery of "Lucy", a 3.2 million year old skeleton, who was unearthed in the same area in 1974.

The Greek historian Herodotus, of the fifth century BC, describes ancient Ethiopia in his writings, while the Bible's Old Testament records the Queen of Sheba's visit to Jerusalem where "she proved Solomon with hard questions". Matters clearly went further than that because legend asserts that King Menelik - the founder of the Ethiopian Empire - was the son of the Queen and Solomon.

Remains of the Queen of Sheba's palace can still be seen today in Axum, in the province of Tigray, northern Ethiopia. Axum is also

home to many other extensive historical sites, including the home of the Ark of the Covenant, brought there from Jerusalem by Menelik.

Missionaries from Egypt and Syria reached Ethiopia in the fourth century and introduced Christianity. In the seventh century, the rise of Islam meant Ethiopia was then isolated from European Christianity. The Portuguese re-established contact with Ethiopia in the 1500s primarily to strengthen their control over the Indian Ocean and to convert Ethiopia to Roman Catholicism. A century of religious conflict followed resulting in the expulsion of all foreign missionaries in the 1630s.

This period of bitter conflict contributed to Ethiopian hostility towards foreign Christians and Europeans which persisted until the twentieth century and was a factor in Ethiopia's isolation until the middle of the nineteenth century.

From the 1700s, for roughly 100 years, there was no central power in Ethiopia. This "Era of the Princes" was characterized by the turmoil caused by local rulers competing against each other. In 1869, however, Emperor Tewodros brought many of the princes together, and was a significant unifying force. He was succeeded by Emperor Yohannes, who built upon the efforts made by Tewodros, as well as beating off invasion attempts by the Dervish and the Sudanese.

Emperor Menelik II reigned from 1889 to 1913, fending off the encroachment of European powers. Italy posed the greatest threat, having begun to colonize part of what would become its future colony of Eritrea in the mid 1880s. In 1896 Ethiopia defeated Italy at the Battle of Adwa, which remains famous today as the first victory of an African nation over a colonial power.

In 1916, the Christian nobility deposed the sitting king, Lij Yassu because of his Muslim sympathies and made his predecessor's,

(King Menelik II 1889 - 1913), daughter, Zewditu, Empress. Her cousin, Ras Tafari Makonnen (1892-1975) was appointed regent and successor to the throne.

Zewditu died in 1930, after which the regent - adopting the name Haileselassie - became Emperor. His reign was interrupted in 1936 when Italian forces briefly invaded and occupied Ethiopia. Haileselassie then appealed to the League of Nations, but that appeal fell on deaf ears and he fled to exile in the UK, where he spent five years until the Ethiopian patriotic resistance forces with the help of the British defeated the Italians and he returned to his throne.

Haileselassie then reigned until 1974 when he was deposed and a provisional council of soldiers (the Derg, meaning committee) seized power and installed a government which was socialist in name and military in style. Fifty nine members of the Royal Family and ministers and generals from the Imperial Government were summarily executed. Haile Selassie himself was strangled in the basement of his palace in August 1975.

Major Mengistu Haile Mariam assumed power as head of state and Derg chairman after having his two predecessors killed. His years in office were marked by a totalitarian style government and the country's massive militarisation financed and supplied by the Soviet Union and assisted by Cuba.

The brutality of the regime over a period of 17 years - aided by droughts and famine - hastened the Derg's collapse.

Insurrections occurred throughout Ethiopia, particularly in the northern regions of Tigray and Eritrea. In 1989, the Tigrayan People's Liberation front (TPLF) merged with the Amhara and Oromo liberation fronts (EPDM & OPDO) to form the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). In May 1991, the EPRDF forces advanced on Addis Ababa forcing Mengistu to flee to Zimbabwe.

In 1991, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) was set up from the EPRDF and other political parties in the country with an 87 strong Council of Representatives and a transitional constitution.

Meanwhile, in May 1991, The Eritrean People's Liberation front (EPLF), led by Isaias Afworki assumed control of Eritrea after 30 years of struggle and established a provisional government. This ran Eritrea until April 1993 when Eritreans voted for independence in a UN monitored referendum.

In Ethiopia, President Meles Zenawi and members of the TGE pledged to oversee the formation of a multiparty democracy. The election for a 548 member constituent assembly was held in June 1994. This assembly adopted the constitution of the

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in December 1994. Elections for the first parliament were held in 1995 and the government was installed in August of that year.

ABOUT -TANZANIA

Tanzania, officially the United Republic of Tanzania, is the country that was formed by the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964.

- CAPITAL: Dodoma
- DIALING CODE: 255
- CURRENCY: Tanzanian shilling
- POPULATION: 46,218,486 (2011) World Bank
- GDP: 23.71 billion USD (2011) World Bank
- NATIONAL ANTHEM: Mungu ibariki Afrika



We are the best African show in the market



ZUMA ZUMA



THE – SHOW

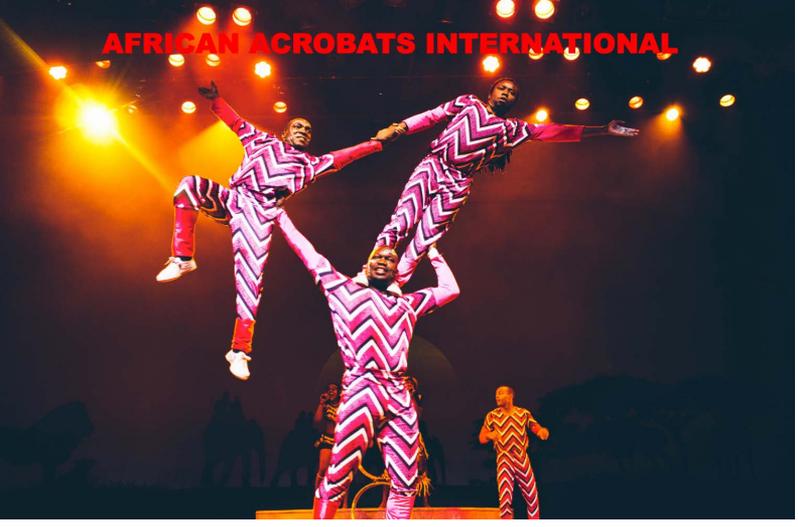
We are a cultural phenomenon with elements of traditional African dance and live music, however with the overseas cultural diversity, our shows are similarly catered to accommodate the hip hop culture, and some of the westernized trends. The performance has taken on a new life of its own, which is so 'hot' and has captivated audiences worldwide, it has to be handled with oven mitts. There is yet to be a language that translates and speaks to all members of the universe.



CORPORATE SHOWS

In Europe, we were voted best corporate participatory variety show. In America, we work with major associations, sales meetings, conventions and product launches. Corporate America is using our performances to liven up diverse audiences and assist stiff corporate execs to inject life into many seminars and meetings. Many have seen and many more are yet to experience what we do. Zuma Zuma get their audience involved and energized with a well suited blend of lively dance music and synchronized feats of acrobatics that just don't seem to stop. Our main focus caters to contemporary companies, especially those in the computer, electronic, entertainment and information technology industries. This exciting display of thrills will motivate, invigorate and involve audiences in the single most memorable night they have had in quite some time.

AFRICAN ACROBATS INTERNATIONAL



Cirqu Zuma Zuma
The Best in Africa







