

Teacher's Notes

for years 3 to 6

You are packing your suitcase for a trip overseas. First write your name on the suitcase label, then decide what 10 items you'll need to take with you? Write them on your suitcase below.



Indonesia

Search the internet and mark on this map of Indonesia where Bali, Borneo and Java are.



The flag of Indonesia. Using classroom or internet resources, colour in the Indonesian flag below.



Fun Fact: What is an Archipelago?

Answer: An Archipelago is a collection of islands.

Fill in the gaps in the paragraph using the words from the following list

destination Indonesia islands biggest fourth million

Indonesia is an Archipelago, a country made up of many _____. It is the _____ archipelago in area & population. Indonesia has the _____ biggest population of any country in the world; approximately 255 _____ people. There are over 18,000 islands that make up Indonesia. The name _____ is derived from two Greek words "Indos" and "Neso" which mean "Indian and Island". Indonesia is also the second most popular tourist _____ for Australians.

Animals of Indonesia

Using classroom and internet resources research one animal, native to Indonesia that is not an Orang-utan and answer the following questions below.

What is the animal's name?

What family of animals does it belong to?

Where does it live? What is its natural habitat?

What is its diet? (Herbivore, Frugivorous, Omnivore or Carnivore?) meat, vegetation etc.

The Orang-utan

Fill in the Gaps in the paragraph with words from the list below

forest fish Orang-utans long trees insectivores Borneo two intelligent prey ape

Orang-utans are native to Indonesia. They have incredibly _____ arms which are very good for climbing _____.

Orang-utans in Indonesia can be found on both the Island of Sumatra and the Island of _____ . While the two Orang-utan species are similar in many ways, they have different eating habits. The Sumatran Orang-utans are frugivorous (meaning they eat fruit) and are also _____ (meaning they eat insects also) whereas the _____ of Borneo are known to eat over 400 types of food including, figs, leaves, seeds, honey, insects and have been known to catch _____ out of the local fisherman's nets. Orang-utans are highly _____. They use large leaves to protect themselves from rain, and use found objects to hunt _____. Orang-utans are the only great _____ found outside of Africa.

The word Orang-utan translates into English as "Old Man of the _____". An Orang-utan can have a reach of more than _____ metres

Fun Fact:

In Indonesian folklore, legend has it that Orang-utans can speak to humans but they choose not to; because the Orang-utans believe they would be put to work if people knew they could talk.

Q & A

In the show “G'day Asia” we learnt that something really sad is happening to the Orang-utans in Indonesia.

In your own words, describe what is happening?

Below is a link to a website that explains further about palm oil and the use of it. You or your teacher may like to investigate further.

<http://www.orangutans.com.au/Orangutans-Survival-Information/About-Palm-Oil.aspx>

Cultures and traditions in Indonesia

Nyepi Day on the Island of Bali

curtains home clothes Ogoh Ogohs March New Year's Eve pots celebration silent travel

Nyepi Day is a festival celebrated in Bali and is similar to our celebration of _____

and “New Year’s Day”. The festival is held in either _____ or April each year.

During the weeks before Nyepi Day, people are busy making large figures out of bamboo and papier-mache and poly styrofoam. These monster-like creations are then beautifully painted and are called _____. They represent evil spirits.

The day before Nyepi Day, local people gather together and chase away all the evil spirits (Ogoh-Ogohs) away. They use household kitchen items such as _____ and pans, and bang large spoons against them to create as much noise as they can to chase away the spirits.

Once the spirits have been chased away families get dressed in their best _____ and head out for a night of _____ . This ritual is called *Peng-rup-ukan*.

On Nyepi Day, no one is allowed to go outside their _____. There are no cars on the street, no planes arrive and no boats go out to fish.

People don't make any noise and the island is _____ for the whole day. If you want to turn on your lights that night you have to have your _____ closed tightly. On Nyepi Day there is no entertainment and no _____.

In the space below draw and colour you own Ogoh Ogoh!

China

A map of China



The flag of China

Using classroom or internet resources, colour in the Chinese flag below with the correct colours.



Fill in the Gaps in the paragraph with the words from the list below

billion large thousand nine and a half

China is a _____ country of East Asia with over one point three _____ people.

China has over one and a half _____ MacDonald restaurants.

China is large and covers an area of approximately _____ million square kilometres.

Cultures and traditions in China

Chinese New Year –

Use the words from the list below to fill in the gaps in the paragraph

decorating fireworks protect luck lucky symbols
dragon lion strength 16 days red

In China, New Year is an important holiday that lasts for _____ to signify the end of the year.

This holiday has many iconic _____ and traditions. Two of the most well-known of these symbols of China are the Chinese _____ and Chinese _____.

The Dragon in China is usually used to represent power, _____ and good _____.

Chinese Lions, like guard dogs, are said to _____ their owners. In China a Lion is called *Shi* and a Dragon is called *Liun*.

Just like our New Year celebrations Chinese use loud and colourful _____ as part of their festival.

One tradition involves _____ envelopes which are filled with money and given to children.

Chinese people love the colour red and believe it is a _____ colour. Other traditions include lots of eating, cleaning and _____ the house.

Using online resources, find 4 other traditions around Chinese New Year.

1

2

3

4

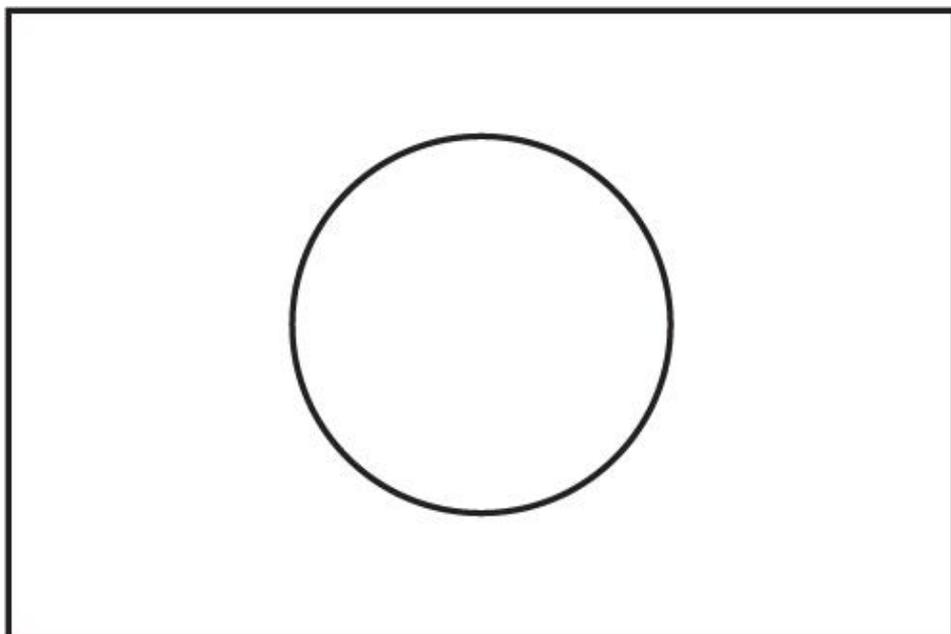
Japan

A map of Japan



The flag of Japan

Use internet or classroom resources to learn the correct colours and colour in this Japanese flag.



Japanese Royalty

Using words from the following list fill in the gaps in the paragraph below

three two dies Emperor Empress crown sword boxes treasures stone Minister wood Japan

Japanese Royalty consists of an Emperor and an Empress.

The _____ is similar to what we call a King and the _____ is similar to a Queen. Japanese royalty do not wear a _____ like the English royal family however use a collection of symbolic items and treasures.

When the old Emperor _____, another Emperor is chosen to take his place. This person is usually the dead Emperor's son.

The enthronement of the new Emperor is a very long process. This ceremony is called the "Enthronement of the Emperor of Japan" and takes place over the next _____ years.

This ceremony, the enthronement of the Emperor of Japan is done in not one or two but _____ main parts.

In the first part of this ceremony the new emperor is presented with _____ containing two of the "three sacred items of Japan".

These two items are a replica _____ (**Kusangi**) and a necklace of _____ beads (**Yasakani no magatama**).

The second part of this ceremony and is called the "Sokui- Rei". The new Emperor faces the Prime _____. The Emperor is then presented with a plain sceptre made of _____. The Emperor upon receiving the wooden sceptre calls for his subjects to help him in his rule of Japan.

His Prime Minister replies with comments of devotion which is followed by three shouts of "Banzai" from all those present.

The "**Daijo Sai**" (Great Thanksgiving) is the third and final of the rituals. It involves the emperor being presented with a range of holy _____ and foods (based on Shinto Tradition) to become the middle man between the Gods and the villagers of _____.

Japanese Origami Crane Activity

Origami originally began sometime during the 6th century however were only used for ceremonial purposes (as paper was such a high cost)

Fun Fact: *A Japanese legend states that anyone who can fold one thousand paper cranes will have their wishes come true!*

Sadako And The Thousand Cranes is a famous book that tells the story about a young Japanese girl named Sadako Sasaki. Sadako was exposed to radiation when an atomic bomb hit Hiroshima (in Japan) at the end of the second world war. In the story she is dying of cancer and after hearing the legend of the cranes she decided to fold one thousand origami cranes in the hope that her dream, to live, would be fulfilled. In some versions of the story she finishes the cranes, and uses her wish not to live but instead to bring world peace. In another version of the story she dies before reaching the 1000. If you go to Japan there is a statue of Sadako within the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park.

Use the space below to draw the Emperor and Empress in their ceremonial gowns.

India

A map of India



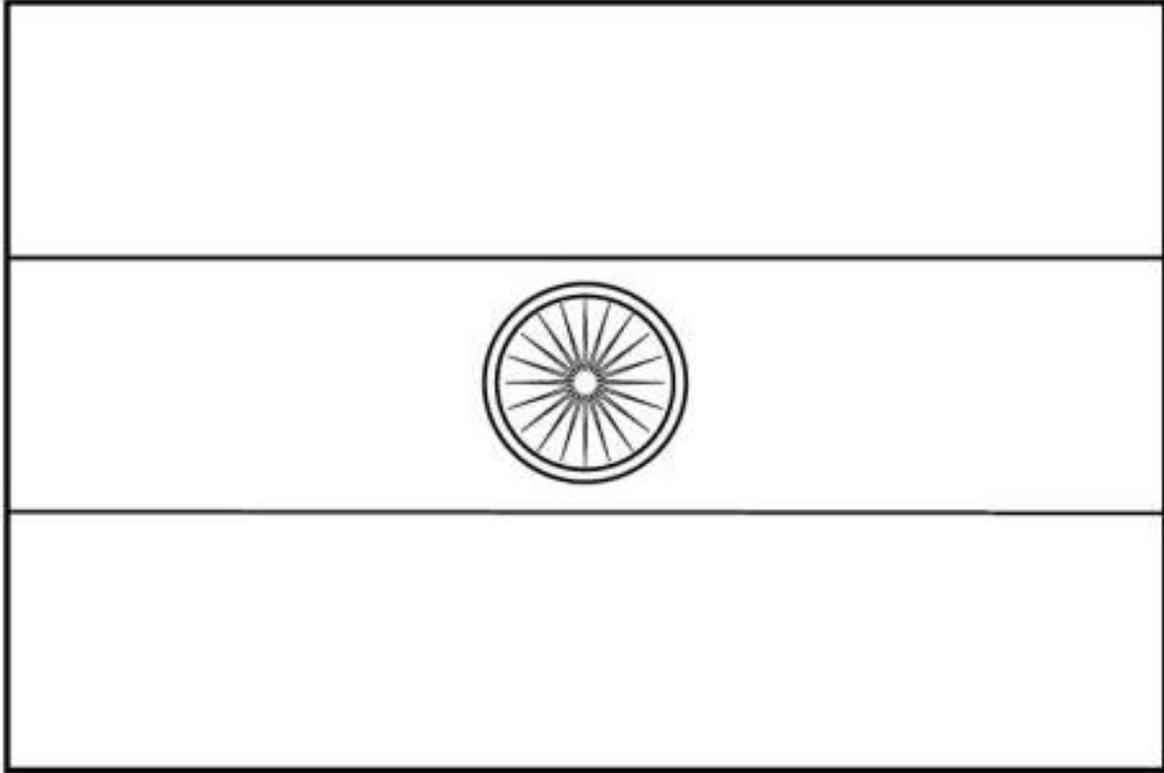
In the performance the Elephant tells us many facts about India:

- Indian Elephants are half the size of African Elephants
- India has a huge IT (Information Technology) industry
- Elephants are used for farming and tourism
- India is the wettest country in the world with 12 metres of rain falling each year in some parts of the country.
- The Taj Mahal is a beautiful and very famous building that is visited by more than fifteen thousand tourists every day. During holidays over fifty thousand people will visit the Taj Mahal every day.
- Most people in India are poor. Labourers earn about \$10 a day. In Australia most worker would earn about \$200 a day.
- There is only one other country that has more people than India and that is China.

Suggested Activities related to India – research some features and traditions of India such as dancing, food, common religions, common and endangered animals of India.

The flag of India

Using internet or classroom resources, colour in the Indian flag below. Make sure you use the correct colours



Use the space below to draw something from India. Perhaps the monkey or elephant