

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. 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
 - 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.**
- 2. CIA World Factbook**
<https://www.cia.gov>
- 3. History for Kids – Fun facts and information for kids.**
www.historyforkids.net
- 4. Ducksters – History, geography, biographies, science, etc. for kids.**
www.ducksters.com
 - Click on the “Geography” tab or the “Biography” tab
 - Click on the “Geography” section, Click on your continent and then select your country.
- 5. BBC – History for Kids**
www.bbc.co.uk/history/forkids

WEBSITES FOR EGYPT

6. **Ethiopia Tourism Official Site** –There is information about traveling through the country, places to visit, and basic information about the country. <http://www.egypt.travel/>
7. **Ethiopia: History, Geography, Government, & Culture** www.infoplease.com/country/egypt.html
8. **Ethiopia – History – Geography – Britannica.com** www.britannica.com/place/egypt
9. **Fun India Facts for Kids** – Interesting information about India
www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/countries/egypt.html

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

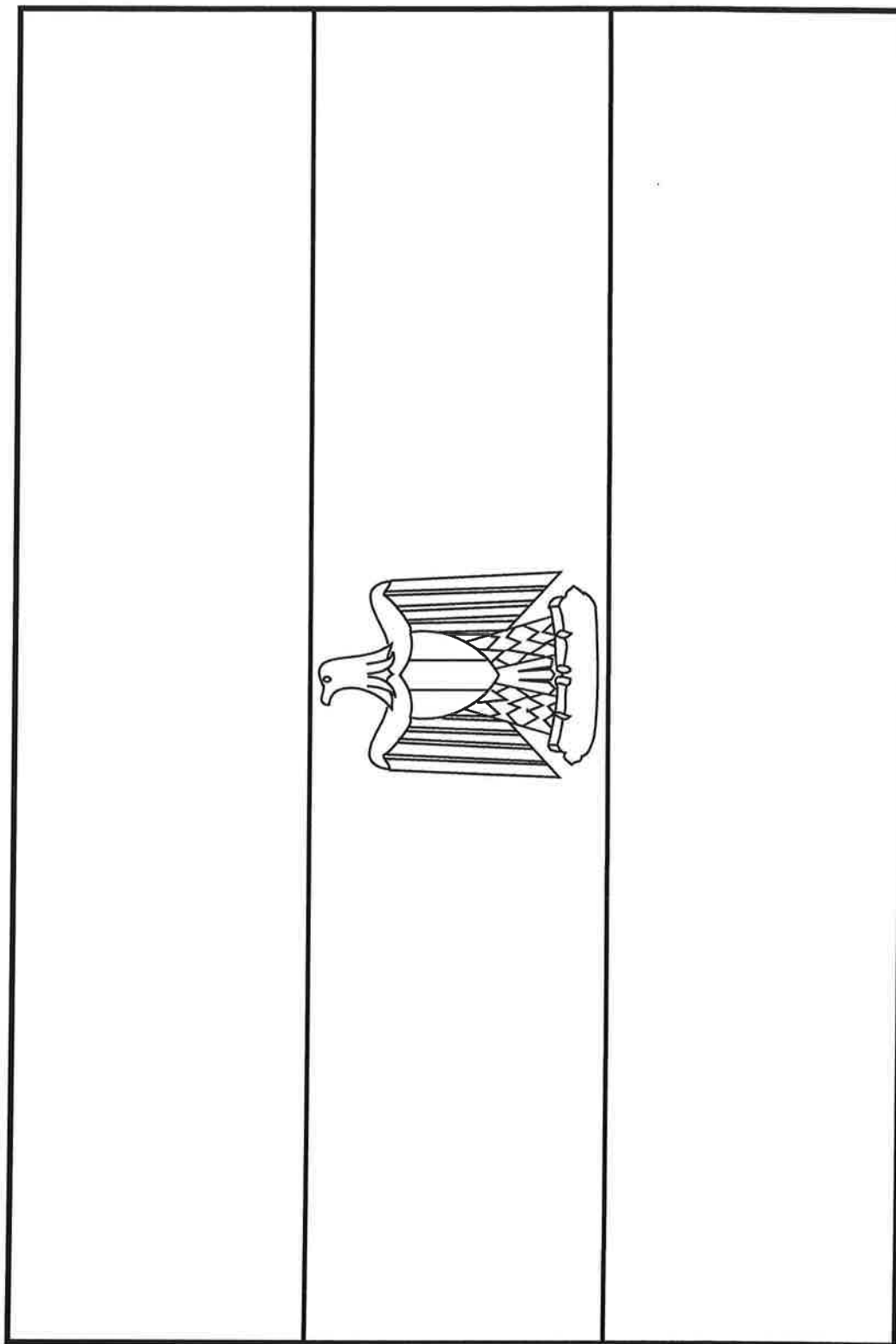
- Publish works in a variety of ways, such as a class book, bulletin board, letters to the editor, school newsletter, newspapers, brochures, flyers, booklets, or website.

6. Evaluation

6.1 Judge the product (effectiveness)

6.2 Judge the process (efficiency)

Egypt



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.

Egypt Facts



Flag Description: Three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black; the national emblem (a gold Eagle of Saladin facing the hoist side with a shield superimposed on its chest above a scroll bearing the name of the country in Arabic) centered in the white band; the band colors derive from the Arab Liberation flag and represent oppression (black), overcome through bloody struggle (red), to be replaced by a bright future (white)

Geography: Egypt is located in Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Gaza Strip 13 km, Israel 208 km, Libya 1,115 km, Sudan 1,276 km and includes the Asian Sinai Peninsula. Egypt is more than eight times the size of Ohio; slightly more than three times the size of New Mexico. The climate is desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters. Elevation extremes at its lowest point: Qattara Depression -133 m and its highest point: Mount Catherine 2,629 m. Natural Hazards are periodic droughts; frequent earthquakes; flash floods; landslides; hot, driving windstorms called khamsin occur in spring; dust storms; sandstorms

Environmental agricultural land being lost to urbanization and windblown sands; increasing soil salination below Aswan High Dam; desertification; oil pollution threatening coral reefs, beaches, and marine habitats; other water pollution from agricultural pesticides, raw sewage, and industrial effluents; limited natural freshwater resources away from the Nile, which is the only perennial water source; rapid growth in population overstraining the Nile and natural resources

Languages: Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes.

Religion: Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 90%, Christian (majority Coptic Orthodox, other Christians include Armenian Apostolic, Catholic, Maronite, Orthodox, and Anglican) 10% (2012 est.)

Egypt Facts

Population: 94,666,993 (July 2016 est.) (July 2016 est.); birth rate: 30.3 births/1,000 population (2016 est.) life expectancy: 72.7 years; infant mortality rate: 19.7 deaths/1,000 live births

Government: Presidential Republic; conventional name: Arab Republic of Egypt

Chief of state: President Abdel Fattah Said El Sisi (since 8 June 2014); Prime Minister Sherif Ismail (since 12 September 2015)

Land Area: 640,427sq km; 549,970sq km

Capital and largest city: Cairo, Egypt's sprawling Capital, is set on the Nile River. At its heart is Tahrir Square and the vast Egyptian Museum, a trove of antiquities including royal mummies and gilded King Tutankhamun artifacts. Nearby, Giza is the site of the iconic pyramids and Great Sphinx, dating to the 26th century BC. In Gezira Island's leafy Zamalek district, 187m Cairo Tower affords panoramic city views.

Monetary Unit: Egyptian Pound

Economic Summary: Occupying the northeast corner of the African continent, Egypt is bisected by the highly fertile Nile valley, where most economic activity takes place. Egypt's economy was highly centralized during the rule of former President Gamal Abdel Nasser but opened up considerably under former Presidents Anwar El-Sadat and Mohamed Hosni Mubarak.

Cairo from 2004 to 2008 pursued business climate reforms to attract foreign investment and facilitate growth. Poor living conditions and limited job opportunities for the average Egyptian contribute to public discontent, a major factor leading to the January 2011 revolution that ousted Mubarak. The uncertain political, security, and policy environment since 2011 caused economic growth to slow significantly, hurting tourism, manufacturing, and other sectors and pushing up unemployment.

Weak growth and limited foreign exchange earnings have made public finances unsustainable, leaving authorities dependent on expensive borrowing for deficit finance and on Gulf allies to help cover the import bill. In 2015, higher levels of foreign investment contributed to a slight rebound in GDP growth after a particularly depressed post-revolution period

GDP/PPP \$11,800 (2015 est.); **Real growth:** 4.2% (2015 est.) **Industries:** textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, construction, cement, metals, light manufactures. **Unemployment:** 12.8% (2015 est.); **Inflation rate:** 10.4% (2015 est.); **Exports Commodities:** crude oil and petroleum products, fruits and vegetables, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals, processed food; **Exports:** \$19.03 billion (2015 est.); **Import Commodities:** machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, wood products, fuels; **Imports:** \$57.17 billion (2015 est.); **Natural resources:** cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats

Communication: **Telephone main line:** 6,235,133. **Mobile Cellular:** 94.016 million **Broadcast media:** There are a mix of state-run and private broadcast media; state-run TV operates 2 national and 6 regional terrestrial networks, as well as a few satellite channels; about 20 private satellite channels and a large number of Arabic satellite channels are available via subscription; state-run radio operates about 70 stations belonging to 8 networks; 2 privately owned radio stations operational (2008)

Egypt Facts

Transportation: Airports: 83 (2013); **Railways:** 5,085 km; **Roadways:** 137,430 km;
Ports and Terminals: Mediterranean Sea - Alexandria, Damietta, El Dekheila, Port Said;
 Gulf of Suez - Suez

History:

The regularity and richness of the annual Nile River flood, coupled with semi-isolation provided by deserts to the east and west, allowed for the development of one of the world's great civilizations. A unified kingdom arose circa 3200 B.C., and a series of dynasties ruled in Egypt for the next three millennia. The last native dynasty fell to the Persians in 341 B.C., who in turn were replaced by the Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines. It was the Arabs who introduced Islam and the Arabic language in the 7th century and who ruled for the next six centuries. A local military caste, the Mamluks took control about 1250 and continued to govern after the conquest of Egypt by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. Completion of the Suez Canal in 1869 elevated Egypt as an important world transportation hub.

Ostensibly to protect its investments, Britain seized control of Egypt's government in 1882, but nominal allegiance to the Ottoman Empire continued until 1914. Partially independent from the UK in 1922, Egypt acquired full sovereignty from Britain in 1952. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1971 and the resultant Lake Nasser have altered the time-honored place of the Nile River in the agriculture and ecology of Egypt. A rapidly growing population (the largest in the Arab world), limited arable land, and dependence on the Nile all continue to overtax resources and stress society. The government has struggled to meet the demands of Egypt's population through economic reform and massive investment in communications and physical infrastructure.

Inspired by the 2010 Tunisian revolution, Egyptian opposition groups led demonstrations and labor strikes countrywide, culminating in President Hosni MUBARAK's ouster. Egypt's military assumed national leadership until a new parliament was in place in early 2012; later that same year, Mohammed MORSI won the presidential election. Following often violent protests throughout the spring of 2013 against MORSI's government and the Muslim Brotherhood, the Egyptian Armed Forces intervened and removed MORSI from power in July 2013 and replaced him with interim president Adly MANSOUR. In January 2014, voters approved a new constitution by referendum and in May 2014 elected Abdel Fattah EL SISI president. Egypt elected a new legislature in December 2015, the first parliament since 2012.

Egypt

Fun Facts

- Egypt is officially known as the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- In 2012, the population of Egypt was just over 83 million (83,688,164).
- Egypt is bordered by the Gaza Strip, Israel, Libya and Sudan as well as the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
- The Sinai Peninsula in Egypt spans across two continents, Africa and Asia.
- Mount Catherine is the highest mountain in Egypt, standing 2,629m high (8625 ft).
- The official language of Egypt is Arabic, but others languages such as English and French are also understood by many.
- The capital city is Cairo, which also has the largest population. Other major cities include Alexandria and Giza.
- Egypt is a very dry country. The Sahara and Libyan Desert make up most of the area of Egypt.
- Egypt experiences natural hazards such as droughts, earthquakes, flash floods, landslides, windstorms (called khamsin), dust storms and sandstorms.
- The longest river in the world, the Nile, runs through Egypt.
- Egypt is famous for its ancient civilization, the Ancient Egyptians, who date back to around 3150 B.C.
- Egypt is home the Great Pyramid of Giza, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
- The most popular sport in Egypt is football (soccer)

EGYPTIAN ATTRACTION AND MAJOR CITIES

3-11

Mosque of Ibn Tulun #10



Built between 876 and 879 AD, the Mosque of Ibn Tulun is one of the oldest mosques in Cairo. It was commissioned by Ahmad ibn Ṭūlūn, the Abbassid governor of Egypt. The mosque is constructed around a courtyard, with one covered hall on each of the four sides. The minaret, which features a helical outer staircase similar to that of the famous minaret in Samarra, was probably built several centuries later. Parts of the James Bond film *The Spy Who Loved Me* were filmed at the Mosque of Ibn Tulun.

Dahab #9

Dahab is located some 85 km (53 miles) north of Sharm el-Sheikh on the Gulf of Aqaba, near the southern tip of Sinai. Once an isolated coastal village, Dahab turned into a hippie hangout in the 1980's and became something of an "alternative resort", mixing cheap accommodation with a laid back lifestyle. Activities such as wind surfing, snorkeling, scuba diving and camel and jeep trips make it one of the most popular destinations along the Red Sea.



Siwa Oasis #8



Located in the Libyan Desert, Siwa Oasis is one of Egypt's isolated settlements, with 23,000 people, mostly ethnic Berbers. Located on an old date trade route, Siwa was an oasis vital to the trade route, as the natural springs and shade giving palm trees gave travelers respite from the desert. With the collapse of the Roman Empire, Siwa began its decline. In recent decades tourism has become a vital source of income. Much attention has been given to creating hotels that use local materials and play on local styles.

EGYPTIAN ATTRACTION AND MAJOR CITIES

Egyptian Museum #7

Home to at least 120,000 items of ancient Egyptian antiquities, the Egyptian Museum is one of Cairo's top attraction. There are two main floors of the museum, the ground floor and the first floor. On the ground floor there is an extensive collection of papyrus and coins used in by the ancient Egyptians. On the first floor there are artifacts from the final two dynasties of Ancient Egypt and also many artifacts taken from the Valley of the Kings. Highlights include the objects from the Tomb of Tutankhamen and the Royal Mummy Room containing 27 royal mummies from pharaonic times.



Abu Simbel #6



Abu Simbel is an archaeological site comprising two massive rock-cut temples in southern Egypt on the western bank of Lake Nasser. The twin temples were originally carved out of the mountainside during the reign of Pharaoh Ramesses The Great in the 13th century BC, as a lasting monument to himself and his queen Nefertari. The complex was relocated in its entirety in the 1960s, when the temples were threatened by submersion in Lake Nasser, due to the construction of the Aswan High Dam. Abu Simbel remains one of Egypt's top tourist attractions

Valley of the Kings #5

The Valley of the Kings near Luxor is a valley where, for a period of nearly 500 years from the 16th to 11th century BC, tombs were constructed for the kings and privileged nobles of the New Kingdom. The valley contains 63 tombs and chambers, ranging in size from a simple pit to a complex tomb with over 120 chambers. The royal tombs are decorated with scenes from Egyptian mythology and give clues to the beliefs and funerary rituals of the period. All of the



EGYPTIAN ATTRACTION AND MAJOR CITIES

tombs seem have been opened and robbed in antiquity except for the famous tomb of Tutankhamun.

River Nile Cruise #4



Cruising the Nile is a popular way of visiting upper Egypt. The Nile River has been Egypt's lifeline since ancient times and there is no better way to trace the passage of Egypt's history than to follow the course of the Nile. Almost all Egyptian cruise ships travel the Luxor-Aswan route which is safe, scenic and terminates at two of Egypt's most important towns. Taking a Felucca down the Nile is an adventurous option. Feluccas are sail boats that have been used on the Nile since antiquity. A Felucca is not quite as comfortable as a luxury cruise ship but nothing can beat sailing in a quiet rig that was designed thousands of years ago.

Red Sea Reef #3

The Red Sea, off the coast of Egypt, is one of the most beautiful places in the world to go diving. The waters of the Red Sea are renowned for their spectacular visibility and features some of the most exotic seascapes. With its wide expanse of coral formation on the reefs, it is home to thousands of different sea creatures. Red Sea beach resorts are located on both sides of the sea, on the east side and part of the Sinai peninsula is the long established Sharm el Sheikh and its neo-hippy counterpart, Dahab. On the west coast of the Red Sea lies relatively old and touristy Hurghada and a cluster of new resort towns.



EGYPTIAN ATTRACTION AND MAJOR CITIES



Karnak #2

Although badly ruined, few sites in Egypt are more impressive than Karnak. It is the largest ancient religious site ever built, and represents the combined achievement of many generations of Egyptian builders. The Temple of Karnak actually consists of three main temples, smaller enclosed temples, and several outer temples located about 2.5 kilometers north of Luxor. One of most famous structures of Karnak is the Hypostyle Hall, a hall area of 5,000 m² (50,000 sq ft) with 134 massive columns arranged in 16 rows.



Giza Necropolis #1

The Pyramids of Giza, situated in the immediate vicinity of the southwestern suburbs of Cairo are the undisputable top attractions in Egypt. The pyramids at Giza were built over the span of three generations – by Khufu, his second reigning son Khafre, and Menkaure. The Great Pyramid of Khufu is an awe-inspiring 139 meters (455 feet) high making it the largest pyramid in Egypt, although nearby Khafre's Pyramid appears to be larger as it is built at a higher elevation.

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?	

Historical Timeline

for _____

A blank historical timeline template. It features a central vertical line. Twelve rectangular boxes are arranged around this line, with horizontal lines connecting them to the central axis. The boxes are intended for students to write historical events. The layout is as follows:

- Top left: A small box.
- Below top left: A medium box.
- Below that: A large box.
- Below that: A medium box.
- Below that: A large box.
- Below that: A medium box.
- Below that: A large box.
- Below that: A medium box.
- Below that: A large box.
- Below that: A medium box.
- Below that: A large box.
- Bottom left: A small box.

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 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 Phillip 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



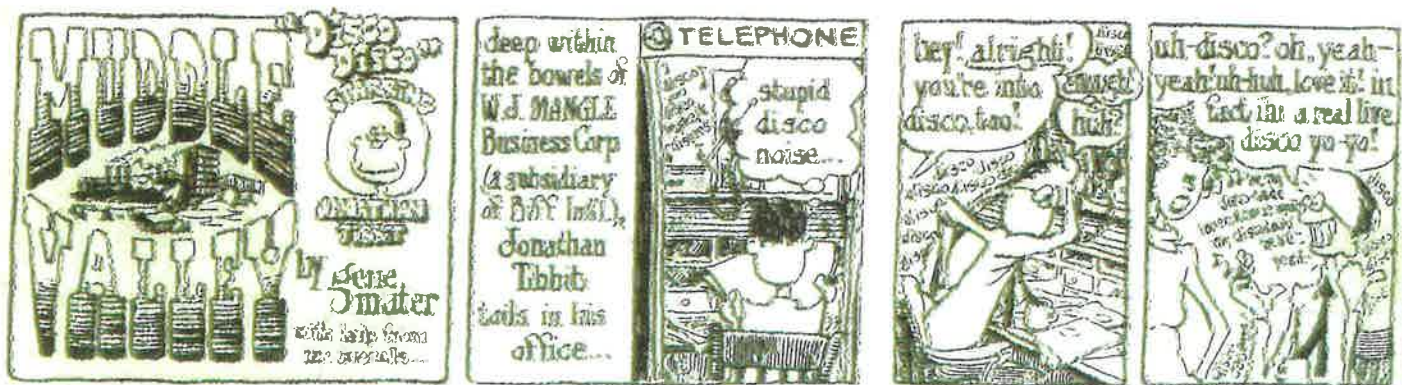
Artwork created by students from
 Olde Sawmill Elementary School
 Dublin, Ohio.
 Abakadoodle Director: Jeff Houck
 Program leader/teacher: Jan Hall



Dream-Makers

Building fun and creativity into standards-based learning

	K-2	3-4	5-6
Suggested Preparation and Discussion	<p>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?</p> <p>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.</p>		
Crayola® Supplies	<p>Glue • Markers • Scissors</p> <p>Colored Pencils</p>		
Other Materials	<p>Brown paper grocery bags • Paper • Paper clips • Ribbon or yarn • Rulers • White drawing paper</p>		
Process: Session 1 20-30 min.	<p>Make the scroll</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		



Middle Valley Comic
Artist: Gene Smater
Ink on paper
8" x 11"
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>		


Dream-Makers
Building for and creatively using standards-based learning