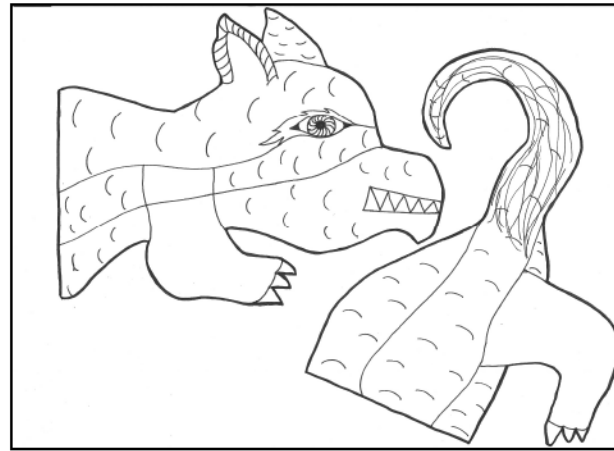


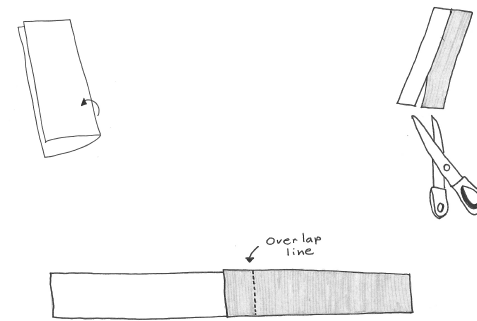


How to assemble your Puppet Dragon

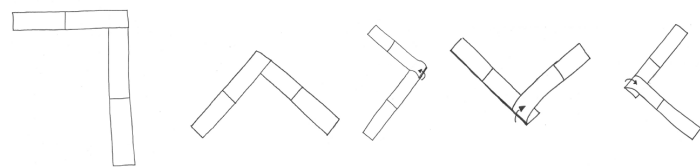
1. Cut the template patterns for the Dragon's head and tail



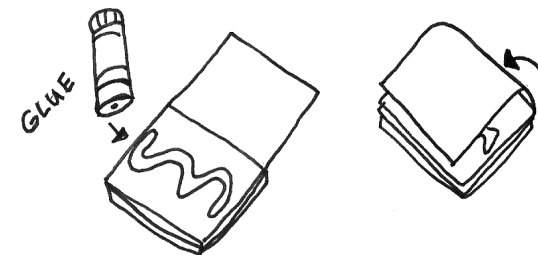
2. Fold the sheet in half the long way (see examples below)



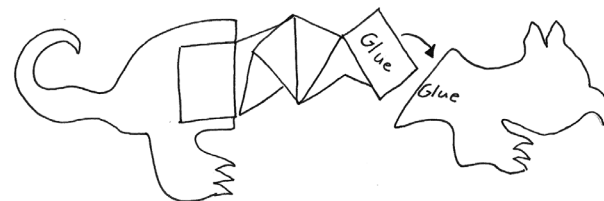
3. This example shows you how to use the glue stick to glue the two pieces of paper together



4. Glue the two ends together and let the glue dry



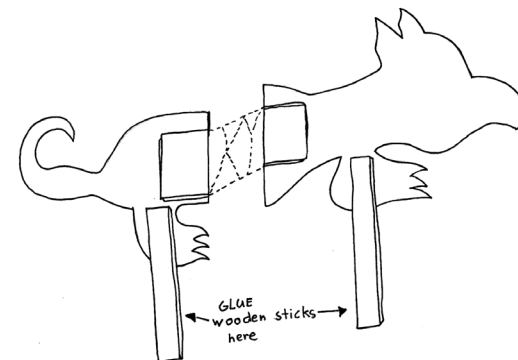
5. Glue one end of the accorian folded paper to the head and tail



You can make your Puppet Dragon sing and dance!



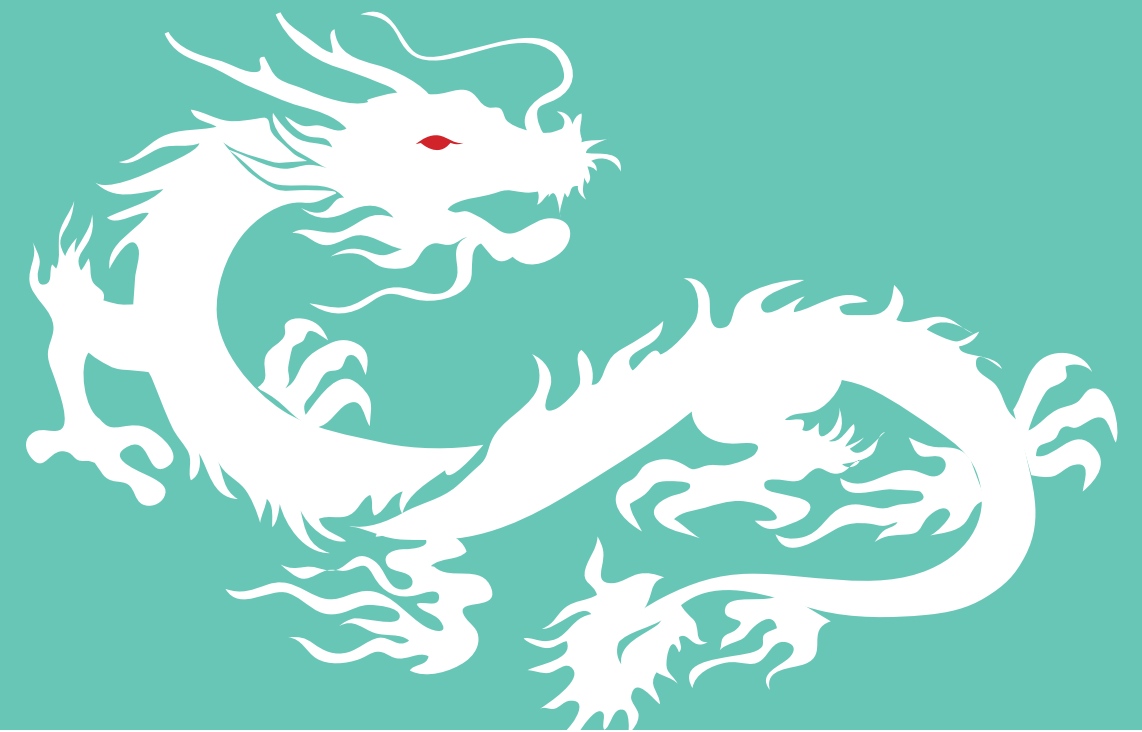
6. Glue the wooden sticks to the head and tail



Hands and Hearts Activities A

Chinese Dragon Puppet

Dragons are a very important part of Chinese culture. Pictures of dragons are found in art, decorations, and clothing. During special festivals like Chinese the New Year, enormous dragon puppets are marched down the street in grand parades.



These are not small hand puppets but are instead huge dragons that require many people to support them! Since you may not have room in your house for a 200 foot long dragon puppet, we are going to make a more smaller version of the real thing.

Materials Needed

- The 2 wooden sticks from your kit
- The markers from your kit
- The glitter glue from your kit
- The heavy cardstock with dragon head and tail from your kit
- The plain white paper from your kit
- The glue stick from your kit
- Your own scissors and a pencil
- Your own paint clothes and newspaper



Instructions:

1. Parts of this project can get messy, so protect your work surface by putting down newspaper and put on paint clothes.
2. Color the heads and tails with markers. You can outline special details with a black marker, but do so after you color because the black marker may smear. Chinese dragons are very, very colorful, so be creative and don't be afraid to use lots of bright colors.
3. Take your white sheet of paper and use your markers to color both sides of it. You can color the paper with a solid color or with stripes, scribbles, dots, or areas of different solid colors. This will be the part of the dragon's body, so color in a way that will look good with the colors you chose for the head and tail.
4. Fold the colored sheet of paper in half the long way (hotdog style). Unfold it and cut it in half. Fold each of the halves in half again the same way and cut them in half. You will now have four long strips of paper.
5. Use your glue stick to attach two pieces of paper together, small side to small side. Do the same thing with the other two strips. Now you will have two longer strips of paper. Make sure the paper strips are dry before you move on.
6. Use your glue stick to glue one long strip of paper to the other forming a right angle. Now turn the paper so

that it looks like a mountain. Fold the strip on the right over the piece on the left so it is going up, almost the shape of a "7." Take the piece that is now on the bottom and fold it up so it creates a "Y." Now fold the strip on the left down to form a < sign. The folds will start to look like an accordion. Continue to do this until you cannot go any further, then glue the two ends together. Let the glue dry well.

7. Put one head and one tail COLORED SIDE DOWN on the table and glue one end of the accordion folded paper to the head and one end to the tail. You may need to try holding the pieces together up in the air to figure out the best place to put the accordion strip. You will end up sandwiching this strip between the two heads and the two tails so glue them to the very edges of the heads and tails instead of the middle.

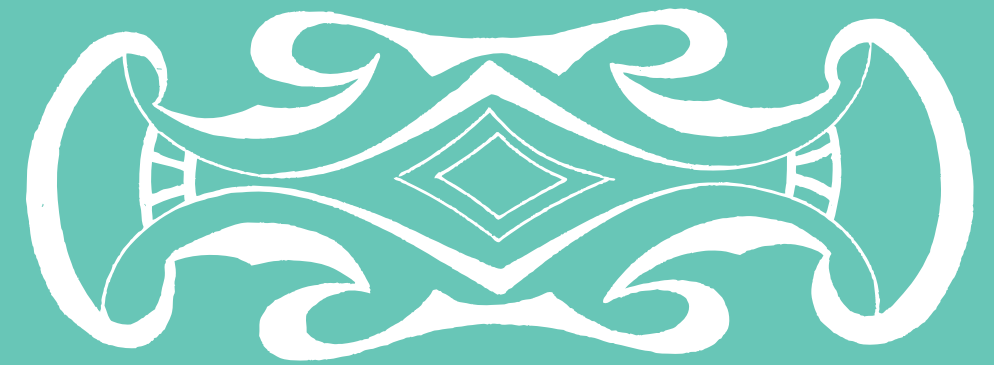
8. Using a heavy layer of glue, glue one stick to the head and one to the tail. Allow this to dry.

9. Spread glue all over the head and tail. Put glue on the part of the sticks that are on the heads and tails as well. Now take the other head and the other tail and put them face up on top of the glued pieces. Press very firmly and allow it to dry.

10. When the glue on your dragon is dry, you can hold it by the sticks and make it dance. The head and tail can go up and down. You can always decorate the sticks with your markers.

Buffalo Tooth Necklace

Native Americans made types of jewelry out of animal teeth and claws. Frontiersman later learned to decorate leather goods and jewelry using these items. One useful part of the buffalo was their teeth. This necklace is made from a real buffalo tooth and glass crow beads.



Materials Needed

- The bag containing the buffalo tooth, black cotton cord, and crow beads.

Instructions:

1. Your tooth will be in the center of your necklace, string it first, and then string the beads evenly on either side of it. There are a number of important rules about beads that you should know so that your project will be as authentic as possible.

A. The most commonly used colors were red, white, black, light blue, cobalt blue or yellow. Native Americans in the west preferred red, cobalt and white, except for the Cheyenne who preferred pink instead of red.

B. Red and Blue were not to be strung together as they were believed to have magical powers. They were usually separated by white or yellow.

C. Red and black were not to be strung together because they represented war colors. They were also separated by white or yellow.

2. Make sure you are happy with the arrangement of the beads, and then adjust the length of the necklace. Finally, tie the cord in a double knot.

Example of your Buffalo Tooth Necklace!



Egyptian Paint

The Ancient Egyptians used paint to cover entire buildings with beautifully painted hieroglyphics, pictures that tell a story. Many times the hieroglyphics on buildings were used like billboards are today—they were a public way of getting information to the common people. If you went to Egypt today, you would still be able to see many of these paintings.



The Egyptians made their paint by crushing colored stones and mixing the powered stones with water or resin. It would be very difficult for you to crush real stones, so you are going to make colored rocks to crush.

Note: This makes a lot of paint. Families with more than one child will find that there will be enough paint for everyone.

Materials Needed

- 3 bags of colored powder from your kit
- A bag of Plaster of Paris from your kit
- 6 Styrofoam cups from your kit
- Pieces of cardstock from your kit
- 3 plastic spoons from your kit
- Your own tablespoon and teaspoon
- Your own hammer or meat mallet
- Your own roll of paper towels
- Your own paper plates or cutting boards-you need at least 3
- Your own plastic baggies
- Your own painting clothes and newspaper

Instructions:

Part One Instructions: Making the Colored Stones

This needs an hour of rest time and should not be left for more than two hours.

1. In your kit, you will find 3 small bags of colored powder. This is dry tempera paint. Take out the dry paint, the Plaster of Paris, and 3 Styrofoam cups from your kit. Empty a bag of dry paint into each cup, and add 2 Tablespoons of Plaster of Paris. Mix the paint and plaster together until they are well blended. Finally, add 1 tablespoon of water to a cup and mix very well. Add the water to one cup at a time and stir it before adding water to another cup.
2. Wipe as much plaster as possible off the stirring spoons with a paper towel before rinsing them. **You do not want to put Plaster of Paris down your sink.** Throw away any plaster that is left in the bag.
3. Let the plaster dry in the cups until it is hard. This will take 30 minutes to an hour. While it is drying, you can protect your work surface and put on your art clothes. You can also be thinking about what you are going to paint. NOTE: Do not wait more than a few hours to crush your paint; otherwise the paint will be harder to crush.
4. When the plaster is dry, carefully tear off the Styrofoam cups and throw them away. You will need to break each large chunk of plaster into a number of small “colored stones.” You can do this by hitting each chunk carefully with a hammer, meat mallet, or similar item. It is a good idea to put a piece of paper towel or newspaper over the plaster before you hit it so paint chunks do not fly up and hit you. Also, paper plates work as a good surface for breaking paints if you are crushing them immediately.
5. If you are not ready to make your paint, you can place the rocks into plastic baggies until you need them. Make sure to clean up carefully. Do not pour any extra powder down the sink. Throw it in the trash instead.

Part Two Instructions: Making and Using the Paint

1. Protect your work surface and put on your art clothes.
2. You are going to crush the colored stones into a powder. Put one color each onto separate paper plates or cutting boards. You do not want to hammer or bang the stones. Instead, press down on a piece of stone with the back of a spoon keeping a firm pressure, and rock the spoon back and forth until the rock turns into a fine, sandy powder. Please note, now and then, one or more of the colors may end up being a little soft and may stick to the back of the spoon. If this happens, just keep scraping the powder off the spoon. It will still turn out fine.
3. Put each color of powder into separate Styrofoam cups. Slowly add water (a few drops at a time) and stir until the mixture is the thickness of paint. You will need to add about as much water as there is powder. The more you stir, the better the paint will mix, but it will be a little grainy no matter how well you stir. If you make your paint fairly thick, it may start to harden. If this happens, just add a little more water. You can also add extra water if you want your paint to look more like a watercolor.
4. You can now mix colors on a paper plate, if you would like more.
5. In your kit, you will find three sheets of plain card stock on which you can paint. BE CAREFUL as this paint may not wash out of fabric if you spill it. Try to paint scenes that you would find in Egypt. You may wish to paint pyramids, a hunting scene, a sarcophagus (a mummy case), or another scene you have read about.

6. Make sure to clean up carefully. Do not pour any extra paint down the sink. Throw it in the trash instead.

Zuni Pokean

Native American children enjoyed playing sports and outside games as much as children today. One simple and popular game was pokean, which is very similar to the modern game of hackysack. The pokeans were made of materials that were easy to find, such as corn husks and feathers.



Materials Needed

- 3 cornhusks from your kit
- A piece of sinew from your kit
- One white feather from your kit
- Your own paper towels



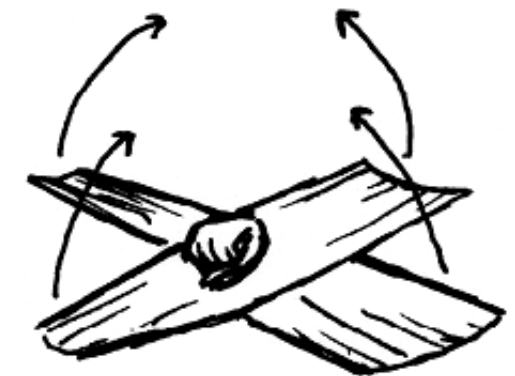
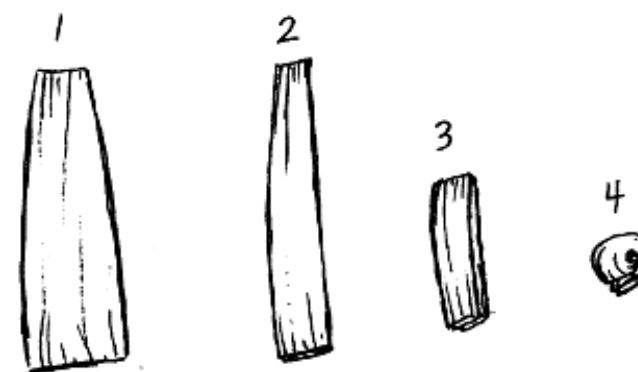
To play, place the pokean in your hand and toss it up in the air. Swat it back up as it comes down. How many times can you hit it before it falls to the ground?

You can take turns playing this with someone else. You can keep score by counting the number of swats or by timing each other to see who can keep the pokean in the air the longest. You can also play together in a group with everyone working together to keep it up. Does changing the placement of the feather make it easier to keep the pokean up? Can you use your head, hands, feet, or other body parts to hit it? What if you make your hands off-limit and only use other body parts?

Instructions:

1. Be sure to soak the cornhusk in warm water for 10 minutes. Blot them dry on a cloth or paper towel.
2. Fold your cornhusk one on top of the other. It should be about 2" wide after you fold it. The number of folds will depend on the width of the husk.
3. Start at one short end of the husk and roll or fold it into a little square bundle as shown in the picture.
4. Put the other two husks on the table, one on top of the other, so they form a + shape.
5. Place the folded cornhusk bundle in the center of the +.
6. Gather the flat cornhusk up around the bundled one.
7. Tie the bundled husks as tightly as you can with the sinew. It may help to have an extra set of hands for this step. Use a double knot.
8. Stick the shaft of the feather down snugly in the center of the pokean.

Step 1. Be sure to soak the cornhusk in warm water for 10 minutes



Step 2. Fold your cornhusk one on top of the other