

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>
2. **BBC – History for Kids**
www.bbc.co.uk
3. **Britannica for Kids**
<http://www.kids.britannica.com>
4. **CIA World Factbook**
<https://www.cia.gov>
 - Type your country’s name in the search box
 - Select “World Factbook”
5. **Ducksters** – History, geography, biographies, science, etc. for kids.
www.ducksters.com
 - Click on the “Geography” tab or the “Biography” tab
 - Click on the “Geography” tab. (Do not type in the search box on this page)
 - In the “Geography” section, click on “Central American & Caribbean”
 - Scroll down to “Countries of the Caribbean”
 - Select “Puerto Rico”
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”
 - Select your country

Research and Websites

- 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. **Kidpede** – History and science facts for kids.
www.historyforkids.org

- 9. **National Anthems** - Listen to 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>

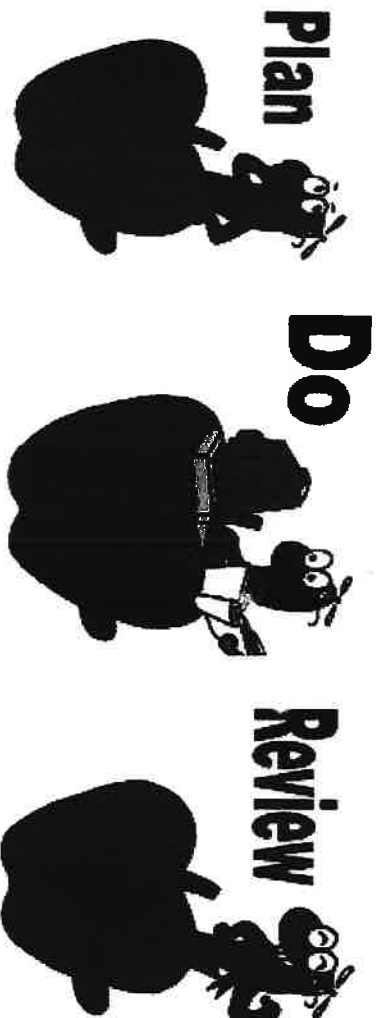
- 13. **TIME for Kids** – Kid friendly news from around the world.
<http://www.timeforkids.com/around-the-world>

Research and Websites

Websites on Japan

14. Star Wars Origami – learn origami designs based on Star Wars.
<http://origami.happymagpie.com/>
<http://www.origami-resource-center.com/star-wars.html>
15. Haiku – Lesson plans for all ages
<http://www.thehaikufoundation.org/the-haiku-foundation-education-wall/>
16. Sudoku – Sudoku puzzles
<http://www.activityvillage.co.uk/number-sudoku>
17. Kidz Web Japan – Take a virtual look at Japanese culture
<http://web-japan.org/kidsweb/virtual/index.html>
18. Inside Japan – There is information about traveling through the country, places to visit, and basic information about the country. <https://www.insidejapantours.com/japanese-culture/>

Super 3 Research Method for K – 3rd Grade Students



Before sending students off to do research, review the following items:

1. Plan

What am I supposed to do? (Be sure students are clear about the assignment)
What do I need to get the job done?
What do I want it to look like when I'm done?

2. Do

I must locate the things I will need (books, websites, materials etc.).
I need to ask questions, read, and take notes.
I need to use the information I find to create something.

- Have students submit a rough draft – give feedback
- Help students to edit and rewrite their papers/work

3. Review

Before students turn in their final product, go over the questions listed below. You can help students to self-evaluate by giving them the "I think I'm done! sheet."

Did I do what I was supposed to do?
Am I proud of what I've done?
Is there something else I should do before I say I am done?

The Big6™ Skills

The Big6 is a process model of how people of all ages solve an information problem. From practice and study, we found that successful information problem-solving encompasses six stages with two sub-stages under each:

1. Task Definition – Identify and Develop Your Topic

1.1 Define the information problem

- Brainstorm, consider purpose and goal, use graphic organizers
- State your topic idea as a question

1.2 Identify information needed

- Identify the main concepts or keywords in your question

2. Information Seeking Strategies

2.1 Determine all possible sources

- Use encyclopedias and dictionaries from print and online to get an overview of your topic

2.2 Select the best sources

- Evaluate materials especially websites

3. Location and Access

3.1 Locate sources (intellectually and physically)

- Books and textbooks
- Journals, newspapers, and magazines articles
- Video and sound recordings

3.2 Find information within sources

- Check bibliographies for additional useful resources

4. Use of Information

4.1 Engage (e.g., read, hear, view, touch)

4.2 Extract relevant information

- Give credit for materials used
- See "Citations" worksheet

5. Synthesis

5.1 Organize from multiple sources

- Write a first draft using information
- Revise and edit – see Editing Checklist
- Rewrite

5.2 Present the information

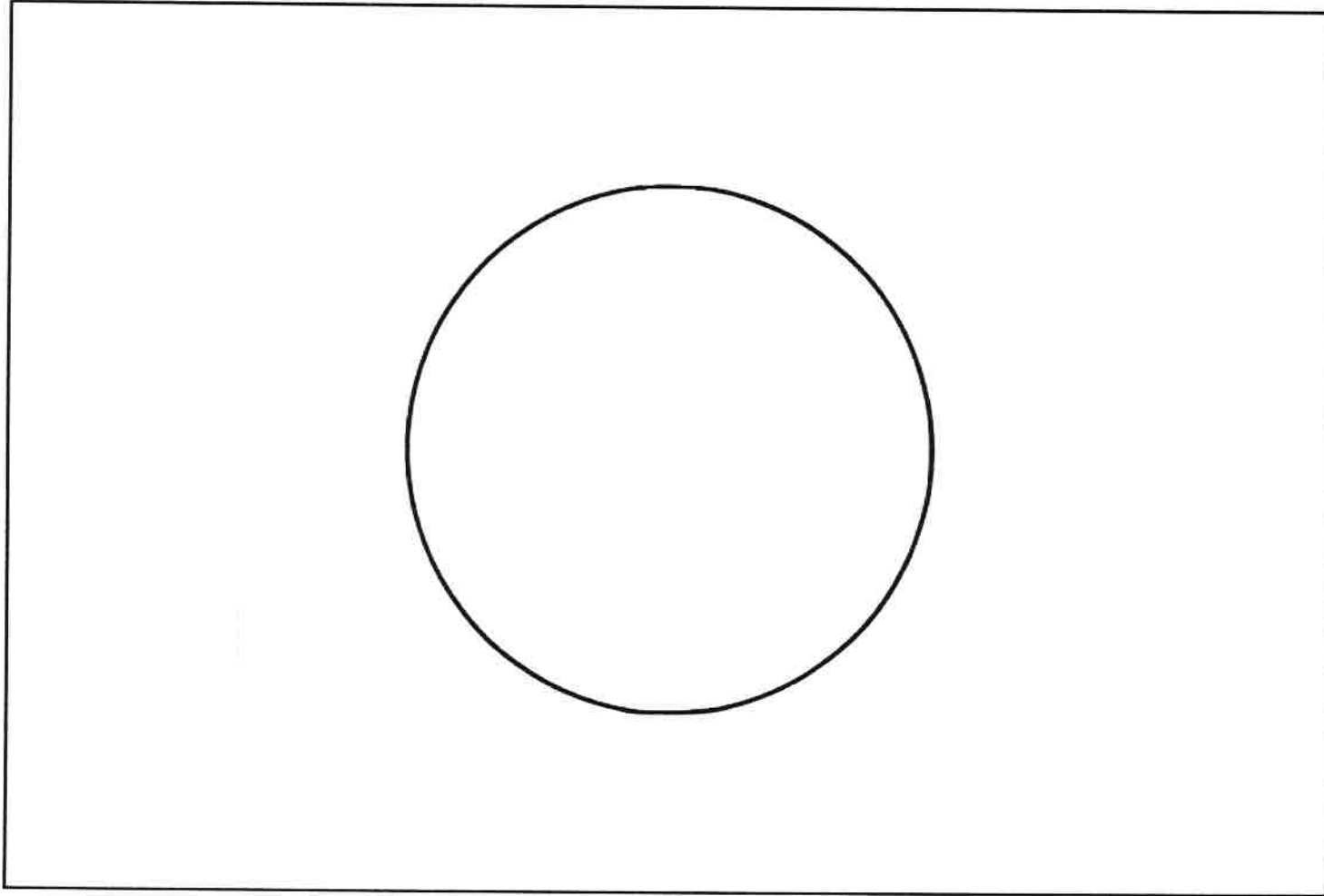
- Publish works in a variety of ways, such as a class book, bulletin board, letters to the editor, school newsletter, newspapers, brochures, flyers, booklets, or website.

6. Evaluation

6.1 Judge the product (effectiveness)

6.2 Judge the process (efficiency)

THE NATIONAL FLAG OF JAPAN



Flag Handprint Wreath



You will need:

- White paper or cardstock
- coloring pens/crayons
- Glue
- A picture or drawing of the flag

Instructions:

Give each child a piece of white card and have them draw and cut out their hand. You can have students make the flag of the country you are studying only, or let each child decorate their card hand with the design of a different flag.

Flag Bunting



You will need:

- White paper or cardstock
- coloring pens/crayons
- Glue/tape
- A picture or drawing of the flag
- Ribbon

Instructions:

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

Japan Facts



Description of flag: The flag of Japan was first adopted in 1870 (the current design became the national flag in 1999). It has a white background with a red disk in the center. The red disk represents the sun. The flag is sometimes called the sun-disk flag. In Japan it is called Nishshiki or Hinomaru. Hinomaru means "circle of the sun."

Capital: Tokyo

Population: 127,368,088

The Geography of Japan

Borders: Japan is an island nation in East Asia surrounded by the Pacific Ocean on one side and the Sea of Japan (East Sea) on the other side. Japan shares maritime (water) borders with China, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Northern Mariana Islands, and Russia.

Total Size: 377,835 square km

Size Comparison: slightly smaller than California

Geographical Coordinates: 36 00 N, 138 00 E

World Region or Continent: Asia

General Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous

Geographical Low Point: Hachiro-gata -4 m

Geographical High Point: Mount Fuji 3,776 m

Climate: varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north

Major Cities: TOKYO (capital) 36.507 million; Osaka-Kobe 11.325 million; Nagoya 3.257 million; Fukuoka-Kitakyushu 2.809 million; Sapporo 2.673 million (2009)

Major Landforms: The islands Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu, Ryukyu Islands, Hida Mountains, Kiso Mountains, Akaishi Mountains, Japanese Alps, Mount Fuji, Kanto Plain, Nobi Plain

Major Bodies of Water: Shirano River, Kiso River, Lake Biwa, Kasumigaura Lake, Lake Inawashiro, Tokyo Bay, Ise Bay, Osaka Bay, Seto Inland Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, Sea of Japan (East Sea), Pacific Ocean

Famous Places: Tokyo Tower, Imperial Palace, Mount Fuji, Monkey Park, Kiyomizu-dera Buddhist temple, Himeji Castle, Golden Pavilion, Todaiji Temple, Great Buddha of Kamakura, Tokyo Skytree

Economy of Japan

Major Industries: among world's largest and technologically advanced producers of motor vehicles, electronic equipment, machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, processed foods

Agricultural Products: rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; pork, poultry, dairy products, eggs; fish

Natural Resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

Major Exports: transport equipment, motor vehicles, semiconductors, electrical machinery, chemicals

Major Imports: machinery and equipment, fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, raw materials (2001)

Currency: yen (JPY)

National GDP: \$4,444,000,000,000

Government of Japan

Type of Government: constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary government

Independence: 660 B.C. (traditional founding by Emperor JIMMU)

Divisions: Japan is officially divided up into 47 prefectures. The names and location of each are shown in the map to the right. It is also sometimes (unofficially) divided into eight regions shown by the different colors on the map. The largest of the prefectures by population are Tokyo, Kanagawa, and Osaka. The largest by area are Hokkaido, Iwate, and Fukushima.

National Anthem or Song: Kimigayo (The Emperors Reign)

National Symbols:

- Animal - Tanuki (Japanese Raccoon dog)
- Fish - Koi
- Bird - Green pheasant, Red-crowned crane
- Tree - Cherry blossom
- Flower - Chrysanthemum
- Imperial Seal - A gold chrysanthemum flower
- Imperial Regalia - sword (Kusanagi), mirror (Yata no Kagami), and jewel (Yasakani no Magatama)
- Other symbols - Kimono, hand fan, sushi
-

National Holiday: Birthday of Emperor AKIHITO, 23 December (1933)

Other Holidays: New Years' Day (January 1), Foundation Day (February 11), Showa Day (April 29), Constitution Memorial Day (May 3), Greenery Day, Marine Day (July 21), Respect-for-the-aged Day, Culture Day (November 3), Thanksgiving, The Emperor's Birthday (December 23)

The People of Japan

Languages Spoken: Japanese

Nationality: Japanese (singular and plural)

Religions: observe both Shinto and Buddhist 84%, other 16% (including Christian 0.7%)

Origin of the name Japan: The name "Japan" is an English word that comes from the Chinese pronunciation of the word for Japan. The Japanese name for the country is Nippon or Nihon. The words "nippon" and "nihon" both mean "from the Sun" and are sometimes translated as "Land of the Rising Sun."

Famous People:

- Emperor Hirohito - Emperor of Japan
- Shinji Kagawa - Soccer player
- Masashi Kishimoto - Manga artist who created *Naruto*
- Akira Kurosawa - Movie director
- Hideki Matsui - Baseball player
- Shegeru Miyamoto - Video game designer
- Miyamoto Musashi - Samurai warrior
- Mika Nakashima - Singer
- Oda Nobunaga - Leader who unified Japan
- Masi Oki - Actor
- Yoko Ono - Married to John Lennon of the Beatles
- Ichiro Suzuki - Baseball player
- Hideki Tojo - Prime Minister of Japan during World War II
- Akira Toriyama - Manga artist who created *Dragon Ball*

Famous Places in Japan



The Hiroshima Peace Memorial is a haunting tribute to the lives lost when the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. Set in a park, the memorial features Genbaku Dome, the only building left standing in the vicinity after the bomb dropped. This harsh reminder of a world at war reminds visitors of the importance of human life and honors the victims so they will never be forgotten.

Jigokudani Monkey Park is a famous hot spring area near Nagano. The name Jigokudani (meaning "Hell's Valley"), is due to steam and boiling water that bubbles out the frozen ground, surrounded by steep cliffs and formidably cold forests. It is famous for its large population of wild Snow Monkeys that go to the valley during the winter when snow covers the park. The monkeys descend from the steep cliffs and forest to sit in the warm hot springs, and return to the security of the forests in the evenings.



The Kiyomizu-dera Buddhist temple is located in Eastern Kyoto and can be traced back as far as the year 798. An indoor waterfall fed from the outside river keeps the temple in harmony with nature and not one nail was used in construction. While locals used to jump off the edge to have a wish granted (with a survival rate of 85.4%), modern visitors can enjoy the shrines and talismans and artwork on display without risking life and limb.

Famous Places in Japan

The Himeji Castle is considered the best existing example of Japanese castle architecture. It was fortified to defend against enemies during the feudal period, but it has been rebuilt many times throughout the centuries and reflects the different design periods. It survived the bombings of World War II and is frequently seen in domestic and foreign films, including the James Bond movie "You Only Live Twice". The white exterior and design give the castle the appearance of a bird taking flight, earning the castle the nickname 'white egret castle'.



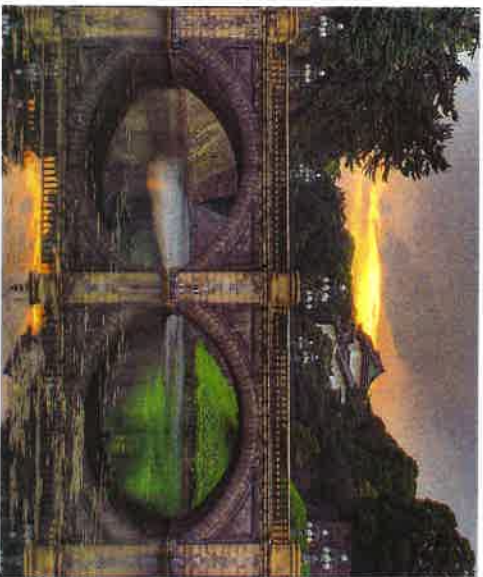
The Great Buddha of Kamakura is a colossal outdoor representation of Amida Buddha, one of Japan's most celebrated Buddhist figures. Cast in bronze, the Great Buddha stands at over 13 meters (40 feet) high and weighs nearly 93 tons. The statue reportedly dates from 1252. Although it originally was housed in a small wooden temple, the Great Buddha now stands in the open air as the original temple was washed away in a tsunami in the 15th century.

The Todaiji Temple in Nara is a feat of engineering. It is not only the world's largest wooden building, it is home to the world's largest bronze Buddha statue. Surrounded by beautiful gardens and wildlife, the Kegon school of Buddhism is centered here and the grounds hold many artifacts of Japanese and Buddhist history. Deer are allowed to freely roam the grounds as messengers of the Shinto gods.



The Tokyo Tower is a testament to the advancement of technology and modern life. Inspired by the Eiffel tower design, it is the second tallest man-made structure in Japan and functions as a communications and observation tower. Visitors can climb the tower for unparalleled views of Tokyo and the surrounding areas as well as visit shops and restaurants.

Famous Places in Japan



The Emperor of Japan makes his home at the Tokyo Imperial Palace. It also functions as an administration center and museum to showcase Japanese art and history. The palace is set on the ruins of older castles that were destroyed by fire or war, and architects have honored the past by incorporating design elements of the different eras into the modern palace. The new palace is surrounded by traditional Japanese gardens and has many reception and function rooms to receive guests and welcome the public.

Mount Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan at 3,776 meters (12,388 ft). The volcano's exceptionally symmetrical cone is a well-known symbol of Japan and it is frequently depicted in art and photographs, as well as a popular tourist attraction for sightseers and climbers. An estimated 200,000 people climb Mount Fuji every year, 30% of whom are foreigners. The ascent can take anywhere between three and eight hours while the descent can take from two to five hours.



Kinkaku-ji or the Temple of the Golden Pavilion is the most popular tourist attraction in Japan and Kyoto. The pavilion was originally built as a retirement villa for Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu in the late 14th century. Unfortunately, the pavilion was burnt down in 1950 by a young monk who had become obsessed with it. Five years later, the temple was rebuilt as an exact copy of the original. Emphasis is placed on the building and surrounding gardens being in harmony with one another. The pavilion is covered in gold leaf which highlights the reflection of the pavilion in the pond and the pond's reflection on the building.

JAPANESE HISTORICAL FIGURES

There are some historical figures that everybody in Japan knows. Some are shoguns, some are writers, and some are princes. Here's a rundown of the top ten people you should know if you want to show off your knowledge of Japanese history.

1. **Oda Nobunaga** (1534-1582) Everybody wants to be like Nobunaga. Ambitious, strong, risk-taking successful, Nobunaga actually embodied many characteristics that were not traditionally "samurai." As daimyo of a small province, he expanded his territory to encompass one third of all of Japan. The western equivalent of Nobunaga might be Julius Caesar, a conqueror who made many gains in his life but who was ultimately betrayed and killed by one of his own.

2. **Tokugawa Ieyasu** (1543-1616) If Nobunaga is Caesar, then Tokugawa is Augustus. Tokugawa was the daimyo that ended up finally becoming shogun of all of Japan. As shogun he developed a strong bureaucratic system that would ensure opposition could not easily arise, and established a 265-year period of peace and stability in the country. In many ways modern Japan is a result of the policies he established.

3. **Prince Shotoku** (573-621) As regent, Shotoku helped create Japan's first constitution, bring Chinese culture and ideas to Japan, and spread Buddhism across the country. He is still revered in Japan as the ideal enlightened ruler. Said to be able to listen to ten people all at once (and understand each of their requests) Shotoku has a bit of a superman image in Japan, which leaves some to wonder if he was really as amazing as his legacy implies.

Fun fact: Did you know that some people believe Shotoku named Japan? (as "The Land where the Sun Rises")

4. **Toyotomi Hideyoshi** (1536-1598) Born of the lower classes, Hideyoshi used his wily wit to rise up through the ranks in Nobunaga's clan. With one success after another, he eventually ended up becoming its leader after Nobunaga died. Although Hideyoshi was the one who theoretically conquered all of Japan, his sudden death in 1598 meant that he was not destined to see his progeny become rulers of Japan.

5. **Murasaki Shikibu** (c.973 - c.1014) Considered by some to be the first novelist there ever was, Murasaki Shikibu was a court lady related to the Fujiwara family. In her spare time, she wrote novels and diaries that were based on her life amongst the aristocrats of Japan. Her *Tale of Genji* relates the amorous adventures of a prince, whose greatest love turns out to be a ten-year-old girl that he raises to be the "perfect woman."

6. **Sen no Rikyu** (1522-1591) As master of tea under Nobunaga and later Hideyoshi, Sen no Rikyu mastered the art of the tea ceremony. Incorporating elements of *wabi-sabi*, Rikyu emphasized a rustic, humble atmosphere to his ceremonies that today is called very "Japanese." Because of differences in opinion and for other unexplained reasons, Rikyu was ordered to commit suicide by Hideyoshi at the age of 70.

JAPANESE HISTORICAL FIGURES

7. **Fukuzawa Yūkichi** (1835-1901) Considered one of the leaders in incorporating western ideas and culture into Japanese society, Fukuzawa helped establish the first university, (Keio University) in Japan. As a prolific writer about all things Western, Fukuzawa and his books encouraged Japanese to dive into the “modern world.” His contributions to modern Japan have earned him a place on the 10,000 yen bill.
8. **Sakamoto Ryōma** (1836-1867) Idealized by many Japanese (especially young men) Ryōma was a progressive thinker that felt that the way for Japan to move forward was to overthrow the Tokugawa *bakufu* government. At a time of change, Ryōma’s romanticism and charisma helped factions unite in order to be strong enough to take on the government. Ryōma was assassinated by pro-bakufu forces at the age of 33 in the city of Kyoto.
9. **Emperor Showa** (Hirohito) (1926-1989) The image of this very famous Japanese Emperor remains very complex. Was Hirohito one of the main engineers of Japanese aggression against Asian countries, or was he helpless to the whims of the military leaders that were in command? Somehow protecting the very existence of the Japanese monarchy itself (after WWII), Hirohito also managed to keep his image in tact and lived to see the later economic success of Japan.
10. **Himiko** (c.a. 248) This queen of ancient Japan (when it was still called Wa) holds a mystical place in Japanese history. Though there are records of her in both Chinese and Korean documents, much of her life remains a mystery. What is known is that she was an influential ruler who was considered to have a strong “shamanistic” hold over the Yayoi people.

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



Capital City:

Population:

Terrain:

Climate:

Natural Resources:

Type of Government:

Bordering Countries:

Map:

Flag:

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?	

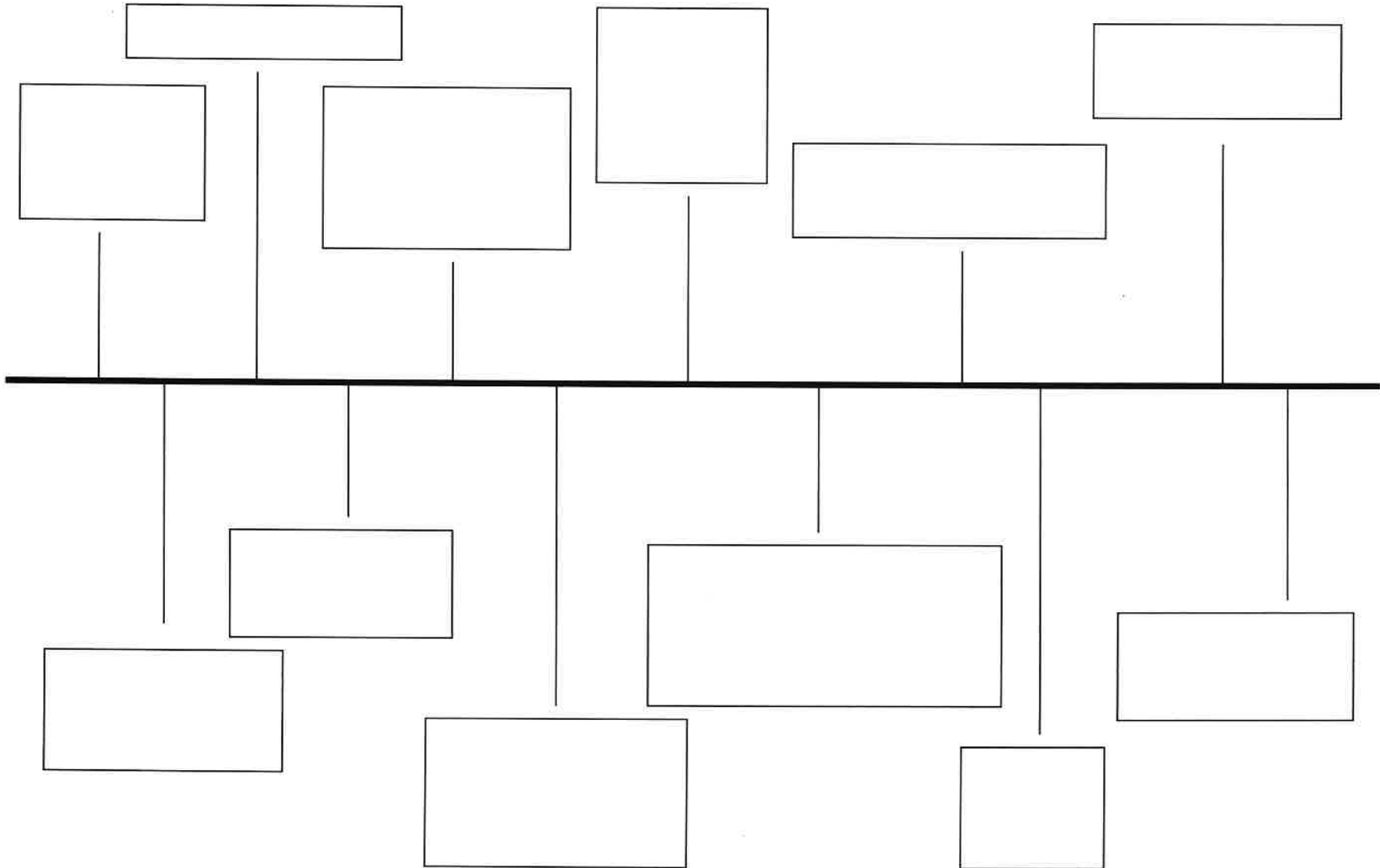
Research Key Events in History

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

Objectives

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 Logical-mathematical
Linguistic 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 best stories in comic book history: *Little Nemo in Wonderland* 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

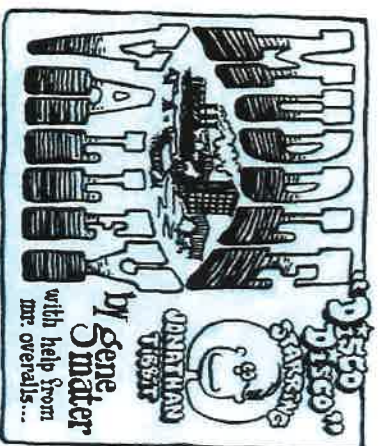


Dream-Makers

Building fun and creativity into standards-based learning

A Comic Scroll Through Time

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.	
Crayola® Supplies • Glue • Markers • Scissors		Encourage children to read award-winning books on their grade level such as <i>A Finnish Immigrant</i> by William Durbin, <i>Esperanza Rising</i> by Pam Munoz Ryan, <i>The Negro Leagues</i> , <i>Birmingham</i> , <i>Alabama</i> , 1948 by Walter Dean Myers, or others.	
Other Materials • Brown paper grocery bags • Paper • Paper clips • Ribbon or yarn • Rulers • White drawing paper		• Colored Pencils	
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. 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 Mather
 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>
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