

## 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](http://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](http://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](http://www.historyforkids.net)
8. **Kidipede** – History and science facts for kids.  
[www.historyforkids.org](http://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](http://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.)  
<http://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](http://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"

## 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](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/>



## Norway

**System of government:** Constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy

**Sovereign:** King Harald V (1991)

**Prime Minister:** Erna Solberg (2013)

**Land area:** 118,865 sq mi (307,860 sq km); **total area:** 125,181 sq mi (324,220 sq km)

**Population (2013 census):** 5,063,709 (growth rate: 0.3%); birth rate: 10.9/1000; infant mortality rate: 3.5/1000; life expectancy: 80.1; density per sq km: 15

**Capital and largest city** (June 2013 est.): **Oslo**, 629,313

**Other large cities:** Bergen, 270,600; Stavanger, 197,852; Trondheim, 170,242

**Monetary unit:** Norwegian krone (NOK) 1 krone = 100 øre

**National name:** Kongeriket Norge

**Languages:** Bokmål Norwegian, Nynorsk Norwegian (both official); small Sami- and Finnish-speaking minorities (Sami is official in six municipalities)

**Ethnicity/race:** Norwegian, Sami 20,000

**Religions:** Evangelical Lutheran 86% (state church), Pentecostal 1%, Roman Catholic 1%, other Christian 2% (2004)

**National Holiday:** Constitution Day, May 17

**Literacy rate:** 100% (2003 est.)

**Time zone:** Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) +1 hour

**Economic summary:** **GDP/PPP**(2009 est.): \$273.1 billion; per capita \$58,600. **Real growth rate:** – 1%. **Inflation:** 2.3%. **Unemployment:** 3.2%. **Arable land:** 3%. **Agriculture:** barley, wheat, potatoes; pork, beef, veal, milk; fish. **Labor force:** 2.5 million; services 74%, industry 22%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 4% (1995). **Industries:** petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing. **Natural resources:** petroleum, copper, natural gas, pyrites, nickel, iron ore, zinc, lead, fish, timber, hydropower. **Exports:** \$122 billion (2009 est.): petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and equipment, metals, chemicals, ships, fish. **Imports:** \$64.5 billion (2009 est.): machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals, foodstuffs. **Major trading partners:** UK, Germany, Netherlands, France, U.S., Sweden, Denmark, China (2006).

**Communications:** **Telephones:** main lines in use: 2.055 million (2006); mobile cellular: 5.041 million (2006). **Radio broadcast stations:** AM 5, FM at least 650, shortwave 1 (1998). **Radios:** 4.03 million (1997). **Television broadcast stations:** 360 (plus 2,729 repeaters) (1995). **Televisions:** 2.03 million (1997). **Internet Service Providers (ISPs):** 2.084 million (2007). **Internet users:** 4.074 million (2006).

**Transportation:** **Railways:** total: 4,043 km (2006). **Highways:** total: 92,513 km; paved: 71,832 km (includes 664 km of expressways); unpaved: 20,681 km (2005). **Waterways:** 1,577 km (2007). **Ports**

**and harbors:** Bergen, Drammen, Florø, Hammerfest, Harstad, Haugesund, Kristiansand, Larvik, Narvik, Oslo, Porsgrunn, Stavanger, Tromsø, Trondheim. **Airports:** 98 (2007).

## Geography

Norway is situated in the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula. It extends about 1,100 mi (1,770 km) from the North Sea along the Norwegian Sea to more than 300 mi (483 km) above the Arctic Circle, the farthest north of any European country. It is slightly larger than New Mexico. Nearly 70% of Norway is uninhabitable and covered by mountains, glaciers, moors, and rivers. The hundreds of deep fjords that cut into the coastline give Norway an overall oceanfront of more than 12,000 mi (19,312 km). Galdhø Peak, at 8,100 ft (2,469 m), is Norway's highest point and the Glåma (Glomma) is the principal river, at 372 mi (598 km) long.

## History

Norwegians, like the Danes and Swedes, are of Teutonic origin. The Norsemen, also known as Vikings, ravaged the coasts of northwest Europe from the 8th to the 11th century and were ruled by local chieftains. Olaf II Haraldsson became the first effective king of all Norway in 1015 and began converting the Norwegians to Christianity. After 1442, Norway was ruled by Danish kings until 1814, when it was united with Sweden—although retaining a degree of independence and receiving a new constitution—in an uneasy partnership. In 1905, the Norwegian parliament arranged a peaceful separation and invited a Danish prince to the Norwegian throne—King Haakon VII. A treaty with Sweden provided that all disputes be settled by arbitration and that no fortifications be erected on the common frontier.

## The World Wars and 20th Century Norwegian Politics

When World War I broke out, Norway joined Sweden and Denmark in a decision to remain neutral and to cooperate in the joint interest of the three countries. In World War II, Norway was invaded by the Germans on April 9, 1940. It resisted for two months before the Nazis took complete control. King Haakon and his government fled to London, where they established a government-in-exile. Maj. Vidkun Quisling, who served as Norway's prime minister during the war, was the most notorious of the Nazi collaborators. The word for traitor, *quisling*, bears his name. He was executed by the Norwegians on Oct. 24, 1945. Despite severe losses in the war, Norway recovered quickly as its economy expanded. It joined NATO in 1949.

In the late 20th century, the Labor Party and the Conservative Party seesawed for control, each sometimes having to lead minority governments. An important debate was over Norway's membership in the European Union. In an advisory referendum held in Nov. 1994, voters rejected seeking membership for their nation in the EU. The country became the second-largest oil exporter after Saudi Arabia in 1995. Norway continued to experience rapid economic growth into the new millennium.

## Politics In the 21st Century

In March 2000, Prime Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik resigned after Parliament voted to build the country's first gas-fired power stations. Bondevik had objected to the project, asserting that the plants would emit too much carbon dioxide. Labor Party leader Jens Stoltenberg succeeded Bondevik. Stoltenberg and the Labor Party were defeated in Sept. 2001 elections, and no party emerged with a clear majority. After a month of talks, the Conservatives, the Christian People's Party, and the Liberals formed a coalition with Bondevik as prime minister. The governing coalition was backed by the far-right Progress Party. But in Sept. 2005 elections, the center-left Red-Green coalition gained a majority of seats, and Jens Stoltenberg of the Labor Party once again became prime minister.

In April 2008, government officials agreed to amend the 1814 Constitution to loosen the ties between church and state. The monarch must still be Lutheran, but citizens are no longer required to raise their children as Lutherans. In the future, the church will appoint bishops instead of the monarch, and equal financial backing for other faiths and atheist communities must be provided by the state.

In June 2008, Parliament voted 84–41 to pass a new marriage act, granting homosexual couples the same marriage and adoption rights as heterosexual couples.

## Fast Facts

- The Kingdom of Norway is a mountainous northern European country, which has a long and jagged coastline running from the North Sea to the Arctic Circle..
- Norway's first King was a Viking called Harald. Norwegian Vikings settled across the northern islands, founding cities such as Dublin.
- Norway has had a union with Denmark for over 400 years and also had union with Sweden before declaring independence in 1905.
- Oslo, the capital city, is home to 500,000. It was once called Christiania after King Christian IV of Denmark.
- Norway is called 'the land of the midnight sun', because the sun does not set in the extreme north of the country during the summer. You can play golf all night at the the Lofoten Island Golf Links!
- The indigenous Sami people from Finnmark in the north speak their own language and make a living from herding reindeer and fishing. They even have their own parliament.
- Soignéfjord is Norway's longest and deepest fjord. Cruise ship visitors marvel at the 1000m high cliff.
- Bergen, on the west coast, was the largest Scandinavian city in the 17th century. It is very wet and rains about 240 days a year due to the mountains.
- Norway's law allows access to any land considered unfenced. You may camp anywhere in forests, mountains and the countryside if your tent is over 150 meters from houses. You are even allowed to pick wild flowers, berries and mushrooms!
- Famous Norwegians include composer Edvard Grieg, explorer Roald Amundsen, the first man to reach the South Pole, and artist Edvard Munch.

## Learn More About Norway

### Fjords

Norway is famous for its fjords, two of which, the Geirangerfjord and the Nærøyfjord, feature on the UNESCO World Heritage list. The Sognefjord, the longest of them all, and the Hardangerfjord, famed for its cherry and apple trees, are among the most visited. Read more about the Norwegian fjords.

### Northern lights

The Northern lights are a common natural phenomenon in Northern Norway, and are most commonly observed above the Arctic Circle between late autumn and early spring. Read more about the northern lights.

### Midnight sun

The sun does not set in summer over the Arctic Circle, meaning visitors to Northern Norway enjoy 24 hours of daylight this time of year. Read more about the midnight sun.

### Weather

The weather in Norway is much milder than one would expect. Because of the Gulf Stream and warm air currents caused by the coriolis effect, temperatures along the coast of Norway are 41-46°F higher

than at comparable latitudes elsewhere. Read more about season, weather and climate in Norway or check out the weather for your area.

### **Vikings**

The Vikings have a bad reputation as raiders, but they were also traders, explorers and settlers, and the legacy from the Viking Age (AD 800-1050) lives on. Read more about the Vikings.

### **The Sami people**

The Sami are the indigenous people of Norway. Known for their colourful clothes and the huge herds of reindeer they look after, the Sami have been living in northern Scandinavia for over 10,000 years, and today they have their own parliament in Karasjok. Read more about the Sami.

### **Winter sports**

Norway's success in the Winter Olympics is unrivalled, and the country has a total of 329 medals (118 gold, 111 silver and 100 bronze) to its tally. The best ever games for Norway were the Lillehammer winter games in 1994, when Norway, which was competing on home turf, topped the medal table, having won 26 medals, of which 10 gold. Read more about the history of skiing and winter in Norway.

### **Famous Norwegians**

These include explorers Roald Amundsen, Fridtjof Nansen and Thor Heyerdahl, composer Edvard Grieg, violin virtuoso Ole Bull, artist Edvard Munch, playwright Henrik Ibsen, novelist Knut Hamsun, and politician Gro Harlem Brundtland, among many others. Read more about polar explorers.

### **The Royal Family**

King Harald V, the King of Norway, and Queen Sonja have two children: a son, Crown Prince Haakon, who is married to Crown Princess Mette-Marit, with whom he has two children and a daughter, Princess Martha Louise, who is married to Ari Mikael Behn.

### **Trolls**

Trolls are an important part of Norwegian folklore. They vary in size and appearance, but are invariably ugly and messy creatures, and always mischievous (if not downright nasty). They usually live in caves or deep in the forest, and only emerge from their hiding places after sunset - legend has it that they turn to stone upon contact with the sun. Several places in Western and Northern Norway have been named after them, such as Trollheimen, Trollstigen, Trollhatten and Trollveggen.

## Vikings: a brief history

The Vikings' homeland was Scandinavia: modern Norway, Sweden and Denmark. From here they travelled great distances, mainly by sea and river - as far as North America to the west, Russia to the east, Lapland to the north and North Africa and Iraq to the south. We know about them through archaeology, poetry, sagas and proverbs, treaties, and the writings of people in Europe and Asia whom they encountered. They were skilled craftsmen and boat-builders, adventurous explorers and wide-ranging traders.

What we call the Viking Age lasted from approximately 800 to 1150 AD, although Scandinavian adventurers, merchants and mercenaries were, of course, active before and after this period. Their expansion during the Viking Age took the form of warfare, exploration, settlement and trade.

During this period, around 200,000 people left Scandinavia to settle in other lands, mainly Newfoundland (Canada), Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, England, Scotland, the islands around Britain, France (where they became the Normans), Sicily. They traded extensively with the Muslim world and fought as mercenaries for the Byzantine emperors of Constantinople (Istanbul). However, by the end of the 11th century the great days of Viking expansion were over.

**Terminology:** historians disagree about the origin of the word Viking. In Old Norse the word means a pirate raid, from either *vikja* (to move swiftly) or *vik* (an inlet). This captures the essence of the Vikings, fast-moving sailors who used the water as their highway to take them across the northern Atlantic, around the coasts of Europe and up its rivers to trade, raid or settle. In their poetry they call the sea the whale road.

Anglo-Saxon writers called them Danes, Norsemen, Northmen, the great army, sea rovers, sea wolves, the heathen.

They stayed, they settled, they prospered, becoming part of the mix of people who today make up the British nation. Our names for days of the week come mainly from Norse gods, and many of their words have become part of English, e.g. egg, law, die, bread, down, fog, muck, lump, spud, scrawny.

## 7 Norwegian Sayings...

Go to <http://www.timeforkids.com/around-the-world> and listen to the way the following words are pronounced in Norwegian. 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.** *Ja (ya).*

**No.** *Nei (nie).*

**Please.** *Ver sa god (var sho go).*

**Thank you.** *Takk (tak).*

**Hello.** *Hallo (ha-low).*

**Goodbye.** *Morna (morn-uh).*

**My name is...** *Jeg heter(yiehaytur)...*



# Famous Places In Norway



## Hammerfest

Founded in 1789, Hammerfest is one of the world's most northern towns. In 1890, it became the first town in Europe to install electric street lighting. The town has survived many disasters and wars over the years. The Museum of Reconstruction details the stories of these disasters and how the town recovered. The Royal and Ancient Polar Bear Society highlights the history of Arctic hunting.



## Trondheim

Trondheim is the oldest city in Norway. Trondheim's most important landmark is the Nidaros Cathedral, built over the grave of King Olaf II, Norway's patron saint. The oldest part of the cathedral dates back to 1320. (JAMES EMMERSON—



## Lillehammer

Lillehammer is a popular winter sports center for Norwegians. Famous as a skiing destination, the city was home to the XVII Winter Olympic Games in 1994. Visitors and artists love the city's beautiful outdoor scenery, including the famous Maihaugen outdoor museum. It is one of the most important museums of farming culture in Norway.



## Bergen

Bergen is Norway's second largest city. Founded in 1070 by King Olaf III, Bergen is home to many historic buildings. Located on the southwestern coast of Norway, the charming city sits at the foot of seven mountains. Bergen is a major seaport of western Norway known for shipping and fishing.



## Oslo

Oslo is the capital of Norway and the country's main commercial, industrial and cultural center. Forests and lakes take up more than two-thirds of Oslo's land. The city is home to museums (the Viking Ship Museum is pictured at left), a royal palace, parks and the world-famous Noble Peace Prize. Each year's Nobel Peace Prize winner is awarded a medal at a ceremony at Oslo City Hall.





Puffins



Lofoten Islands



Reindeer



Stave Church



The Northern Lights



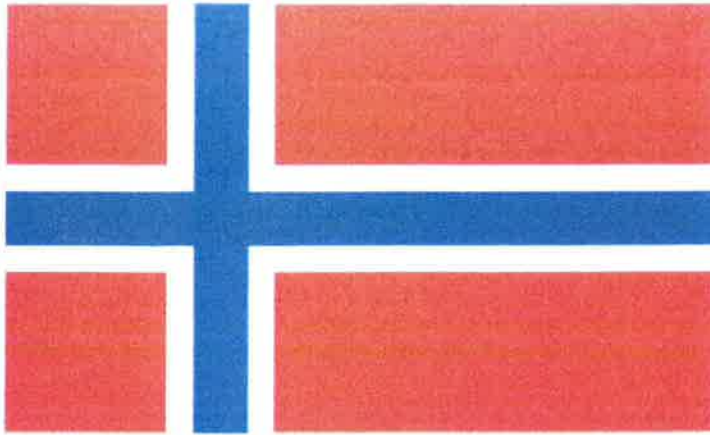
Traditional Clothing



Traditional Clothing



## Flag of Norway

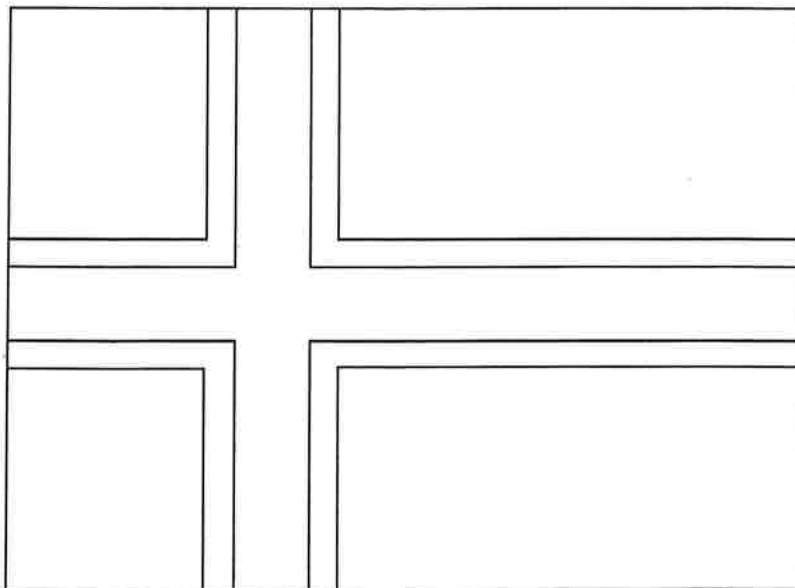


The flag of Norway is red with a blue cross outlined in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag). Denmark had ruled Norway from the 1300s until 1814, when Sweden united with Norway. Norway's flag was adopted on July 17, 1821, during the period when Norway united with Sweden. The Norwegian flag depicts the flag of Denmark with a blue cross added. The colors reflect the unions with Denmark (red and white) and Sweden (blue).



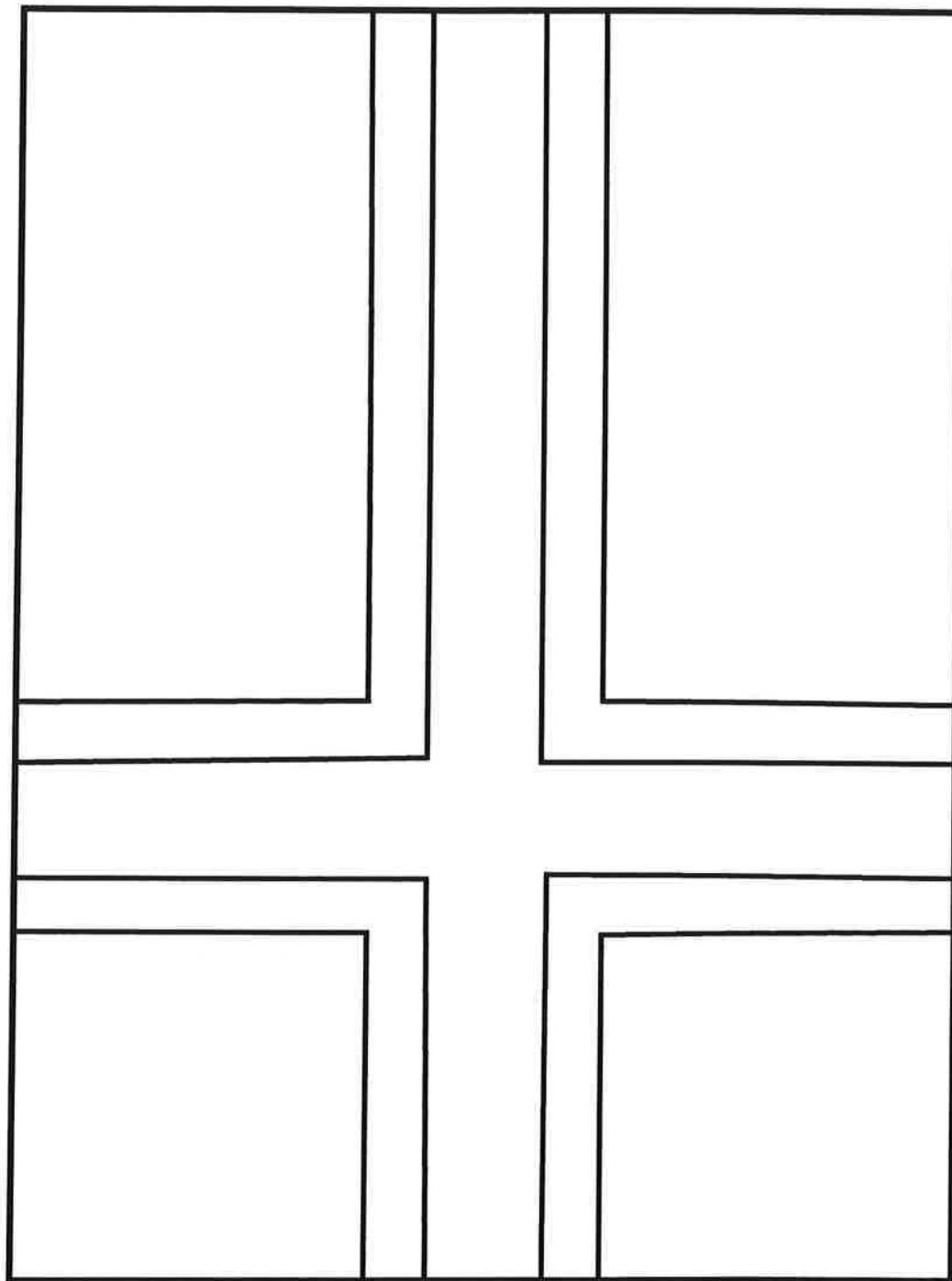
The **Coat of arms of Norway** ([Norwegian Bokmål](#): *Norges riksvåpen*; [Nynorsk](#): *Noregs riksvåpen*) is [blazoned](#) *Gules, a lion rampant Or, crowned Or, holding an axe Or with a blade argent*, meaning that it is a standing golden lion bearing a golden crown and holding a golden axe with a silver blade, everything on a red background. The lion, which in Norway is commonly known as The Norwegian Lion (*Den norske løve* etc.), has been a popular and embraced symbol for centuries. The coat of arms—originally a golden lion on a red shield—was adopted before or during the early part of the 13th century. In the late part of the same century, a silver axe was added, symbolising [Olaf II](#) as the [Eternal King of Norway](#). In continuous use since then, the coat of arms is one of the oldest state coats of arms in the world. Following changing historical epochs, fashions and styles, the coat of arms has appeared in several rather different designs. The lion has gone from fit to fat and then back to fit. For many centuries, the axe had a long shape that made it look more like a halberd.

# Norway Flag Quiz



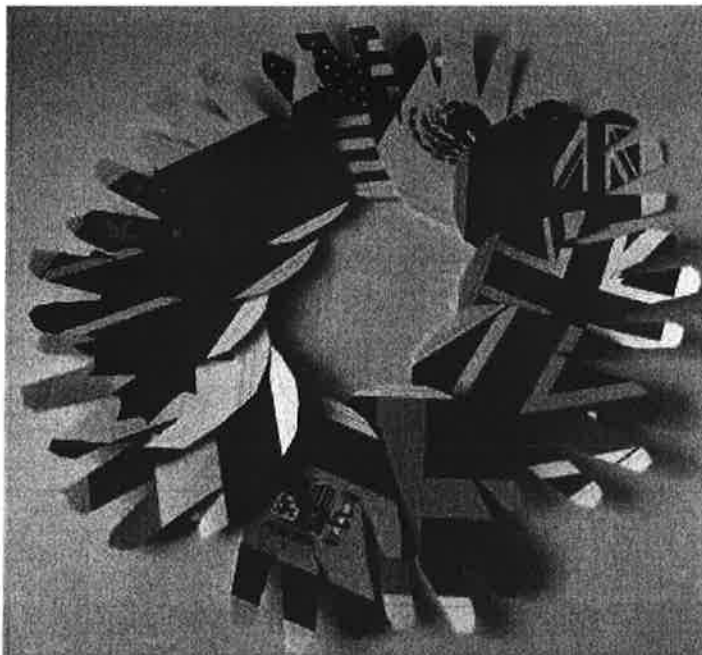
1. What colors are in the flag of Norway? \_\_\_\_\_
2. From which countries flags were these colors taken? \_\_\_\_\_
3. When was this flag officially adopted? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does this flag have a Scandinavian cross or a horizontal tricolor? \_\_\_\_\_
5. When did Norway become an independent kingdom? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Color in the flag above correctly.

# Norway



# 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

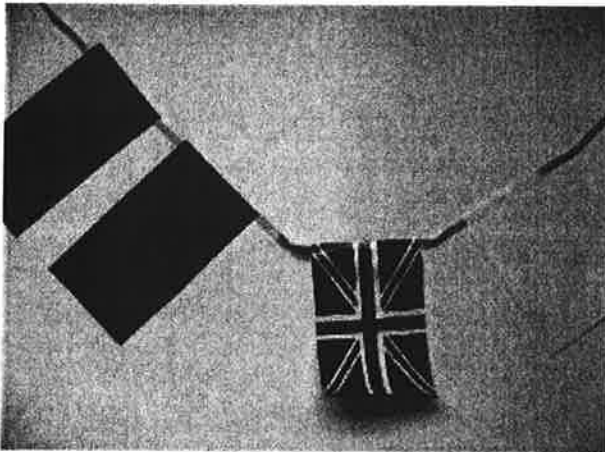
## Instructions:

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



Capital City:

Population:

Terrain:

Climate:

Natural Resources:

Type of Government:

Ordering 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?	

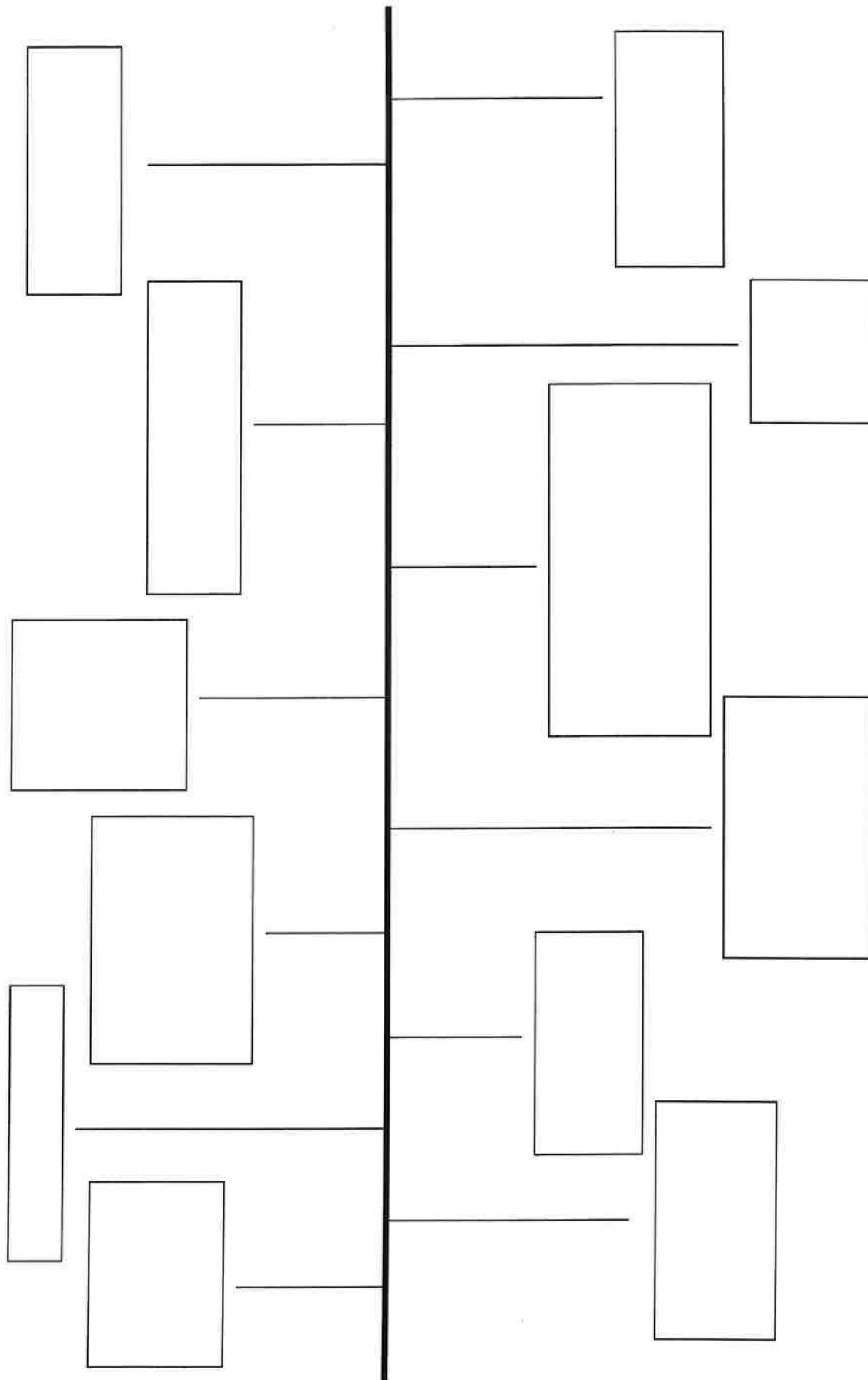
# Research Key Events in History

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 \_\_\_\_\_



## Activities

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 the best stories in comic book history: *Little Nemo in Slumberland* 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.

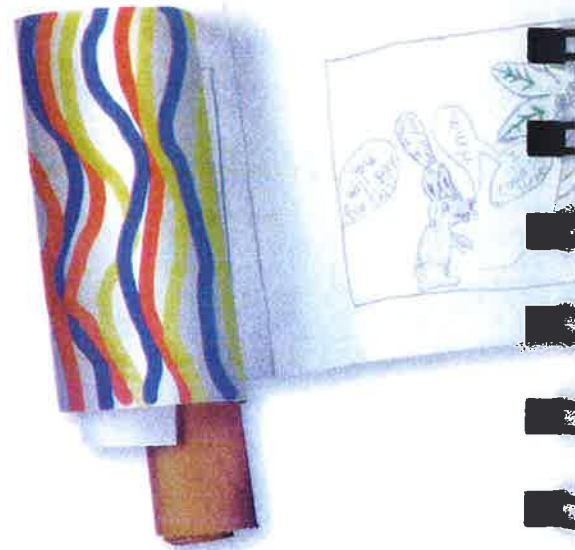
*Walt Disney's Comics in Color* illustrated by Carl Barks

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

## Vocabulary List

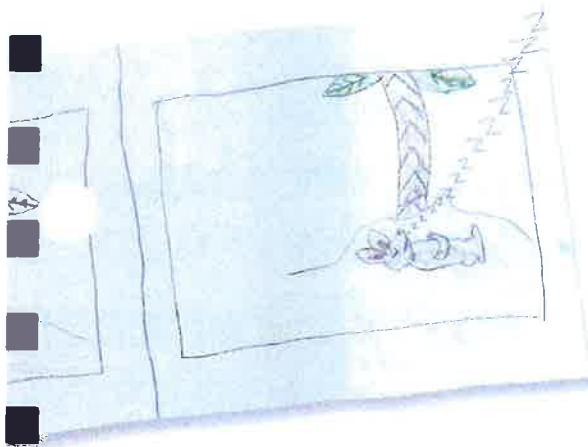
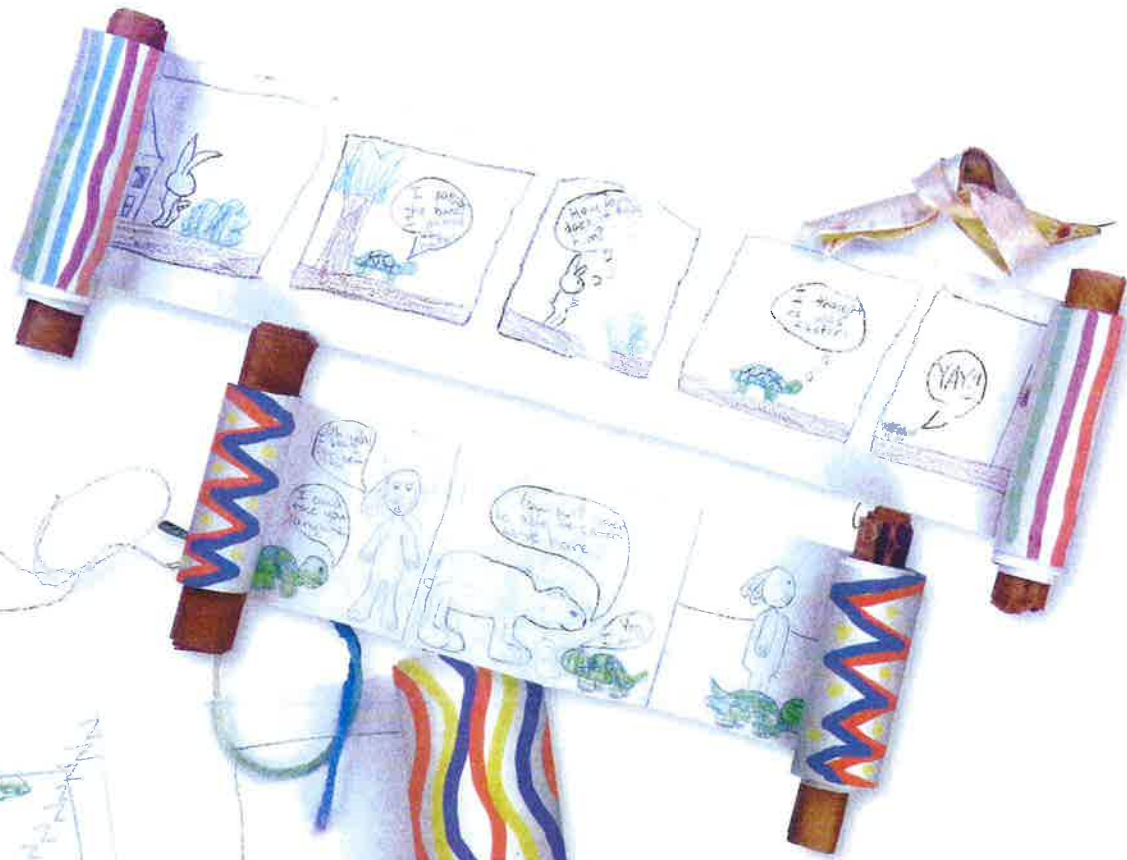
Use this list to explore new vocabulary, create idea webs, or brainstorm related subjects.

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

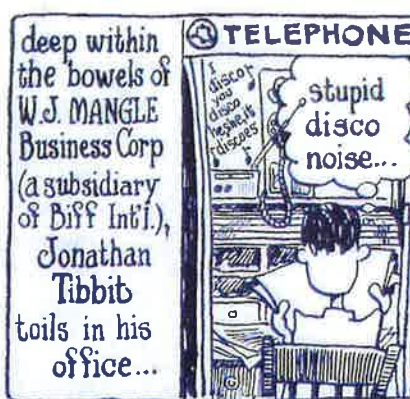
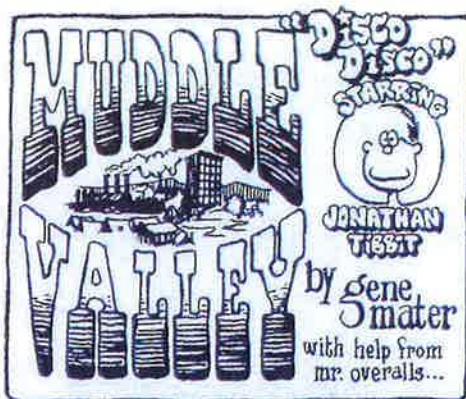


**Dream~Makers**  
Building fun and creativity into standards-based learning.

# A Comic Scroll Through Time

3-26

	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.		
Crayola® Supplies	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 <i>A Finnish Immigrant</i> by William Durbin, <i>Esperanza Rising</i> by Pam Munoz Ryan, <i>The Negro Leagues, Birmingham, Alabama, 1948</i> by Walter Dean Myers, or others.	
	• 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.	<b>Make the scroll</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li><li>3. Glue one cylinder to each of the short ends of the paper strip. Hold with paper clips until the scroll air-dries.</li></ol>		



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



	K-2	3-4	5-6
<b>Process:</b> <b>Session 2</b> <b>20-30 min.</b>	<b>Illustrate the story</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose 5 or 6 major events from a story, including something from the beginning and the end.</li> <li>Cut paper into 4- x 7-inch pieces. Draw pictures of major events. Show action and setting details!</li> <li>Arrange pictures in sequence. Glue them to the scroll. Add speech bubbles to help tell the story.</li> <li>Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie with ribbon or yarn.</li> </ol>	<b>Illustrate the story</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Illustrate events and characters sequentially. Include setting details. Outline story boxes and figures to make them stand out.</li> <li>Add captions and/or speech bubbles to help tell the story.</li> <li>Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie closed with ribbon or yarn.</li> </ol>	
<b>Process:</b> <b>Session 3</b> <b>15-20 min.</b>	<b>Share the stories</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exchange scrolls. In small groups, children read the stories aloud and summarize the illustrations. Check that the scrolls match the plots of the stories.</li> </ol>		
<b>Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Scrolls are well constructed and roll easily to reveal the cartoon sequences.</li> <li>Students engage in their group discussions and offer constructive comments about the scrolls they review.</li> <li>Ask students to reflect on this lesson and write a DREAM statement to summarize the most important things they learned.</li> </ul>		
<b>Extensions</b>	<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>		

