



A Tiny Seed: The Story of Wangari

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له گوندیک له دامینی چیای کینیا له رۆژه لاتی ئەفریقا،
کچىکى بچووك له گەل دايىكى له سەر كىلگە لانيان ڭاريان
ده كرد. ئەو ناوى وانگارى بۇو.

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In a village on the slopes of Mount Kenya
in East Africa, a little girl worked in the
fields with her mother. Her name was
Wangari.

Wangari loved being outside. In her family's food garden she broke up the soil with her machete. She pressed tiny seeds into the warm earth.

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بەلای ئەوهە خۆشترین لاتى رۆز، دواى خۆر ئاوابۇون بۇو. لاتىك ھەوا تارىك دەبۇو كە ئىتىر نەدەكرا گۈزۈگىا بىيىنى، دەيزانى كە ئىتىر لاتى ئەوهە بىگەپىتە وە مەلە وە. ئە و بە بارىكەرىنى ناو كىلگەلەندە دەرۋى و لە رووبارەلەن دەپەپىيە وە، بەرە و روپىگاي خۆى.
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Her favourite time of day was just after sunset. When it got too dark to see the plants, Wangari knew it was time to go home. She would follow the narrow paths through the fields, crossing rivers as she went.

وانگارى لە ساللى 2011 كۆچى دوايى كرد، بەلام ئىمە دەتوانىن ھەركات چاولمان بە دارىكى جوان كەوت، ئەو مەن بە بىر بېتە وە.

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Wangari died in 2011, but we can think of her every time we see a beautiful tree.

Wangari was a clever child and couldn't wait to go to school. But her mother and father wanted her to stay and help them at home. When she was seven years old, her big brother persuaded her parents to let her go to school.

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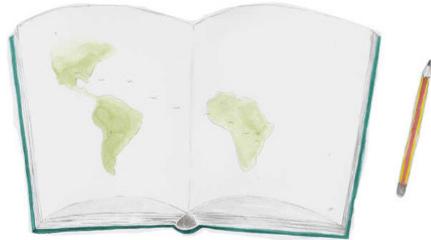


Wangari had worked hard. People all over the world took notice, and gave her a famous prize. It is called the Nobel Peace Prize, and she was the first African woman ever to receive it.

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ئەو حەزى لە شت فېرپۇون بۇو! وانگارى لەگەل ھەر كتىبىيەك كە دەيخويندەوە زىاتر و زىاتر شت فېردىدەبۇو. ئەو لە بەر زىرەكىان لە قوتابخانە باڭھىشتىيان كردە ئەمرىكلا بۇ خويىندەن. وانگارى زۆر خۆشىدل بۇوا ئەو دەيمەنە ويست شتى زىاتر لە بارەھى جىھانەوە فير بىت.

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She liked to learn! Wangari learnt more and more with every book she read. She did so well at school that she was invited to study in the United States of America. Wangari was excited! She wanted to know more about the world.



لات تىپەرپى و دارە نوييەكان گەورە بۇون و د دارستانيانلى دروست بۇو، رووبارەلەنىش دووبارە بۇۋازانەوه. چىرۆكى وانگارى بە ھەموو ئەفريقيادا بلاو بۇوه. ئەمروق بە ملييون دار گەورە بۇون بە ھۆي تۆۋى وانگاراي.

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As time passed, the new trees grew into forests, and the rivers started flowing again. Wangari's message spread across Africa. Today, millions of trees have grown from Wangari's seeds.

Wangari knew what to do. She taught the women how to plant trees from seeds. The women sold the trees and used the money to look after their families. The women were very happy. Wangari had helped them to feel powerful and strong.

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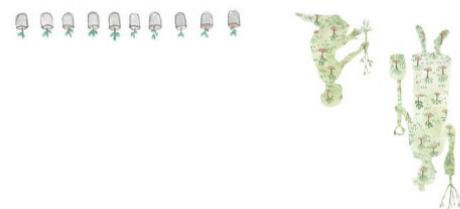
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Kenyans forests.

At the American University Wangari learned many new things. She studied plants and how they grow. And she remembered how she grew: playing games with her brothers in the shade of the trees in the beautiful Kenyan forests.

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ئەو دەیزانى ھەرچەند زیاتر شت فېر بى، ھەستى خۆشەویستى بۆ خەلکى کینيا زیاتر دەبىت. ئەو دەيھەویست ئەوان خۆشحال و ئازاد بن. لە گەل زیاتر فېر بۇونى، زیاتر بىرى و لاتەكەي خۆى لە فەريقيا دەكردەوه.

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The more she learnt, the more she realised that she loved the people of Kenya. She wanted them to be happy and free. The more she learnt, the more she remembered her African home.



لاتېك ئەو لە خويىندن تەواو بۇو، گەرایەوە بۆ كينيا. بەلام و لاتەكەي گۆرانكىرى بە سەردا ھاتبۇو. زەۋى و زارە گەورەكەن سەرتاسەرى و لاتيان داگرتبۇو. ژنهكەن داريان نەبۇو كە ئاگر بىكەنەوە و خواردن دروست بىكەن. خەلک ھەزار بۇون و مندالەكانيش برسى بۇون.

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When she had finished her studies, she returned to Kenya. But her country had changed. Huge farms stretched across the land. Women had no wood to make cooking fires. The people were poor and the children were hungry.