

This is an excerpt from the Starfall Pre-K Teacher's Guide.

If you have questions or comments, please contact us.

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Starfall[®]



Teacher's Guide

Winter Holidays



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Winter Holidays

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Winter

Generally considered to include December, January, and February

December 21st is the shortest day of the year. That means on this day we receive the least amount of daylight of any other day of the year.

Provide a visual display of the four seasons, or use the Starfall Four Seasons Poster, and review the fact that the year is divided into four seasons based on changes in the weather.

If you live where the weather is warm through the winter months, find pictures or check websites that show the changes in nature that occur in snowy climates. Activity suggestions are included for places where children will not experience snow.



Book Suggestions

- *Footprints in the Snow* by Cynthia Benjamin
- *Frozen Noses* by Jan Carr
- *In The Snow* by Huy Voun Lee
- *In the Snow: Who's Been Here?* by Lindsey George
- *Snow* by Uri Shulevitz
- *Snowballs* by Lois Ehlert
- *Snowflake Bentley* by Jacqueline Briggs Martin
- *Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening* by Robert Frost
- *The Big Snow* by Berta and Elmer Hader
- *The Hat* by Jan Brett
- *The Missing Mitten Mystery* by Steven Kellogg
- *The Mitten* by Jan Brett
- *The Snowman* by Raymond Briggs
- *The Snowy Day* by Ezra Jack Keats
- *Thomas' Snowsuit* by Robert Munsch
- *Winter is Here* by Kimberly Weimbeiger

Starfall Online Activities

- *Calendar*
- *Holidays: "Snowman"*
- *Backpack Bear's Books: "What's the Weather?"*
- *I'm Reading, Fiction/Nonfiction: "Penguin, Penguin"*
- *Talking Library: "Precipitation," "Jack Frost"*



Activities and Crafts

Winter Window (For classrooms in the South)

Cut brown construction paper into strips. Children spread glue with a paintbrush onto the strips. Sprinkle with silver or white glitter. Tape or use reusable adhesive to attach the strips to your window vertically and horizontally to create winter window frames.

Materials

- Brown construction paper
- Glue
- Paintbrush
- Silver or white glitter
- Tape or reusable adhesive

Shaving Cream Snow

The children pretend shaving cream is snow, and use their fingers to form their names, letters, or shapes in it.



Materials

- Non-menthol shaving cream

Indoor Ice-skating

If you live in a climate that does not have winter snow and ice, turn your classroom into a skating rink. Give each child two pieces of waxed paper and instruct them to glide on them around the classroom.

Materials

- Two pieces of waxed paper
per child

Ice Melting Chart

The children predict what will make ice melt fastest: salt, cold water, hot water, salt water, or nothing. Use each method on similar size chunks of ice and graph the results. Discuss the outcomes.

Materials

- Recyclable aluminum pan
- Ice cubes
- Salt
- Cup of cold water
- Cup of warm water
- Cup of room temperature water
- Salt (to add to cup of water)
- Chart paper

Counting Snowballs

The children place the appropriate number of pom-poms or cotton balls in each section of the egg carton.



Materials

- Miniature marshmallows
- Several different small jars, bowls, or containers
- Chart paper
- Marker

Marshmallow Math: Estimation

Explain that marshmallows look similar to snowballs.

Indicate a jar, bowl, or other container. Children guess how many marshmallows it will take to fill the container to the top. Write the child's name on chart paper and the estimate next to his or her name. Repeat for each child. Fill the container, counting the marshmallows. Compare the actual number of marshmallows it took to fill the container with the children's guesses.

Repeat with a different container.

Materials

- Bag of vegetable shortening
- Bowl of icy water

Animals in the Arctic: What keeps them warm?

Explain that Arctic animals have blubber to keep them warm in the winter. To experience how Arctic animals stay warm when protected by a layer of fat, the children take turns placing their hands into the bowl of icy water, then into a bag of vegetable shortening, then back into the icy water.

Materials

- 10 snowmen shapes on index cards with numbers from 0-9 on their bellies
- 10 snowmen shapes with a matching number of buttons on their bellies (0-9)

Snowman Number Matching

Shuffle the cards and place them face down on a table. The children take turns and reveal two of the cards to find matches.

Snow Glitter Pictures

The children paint a winter scene on black paper using glue. Before the glue dries sprinkle with glitter.



Materials

- Glue
- Glitter
- Black paper

Snow Covered Pictures

Add water slowly to bar soap flakes (or powder detergent for the best consistency) to make imaginary snow.

The children draw pictures, then paint snow on them using the soap mixture and paintbrushes.

Materials

- Light blue construction paper
- Bar soap flakes or powder detergent
- Crayons
- Paintbrushes
- Container for soap mixture

Animals and Hibernation

Explain that some animals hibernate during the winter months. Animals that hibernate include some bears, bats, butterflies, moths, chipmunks, frogs, groundhogs, hamsters, snakes, ladybugs, raccoons, and skunks.

Discuss the following ideas about how animals spend the winter:

- Winter is cold. There is often snow on the ground. People live in warm houses. What do animals do?
- Some animals sleep all winter. It is a very deep sleep called hibernation. They need little or no food. Bears and chipmunks hibernate. So do frogs, snakes, and even some bugs.
- Other animals stay active in winter. It is hard for them to find food. They may live in holes in trees or under the ground to stay warm. Deer, squirrels, and rabbits stay active.
- Some birds fly south for the winter. We call this migration. They go to warmer places to find food. Other birds remain all winter. We can help by feeding them.

Painting with snowballs

Children use cotton balls as paintbrushes to create winter scenes.

Materials

- Cotton balls
- Paints, painting paper

Games

Musical Hibernation Game

Review the fact that some animals sleep all winter. Distribute the mats, carpet tiles, or blankets, one to each child. Children pretend they are animals, and dance while the music plays. When the music stops it is winter and time to find a place to sleep. As children become familiar with more animals that hibernate, they declare which animal they are when they sleep.

Materials

- Tape/cd player and lively music
- Carpet tiles, mats, or blankets

Indoor Snowball Fun

Crumple up sheets of paper to make snowballs. Use them to do one or more of the following activities:

- Set a Hula-Hoop on the floor and toss the snowballs into the circle.
- Place a laundry basket on a table and toss snowballs into the basket.
- Place a Ping-Pong ball on the mouth of an empty plastic soda bottle, then try to knock the ball off with the paper snowballs, without knocking over the bottle.

Materials

- Several sheets of recycled white paper
- Hula-Hoop
- Laundry basket
- Ping-Pong ball
- Empty plastic soda bottle

Hibernation Game

Children sit in a circle. One child sits in the middle and pretends to sleep, curled up like a hibernating bear. Make sure his or her eyes stay closed.

Choose a child to sneak up, touch the bear, then quickly return to his or her place in the circle. Everyone in the circle says, "Wake up sleepy bear! Wake up!" The child in the middle sits up and has three chances to guess who woke him or her.

Snowman, Snowman, Where's Your Nose?

Children sit in a circle. Choose one child to be the snowman. That child sits in the middle of the circle and hides his or her eyes. Another child hides a carrot behind his or her back while the other children pretend to have carrots, holding their hands behind their backs. The children then chant, "Snowman, Snowman, where's your nose? Somebody took it from your home. Wake up Snowman, find your nose!"

The child in the middle uncovers his or her eyes and has three guesses to discover who has the carrot. Even if the child in the middle doesn't guess correctly, the child who was hiding the carrot sits in the middle of the circle and the game continues.

Musical Snowflakes

Place the snowflakes on the floor. It is best to have more snowflakes than children. Play music and children walk around the room. When the music stops each child finds a snowflake on which to stand.

Recipes*

***Always check for allergies and sensitivities before serving food.**

Frozen Juice Igloo Popsicle

Children choose their favorite juices and pour them into ice cube trays. Write each child's name on a popsicle stick and stick them into the trays. If the temperature is below freezing in your area, place the trays outside and allow the drinks to freeze. If not, place the trays in the freezer. When frozen, children have igloo blocks for snack.

Banana Blizzards

The recipe is for 10 children. (Double the recipe if necessary.)

Blend together one cup of cold milk with two or three bananas in a blender. The children count aloud as you add ten snowballs (scoops of vanilla frozen yogurt) to the blender. The children (with supervision) turn the blender on and off again to create blizzards. Serve in 5 ounce cups.

Snowman Face Snack

Distribute a rice cake to each child to frost with cream cheese. Add raisins for facial features, and a baby carrot nose.



Songs

Starfall Sing-Along Volume 1:
Track 40, "What's the Weather?"
and Track 49, "Zipper Coat"

Starfall Sing-Along Volume 2:
Track 16, "If All the Raindrops"

Materials

One carrot

Materials

Large colored paper snowflakes, laminated
 Teacher's choice of music

Ingredients

Assortment of fruit and/or vegetable juices
 Ice cube trays
 Popsicle sticks

Ingredients

One cup cold milk
 2-3 bananas
 Blender
 Vanilla frozen yogurt
 5 ounce cups and a scoop

Ingredients

Rice cake for each child
 Cream cheese
 Raisins
 Baby carrots

Chinese New Year

Between late January and early February, depending on the cycle of the moon

Chinese New Year starts on a new moon and ends with the lantern festival on the full moon 15 days later.

In China the New Year marks the birthday of every family member. During Chinese New Year celebrations, people wear red clothes. Red symbolizes fire, which the Chinese believe drives away bad luck. Children receive good luck money in small red envelopes and everyone wears their newest clothes. In Chinese, the word "fu" means "good luck."



Book Suggestions

- *Celebrating Chinese New Year* by Diane Hoyt-Goldsmith
- *Dim Sum for Everyone* by Grace Lin
- *Dragon Dance - A Chinese New Year Lift-the-Flap Book* by Joan Holub
- *Draw Dragon Dot Eyes and other Chinese Fables* retold by Ellen Ching (Starfall)
- *Lanterns and Firecrackers - A Chinese New Year Story* by Jonny Zucker
- *Lion Dancer* by Kate Waters
- *The Dancing Dragon* by Marcia K. Vaughan

Starfall Online Activities

- *I'm Reading: Chinese Fables*



Activities and Crafts

Chinese Ribbon Dance

Attach a crepe paper streamer to a chopstick or unsharpened pencil. Play Chinese inspired music and children dance around. Demonstrate a movement with the ribbon and children copy it.

Materials	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Crepe paper streamers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chopstick or unsharpened pencil

Masks on Parade

Children make their own masks to wear in a New Year classroom parade. Distribute prepared paper plates. Children decorate their masks with paints, crayons, paper and cloth scraps, streamers, and glitter. When they are finished, attach pieces of yarn or construction paper strips to the backs of the masks. Children can showcase their masks by wearing them in a classroom parade.



Materials	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paper plate with eye, nose, and mouth holes cut out for each child
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paints, crayons, paper, and cloth scraps
<input type="checkbox"/>	Streamer and/or glitter
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yarn or construction paper strips

Rice Paintings

Children paint with a glue/paint mixture. They then sprinkle rice into this paint. The glue/paint and rice mixture dries to create a shiny, attractive design.

Materials	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Glue/paint mixture
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paintbrush
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paper

Clean Up!

Traditionally one's house is cleaned for the New Year. Enlist the help of the children prior to Chinese New Year in cleaning the classroom, sweeping, wiping the tables, straightening bookshelves, and hanging up their coats and backpacks. Note: No sweeping is allowed on the first day of Chinese New Year as it is believed good luck or family fortune is swept away.

Dragon Dance

Many cities hold parades, which are led by a huge dragon or lion. The Chinese have a great respect for dragons. In Chinese legend, the dragon is not a monster but a protector against evil spirits and the symbol of luck, goodness, and strength. The lion is the symbol of protection and is thought to guard against danger. Children love to watch the dragon parade and take part in the great Dragon Dance.

Chopstick Practice

Children practice using chopsticks in your Dramatic Play Center. Provide items to pick up with the chopsticks (pom poms, marshmallows, cotton balls, and small toys). Also provide a snack such as apple or pear slices, or banana chunks, which children can eat using chopsticks.

Fireworks

Children squirt glue on black paper and then cover the glue with multi-colored glitter.



Materials

- Black paper
- Glue
- Glitter (multi-colored)

Chinese Abacus

Make a Chinese abacus using O-shaped cereal. Children count out ten O-shaped cereal pieces and string them on yarn. Attach the yarn to a piece of paper to create a Chinese abacus.

Materials

- O-shaped cereal
- Yarn

Recipes*

***Always check for allergies and sensitivities before serving food.**

Chinese Orange Tray

During the celebration of Chinese New Year, oranges and tangerines are displayed in trays or bowls. Tangerines are symbolic of good luck and oranges represent wealth. Make your own Chinese orange tray to share good luck with the class. The children eat the fruit for snack.



Groundhog Day

February 2nd

Children enjoy the legend of the groundhog, especially watching the news to learn of the groundhog's forecast. Start these activities before Groundhog Day so the children will be experts by the time the big day arrives!

Groundhog Day is celebrated on February 2nd each year. Popular legend says that if the groundhog sees his shadow when he awakens and peeks out of his burrow, there will be six more weeks of winter. If not, there will be an early spring.

A groundhog is also called a woodchuck and is a member of the squirrel family. A groundhog hibernates (goes into a deep sleep) during the winter from October through March. When the weather becomes warmer, the groundhog's body warms up and it awakens.

A groundhog lives underground in a burrow. It digs its own burrow with its front feet. In fact, a groundhog builds two burrows, one for summer and one for winter. It even builds an extra exit or two just in case another animal ventures into its burrow.

Groundhogs usually have three to five babies per year. A groundhog's babies are called cubs, kits, or pups.

Book Suggestions

- *Geoffrey Groundhog Predicts the Weather* by Bruce Koscielniak
- *Gretchen Groundhog, It's Your Day!* by Abby Levine
- *Go to Sleep Groundhog!* by Judy Cox
- *Groundhog Stays Up Late* by Margery Cuyler
- *How Groundhog's Garden Grew* by Lynne Cherry
- *It's Groundhog Day* by Steven Kroll
- *Little Groundhog's Shadow* by Janet Craig and Susan T. Hall
- *Wake Up Groundhog* by Susan Korman
- *What Makes a Shadow* by Clyde Robert Bulla

Starfall Online Activities

- *Holidays: "Groundhog Day"*
- *It's Fun to Read: Tongue Twisters, "Woodchuck"*
- *It's Fun to Read: Poetry, "My Shadow"*



Activities and Crafts

Shadow Activities

- The children go outside several times on a sunny day to check the length of their shadows at different times. Trace shadows on the pavement with sidewalk chalk. The children add faces, clothing, etc.
- Shadows are caused by objects getting in the way of light (the sun). Turn off the overhead lights and shine a flashlight or other bright light on a child. Children experiment forming different kinds of shadows.

Tongue Twister

Teach the following tongue twister: "How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?" See Starfall, *It's Fun to Read: Tongue Twisters, "Woodchuck."*

Groundhog Math

The average groundhog usually grows to about two feet long from head to tail.

Cut a piece of string or yarn two feet long. The children use the string or yarn to determine if objects (books, chair, table, desk, television, pencil, plate, lamp, picture frame, etc.) are longer, shorter, or about the same size as a groundhog.

Groundhog Day Prediction

On the nearest school day before February 2nd, children predict whether or not the groundhog will see its shadow. They illustrate their predictions and dictate sentences to explain.

On February 2nd check whether or not the groundhog saw its shadow. Check predictions to discover how many children were correct.

Games

Groundhog Tunnel Game

Children line up in a row (two if needed). To form a tunnel, children stand close together with their legs apart. The last person in the row is the groundhog. The groundhog travels through the tunnel on his or her stomach. When the groundhog reaches the end of the tunnel, he or she stands and becomes part of the tunnel while a new groundhog starts wiggling through.

Groundhog's Home

The children decorate the box to resemble a groundhog's burrow by painting it brown and drawing trees on it, etc. They pretend to be groundhogs crawling in and out of the burrow.

Recipes*

***Always check for allergies and sensitivities before serving food.**

Groundhog Snack

Groundhogs eat green vegetation. Serve lettuce, carrots, etc. for snack.

Songs and Poems

Ten Little Groundhogs

(Melody: Ten Little Indians)

*One little, two little, three little groundhogs,
Four little, five little, six little groundhogs,
Seven little, eight little, nine little groundhogs,
Sleeping under ground.*

*Nine little, eight little, seven little groundhogs,
Six little, five little, four little groundhogs,
Three little, two little, one little groundhog,
(Will) Did he see his shadow?*

My Shadow

(by Robert Louis Stevenson)

*I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me.
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.*

*He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head;
And I see him jump before me when I jump into my bed.*

*The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow --
Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;*

*For he sometimes shoots up taller like an India rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.*

Materials

- Large box (large enough for a child to crawl in)
- Paints, markers, construction, paper, etc.

Valentine's Day

February 14th

Traditionally Valentine's Day, which is celebrated on February 14 each year, is a day to tell people you love them. Valentine's Day cards are exchanged and are sometimes sent anonymously. Chocolate is a popular snack and a great gift on Valentine's Day!



Book Suggestions

- *Arthur's Valentine* by Marc Brown
- *Clifford's First Valentine's Day* by Normal Bridwell
- *Franklin's Valentine* by Paulette Bourgeois
- *I Love You With All My Heart* by Noris Kern
- *It's Valentine's Day* by Jack Prelutsky
- *Love you Forever* by Robert Munsch
- *Mama Do You Love Me?* by Barbara M. Joose
- *Roses are Pink, Your Feet Really Stink* by Diane de Groat
- *Valentine Mice* by Bethany Roberts
- *Valentine's Day* by Gail Gibbons
- *Will You Be My Valentine?* by Steven Kroll

Starfall Online Activities

- *Holidays: "Valentine's Day"*
- *Calendar: "February"*



Activities and Crafts

Valentine Stick Puppets

Provide children with a selection of valentine cards. Each child chooses one and glues it to the top of a craft stick.

Gather the children together with their valentine puppets and say the "Valentine Puppet Rhyme" together. (See Valentine's Day Songs and Rhymes.)

Valentine Mixing Colors

Ask children which colors mix together to create the color pink. In a small resealable plastic bag, place a small amount of each of the colors of finger paints predicted to create pink. Seal the bag, then children squeeze the colors together to mix them and see what color results. If the colors mixed don't result in pink, try again with new bags. Eventually children will predict that red and white mixed together will make pink. The remaining paint mixtures can be used to paint in the Art Center.

Class Love Book

Children draw pictures of someone they love (family member, friend, or pet). They use scribe writing to label or write sentences about their pictures. Assemble the pages and add a cover to create a Class Love Book.

Materials

- Selection of valentine cards (recycled or new)
- Craft sticks
- Glue

Materials

- Quart-sized resealable plastic bags
- Red and white finger paint
- Additional colors of finger paint for experimentation

Materials

- Pink or white construction paper
- Markers, crayons
- Heart cut outs

Valentine Estimation

Indicate a sample heart cut out and bag or box of candy hearts. Children estimate how many candy hearts it would take to cover the paper heart. Write each child's name and estimation on chart paper. You and/or Gingerbread Boy may make estimates too.

Distribute a heart cut out and a bag or box of candy hearts to each child. Explain that they will check their estimates by placing candy hearts as closely together as possible, to entirely cover the heart cut out. Help children count the candy hearts and compare to their estimates. Discuss whether the estimates were too high or too low. Afterwards, the children eat the candy hearts.

Materials

- One small box of candy hearts and one small paper heart cut-out for each child
- Chart paper
- Marker

Songs and Rhymes

Starfall's Selected Nursery Rhymes:
Track 1, "A-Tisket, A-Tasket" and
Track 2, "Georgie Porgie"

Ten Little Valentines
(Melody: "Ten Little Indians")

*One little, two little, three little valentines
Four little, five little, six little valentines
Seven little, eight little, nine little valentines.
Ten valentines in a row!*

Valentine Puppet Rhyme

*I move it to the right,
I move it to the left,
I move it in the way
My HEART loves BEST!*

Valentine Estimation

Print "How many hearts can I hold in my hand?" at the top of the chart paper. Prepare three columns: "Name," "Guess," and "Actual." The children guess how many candy hearts they can hold in their hands. Record the guesses. Each child cleans his or her hands with hand sanitizer, then reaches into the candy jar and grabs a handful of candy hearts. Count the hearts and record the number in the "Actual" column. Compare the guesses with the actual numbers.

Materials

- Jar of candy hearts
- Hand sanitizer
- Chart paper

Fish for Hearts

Tie one end of the strings to the rulers, and the other end to the magnets. The children use these as fishing poles to fish for specific hearts. Example: Go fish for a large pink heart.

Materials

- Rulers, string or yarn, and magnets
- Large, medium, and small paper hearts in red, pink, and purple with paper clips attached

Heart Lacing

The children lace yarn around the hearts.



Materials

- Large red heart shapes cut from poster board with holes punched around the perimeters
- Lengths of yarn with knots on one end

Games

Valentine Game

This game is a variation of "Duck, Duck, Goose" and "A-Tisket, A-Tasket."

Put a heart or a valentine card in a small basket. Children sit in a circle. Designate a child to be "it." This child holds the basket and walks around the circle while the group sings, "A-tisket, a-tasket, I have a little basket. I made my friend a valentine and on the way I dropped it."

The child who is "it" then drops the valentine in the lap of the child closest to him or her. As with "Duck, Duck, Goose" that child stands and chases the other around the circle back to his or her seat while the rest of the group continues the song, "I dropped it, I dropped it, on the way I dropped it. I made my friend a valentine and on the way I dropped it." Continue play until everyone has had a turn.

Materials

- Valentine card or heart
- Small basket with a handle

Hide the Valentine

Hide a construction paper heart in the classroom. Children take turns trying to find it. Provide simple clues and guide them by letting them know if they are getting "hotter" (closer) or "colder" (farther) from the heart. When a child locates the heart, the others turn and close their eyes while the heart is hidden again.

Variation #1: Mail Carrier, Mail Carrier, Where's my Mail?

One child is the mail carrier and wears the mail carrier's hat (a red strip of paper with a pink heart that says "Mail Carrier"). The mail carrier hides his or her eyes while you give another child a valentine to hide behind his or her back. The other children pretend to also have valentines hidden behind them. The mail carrier uncovers his or her eyes and faces the children who say, "Mail carrier, mail carrier, where's the mail?" The mail carrier has three guesses to discover who is hiding the valentine. If he or she guesses correctly, he or she continues as mail carrier. If he or she guesses incorrectly, the person with the valentine becomes the mail carrier.

Variation #2: This variation is similar to "Doggie, Doggie, Where's your Bone?"

One child sits in a chair and faces away from the class with his or her eyes closed. Give a plastic or decorated paper heart to a child in the group who then places it under the chair as quietly as possible and returns to his or her place. The child in the chair faces the group. Ask the child, "Who was so kind to leave you this pretty valentine?" The child then has three guesses.

Recipes*

**Always check for allergies and sensitivities before serving food.*

Queen of Hearts Tarts

Children make their own tarts by mixing two spoonfuls of cream cheese with one spoonful of strawberry preserves or fruit spread in small cups. They spread the mixture onto vanilla wafers.

Ingredients

- Cream cheese (2 spoonfuls for each child)
- Strawberry preserves or fruit spread
- Small cup for each child
- Vanilla wafers

Edible Valentines

The children use heart-shaped cookie cutters to cut heart shapes out of this snack. They may use the spread or preserves to either make a full sandwich, or cut heart shapes out of single slices of bread to make an open-faced heart treat.

Ingredients

- Slice of bread for each child
- Red fruit spread or preserves
- Heart-shaped cookie cutters
- Plastic knife or craft stick



Black History Month

February

Black History Month was established in 1926 so that Americans could reflect on the history and contributions of African-Americans. In the 1970s, this celebration of African-American history was expanded to include the entire month of February. Think about using some of the following activities throughout the school year rather than just during the month of February.

Book Suggestions

- *A Is for Africa* by Ifeoma Onyefulu
- *A Picture Book of Martin Luther King, Jr.* by David A. Adler
- *Cassie's Colorful Day* by Faith Ringgold
- *Dancing the Ring Shout* by Kim Siegelson
- *I Like Myself!* by Karen Beaumont
- *I Love My Hair!* by Natasha Anastasia Tarpley
- *Kente Colors* by Debbi Chocolate
- *Mama Panya's Pancakes* by Mary Chamberlin
- *My Painted House, My Friendly Chicken, and Me* by Maya Angelou
- *Why Am I Different?* by Norma Simon

Starfall Online Activities

- *It's Fun to Read: Music, "Scott Joplin"*
- *It's Fun to Read: Music, "Scott Joplin Jukebox"*
- *It's Fun to Read: Artists, "Ernie Barnes"*



Activities and Crafts

Diversity Sheet

Fill several plastic spray bottles with different colors of tempera paint that have been diluted with water.

Children use bottles to spray paint on a bed sheet. They then watch as the colors run and blend together to create a beautiful design. Discuss the different colors and what happened when they mixed together. Use the discussion to lead into a conversation about how people may be different (eye color, hair color, short, tall, etc.), but yet they blend together in work and play to make the world wonderful!

Materials

- Water bottles
- Tempera paint
- White bed sheet

Different Eggs

Indicate the eggs. Volunteers describe the eggs, noting how they are alike and how they are different. Children assist to crack open the eggs.

Discuss the fact that even though the eggs may be different on the outside, all the eggs are the same on the inside. Lead a discussion to help children realize that even though their classmates may be different on the outside (hair color, eye color, tall, short, etc.), they are alike on the inside. Use questions such as: How many of you like to play outside? How many of you like to eat ice cream on a hot summer day? How many of you love your parents and grandparents? Consider having scrambled eggs for snack.



Materials

- A dozen brown eggs
- A dozen white eggs
- Large bowl

African Music

Prior to reading this story, explain that a “Ring Shout” is a harvest celebration that dates back to the 1800s, in which African-Americans gathered to sing, dance, and make music with homemade instruments. During the story imitate the sound of each instrument. When you have finished reading, sequence the main events. Discuss what takes place at the Ring Shout and what the community is thankful for after the harvest.

The children work together and use available materials to create their own instruments.

Materials	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Materials to create musical instruments, such as paper cups, rice, tape, paper plates, hole punch, bells, string
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Dancing the Ring Shout</i> by Kim Siegelson

African Drum

Prior to the lesson, connect two cups for each child bottom-to-bottom, using a low temperature hot glue gun or masking tape, and allow them to dry. The children will use these to make drums.

The children tear off 4 to 5 inch lengths of masking tape to completely cover the opening at the top and bottom of the cups. Next they use 3 to 4 inch lengths of masking tape to completely cover the outside of the cups. Then they brush shoe polish all over the tape-covered cups, and wipe the excess off with rags.

To decorate their drums, the children use permanent markers to draw geometric or other designs, or glue construction paper shapes around the top, middle, and bottom of the drums.

Materials	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Two disposable drinking cups per child
<input type="checkbox"/>	Glue
<input type="checkbox"/>	Masking tape
<input type="checkbox"/>	Brown shoe polish
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rags
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permanent markers

Be an Inventor

Explain that when a person has an idea to make something that no other person has ever made, that person is an inventor.

Display the Gingerbread Boy stamp. Discuss how an African-American man named W. B. Purvis wanted to be able to recreate the same picture over and over, so he invented something called a “hand stamp.”

- Demonstrate how to use the hand stamp with an ink pad to create a picture.
- Distribute an index card to each child. Children take turns using the Gingerbread Boy hand stamp and ink pad to stamp their index cards.
- The children experiment with other hand stamps.

The children think of inventions they would like to create. Remind them that their inventions should be new things that other people could use. Give children plenty of time to share ideas. They may work alone or in groups.

Provide a variety of arts and crafts materials and time for children to create their own inventions. When children have completed their inventions (they may need more than one day) they share them with the class. Be sure they explain how their inventions can be used and what materials were used to create them. Place the inventions on display in the classroom for parents and visitors to see. Include a child-dictated description of each invention.

Materials	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gingerbread Boy hand stamp
<input type="checkbox"/>	Variety of hand stamps
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ink pad
<input type="checkbox"/>	Index card for each child
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other suggested arts and crafts materials: pieces of wood, milk containers, pipe cleaners, paper clips, straws, tape, paper, glue, poster paint, markers, crayons, elastic, fabric scraps, construction paper, pom-poms

Change the World

Discuss how Martin Luther King, Jr. was an African-American who worked very hard to make the world a peace-filled place to live. He taught us how to love each other, get along with one another, and to work together. Volunteers suggest behaviors that help make the classroom a peaceful, loving place to learn, like smiling, holding doors for others, saying please and thank you, giving a hug, sharing, etc.

Inventor: George Washington Carver*

***Check for nut/peanut allergies before doing this activity.**

Introduce African-American inventor, George Washington Carver. Discuss how George Washington Carver is credited with discovering over three hundred uses for the peanut, and hundreds more for sweet potatoes, soybeans, and pecans. His research was intended to provide products that were less expensive than commercial products of his time.

The children shell peanuts and observe them the way George Washington Carver would have seen them. Distribute an unshelled peanut to each child. Children describe how the peanuts look, feel, and smell. Discuss and list potential uses for peanuts (peanut butter, peanut oil, cookies, cosmetics, paints, plastics).

Optional: Serve peanut butter with crackers and/or celery for snack.



Materials

- Peanuts (unshelled)
- Peanuts (shelled, enough for each child)

Inventor: Garret Morgan

Introduce Garret Morgan, the African-American inventor of the traffic light. Until Garret Morgan invented the traffic light, drivers had to guess the right time to cross the street.

Discuss the reason we need traffic lights and how they contribute to our safety.

The children paint the milk or juice cartons with black poster paint. After the paint dries they glue on the red, yellow, and green circles in order from top to bottom.

The children find places in the classroom or on the playground where they pretend to use their traffic lights. Examples:

- Block Area - directing traffic during dramatic play
- Exit doors - as a signal to children to walk quietly, not run, in the hallway
- Snack – as a signal to remind children to use their inside voices

Red Light, Green Light

Children march around the room as you raise a green circle. Raise a red circle as the signal to stop marching. When you raise a yellow circle, children walk very slowly. Say the words: "Red light, green light, yellow light, 1, 2, 3!" then change the color.

Materials

- 1 milk or juice carton for each child
- Black poster paint and paintbrushes
- 1 red, 1 yellow, and 1 green construction paper circle for each child
- Glue

Materials

- Red, yellow, and green construction paper circles (one of each)

Games

Red Light, Green Light

One child pretends to be a traffic light and stands with his or her back to the other children. When he or she raises a green circle, the other children run toward him or her. When he or she raises a yellow circle, the other children run slower. Finally when he or she raises a red circle, the other children stop. The child acting as the traffic light may raise the cards in any order.

This game helps develop motor skills.

Materials

- Red, yellow, and green construction paper circles (one of each)

Recipes*

***Always check for allergies and sensitivities before serving food.**

Traffic Light Snack

After discussing the invention of the traffic light, each child makes a traffic light for snack by spreading peanut butter or cream cheese on a three inch piece of celery and placing the three fruits in a traffic light color pattern.

Ingredients

- One 3" piece of celery for each child
- Peanut butter or cream cheese
- 1 green grape, 1 golden raisin, and 1 raspberry for each child (or different fruits of the same colors if these are not available)

Friendship Snack

Each child brings a half cup of his or her favorite dry snack to school. Suggestions include raisins, miniature crackers, cereal snack mix, pretzels, and popcorn. Mix the snacks together in a large bowl and serve the mixture for snack.

Discuss how different things can go together to make something very good. This is a great snack to communicate the concepts of diversity, sharing, cooperation, and trying new things.