

MUSEUM
BENTO

Teacher's Guide

Children at Play



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Welcome

Thank you for choosing to use the Museum Bento box Children at Play! This fun and educational box gives students a glimpse into the lives of children in Asia and some of the activities they enjoy in their spare time. This box is pan-Asian in scope and many of the objects and games featured in the box originated in one part of Asia, travelled through others and some even found their way to the west, where they are still enjoyed today. The objects, activities and resources in this box can be used in a number of different ways to support your study of literature, art, history, math and geography as well as help students build empathetic connections between themselves and children from other cultures.

I have created Museum Bento based on the belief that teaching with objects is an effective way to connect students with other cultures, foster empathy and build emotional receptivity. Hands-on exploration of objects provides a direct sensory connection that results in new opportunities for learning and understanding. Most importantly, teaching with objects spurs curiosity and allows students to develop their own questions and find their own answers. The suggested activities in this guide have been developed with this in mind and can be shaped to suit grades K-7. It's my hope that the objects in this box inspire a sense of play and discovery within the classroom and lead to further exploration of the vibrant cultures and arts of Asia.

What's in the Box?

Objects



Chinese Stuffed Tiger



Huarong Path Puzzle



Bamboo Yo-Yo



Tangram



Peddler Drum

What's in the Box?

Objects



Cloth Dolls



Daruma Otoshi



Shuttlecocks



Japanese Paper Balloons

What's in the Box?

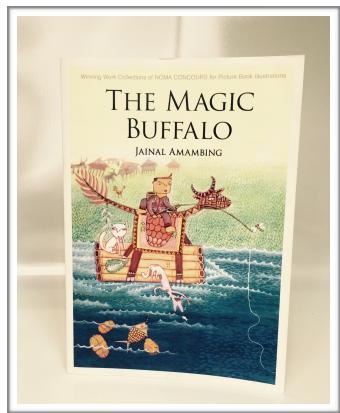
Objects



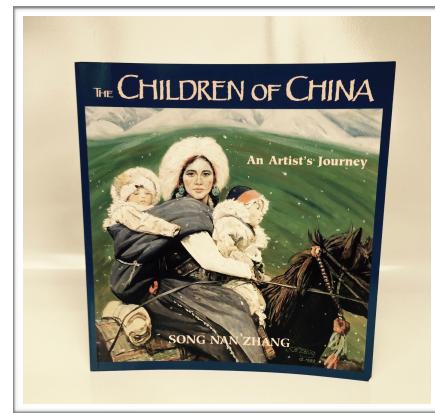
Bamboo Snakes

What's in the Box?

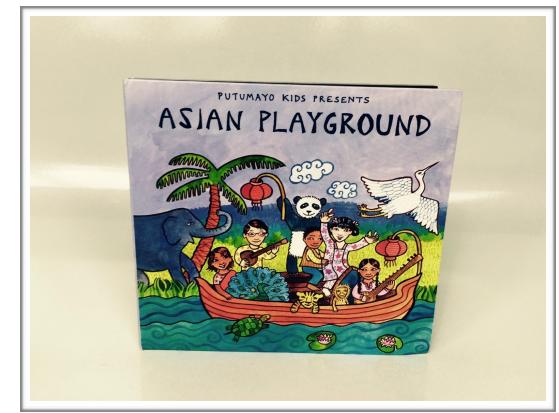
Media, Books & Resources



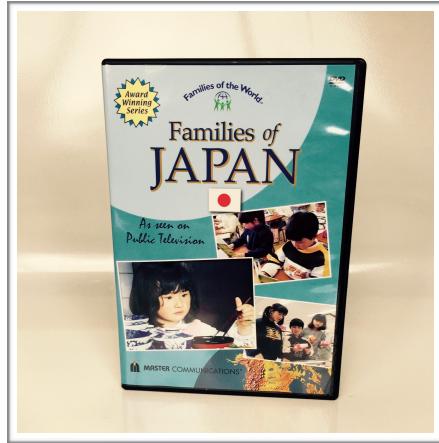
The Magic Buffalo, Jinal Amambing
(Picture Book Art, 2011).



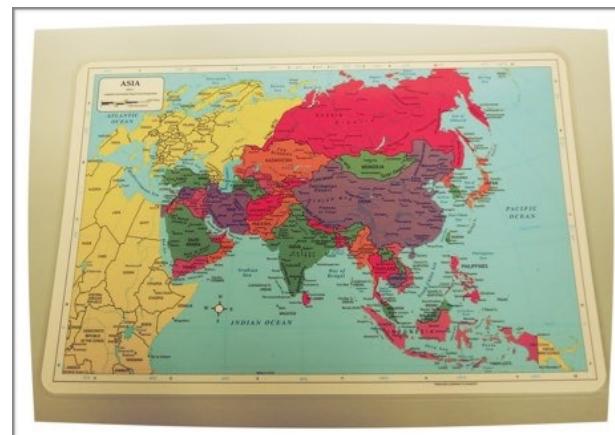
The Children of China: An Artist's Journey, Song Nan Zhang (Tundra Books, 1998).



CD: *Putumayo Presents Asian Playground*



DVD: *Families of Japan*

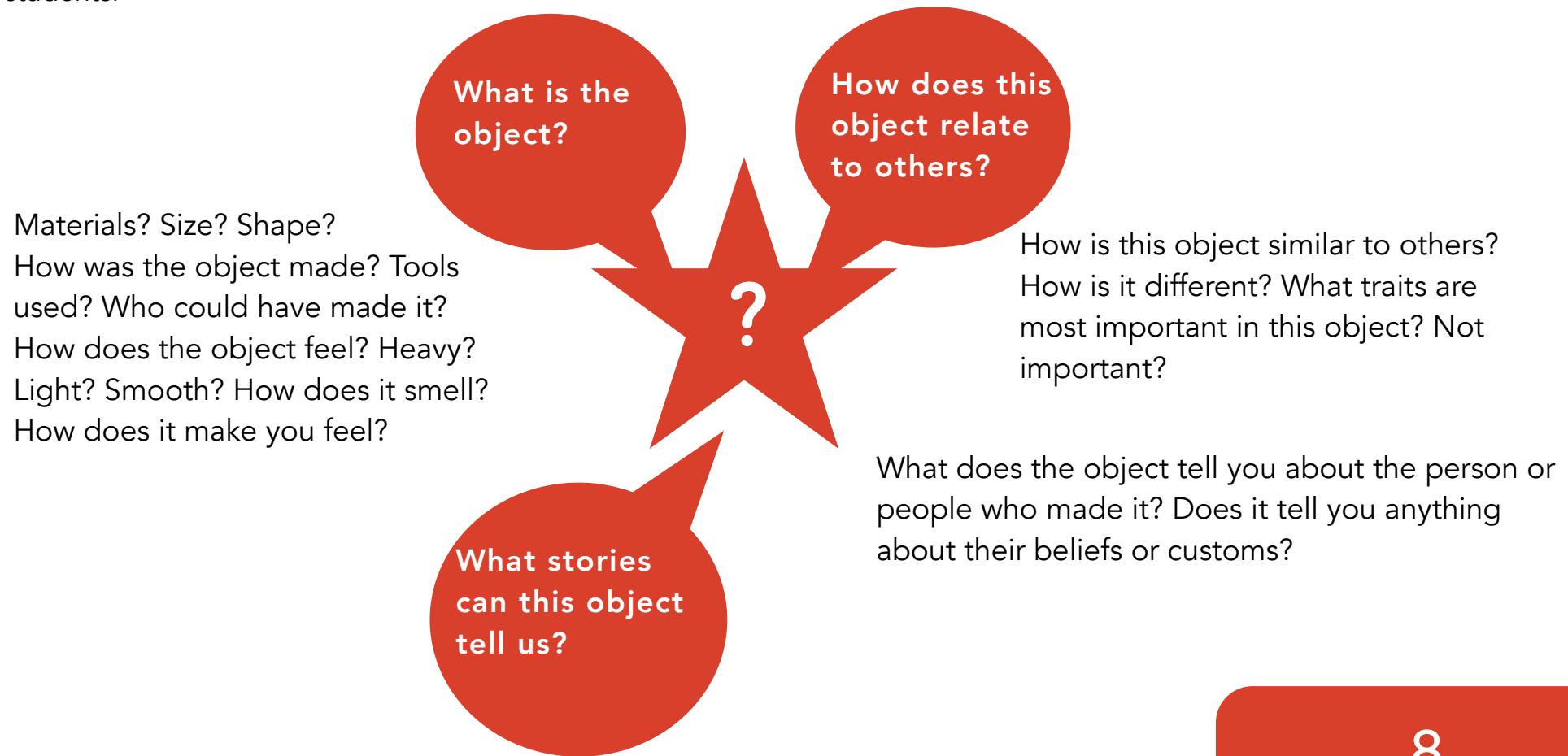


Map of Asia

Teaching with Objects

Information for Teachers

Teaching with objects is a powerful way to connect students to their own cultural background as well as with other cultures. Holding an object in their hands provides for students a powerful sensorial experience that engages their learning and incites their curiosity. Through such tangible experiences, students can be inspired to develop their own questions about the objects they are exploring and develop strategies for answering those questions. Teachers can encourage students to carefully examine an object, touch it gently and ask themselves what they see and what the object tells them. The following diagram can help teachers when exploring the objects in the box with their students.



How to Handle Objects

Information for Teachers

- Please have students handle the objects under adult supervision.
- Always hold objects with two hands.
- Paint, feathers, fur, paper and textiles are very fragile and should be touched as little as possible.
- Do not shake the objects or their containers.
- Extreme temperatures, direct sunlight and water can be very harmful to the objects. Please keep objects away from any heat sources, fans and open windows.
- Please secure the objects in the Museum Bento box when you are not using them.

A World of Play

Information for Teachers

Around the world, humans universally share the urge to play and create structured sets of rules organized into what we call games. Games are played for relaxation and recreation, help us physically and mentally and teach important social skills. This box explores some of the traditional games and toys of children in north and southeast Asia. Included in the box are dolls, stuffed toys, puzzles, a drum, and more. Many of these items originated in Asia and found their way to the west, where they are enjoyed today in various forms. Of course, Asian children love television and video games as much as their western counterparts and many popular cartoons and action figures in Asia today have their roots in the folk art and folktales of the past.

In the following activities, children will create their own dolls, solve ancient puzzles, read a folktale, play drums and engage in outdoor games with their friends. By doing so, children will learn more about what Asian children enjoy in their free time and how the love of play is shared across the globe.

Background About Objects in the Box

Information for Teachers



Chinese Stuffed Tiger Ancient Chinese believed tigers could ward away evil things and the tiger was a common animal to worship. People would wear tiger-shaped sachets filled with fragrant spices to keep them safe. Later, stuffed tigers were given to children as toys and for good luck. Sometimes they were also used as pillows. Tiger toys are common throughout China and the colouring and head shape differ from region to region. Chinese think of the tiger as "the king of beasts." The Chinese character on the forehead of the tiger, wang, 王 means "king."



Huarong Path Puzzle This sliding block puzzle is popular all over China and variations exist throughout the world. The goal is to slide the largest block to the bottom middle location and slip it through the opening. In this version, the board represents a battlefield and the pieces represent the famous Eastern Han general Cao Cao (the large square tile), his commanders and soldiers (rectangular and square tiles) and Guan Yu (horizontal tile), a Shu commander who once served under Cao Cao. Cao's daring escape from enemy Shu soldiers through the narrow Huarong Pass is recounted in the classic historical novel the *Three Kingdoms*.

Background About Objects in the Box



Bamboo Yo-Yo Yo-yos are ancient toys played around the world. Archaeologists are unsure about the origin of the yo-yo but some believe they may have originated in China around 1000 BC. Others argue that they were popular in Greece as early as 500 BC. This bamboo yo-yo is made up of two discs connected by a long axle. The player keeps the discs spinning using a lifting/dropping motion with two sticks. This type of yo-yo is not only used as a children's toy but is also popular in Chinese acrobatic performances. It's sometimes called a "diablo" or "devil" because it is so hard to learn.



Tangram The tangram is a puzzle consisting of seven flat pieces (tans) put together to form specific shapes based on an outline or silhouette. Nobody knows the origin of the tangram, though some scholars think it may have originated in China's Song dynasty and then travelled to Europe in the 19th century with trading ships. Japan published the first tangram in a puzzle book in 1742. Nowadays, the tangram is one of the most popular puzzles in the world.

Background About Objects in the Box

Information for Teachers



Peddler Drum Loud and festive, the Chinese peddler drum (also called a rattle drum) has been widely used as a percussion instrument in festivals, religious ceremonies and musical events since 221 BC. They are also used by street peddlers to attract customers and “drum” up new business. Because of their small size and noise, peddler drums are also popular toys for children.



Cloth Dolls Dolls have captivated the imagination for centuries. One of the earliest dolls was found in an Egyptian tomb in 2000 BC. Dolls have been made out of every material known to man: bone, wood, wax, cloth rubber and more. These three cloth dolls, representing China, Thailand and Vietnam, have seen their fair share of affection and their well-worn appearance indicates many years of love and play.

Background About Objects in the Box

Information for Teachers



Daruma Otoshi This traditional Japanese game is played with a Daruma doll sectioned into five rainbow-coloured pieces. The game is played by using a small hammer to hit each of the coloured pieces from bottom to top without letting them fall. Daruma dolls are traditional dolls, hollow and round, that are modelled after Bodhidharma, the founder of the Zen sect of Buddhism. They are not only toys but also considered symbols of good luck and perseverance.



Shuttlecocks Shuttlecocks are used to play the outdoor game *jianzi*. *Jianzi* originated in China during the Han dynasty and its popularity spread throughout Asia, becoming especially popular in the Philippines, where it is considered a national sport. It now has fans in Europe, the UK, US and elsewhere. The game is played by kicking the feathered shuttlecock with your hands or legs to keep it from touching the ground - no hands allowed! The game is also called "featherball," or "shuttlecock."

Background About Objects in the Box

Information for Teachers



Japanese Paper Balloons Japanese paper balloons, or *kamifusen*, are very simple: paper and air! They became popular in Japan around 100 years ago and have been used not only as children's toys but also as advertisements, war propaganda and food containers. They also come in every size and shape imaginable, ranging from goldfish to baseball caps to Hello Kitty.



Bamboo snakes These bamboo snakes are an Indonesian folk craft. They are made with small sections of bamboo held together by a metal rod. Holding on to the tail section, the snake will come alive and move like a real snake ready to attack.

Activity 1: Exploring the World of Play

Everywhere, children love to explore, watch tv and play games with their friends and families in their spare time. In this activity, students will investigate the objects in the case and watch the DVD *Families of Japan* to learn more about the daily activities of two children in Japan.

Note: Before beginning this activity with your students, review the **How to Handle Objects** (page 9) included in this guide.

Materials

- "What Can Objects Tell Us?" worksheet (p. 18) in this guide.
- TV & DVD Player
- Families of Japan* DVD (**in box**)
- Paper & Pencils

What to Do

1. Place the objects at stations around the room. There should be one object at each station.
2. Let the students examine the objects at each station. Set a timer so students progress through each station for 3-4 minutes.
3. After each student has seen all the objects, briefly discuss each in turn. Choose one object and ask the class to talk about their observations.

Activity 1: Exploring the World of Play (cont.)

What to Do

4. Have students choose one object and fill out the “What Can Objects Tell Us?” worksheet. If students don’t know an answer, explore ideas on how to find the information: Internet, books, etc.
5. Explain that the objects in the case are games and toys played with by children in Asia. Talk with your students about what they do when they are not at school. Ask students: “What toys do you like to play with?” “What activities do you like to do at home?” “Do you play alone or with others?”
6. Play the *Families of Japan* DVD. Explain that the video shows two different families in Japan: one rural and one urban. Ask children to pay attention to the different activities the children do throughout the day, with special attention paid to Sport’s Day.
7. After the DVD, ask students to think about what they saw. What do Seiche and Ayako like to do in their free time? Do they like to do the same things as Canadian children? What is different? The same?

Extension: Help students create a “Favourite Kinds of Play” chart. Make a list of their suggestions and have each child vote for what he or she likes to do.

Create a bar graph to show which types of play and activities are most popular in your class.

What Can Objects Tell Us?

Student Activities

What is this object?

What does it look like? Smell like? Feel Like? Does it make any noise?

Where is the object from?

Why is it important? Who is it important to?

What is it made of? How was it made?

What else do you notice about it?

Drawing (on back)

Activity 2: Dolls and Animal Toys

Dolls and animal figures for play are important to children around the world. Playing with miniature human figures or animals can give children a sense of control over their environment and also help stimulate their developing bodies and minds. They can manipulate their playthings and create imaginary worlds free from adult rules and constraints. All dolls and animal toys represent the society and culture from which they originate. They reflect the dress, style and values of the group they represent and can tell us a great deal about different cultures and different peoples.

Picture Study: Have students look at the illustration on p. 7 of *The Children of China* (in box). Are any of the tigers in the picture similar to the one in the box? How many tigers do they see?



Questions to Explore

1. What different materials are the dolls, snake and tiger in the box made from?
2. What do you think these dolls and animal toys can tell us about the countries they came from?
3. Do you have a favourite doll or animal toy at home? What is it? Why?

In this activity, students will learn about how dolls represent the cultures they come from and make their own simple doll from tin foil and paint.

Materials

- Three dolls (in box)
- Sheet of tin foil one foot long for each student
- Washable markers
- Masking tape
- Tempera paint
- Paint brushes
- Yarn, fabric, etc. for decorations

These bendable foil dolls offer many opportunities for fun and learning. Students can pose the dolls and create sketches in their notebooks of the dolls in action, have the dolls act out scenarios or plays, and even create a doll "exhibition." For an exhibition, have students write labels on index cards that describe their names, personalities, clothing and method of construction. Display the dolls on a shelf with the appropriate labels.

What to do

1. Begin activity by asking students: What is a doll? Why are they important? What kind of dolls do you play with? Why is play important?
2. Show the class the dolls from the box. Discuss their physical qualities, how they were made and what they can tell us from the cultures they are from (China, Thailand and Vietnam).
3. Explain to students that they will make a doll using materials easily available to them.

Foil dolls (cont.)

What to Do

4. Arrange students in small groups at desks or tables.
5. Give each group paint, paintbrushes, markers and items for decoration.
Every student gets one sheet of tin foil.
6. With markers, draw lines on tin foil indicating position of head, hands and feet.
7. Crumple foil gently in the middle to create the "waist" of the doll. Then squeeze arms, head and legs into shape.
8. Cover the foil doll in masking tape.
9. Paint the doll and let dry.
10. When dry, decorate the doll with fabric, yarn, etc.



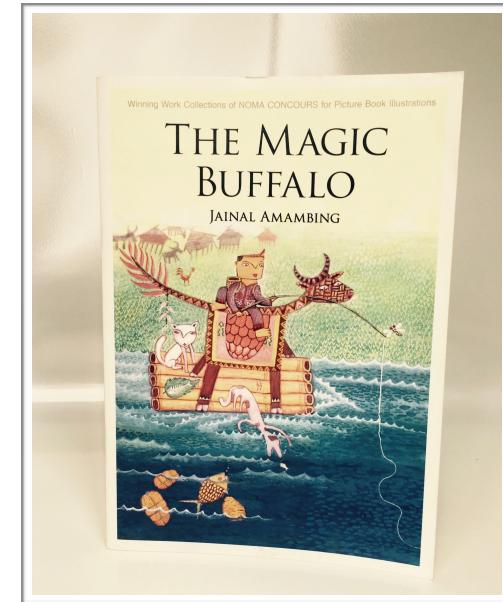
Language Arts Extension: Have students write a story about their doll. Does their doll represent a specific character? If so, what is his or her personality like? What does their character do in the story? Have the students "introduce" their doll to the class.

The Magic Buffalo

In this activity, students will discuss what certain animals represent in different cultures and read the Indonesian folktale *The Magic Buffalo* by Jainal Amambing. They will create a picture based on an illustration from the story.

Materials

- The Magic Buffalo* (in box)
- Stuffed tiger (in box)
- Bamboo snake (in box)
- Paper
- Washable Markers



What to Do

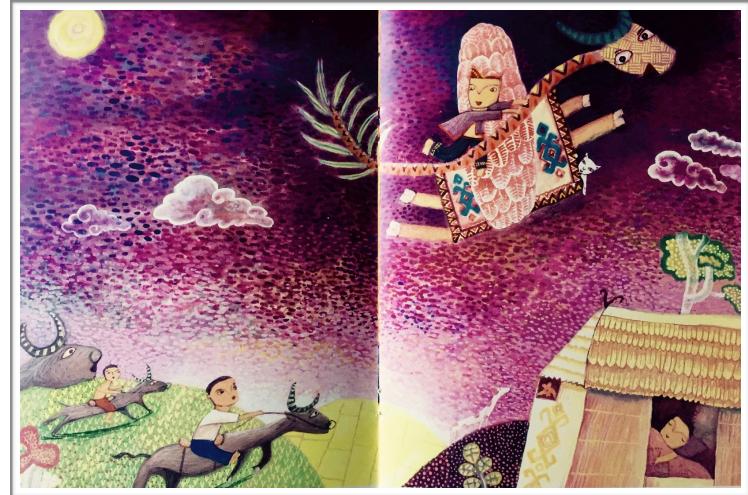
1. Show the class the tiger and snake from the box.

Discuss with class some attributes we associate with these animals. Explain to class that in China, tigers are considered “the king of beasts” and noted for their strength. In Indonesia, snakes were associated with royalty and power.

The Magic Buffalo (cont.)

What to Do

2. Show *The Magic Buffalo* by Jinal Amambing to class. Tell the class that this is a story from Saba Borneo (in Malaysia) about a boy and his toy buffalo. The boy imagines the buffalo to have many magical qualities.
3. Read the story to the class. When finished, ask the students about what made Sansarinaga's buffalo different from the other buffalos? What special things could it do? What happened when Sansarinaga woke up from his dream?
4. Show to class the illustration from the book that depicts Sansarinaga and his buffalo flying up into the air like a bird. Have the students describe the different ways Jinal Amambing shows movement in the illustration. Point out the graceful flowing lines to the students and the expressions on the faces of the people below. What else do they see in the picture?
5. Ask the students if they had a magical animal, what would it be? What would it do? Have the students draw a picture of their animal and share with the class.



Activity 3: Making Music!

Musical play is an important part of childhood for children everywhere. Dancing, chanting and singing are all ways that children can learn to express themselves through rhythm and movement.

Playground singing games can also tell us a great deal about the beliefs and values of other cultures. Whether banging on drums, clapping in time or dancing with friends, enjoyment of music is something we all share, no matter where we live.

Fine Arts Extension: Have students listen to a track from the CD *Asian Children's Playground* (in box). What is the song about? Do they know any similar songs in Canada? Encourage the students to keep a journal that reflects their own musical interests (texts, drawings, photographs).



Questions to Explore

1. What are some of your favourite types of music? Why?
2. In your daily life, where do you mainly listen to music?
3. Is music important to you? Could you live without it?

Peddler Drums

Loud and festive, the Chinese peddler drum (also called a rattle-drum) has been widely used as a percussion instrument in festivals, religious ceremonies and musical events since 221 BC.

They are also used by street peddlers to attract customers and "drum" up new business. Because of their small size and noise, peddler drums are also popular toys for children.

Materials

- Peddler drums (**in box**)
- Pony beads (two for each student)
- Small white paper plates
- Hole punches
- Tape
- Scissors
- Black and red markers
- Red yarn



Peddler Drums (cont.)

What to Do

1. Arrange students in groups at desks or tables.
2. Hold up the peddler drums from the box and explain that these loud, rhythmic instruments bring a lively, fun and festive atmosphere to celebrations, especially Chinese New Year.
3. Demonstrate each instrument for the class.
4. Ask students to think about what types of instruments are used to express fun and happiness in their culture during holidays and special events. Explain to students that they will be making their own peddler drum.
5. Select a few students to come up and try the drum.
6. Distribute yarn, hole punches, tape, scissors and markers to each group.
7. Give each student two paper plates and two beads.
8. Have students decorate with markers the bottom of each plate with a design of their choice. Let them use the books and objects in the box for ideas and inspiration.

Did you know one of the oldest orchestras in the world was found in China and is over 2,000 years old? In 1978, archaeologists unearthed the tomb of Lord Yi, who died in 433 BCE. In the tomb, they discovered an entire ensemble of bells, drums, flutes and zithers (stringed instrument).

Peddler Drums (cont.)

What to Do

9. Punch holes on either side of each plate.
10. Cut two even strands of yarn. Knot each strand on one end and thread each strand with a bead.
11. Put plates together (decorated bottom ends facing out). Thread yarn strands through holes. Each bead on the yarn should be long enough to swing and hit drum face.
12. Slide craft stick between each plate and tape. Wrap red yarn around the craft stick for extra decoration.



Activity 4: Indoor Puzzles and Games

In Asia, traditional puzzles and games are valued as tools for training the mind in creative and logical thinking. The tangram originated in China but others, like the Huarong Path, more than likely were introduced to China from the west in the late 1930s as sliding block puzzles were all the rage throughout England and Europe in the mid-twentieth century. Puzzles and indoor games were popular among the wealthy elite, especially young women who needed something to do to fill the hours. Puzzles could be very detailed and intricate and made from variety of materials, including bamboo, wood, wire and cork.

Exploration Stations: Set up a collection of puzzles and games (such as the tangram, Huarong Path, Daruma Otoshi) at stations around the classroom. Have the students explore the games and puzzles for a period of time and then vote on their favourites.

Help Cao Cao Escape the Huarong Path!: Stumped and need some help? See <http://goo.gl/vrXLYX> for a video and hints.



Questions to Explore

1. What kinds of puzzles or games do you like playing? Why?
2. What games or puzzles do you enjoy playing with your friends?
3. Can you think of a puzzle or game you like to play in the computer that came from a traditional (non-electronic) game? How are they the same? Different?

Tangram

In this activity, students will create their own tangram using the template provided in **Appendix A** of this guide.

Materials

- Tangram template (Appendix A of this guide)
- Tangram (in box)
- 8 1/2 x 11 card stock (any colour)
- Scissors

Tangram Rules:

1. Use all seven pieces
2. All pieces lie flat
3. All pieces touch
4. Pieces cannot overlap

What to Do

1. Arrange students in groups at desks or tables and give each group glue and scissors.
2. Show students the tangram puzzle from the box and demonstrate how to create a basic shape with the tangram pieces.
3. Give each student a sheet of card stock and a tangram template.
4. Have students glue template on card stock and cut out the pieces carefully along the lines.
5. Read tangram rules to class.
6. Pick a shape for the tangram (you can use the sheet included in the tangram box) and show to class.
7. Have students “race” to see who can make the shape first.
8. Have students try more designs with their tangram pieces.

Picture Study:*The Children of China*

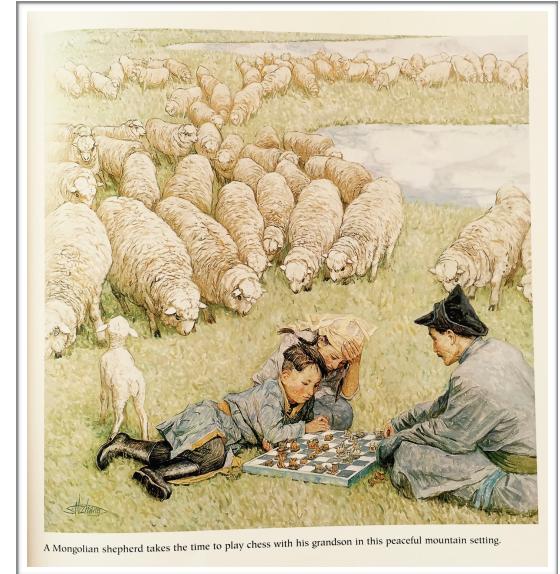
In this activity, students will carefully look at an illustration in the book *The Children of China* by artist Song Nan Zhang and discuss what they see with their classmates.

Materials

- The Children of China*, p. 8-9, (in box)

What to Do

1. Read the text on p. 8 and look at the illustration on p. 9 in *The Children of China* and discuss:
 1. What do you think the boy in the picture is thinking? What about the grandfather? The girl?
 2. What's the weather in the picture? How does the artist show us this?
 3. Who do you think is winning the chess game? Why?
 4. Describe the clothing you see. How would they feel if you touched them? How does the clothing compare to what you wear every day? Would you like to wear these clothes? Why?
 5. Do you think the children are having a good time? Why or why not?
 6. If this illustration suddenly come to life, what sounds would you hear? Smell? Feel?



A Mongolian shepherd takes the time to play chess with his grandson in this peaceful mountain setting.

Activity 5: Outside Toys and Games

When the weather is pleasant, children around the world gather together outside to play games too noisy or boisterous to play indoors. Outdoor games are especially social and their rules and rituals can become very elaborate. Along with marbles, ball games and various other sports, kicking around a shuttlecock (or *jianzi*) with a group of friends is a popular pastime across Asia. Chinese yo-yo's, marbles and kite flying are also popular activities.

In this section, students will learn how to make their own shuttlecock and Chinese yo-yo to play with outside.



Questions to Explore

1. What games do you enjoy playing outside? Describe.
2. Ask your grandparents or another older person about an outside game they liked to play when they were young. What was the game like? How did they play? Would you like to play this game?

Game Day!

When the weather is dry and sunny, plan your own sports day! Before venturing outside, take the time to introduce the shuttlecock (*jianzi*) and Chinese yo-yo to the students. Students can make their own shuttlecocks on page 33 of this guide.

The web resources listed on the right give links to popular group games in Asia you can choose for your students and videos on how to use a Chinese yo-yo.

Set up stations and have students group into teams and try out the different games and activities.

Links to Playground Games:

China: <http://goo.gl/cV6gUp>

Indonesia: <https:// goo.gl/qt2Y6K>

Japan: <https:// goo.gl/snxM10>

Thailand: <https:// goo.gl/8MGx7m>

Around the World: <http:// goo.gl/kGaE17>

Make a Shuttlecock (Jianzi)

Jianzi is a popular folk game for children and adults played across Asia. It's believed that the game originated in China but later spread to neighbouring countries and beyond due to its simple materials and ease of use. Originally, shuttlecocks were made from rooster feathers attached to a coin. Now, they can be made from a variety of materials. Players must keep the shuttlecock in the air without using their hands.

Materials

- Coloured duct tape
- Shuttlecocks (**in box**)
- Plastic straw cut to 2"
- Scissors
- 4-5 pennies
- Cardboard circles 2" in diameter (2 for each students)
- 4 large coloured feathers
- Glue

What to Do

1. Arrange students at tables. Give straw sections, pennies, feathers and two cardboard circles to each student.
2. Show students shuttlecocks from box. Tell students about the popularity of the game in Asia. Have student examine the shuttlecocks and identify the materials they are made from.
3. Help students punch a hole in the centre of one cardboard circle.

Make a Shuttlecock (cont.).

What to Do

4. On one end of straw section, cut four slits 1" in length
5. Push straw into hole in cardboard circle. Flatten the four sliced pieces of straw and tape them down.
6. Make a "sandwich" with the two cardboard circles together and the coins and taped straw ends inside. Tape the sandwich together. The straw section (unsliced side) should stick up on the outside.
7. Stick the feathers inside the straw and fill with glue.
8. Let dry for at least one hour.



Make a Chinese Yo-Yo

In this activity, students will create colourful and fun paper yo-yos! These are not traditional like the bamboo yo-yo included the box but are fun and simple enough for even small children to make.

Materials

- Patterned wrapping paper
- 12" dowel
- Tape
- Paint or markers
- Scissors



What to Do

- Arrange students at tables and give each table paint, tape and scissors. Give a dowel to each student.
- Cut wrapping paper to approximately 45" x 5" size .
- Tape short end of paper on stick (make it even with top of stick).
- Coil paper tightly so the pattern shows from the outside.
- See who can flick their yo-yo the furthest!

Traditional yo-yos are made from bamboo or wood and have spinning discs connected with an axle. They have been popular with Chinese performers since before the Ming dynasty!

Activity 6: Paper Fun

Origami (*ori* = folding, *kami* = paper) is the Japanese art of paper folding. Its origins are unclear but some believe it originated in China and later moved to Japan. It was practiced by the Japanese elite but later, when paper became more affordable, became popular with the general public. Origami traditionally was used in religious and formal ceremonies but gradually people began giving folded paper creations as gifts or to decorate cards and envelopes.

Nowadays, origami is a popular pastime across the world and there are numerous videos, books and professional organizations that teach people how to create objects ranging from the very simple to the highly complex. Investigate the links on the right with your students to learn more about this ancient paper craft.

Origami Videos

A Brief History of Origami (with beautiful music):
<https://goo.gl/M6ggvh>

Animated Short Film on Origami: <https://goo.gl/OoN0rn>

Contemporary Origami Artist Robert J. Lang:
<https://goo.gl/lx4gZL> and link to the artist's website:
<http://goo.gl/9ZaGwk>.

Origami World Youtube Channel with Various Origami Projects: <https://goo.gl/I9D0Wv>

Japanese Paper Balloons

Origami paper balloons are inexpensive, familiar toys in Japan and are sold at candy stores (*dagashiya*) and toy stores. In this activity, students will make a simple paper balloon they can decorate.



Materials

- Sheet of 8x11 coloured paper for every student
- Japanese paper balloons (**in box**)
- Markers for decoration and tissue ribbons or streamers

What to Do

1. Show students paper balloons from the box and explain that students will be making their own version of these popular toys.
2. Hand out paper sheets to students.
3. Use the instructions at Kids Web Japan (<http://goo.gl/yjsHAC>) to make the basic balloon shape.
4. Students can decorate their balloons with markers and streamers.

For a Japanese balloon Youtube video tutorial, watch: <https://goo.gl/CCcVsd>

Vocabulary Words

Tangram

A puzzle cut into a square and divided into seven pieces that can be put together to form different shapes.

Shuttlecock (*jianzi*)

Popular folk game in Asia where players kick a cone shaped disc with feathers in the air without using their hands.

Folktale

A popular story or legend passed down from one generation to another.

Peddler Drums

A small hand drum with wooden balls attached to a string. Players flip the drum from side to side and create a “rattling” noise.

Sliding Block Puzzle

A flat puzzle that requires players to slide small square blocks along a path to release one block.

Daruma Doll

A traditional Japanese doll modelled on Bodhidharma (founder of Zen Buddhism) that is hollow and round.

Vocabulary Words

Resources & References

Origami

The Japanese art form of paper folding.

Bibliography & Web Resources

Books

- ★ *Sidewalk Games Around the World*, by Arlene Erlbach, Hillbrook Press, 1997. Fun outdoor games played by children everywhere, including Thai Tag and others.
- ★ *Play With Us: 100 Games from Around the World*, by Oriol Ripoli, Chicago Review Press, 2005. Terrific resource for indoor and outdoor games played around the world.
- ★ *Take Me Out to the Yakyu*, by Aaron Meshon, Atheneum Books for Young Children, 2013. Young readers will love this story of a young boy who explores the game of baseball in Japan and America.

Websites

- ★ Indonesian Traditional Games: <https://goo.gl/R8xq82>
- ★ Asia Society Kids: <http://goo.gl/RWfjwB>. Online activities and games for kids to learn about Asia.
- ★ Shuttlecock, Bruce Lee Style (video): <https://goo.gl/aEpLko>
- ★ Japanese Games: <http://goo.gl/xwrfFM>
- ★ UNESCO Traditional Children's Games of the Asia-Pacific Region (video): <https://goo.gl/fpZC5w>

Appendix A: Tangram Template

