

Research and Websites

Research Process – Staff: please guide your students through this.

1. Select a general topic that interests you in some way – KWL Chart (see binder)
2. List key words to help you look up information about the topic – Brainstorm
3. Get an overview of the topic – look in an encyclopedia, dictionary, etc.
 - Using the general overview, begin to focus the topic.
 - An overview of the topic is important because it will help you to find words to help broaden or narrow your search.
 - In using the term “Liberian clothing”, I couldn’t find much. By using the term “Bassa clothing” (one of the indigenous tribes of Liberia), I was able to find more clothing, art, and articles about Liberia.
4. Research your topic – look in books, magazines, online
5. Take notes - keep track of your sources so others can follow your trail
6. Write what you have learned in your own words
7. Edit and rewrite several times - you can do this or ask someone to help you
8. Complete your finished product

WEBSITES

1. **A to Z Kids Stuff** – Fun education activities
<http://atozkidsstuff.com/norway.html>
2. **BBC – History for kids**
www.bbc.co.uk/history/forkids
3. **Britannica for Kids**
<http://www.kids.britannica.com>
4. **CIA World Factbook** -
<https://www.cia.gov>
5. **Ducksters** – History, geography, biographies, science, etc. for kids.
www.ducksters.com
 - Click on the “Geography” or “Biography” tab. (Do not type in top search box on this page.)
 - In the “Geography” section, Click on your continent and then select your country.
6. **Fact Monster** - <http://www.factmonster.com/>
 - Each Country Profile provides information on: Geography, Maps, Flag, History, Current ruler, Area Population, Capital, Largest cities, Language, Ethnicity/race, Religion, Literacy rate, Economy, Government
 - Click on “World”
 - Click on “Countries” and Select your country
 - You can also find information regarding the children in your country. It contains information on Climate, School, Play, Family, Food, Holidays. Do the following:
 - Click on “People”
 - Click on “People Fun Facts”
 - Select “Kids Around the World”
 - Select your country.

7. **History for Kids** – Fun facts and information for kids.
www.historyforkids.net
8. **Kidipede** – History and science facts for kids.
www.historyforkids.org
9. **National Anthems** – Listen to the national anthems and gather background information on over 400 countries.
<http://www.nationalanthems.info/>
 - Type your country's name in the search box
10. **OECD Better Life Index** – An interactive tool which allows you to visualize and compare key factors that contribute to well being.
<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>
 - To see a simple bar graph on housing, income, jobs, etc.:
 - Hold your mouse (do not click) over the colored flower with your country's name.
11. **Smithsonian National Museum** – View art from different cultures
www.si.edu/exhibitions
 - Type in your country's name in the "Keyword Search" box (on left-hand side of webpage)
 - Click on the words "Past" or "Virtual"
12. **Teacher Vision** – Diversity Resources (This is a paid site. However, you get 5 free views.)
<https://www.teachervision.com/diversity/teacher-resources/33631.html>
13. **TIME for Kids** – Kid friendly news from around the world.
 - <http://www.timeforkids.com/around-the-world>
14. **Smithsonian National Museum** – View art from different cultures
www.si.edu/exhibitions
 - Type in your country's name in the "Keyword Search" box (on left-hand side of webpage)
 - Click on the words "Past" or "Virtual"

Brazil

Kids Discover – Science

<http://www.kidsdiscover.com>

For an article with spectacular pictures of the rainforest and its animals, go to:

<http://www.kidsdiscover.com/spotlight/the-amazon-for-kids/>

BBC.com

www.bbc.com

For a nice profile on Brazil:

- Click on “News”
- Click on “Latin America”
- Scroll down to “Brazil” and click

For an interesting article titled “Favela Life: Rio’s City Within a City”:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-27635554>

Popular Mechanics – For automotive, technology, and science.

<http://www.popularmechanics.com/>

For the article “Discover Brazil’s Most Spectacular Wildlife”:

- Type in the search box “Brazil’s Wildlife”

Rainforest Alliance : Kids’ Corner – Rainforest activities and facts

<http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/kids>

National Geographic for Kids – Information on Brazil

<http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/countries/brazil/>

Liberia

Smithsonian National Museum – View art from different Liberian cultures

www.si.edu/exhibitions

- Click on the word “Past”
- Scroll down to “**Visions from the Forests: The Art of Liberia and Sierra Leone**”

To hear samples of the music from various Liberian tribes:

- Type “Liberian Folkways” in the search box.

Norway

Norway-hei – Interesting facts about Norway

<http://www.norway-hei.com/>

Visit Norway - Information on the arts and culture. Beautiful pictures.

<http://www.visitnorway.com/us/what-to-do/attractions-culture/arts-and-culture/>

Go Norway – Facts about Norway

http://gonorway.no/norway/articles/about_norway/2/index.html

BBC.com – Learn about the Vikings in a fun way.
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/vikings/>

Russia

About Travel – Eastern Europe Travel

<http://www.goeasteurope.about.com/>

For great pictures of Russian Landmarks:

- Type in search box “Russia”

Early Childhood News – Resource for Teachers and Parents

<http://www.earlychildhoodnews.com/>

For directions on how to teach folk dancing:

- Under the tab on the left-hand “Early Childhood NEWS” click on “Articles”
- Type in search box “Russia”
- Select article “Folk Dancing for Young Children

Kidipede – A history and science encyclopedia for kids.

<http://www.historyforkids.org/>

To find information on Russian history:

- Select “Middle Ages” from the middle column.
- Select “Early Russia” from the left column,

Science Kids – Fun science and technology projects and interesting facts.

<http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/>

To find kid friendly information on Russia:

- Click on “Facts”
- Type in search box “Russia”

WatchKnowLearn.org – Free educational videos.

<http://www.watchknowlearn.org/>

To watch exciting videos of traditional Russia folk dancing:

- Type in the search box “Russian Folk Dancing”.

Brazil

System of Government: Federal Presidential Constitutional Republic

Sovereign: Nov 15, 1889

President: Dilma Rousseff (2011)

Land area: 3,265,059 sq mi (8,456,511 sq km); total area: 3,286,470 sq mi (8,511,965 sq km)

Population (2012 est.): 205,716,890 (growth rate: 1.1%); birth rate: 17.48/1000; infant mortality rate: 21.820.5/1000; life expectancy: 72.79; density per sq km: 22

Capital (2009 est.): Brasília, 3,789,000

Largest cities: São Paulo, 19,900,000; Rio de Janeiro, 11,836,000; Salvador, 2,590,400; Belo Horizonte, 5,736,000; Recife, 1,485,500; Porto Alegre, 4,034,000

Monetary unit: Real

National name: República Federativa do Brasil

Languages: Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French

Ethnicity/race: white 53.7%, mulatto (mixed white and black) 38.5%, black 6.2%, other (includes Japanese, Arab, Amerindian) 0.9%, unspecified 0.7% (2000)

National Holiday: Independence Day, September 7

Religion: Roman Catholic 74%, Protestant 15%, Spiritualist 1%, none 7% (2000)

Literacy rate: 88.6% (2011 est.)

Economic summary: GDP/PPP (2011 est.): \$2.282 trillion; per capita \$11,600. Real growth rate: -2.7%. Inflation: 6.5%. Unemployment: 6%. Arable land: 7%. Agriculture: coffee, soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, citrus; beef. Labor force: 104.7 million; agriculture 20%, industry 14%, services 66% (2011 est.). Industries: textiles, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, other machinery and equipment. Natural resources: bauxite, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, platinum, tin, uranium, petroleum, hydropower, timber. Exports: \$250.8 billion f.o.b. (2011 est.): transport equipment, iron ore, soybeans, footwear, coffee, autos. Imports: \$219.6 billion f.o.b. (2011 est.): machinery, electrical and transport equipment, chemical products, oil. Major trading partners: U.S., Argentina, China, Netherlands, Germany, Mexico, Nigeria, Japan (2005).

Communications: Telephones: main lines in use: 42.141 million (2011); mobile cellular: 202.944 million (2011). Radio broadcast stations: AM 1,365, FM 296, shortwave 161 (of which 91 are collocated with AM

stations) (1999). Television broadcast stations: 138 (1997). Internet hosts: 23,790,000 (2011). Internet users: 75.892 million (2011).

Transportation: Railways: total: 28,538 km (2011). Highways: total: 1,751,868 km; paved: 96,353 km; unpaved: 1,655,515 km (2011). Waterways: 50,000 km (most in areas remote from industry and population) (2005). Ports and harbors: Gebig, Itaquí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, San Sebastiao, Santos, Sepetiba Terminal, Tubarao, Vitoria. Airports: 4,072 (2011 est.).

Geography

Brazil covers nearly half of South America and is the continent's largest nation. It extends 2,965 mi (4,772 km) north-south, 2,691 mi (4,331 km) east-west, and borders every nation on the continent except Chile and Ecuador. Brazil may be divided into the Brazilian Highlands, or plateau, in the south and the Amazon River Basin in the north. Over a third of Brazil is drained by the Amazon and its more than 200 tributaries. The Amazon is navigable for ocean steamers to Iquitos, Peru, 2,300 mi (3,700 km) upstream. Southern Brazil is drained by the Plata system—the Paraguay, Uruguay, and Paraná rivers.

History

Brazil is the only Latin American nation that derives its language and culture from Portugal. The native inhabitants mostly consisted of the nomadic Tupi-Guaraní Indians. Adm. Pedro Alvares Cabral claimed the territory for Portugal in 1500. The early explorers brought back a wood that produced a red dye, *pau-brasil*, from which the land received its name. Portugal began colonization in 1532 and made the area a royal colony in 1549.

During the Napoleonic Wars, King João VI, fearing the advancing French armies, fled Portugal in 1808 and set up his court in Rio de Janeiro. João was drawn home in 1820 by a revolution, leaving his son as regent. When Portugal tried to reimpose colonial rule, the prince declared Brazil's independence on Sept. 7, 1822, becoming Pedro I, emperor of Brazil. Harassed by his parliament, Pedro I abdicated in 1831 in favor of his five-year-old son, who became emperor in 1840 (Pedro II). The son was a popular monarch, but discontent built up, and in 1889, following a military revolt, he abdicated. Although a republic was proclaimed, Brazil was ruled by military dictatorships until a revolt permitted a gradual return to stability under civilian presidents.

President Wenceslau Braz cooperated with the Allies and declared war on Germany during World War I. In World War II, Brazil again cooperated with the Allies, welcoming Allied air bases, patrolling the South Atlantic, and joining the invasion of Italy after declaring war on the Axis powers.

After a military coup in 1964, Brazil had a series of military governments. Gen. João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo became president in 1979 and pledged a return to democracy in 1985. The election of Tancredo Neves on Jan. 15, 1985, the first civilian president since 1964, brought a nationwide wave of optimism, but when Neves died several months later, Vice President José Sarney became president. Collor de Mello won the election of late 1989, pledging to lower hyperinflation with free-market economics. When Collor faced impeachment by Congress because of a corruption scandal in Dec. 1992 and resigned, Vice President Itamar Franco assumed the presidency.

A former finance minister, Fernando Cardoso, won the presidency in the Oct. 1994 election with 54% of the vote. Cardoso sold off inefficient government-owned monopolies in the telecommunications, electrical power, port, mining, railway, and banking industries.

In Jan. 1999, the Asian economic crisis spread to Brazil. Rather than prop up the currency through financial markets, Brazil opted to let the currency float, which sent the real plummeting—at one time as much as 40%. Cardoso was highly praised by the international community for quickly turning around his country's economic crisis. Despite his efforts, however, the economy remained sluggish throughout 2001, and the country also faced an energy crisis. The IMF offered Brazil an additional aid package in Aug. 2001. And in Aug. 2002, to ensure that Brazil would not be dragged down by neighboring Argentina's catastrophic economic problems, the IMF agreed to lend Brazil a phenomenal \$30 billion over fifteen months.

The Lula Administration Oversees Economic and Social Reform

In Jan. 2003, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, a former trade union leader and factory worker widely known by the name Lula, became Brazil's first working-class president. As leader of Brazil's only Socialist party, the Workers' Party, Lula pledged to increase social services and improve the lot of the poor. But he also recognized that a distinctly nonsocialist program of fiscal austerity was needed to rescue the economy. The president's first major legislative success was a plan to reform the country's debt-ridden pension system, which operated under an annual \$20 billion deficit. Civil servants staged massive strikes opposing this and other reforms. Although public debt and inflation remained a problem in 2004, Brazil's economy showed signs of growth and unemployment was down. Polls in Aug. 2004 demonstrated that the majority of Brazilians supported Lula's tough economic reform efforts. He combined his conservative fiscal policies with ambitious antipoverity programs, raising the country's minimum wage by 25% and introducing an ambitious social welfare program, *Bolsa Família*, which has pulled 36 million people (20% of the population) out of deep poverty.

In 2005, an unfolding bribery scandal weakened Lula's administration and led to the resignation of several high government officials. Lula issued a televised apology in August, promising "drastic measures" to reform the political system. By the following year, his popularity had rebounded as he continued a successful balancing act between fiscal responsibility and a strong social welfare system. But after another corruption scandal surfaced right before the Oct. 2006 election, Lula won only 48.6% of the vote, forcing a runoff election on Oct. 29 in which Lula garnered 60.8% of the vote, retaining his office.

A new oil field, called Tupi, was discovered 16,000 feet below the ocean's floor in November 2007. Tupi will yield five to eight billion barrels of crude oil and natural gas, making it the largest oil field discovered since Kashagan Field in Kazakhstan in 2000.

After a three-year decline, the National Institute for Space Research reported that the deforestation rate in Brazil during 2008 increased 228% in 2007.

In Oct. 2009, Rio de Janeiro won the bid to host the 2016 Summer Olympics, becoming the first South American city to host the Games. Tokyo, Madrid, and Chicago, Ill. were the other finalists in the running.

Brazil Elects Its First Woman President

In Oct. 2010's second round of presidential elections, Dilma Rousseff, an acolyte of Lula and his former chief of staff, defeated José Serra 56% to 44% to become the country's first woman president. Because of term limits, Lula could not run for a third consecutive term. Rousseff is expected to follow through with Lula's agenda, but faces the task of improving the country's education, health, and sanitation systems. The vote was seen as an endorsement of Lula and his social and economic policies.

Rousseff Faces Political Crisis as Top Aide Steps Down

In June 2011, top cabinet official Antonio Palocci resigned. President Rousseff's chief of staff, Palocci, was accused of increasing his personal wealth as a corporate consultant while he was also serving in congress and coordinating Rousseff's presidential campaign. Out of the last four chiefs of staff, Palocci was the third to resign amid accusations. Palocci's resignation did not cease investigations which continue to explore if there was a connection between Palocci's business dealings and Rousseff's presidential campaign.

Security Measures Begin for the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Summer Olympics

Around three thousand soldiers and police officers moved into Rocinha, one of the largest slums in Rio de Janeiro, on November 13, 2011. It was part of an operation by the government to gain control over troubled areas in the city before the 2016 Summer Olympics and the 2014 World Cup. The operation,

named "Shock of Peace," involved military helicopters, tanks, snipers stationed on rooftops, and police squads patrolling alleys.

Rocinha, a community of more than 80,000, is located near some of Rio's wealthiest neighborhoods. Occupying the area was an important step in imposing order in the city and cracking down on drug traffickers who control most of the city's slums. Shock of Peace was made possible by the arrest of Nem, a drug lord whose real name is Antônio Bonfim Lopes, as well as months of gathering intelligence.

Demonstrations Stun Nation

Throughout June 2013, nationwide protests were held over increases in bus fares. The protesters were mainly part of an organization called the Free Fare Movement and included students and political activists from leftist parties. The Free Fare Movement had been pushing for either decreasing public transportation fares or completely abolishing them and paying for them with tax increases.

The most intense protests happened in São Paulo, where dozens of demonstrators were arrested. Police used rubber bullets and tear gas to separate thousands of protestors. Several journalists were injured. Reoccurring protests also happened in Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Natal and Goiânia. The protests, which became larger as the month went on, were the biggest Brazil had seen in twenty years.

On June 25, 2013, President Dilma Rousseff attempted to address the concerns of protestors by suggesting changes to the country's political system. Rousseff met with members of the Free Fare Movement and proposed a Congressional overhaul as well as a change to campaign-finance methods. She also suggested that the government spend \$22 billion in public transit improvements, including building subways. Finally, she proposed increasing political corruption penalties, which has become another chief concern of the protestors. Announcing her proposals in a televised address after meeting with the Free Fare Movement, Rousseff said, "Now the people out on the streets want more."

NSA Leaks Chill Relationship with the U.S.

President Rousseff learned in Sept. 2013 that the U.S. government had spied on her, senior government officials, and Petrobras, Brazil's national oil company. The revelation was one of many details about the National Security Agency's surveillance program that were uncovered by Edward Snowden and leaked to the media. Outraged, Rousseff demanded an apology from President Barack Obama. Dissatisfied with his response, she canceled a state visit to Washington scheduled for October.

However, two months later, Brazil's government acknowledged that it had spied on countries such as the United States, Iran and Russia. The country's top intelligence agency, the Institutional Security Cabinet, released a statement that it had spied on diplomats from other countries about a decade ago. The

diplomats were under surveillance while they were in Brazil. The acknowledgement came after Brazil had repeatedly criticized the U.S. for its spying operations.

Rousseff Must Face Opponent in 2014 Runoff

In an early Oct. 2014 election President Rousseff led the first round of voting by 42%. However, she faced Aécio Neves in an Oct. 26 runoff. Neves, popular with investors, was a surprise second-place finisher, coming in with 34% of the vote.

During the election, Rousseff campaigned that her party's 12-year rule has helped 35 million citizens overcome poverty. However, Brazil has also seen a recession in recent years, a major oil company go bankrupt, and corruption charges. The controversial \$11.5 billion price tag to host the World Cup almost threatened Rousseff's re-election, but the event ended up being hailed a success.

See also Encyclopedia: Brazil

Fast Facts

- Brazil is the largest country in South America.
- The name Brazil comes from a tree named brazilwood.
- It is called Brasil in Portuguese, the official language spoken in Brazil.
- Brazil is the only country in South America that speaks Portuguese.
- Portugal claimed the land of Brazil in the year 1500. Independence was declared in 1822.
- Brazil is the 5th largest country in the world by both land area and population.
- The population in 2012 was around 194 million people.
- The capital city is Brasília, while the largest city is São Paulo.
- Other major cities include Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and Fortaleza.
- In Brazil they drive on the right-hand side of the road.
- Brazil has a large coastline on the eastern side of South America, stretching 7491 kilometres (4655 miles) in length.
- Brazil shares a border with all South American countries except for Chile and Ecuador.
- Brazil covers 3 time zones.
- Brazil has one of the largest economies in the world.
- Brazil is one of the 77 founding members of the United Nations.
- The Amazon River flows through Brazil, it is the 2nd longest river in the world (after the Nile).
- Around 60% of the Amazon Rainforest is located in Brazil.
- The climate in the majority of Brazil is tropical.
- Brazil is home to a wide range of animals, including armadillo, tapirs, jaguars and pumas.
- Human activities such as logging, mining fishing and agriculture are important to the Brazilian economy but are also a serious threat to Brazil's diverse environment.
- Millions of tourists visit Brazil every year.
- There are around 2500 airports in Brazil.
- Football (soccer) is the most popular sport in Brazil with the national team consistently among the best in the world, winning the World Cup a record 5 times.

7 Brazilian Sayings...

Go to <http://www.timeforkids.com/around-the-world> and listen to the way the following words are pronounced in Portuguese. Teach the students the sayings and practice them daily. Practice the words during snack time. Use the sayings as you greet students and naturally as they fit in throughout the day.

Yes. Sim. (S/N(G))

No. Não. (NAWN(G))

Please Por favor. (pohr fah-VOHR)

Thank you. (said by a man) Obrigado. (ob-ree-GAH-doo)

Thank you. (said by a woman) Obrigada. (ob-ree-GAH-dah)

Hello. (informal) Olá. (O-lah)

Hi. (informal) Oi (oi)

Goodbye Adeus. (uh-DEOOSH)

My name is... Meu nome é _____. (MAY-oo NOH-mee eh _____.)

Famous Places of Brazil



CHRIST THE REDEEMER STATUE ON CORCOVADO MOUNTAIN

Maybe the most popular tourist attraction in Brazil. This statue of Jesus Christ is located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with His face fronting Sugar Loaf. The Statue of Christ the Redeemer is 98 feet high and is the second largest Art Deco sculpture in the world. It is at the peak of Corcovado mountain and has become an icon of Rio de Janeiro and Brazil. It was made with reinforced concrete and Soapstone. Every tourist can visit the top of the place and have this amazing view from the city of Rio de Janeiro.



THE IGUAZU FALLS

This is one incredible place in the border of Brazil and Argentina. Iguazu, or *Iguaçu* Falls is located in the Rio Iguazu, Brazilian state of *Paraná* and is considered one of the brand New Seven Wonders of Nature, by the New Seven Wonders of The World Foundation. You can visit this wonderful attraction by both sides: Puerto Iguazú in Argentina and Foz do Iguazu in Brazil. Iguazu is wider than Victoria Falls in Africa and Niagara In US as well.



AMAZONIA NATIONAL PARK AND THE AMAZON RIVER

Who was out of the world in the last few years that can't talk some words about the Amazonia and the Amazon River. Well done, this is just the most important ecosystem in the world. Is also the most broadleaf forest that cover a huge area of the entire continent of South America. This region includes territories that belongs to nine nations. From the total, 60% is majority from Brazil, 13% with Peru, Colombia with 10%, and with minor amounts in, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. One time in Brazil, try to spend some days in the capital of Amazonas, the city of Manaus. This should be a good point to start your jungle exploration. By the way, Manaus is a huge city, you will also enjoy amazing days in this brazilian capital.



RIO DE JANEIRO BEACHES

You will have a lot of fun here in the Rio Beaches. This is one of the most important cities from Brazil, and also used to have some of the most beautiful beaches as well. And you can get here almost what you want: Copacabana, Ipanema and Leblon beaches are side by side and remains as the favorites. If you want to stroll a little bit, then Avenida Atlântica is a great place for that. You can walk around with security and without any kind of trouble. If you want to go ahead, try to visit Praia do Arpoador, a prime site for surf and great location for watching the local guys catching the waves.

Animals/wildlife of Brazil



The Toco Toucan lives in the Amazon Rainforest in Brazil.



Many varieties of poison dart frogs such as this Yellow-banded Poison Dart Frog can be found in the jungles of Brazil.



A jaguar



The pygmy marmoset is a small New World monkey native to rainforests of the western Amazon Basin in South America. It is notable for being the smallest monkey and one of the smallest primates in the world at just over 100 grams (3.5 oz)



The Capybara is a large, semi-aquatic rodent that is found inhabiting the water-logged regions of Central and South America. Closely related to other South American rodents such as Chinchillas and Guinea Pigs, the Capybara is the largest rodent in the world.

Cultural Clothing



Flag of Brazil



The current flag of Brazil was officially adopted on November 15, 1889.

The flag is green, symbolic of Brazil's lush fields and forests. Its primary feature is a large yellow diamond, symbolic of Brazil's wealth in gold, and in its center floats a blue celestial globe. It includes 27 white five-pointed stars (*one for each state and the Federal District*) arranged in the same pattern as the night sky over Brazil. The globe displays a white equatorial band with the motto *ORDEM E PROGRESSO* translation = (*Order and Progress.*)

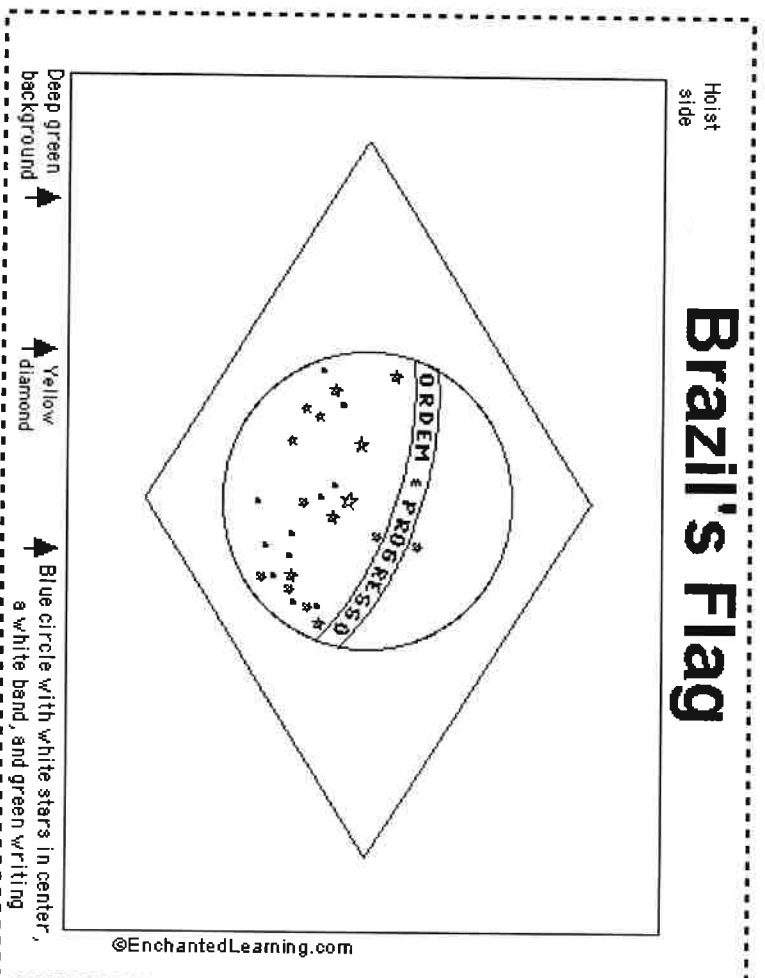


The Coat of Arms

The Brazilian Coat of Arms features an intricate design of several features. There is a green, red and yellow star with five points. In the centre is a blue circle, which has a tobacco plant on one side of its border and a coffee plant on the other. In the blue circle are stars – the Southern Cross, surrounded by 27 small white stars representing each of the states of Brazil. Behind this composite image is a multi-pointed round shape, resembling the sun.

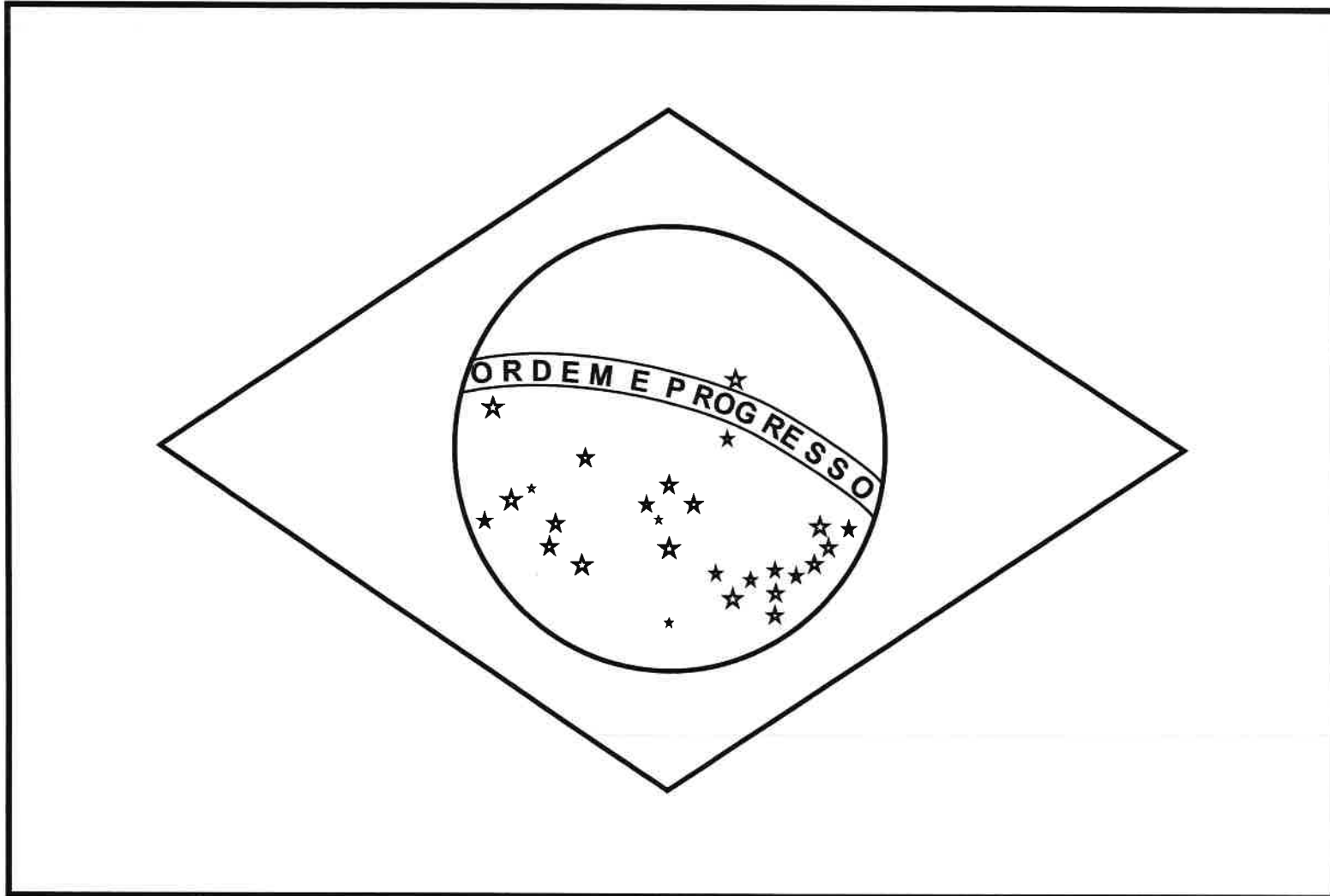
At the bottom of the Coat of Arms is a blue banner bearing the words “República Federativa do Brasil”, which translates to “Republic of Brazil”, as well as the date on which it achieved such political status, 15 November 1889.

Brazil Flag Quiz



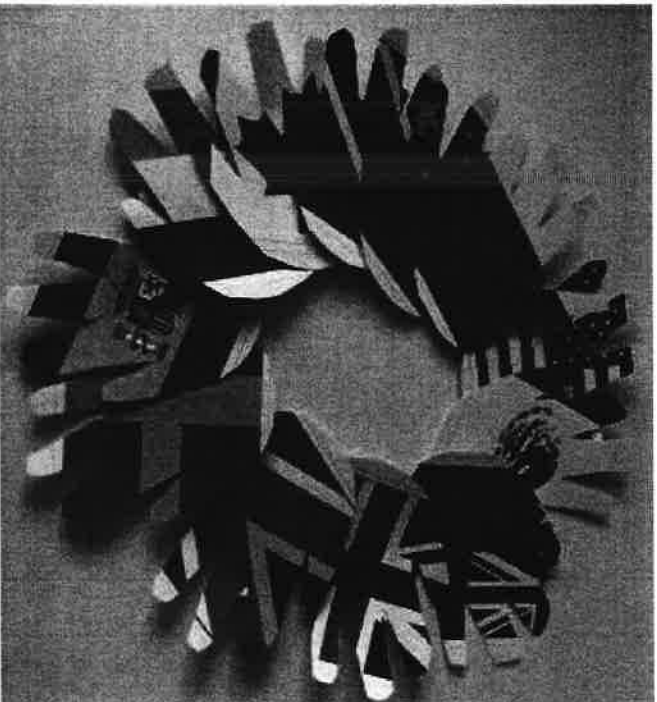
1. How many stars are pictured on the Brazilian flag? _____
2. What do these stars represent? _____
3. When did Brazil become a republic? _____
4. In what language is the motto on this flag written? _____
5. When was this flag adopted? _____

Brazil



Flag Handprint Wreath

This flag handprint wreath makes an excellent group project for international days or sporting events such as the Olympic Games - and it makes a stunning wall or table decoration too!

**You will need:**

White card

colouring pens

Glue

Our flag printables or our flag colouring pages (optional)

Instructions:

Give each child a piece of white card and have them draw and cut out their hand.

Let each child decorate their card hand with the design of a different flag. For older children you could just give them the country name and have them research the design of their flag.

Flag Collage

Here's a fun, hands-on way to learn about your country's Flag!



You will need:

- Rectangle of card
- Scraps of red paper (junk mail, tissue paper, catalogues etc)
- Gold star stickers (1 large, 3 small)
- PVA glue

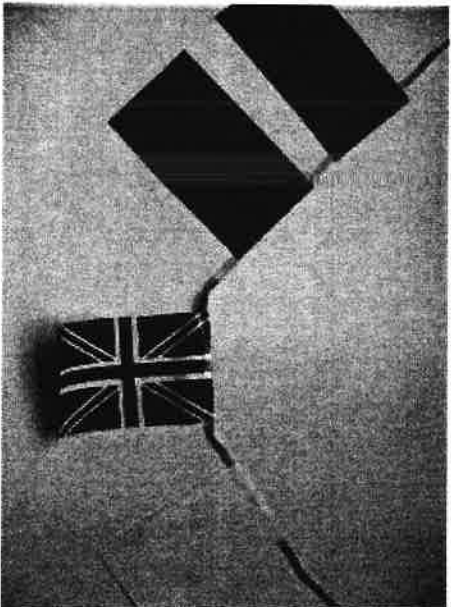
Instructions:

Cover your rectangle with glue. Rip the paper into small pieces and cover the card. Paint a layer of glue over the top to stick down any loose bits and leave to dry.

Trim any untidy edges. Stick the large star in the top left corner, with the three smaller stars around it.

Flag Bunting

You can use our printable flags to make bunting to decorate your house, school or classroom for sporting events, national holidays or other patriotic celebrations. There are many ideas below..



You will need:

Print-outs on paper of our large flags and coloured paper rectangles (optional, but they save on printer ink!)

Ribbon

Sticky tape

Instructions:

Cut out the flags. Tape the ribbon along the top end of the flags. Hang your bunting.

World Cultures Scavenger Hunt

Fill in the form and draw pictures to show what you have learned about this country.

Name of the country: _____

On which continent is the country located? _____

What is the capital? _____

What grows in this country? _____

What is the weather like? _____

What are some games children play in this country? _____

What do the people eat? _____

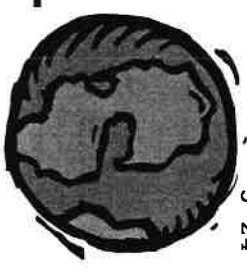
What interesting animals live in this country? _____

What are the religions in this country? _____

What is a special holiday or event? _____



Country Fact Sheet



3-24

Map:

Flag:

Capital City:

Population:

Terrain:

Climate:

Natural Resources:

Type of Government:

Ordering Countries:

Holidays and Traditions:

Famous people:

Famous landmarks:

Foods:

Cultural Investigators Worksheet

Write the name of a popular visitors' attraction (such as a museum or landmark).	
What is the biggest city in the area? What's the city's population?	
What is the name of a sports team in the area?	
What language is spoken there?	
Who are the people (ethnic groups) who live there?	
What is a popular food eaten there?	
What is one interesting fact about the area?	
What's one thing you would want to do if you visited the city?	
What is the climate?	
What is the major export product?	
What is a major import product?	
What is a tradition of this particular culture or place?	
What is a special holiday for this country?	
Who is the current leader of the country?	
What is the country known for?	
What colors are in the country's flag?	

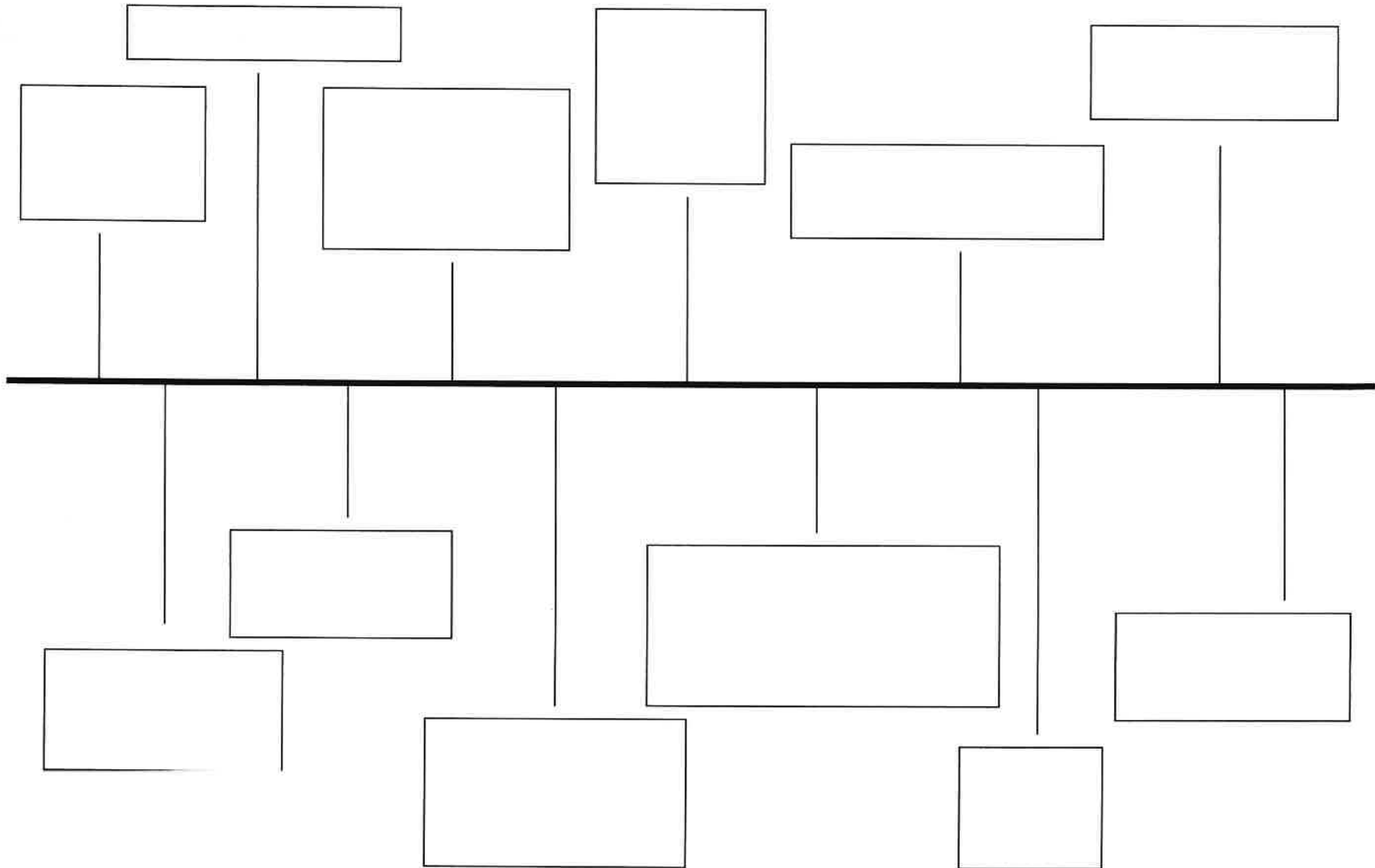
Research Key Events in History

As a way to review important events in history, have students research events or teach students about these events and place them on the handout “Historical Timeline.” This will become the rough draft for the following activity “A Comic Scroll through Time.” Following the basic instructions of this activity, have students create comic historical timelines. You can have students create their own timeline, or break up the events and have students create one event on the timeline and produce a group timeline. This will be a great display in the multipurpose room in general and especially for Family Night.



Historical Timeline

for _____



A Comic Scroll Through Time

3-28

C tives

Children read and/or listen to stories and respond to the narrative text by retelling the sequence of events with appropriate references to setting and characters.

Students demonstrate their understanding of a favorite story by translating the events into a sequence of drawings on a scroll using speech bubbles to narrate it.

Multiple Intelligences

Interpersonal
Linguistic

Logical-mathematical
Spatial

National Standards

Visual Arts Standard #6

Making connections between visual arts and other disciplines

English Language Arts Standard #12

Students use spoken, written, and visual language to accomplish their own purposes (e.g., for learning, enjoyment, persuasion, and the exchange of information).

Background Information

Comic books are at least as old as movies. In search of new ways of graphic and visual communication and expression, Richard Fenton Outcalt's creation, *The Yellow Kid*, was credited with the start of comics in 1896. Outcalt introduced a new element: the dialogue balloon, a space where he wrote what the characters said, and that pointed to their mouths with a kind of tail.

In the first decades of this art form's life, comic books were funny. Some early creations are among the best stories in comic book history: *Little Nemo in Berland* by Winsor McCay; *Mutt & Jeff* by Bud Fisher; *Popeye* by E. Segar; and *Krazy Kat* by George Herriman.

Resources

20th Century Children's Book Treasury selected by Janet Schulman
More than 40 favorite children's stories for most elementary grades.

So, You Wanna be a Comic Book Artist? How to Create Your Own Superheroes, Sell Your Strip, and Become Famous! by Philip Amara and Pop Mhan
Practical introduction to creative and production aspects of work in the field of comic arts. Illustrated with line drawings and fun trivia. Includes interviews with several experts.

Walt Disney's Comics in Color illustrated by Carl Barks

A series that includes several classic Disney comic books reprinted in full. A classic collection from a classic era.

Vocabulary List

Use this list to explore new vocabulary, create idea webs, or brainstorm related subjects.

Action
Animate
Animation
Author
Beginning
Character
Comic book
Comics
Design
Details
Dialogue
Drawing
Ending
Expression
Frame
Graphic
Illustration
Illustrator
Middle
Narration
Patterns
Perspective
Plot
Point of view
Scenes
Scroll
Sequence
Setting
Speech bubble
Storyboard
Storyline
Visual



Artwork created by students from
Olde Sawmill Elementary School
Dublin, Ohio.
Abrakadoodle Director: Jeff Houck
Program leader/teacher: Jan Hall



K-2

3-4

5-6

Suggested Preparation and Discussion

Invite children to share their favorite comic book drawings depicting a sequence of events. Ask questions such as: Why is a comic strip different from other drawings? How is a comic strip similar to a written story? How is it different?

Identify children's favorite books. Choose one to use as an example. Work together, on in small groups, to determine what parts of the story to place in separate boxes in a comic book. Complete a sample project to inspire children.

Practice listening skills through storytelling. Encourage children to "picture" the stories in their minds. Share details.

Encourage children to read award-winning books on their grade level such as *A Finnish Immigrant* by William Durbin, *Esperanza Rising* by Pam Munoz Ryan, *The Negro Leagues*, *Birmingham, Alabama, 1948* by Walter Dean Myers, or others.

Crayola® Supplies

• Glue • Markers • Scissors

• Colored Pencils

Other Materials

• Brown paper grocery bags • Paper • Paper clips • Ribbon or yarn • Rulers • White drawing paper

Process: Session 1 20-30 min.

Make the scroll

1. Cut open a brown paper grocery bag. Lay it flat. Cut out two 6- x 24-inch rectangles. Roll each rectangle to create two tight 6-inch-long cylinders. Glue the edges. Use paper clips to keep the paper rolled. Air-dry the glue.
2. Cut two sheets of drawing paper in half lengthwise. Glue the four pieces together to create a long strip. On one side, add designs to decorate the back of the scroll. Use interesting colors, lines, shapes, and patterns. Turn the paper over.
3. Glue one cylinder to each of the short ends of the paper strip. Hold with paper clips until the scroll air-dries.



Muddle Valley Comic
Artist: Gene Tibbit
Ink on paper
2" x 12"
Collection of the Artist

	K-2	3-4	5-6
Process: Session 2 20-30 min.	Illustrate the story <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose 5 or 6 major events from a story, including something from the beginning and the end. Cut paper into 4- x 7-inch pieces. Draw pictures of major events. Show action and setting details! Arrange pictures in sequence. Glue them to the scroll. Add speech bubbles to help tell the story. Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie with ribbon or yarn. 	Illustrate the story <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose 7 or 8 major events from the story, including something from the beginning, middle, and end. Roll out the entire scroll. Measure and mark the number of spaces needed to show these scenes. Illustrate events and characters sequentially. Include setting details. Outline story boxes and figures to make them stand out. Add captions and/or speech bubbles to help tell the story. Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie closed with ribbon or yarn. 	
Process: Session 3 15-20 min.	Share the stories <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange scrolls. In small groups, children read the stories aloud and summarize the illustrations. Check that the scrolls match the plots of the stories. 		
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Story illustrations cover all major events and are arranged in proper sequence on the scrolls. The scrolls include characters and settings. Older and more skilled children's comics are increasingly elaborate and detailed. Cartoon-style drawings are simple, bold, and colorful. Children stretch their illustrating skills to draw in increasingly sophisticated ways. Students use both visual and written language to retell their stories. The captions and dialogue suit the illustrations. Scrolls are well constructed and roll easily to reveal the cartoon sequences. Students engage in their group discussions and offer constructive comments about the scrolls they review. Ask students to reflect on this lesson and write a DREAM statement to summarize the most important things they learned. 		
Extensions	<p>Follow up this project with similar ones based on historic timelines, events in the students' own lives, life cycles of animals, and other suitable material.</p> <p>When working with groups of young children or students with special needs, create a group scroll based on a story shared by the whole class. Discuss the story events. Each child illustrates one of them. Children work together to arrange the illustrations in order and glue them to the scroll.</p> <p>Encourage children with a gift for cartooning to create original story scrolls or comic books. Provide opportunities for them to share their work with classmates.</p> <p>Visit a television studio to see how storyboards are used. Write a play, design storyboards, sets, and costumes, and produce it for an audience.</p> <p>Recycled cardboard rolls can be used for the ends of the scrolls. Ask families to save paper towel and gift-wrap rolls. Encourage children who are interested in cartooning careers to research the topic and report back to the group. Invite a local cartoonist to talk with the group.</p>		

