

CHINESE NEW YEAR



**FEBRUARY THEME IDEAS FOR
YOUR DEN MEETINGS, PACK MEETINGS,
AND ADVANCEMENT CEREMONIES**

**TOMAHAWK DISTRICT
INFORMATION AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**CUB SCOUT LEADER
ROUNDTABLE**



WHERE and WHEN:
SUGAR CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH
West Campus Building · Room 100
13303 Southwest Freeway
7 p.m. · Thursday, January 10, 2007



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**January 2008
Chinese New Year
Engineer, Scholar**

GATHERING

MAKE A PAPER LANTERN

Materials: 8 ½ X 11 piece of paper, ruler, pencil and scissors, stapler and staples or tape.

Directions:

1. From the short edge of the paper, cut a strip off that is approximately 1 inch wide. Set it aside. This will be used for the handle of your lantern.
2. Fold the large piece of paper in half to create a long, narrow rectangle.
3. On the long open edge of this rectangle lightly draw a line one to two inches in from the edge.
4. From the folded edge to the line drawn in step 3, draw lines evenly spaced, ¾ to 1 inch wide.
5. Cut along the lines drawn in step 4. Be sure to stop at the line and not cut all the way to the open edge.
6. Unfold the paper.
7. Staple or tape the short edges together to make a ring. The fold should bend to the outside.
8. Staple or tape the ends of the strip made in step 1 to opposite sides of the top of the lantern.

NOTE: If you want to use decorative paper, like wrapping paper, make sure the pattern side is folded on the inside in step 2. Then in step 6, refold the paper so the crease goes the other way. This ensures that when you put the print on the outside in step 7, the fold is pointing away from the center of the lantern.

WARNING: This lantern is for decorative purposes only and not to be used around an open flame.

FŪ DAŪ LÉ

This is a play on words. The character Fu means blessings or prosperity. Dau means either “has come”, or “upside down.”

Traditionally the character Fu is placed upside down over a doorway during the New Year to show that blessings and prosperity are/have/will come to the household.

Ideally the pattern is traced onto and cut out of gold or black paper or could be traced and painted gold or black on a red square put on point so that it looks like a diamond. The side with the two tear drop shapes is the top, so when displayed at New years this should be placed down.

To make this decoration you will need a 5 inch square of black or gold paper to cut the FU character from, pencil and scissors, glue and a 7 inch square of red paper to glue the character onto.

Reminder: The character will not be set on the red paper so that the edges of the square are up and down. First turn the square on point, like a diamond. Then glue the character on straight up and down. Turn it over and you have Fu Dau Le.

OPENING

CHINESE LANTERN OPENING

Personnel: 5 Scouts each holding a paper lantern. The American Flag.

CS 1: I hold a lantern to welcome you tonight

CS2: I hold a lantern to show you the way to go.

CS 3: I hold a lantern to lead you to the fellowship of scouting.

CS 4: I hold a lantern to give you hope for a bright future.

CS 5: I hold a lantern to shine as star, like the stars on our Country’s flag. Let us stand and salute the flag now and repeat the **Pledge of Allegiance.**

FIND THE TWELVE YEARS OF THE ZODIAC

Find people born under each of the 12 signs of the Chinese Zodiac and have them print their name next to the proper sign.

RAT (1960, 1972, 1984, 1996, 2008)

OX (1961, 1973, 1985, 1997)

TIGER 1962, 1974, 1986, 1998)

RABBIT (1963, 1975, 1987, 1999)

DRAGON (1964, 1976, 1988 2000)

SNAKE (1965, 1977, 1989, 2001)

HORSE (1954, 1966, 1978, 1990, 2002)

RAM (1955, 1967, 1979, 1991, 2003)

MONKEY (1956, 1968, 1980, 1992, 2004)

ROOSTER (1957, 1969, 1981, 1993, 2005)

DOG (1958, 1970, 1982, 1994, 2006)

PIG (1959, 1971, 1983, 1995, 2007)

Find people born under each of the 12 signs of the Chinese Zodiac and have them print their name next to the proper sign.

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ADVANCEMENT

PAGODA ADVANCEMENT

Set up: In advance create the 6 levels of the pagoda. All papers should start the same size. If you start with a 36 inch paper in each color, each successive layer should be 1 ½ inches smaller off of 2 perpendicular sides. See the CRAFTS section for the paper folding pattern to make each level of the Pagoda. The largest should be royal blue, then orange, then yellow, then light blue, then red, and then khaki. The awards can be placed in the fold of the level or just on a table to be handed out. If there are no boys of a certain level then the CM will set up that level. Each level is important to the overall pagoda. It is best if the CM can memorize this ceremony

CM: In Chinese history the Pagoda architecture was brought from India along with Buddhism. It was incorporated into the Buddhist temples as a place to store sacred objects. The original pagodas in China were square, but over time they took on the more familiar 8 sided construction. They also changed in height from an original 3 stories to 5 or even 9 stories. The taller the structure the more impressive it was. The higher you could be in the air the more powerful you were considered. In modern China, Pagodas are not necessarily associated with religion as with an ascetically pleasing architecture. Some are placed in gardens with open sides for people to sit and enjoy the view and the breeze.

Tonight we are going to show how our Cub Scout Pagoda has been built over this past year. This first level represents the Bobcat Rank. We have had many boys join our Pack this year and they have earned their Bobcat rank. Tonight we would like to recognize others who have reached this level on the Cub Scout trail. Would *(call the names of the boys who are receiving their Bobcat rank tonight)* and their parents please come forward. They have learned the Cub Scout Promise and the Law of the Pack as well as the sign, salute, handshake and motto of the Cub Scouts. They know what WEBELOS means. They have set for themselves a sound foundation to continue on the Scouting Trail. *(The boys should set up the royal blue level of the pagoda. Present each*

boy with his badge and shake his hand with the CS Handshake) The second level of our Cub Scout pagoda is Orange, representing our youngest Cubs, the Tigers. *(Call up the Tigers and their parents and have them set up the next level of the Pagoda.)* They have learned to work with their Adult Partner and Search, Discover and Share. Congratulations to each one of you. *(Give the boys their ranks and shake their hands.)* The next level to be built is Yellow. Building upon the Bobcat foundation and the time to learn and grow as Tigers, our Wolf Scouts are well on their way to a lofty and powerful Pagoda. Will the following Wolf Cub Scouts and their parents please come forward to add our next level? *(Call up the wolf scouts receiving their rank and their parents. They should put the next level on. Then give them their rank awards and shake their hands.)* Light blue is the color representing the Bear Rank. It is the color of their neckerchiefs. To earn the Bear Rank they boys have more choices in what Achievements they will do. The Bears are learning to make good choices in the areas of God, Country, Family and Self. Would the following Bear Cub Scouts and their parents please come forward and build our next level. *(Call the names of the Bears receiving their ranks. The boys should put up the light blue level of the Pagoda. Distribute their badges and shake their hands.)* So our Pagoda has now reached 4 levels. It is getting taller and more lofty, just like the skills of our boys are getting stronger and more sure. Our last 2 levels are both for boys who have the name of Webelos. This Program covers more than one year for these boys. They switch from Achievements to more involved Activity Badges. In the first part of their time as Webelos the boys earn their Webelos Rank. We have some of these boys with us tonight. Would the following boys please come forward with their parents and build out next level. *Call up the boys earning their Webelos Rank. They should add the red level to the Pagoda. Hand them their ranks and shake their hands.)* By earning at least an additional 4 Activity Badges a Webelos can qualify to earn his Arrow of Light award. This is the highest award a Cub Scout can earn. Would the following boys and their parents please come forward and add our

last level to our Pagoda. (*Call the boys and their parents forward. They should add the last level to the Pagoda.*) By earning the Arrow of Light, these boys have shown that they have increased in power and ability and are now ready to join Boy Scout and continue to grow, onward and upward as they move from boys to young men and to the future leaders of our society. We congratulate each of you tonight. (*Present the boys with their awards and shake their hands.*)

HUNG BAU (RED PACKAGE)

In the Chinese tradition, parents give children red envelopes with money inside them at the Chinese New Year. These are called “Hung Bau” as “Hung” (pronounced hong (long o sound)) meaning ‘red’ and “Bau” (pronounced bow, which rhymes with cow) meaning package. The traditional chant is by the children “Gung Syi, Faht Tsai, Hung Bau Na Lai” (Gong she, Faht tsii, hong bow nah lie) to which the parent or adult produces the “hung bau.” “Gung syi” means “congratulations”. “Faht Tsai” has the meaning of “continued or increased prosperity”. “Na Lai” literally translated is “here come”, with the meaning of “please give me”, so “hung bau, na lai” means “please give me the red package” The above pronunciations of this greeting is in Mandarin Chinese. Cantonese is also a major dialect of Chinese. The greeting there is “Gung Hay Fat Choy!”. Each advancement could be either wrapped in red or placed in a red envelope and presented to the boys with a hearty “Gung Syi Faht Tsai” at the end to all recipients. This might be saved for those with special awards or rank advancement.

RECOGNITION

The Chinese New year is all about the lunar calendar and the movement of the stars in the sky. You can recognize your boys or adult volunteers by decorating the stage with stars covered with aluminum foil. In the center of each star, mount a picture of the person being recognized. The award to be received could be stapled to the star or a caption explaining why they were honored could be written on the star below their picture. These could also be used with special achievements or special talents of

boys who otherwise might not receive recognition this month. Present the stars to the boys or adults at the appropriate time in the meeting or at the end. Another thing that is often associated with China by us here in America is Chinese take out food. Awards could be placed in small “take-out” boxes. See the end of this packet for the pattern.

FORTUNE COOKIES

Fortune cookies are fun to read and eat, but, although associated with the Chinese, they were invented in America. You could still make your own for recognition

SKITS

THE RAT WINS THE RACE

Set up: The boys can make puppets to represent the 12 signs of the Chinese Zodiac: Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, and Boar. 2 people need to hold a blue sheet to represent the river. The speaking parts are not so important who says them but that they get said. The animals are all standing near a river.

CS1: I’m the best. I think I should head the cycle of years.

CS2: No, I’m the best. My ____ is the brightest.

CS3: Well, My _____ is the best so I should be first.

CS4: I know, How about we have a race.

CS5: Okay, but from where to where?

CS6: How about crossing that river?

CS7: Great! Everyone line up.

(All the animals line up on one side of the river.)

CS8: Go!

(All the animals go behind the sheet that represents the river. Make sure that the rat is clearly on top of the ox and that they are first and that the pig is last to reach the other side. Just before they reach the other side, the rat jumps off the ox and wins the race.) CS with Rat: I may be small, but I won the race. I am first in the cycle of years.

All: And that is why the Rat is first and the Pig is last in the cycle of the Chinese Zodiac.

THE NIAN IS COMING

Setting: Several boys near a lake. The lake could be symbolized by a blue sheet or large piece of paper. Two people should be holding it up at either side so it hangs down about 3 feet. A scout should hide behind it. He is the NIAN. The other scouts need to have some pots and pans available to bang on and red cloth to wave to drive back the NIAN.

Narrator: A long time ago in China, there was a terrible monster called a NIAN. It lived in the water. Once a year the NIAN would leave its watery home and come and eat a villager. (The boys near the “water” all act scared and point towards the water and say things like “the NIAN is coming! The NIAN is coming!” The NIAN would reach out 2 arms from behind the sheet and grab a boy and take him back into the water.)

Narrator: As years passed the villagers grew tired of losing someone in the spring of the year when the NIAN would come. (The boys repeat the scene.)

Narrator: Eventually the villagers discovered that the NIAN didn’t like the color red. (This time when the NIAN comes one of the boys has put on a red shirt or holds a red towel and the NIAN says something like “Ahh, get that red away from me.” And goes back into the water.)

Narrator: Soon the villagers discovered that not only did the NIAN not like red but he was afraid of loud noises. They often would bang their pots and pans to scare the NIAN away. (This time the boys are wearing red and banging pots and pans when the NIAN comes and he again goes away empty handed.)

Narrator: This is why people wear so much red during the Chinese New Year Celebration and also why they set off fire crackers to scare away the NIAN, which is also the Chinese word for Year. (Boys that are left cheer and bang their pans and all have something red.)

SONGS

NEW YEAR’S TRADITIONS

(Tune: Row, Row, Row Your Boat)

Sweep, sweep, sweep your floor,
Before New Year’s at your door.
‘Cause if you sweep on New Years day,
Your good luck goes away.

Wash, wash, wash your hair,
Before the New Year’s here.
But don’t wash it for many days
Or your good luck goes away.

ORANGES AND NOODLES

(Tune: I Like to Eat Apples and Bananas)

I like to eat, eat, eat, oranges and noodles.
I like to eat, eat, eat, oranges and noodles.
I like to eat, eat, eat, oranges and noodles
I like to eat, eat, eat, oranges and noodles.

Repeat the song, changing the vowel sounds to the long A sound.

Repeat the song, changing the vowel sounds to the long E sound.

Repeat the song, changing the vowel sounds to the long I sound.

Repeat the song, changing the vowel sounds to the long O sound.

Repeat the song, changing the vowel sounds to the long U sound.

THE DRAGON AND THE PEARL

(Tune: Pop Goes the Weasel)

The dragon chased the moon like a pearl
Across the Milky Way.
But when he finally caught the moon.
Now it’s New Years Day!
He chased it high and he chased it low,
He really liked to play.
But when he finally caught the moon,
Now it’s New Years Day!

GAMES

ZODIAC RELAY

Set up: Make one set of zodiac cards for each team. The cards are upside down at a given distance from each team. Make teams of at least 3 but no more than 12.

Directions: Teams line up behind the go line. The first person in line runs to the pile of his teams cards and picks one. He looks at the animal and acts like that animal as he goes back to his team. His team mates try to guess which animal he is. He can make noise, but use no words. As soon as they guess his animal correctly he tags the next person in line who runs down and repeats the process of picking the card and acting like that animal. The first team to guess all 12 animals wins.

DRAGON AND THE PEARL

Set up: One person is selected to be the dragon. Everyone else is in a circle with the dragon in the center. A large playground ball, acting as a pearl, is given to someone in the circle.

To Play: On the signal to go the ball is passed around the circle while all the people chant "Ee, Er, Sahn, Sz, Woo, Lyo, Chee. New Years Dragon Come to Me!" (This is counting to 7 in Mandarin Chinese) When they say "Me", the person with the pearl must run around the outside of the circle and try to return to his place before the dragon can catch him. If the dragon catches the person with the pearl, then he becomes the dragon and the old dragon takes his place in the circle. If the dragon fails to catch the pearl, he returns to the center and the pearl is again passed around the circle.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA

Set up: Divide groups into teams. At a given distance from each team is a small table. An assistant for each team has 15 cups. The Assistant will make sure that each player has just one cup at a time.

To Play: The first person in line at the signal to go runs to the table and places his cup on the table and returns to tag the next person in line and get another cup. The next person in line also puts his cup on the table next to the other

one and returns to tag the next person in line and get another cup.

This process continues until 8 cups are lined up on the table. Then the next person to place a cup must put it on top. This continues until you have a complete wall with 8 cups on the bottom and 7 cups on the top. The first team to complete their "wall" wins.

Cheers

GUNG HAY FAT CHOY

Pretend to open a fortune cooking and read the fortune. Yell out "Gung Hay Fat Choy! And Best Wishes"

Explain that "Gung Hay Fat Choy" means Happy New Year.

KUNG FOOEY CHEER

Pretend that you are a martial artist. As you are making Karate motions say "Kung Fooey, Chop Suey, Hay Ya".

Chinese New Year Word Search

Word List

CELEBRATE	GOOD LUCK
CHINA	MOON CAKES
CHINESE	NEW YEAR
DRAGON	ORANGES
FAMILY	PHASES
FIREWORKS	RED ENVELOPE
FORTUNE	TWELVE SIGNS
FULL MOON	ZODIAC

G	R	E	D	E	N	V	E	L	O	P	E	
F	O	L	C	O	V	E	T	Z	O	C	H	E
U	O	C	H	I	N	A	L	O	E	F	A	O
L	D	B	I	R	A	T	E	D	C	I	S	R
L	L	H	N	I	N	E	D	I	S	R	E	A
M	U	C	E	L	E	B	R	A	T	E	S	N
O	C	E	S	N	E	W	A	C	Y	W	F	G
O	K	E	E	A	R	W	G	I	T	O	A	E
N	E	W	Y	E	A	R	O	H	M	R	M	S
Y	F	F	O	R	T	U	N	E	A	K	I	M
I	L	M	O	O	N	C	A	K	E	S	L	Y
T	W	E	L	V	E	S	I	G	N	S	Y	I

CRAFTS

CHINESE YO-YO

Materials: 12 inches of 1/8" or 1/4" dowel, roll of wrapping paper (at least 7 feet long), tape and scissors.

Directions: Cut a strip of paper 7 feet by 4 inches. Tape a narrow end to the dowel so that the top edge of the paper aligns with one end of the dowel. Wrap tightly.

To use: Hold the dowel at the bottom and flick your wrist as you would when casting.

YEAR OF THE RAT NECKERCHIEF SLIDE OR MAGNET

Materials: half egg in either wood or Styrofoam approximately 1 1/2 inches long, gray paint, paint brush, 2 google eyes, scrap of gray felt, craft glue or hot glue, scissors, black paint or marker, 3 inches gray pipe cleaner or plastic lanyard, craft magnet or small hair scrunchies.

Directions:

1. Paint the egg shape gray. Let dry.
2. Cut out 2, 3/4 inch X 1/2 inch ovals from the gray felt.
3. When the egg shape is dry, paint or draw on a small black area for the nose at the narrow end of the egg. Add fine lines for whiskers if desired.
4. Glue the eyes above the nose.
5. Glue the narrow end of the felt ovals above the eyes to make ears. Fold them so they will stand up.
6. Glue one end of the pipe cleaner or lanyard to the underside of the wide end of the egg.
7. On the underside of the egg attach the magnet or scrunchie.

DRAGON MASK

Materials: 2 paper plates, 1 large craft stick, Mask Pattern, 20 2" wide strips of colored paper. Large sheet of blue paper. Glue, scissors, markers or crayons.

Directions:

1. Accordion fold the strips of paper and attach all around the edge of the front of one paper plate.
2. Glue the second paper plate to the front of the first to hide the ends of the paper strips and also sandwich one end of the large craft stick in between for a handle.
3. Cut out and color the mask face with bright colors.
4. Cut the large piece of blue paper with ragged edges a bit larger than the paper plates. Glue to the back of the paper plate assembly.

Glue the face of the dragon to the center of the blue paper. You are done.

WEAVING A COASTER

Materials: A 5" X 7" piece of heavy cardboard (a cereal box works well.) 2 colors of yarn (approximately 11 yards of each color), ruler, scissors, tape, pencil, yarn or tapestry needle (large eye, blunt end).

Directions:

1. Along both 5 inch edges of the cardboard measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in from each side. Between those 2 marks mark off every $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch.
2. Carefully cut into the cardboard at these marks. Make the cuts about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. This gives the effect of fringe on these two sides of the cardboard. This is the loom.
3. Using one of the pieces of yarn, about 5 inches from the end put it into the top, left hand slot made in step 2. Put the end towards the back of the cardboard. Tape the end securely in place.
4. Wrap the yarn around the cardboard from top to bottom, making sure to pull the yarn securely into each successive slot. Continue until you have 24 strands of yarn going down the front of the cardboard.
5. Secure in the bottom left slot and cut off any excess yarn, leaving about 7 inches. Tape this end to the back of the cardboard.
6. Leaving a tail of about 5 inches in the second color yarn, tie it to the right most strand of yarn already on the loom, about 1 inch up from the bottom of the strand.
7. Now thread the other end of that yarn onto the needle. Use the needle to help you do an over under, over under pattern from the right to the left. Pull the yarn through.
8. Now go back from left to right in a reverse pattern of under over, under over, repeating until you reach the edge. NOTE: Don't pull too tight as you are going back and forth or your finished piece will not have straight edges.
9. Repeat steps 7 and 8 many times. You will want to keep these cross yarns as close together as possible. This will require you to use your needle to slide them down towards the original row.
10. When you are about 1 inch from the top, tie off the end of your working yarn to the

side strand that is on the loom. Leave about a 5 inch tail and cut off the remaining yarn.

11. To finish your project, turn the loom over and cut the yarn about in the middle. Carefully remove it from the loom.
12. Now take every 2 strands of yarn and tie them together in an overhand knot, making sure to slide the knot down close to the working thread. This will keep all of your yarn in place. When you have finished tying both sides of your weaving, trim the fringe to the desired length. You are now done.

LEAF PRINTING

Materials: Sheets of white paper or cardboard, powder tempera paints, paint brushes, newspaper, an assortment of fresh leaves, bright adhesive tape, and adhesive picture hook

Directions: Mix the paint to a fairly thick consistency, and brush it on the veined underside of the leaf. Place the painted side of the leaf on the paper or cardboard. Place the newspaper over the leaf and carefully rub.

Remove the newspaper and the leaf and you will have a perfect imprint of the leaf. Repeat this process with different shades of paint and different shaped leaves, building up an attractive picture. Bright adhesive tape can be placed all around the picture to make a decorative frame. Place an adhesive picture hook on the back and display your leaf print picture.

WEAVING A PLACEMAT

Materials: 2 pieces of paper 12" X 18", ruler, pencil, scissors, glue, tape.

Directions:

1. One piece of paper should be marked and cut into 1 inch wide strips that are 12 inches long.
2. The other piece of paper should be marked and cut into 1 inch wide strips that are 18 inches long. NOTE: For time and or accuracy, this can be done in advance of the activity to help little hands be successful.
3. Line up the 12 inch strips side by side so their 1 inch sides are all lined up evenly. Tape into place.
4. Carefully fold back every other strip. Lay an 18" strip across these as close to the edge as you can, with the ends lined up with the first and last of the 12 inch strips.
5. Lay the other 12 inch strips on top of this 18 inch strip.
6. Carefully fold back the other 12 inch strips and put an 18" strip in next to the first. Replace those 12 inch strips.
7. Repeat steps 4 and 5 as many times as needed to reach the far side.
8. When all strips are in place, glue the ends of each strip to the strip that is either over or under it. You can use it as is, or cover it with clear contact paper.

WIND SOCK

Materials: Red Construction paper, red crepe paper streamers, stapler or tape, pipe cleaners.

Directions: Cut a strip of construction paper 3" X 18". Staple or tape together to form a cylinder 3" high. Tear about 8 to 10 streamers approximately 12" long. Tape or staple streamers to the inside of the cylinder along the bottom edge. Punch 2 holes in the top edge of the cylinder. Thread one end of pipe cleaner through each hole and secure for the hanger. Hang outside in the wind.

DRAGON PUPPET

Materials: 2 strips of contrasting colored paper 2"x 36" (strips cut from construction paper can be taped together to make the longer strip.) Puppet Head Pattern, 1 piece of paper 2"x 8" (for tail) 1 piece of paper 5" x 11" (for the head), crepe paper of various colors, tape, scissors, 2 popsicle sticks, pencil and markers.

Directions:

1. Cut out head pattern. Fold paper for head in half. Trace the pattern onto the paper, being sure to align the fold of the paper with the mouth side of the pattern. Cut out head and color. Attach short strips of crepe paper to the top and sides of head.
2. Fold the paper for tail in half to make a 2" x 4" rectangle. From fold edge draw a line parallel to the fold about 1/2" away. From the opposite edge cut narrow strips down to the drawn line. Then tightly roll along the fold edge and secure with tape. It should look like a little tassel.
3. Match one end from each of the 2 long strips together so they are perpendicular to each other. Fold the one strip from the bottom over on top and crease. Now fold the other strip over the top and crease. Continue folding in like manner until you reach the end of the strips. Tape together the ends. This is the body of the Dragon.
4. Attach the head to one end of the body.
5. Attach the tail to the other end of the body.
6. Attach one popsicle stick at the front and one at the back to act as handles for the puppet.

BUBBLE ART

Materials: Dry tempera paints, dish detergent, water, several small white bowls, drinking straws, white art paper, newspaper.

Directions: Cover your work surface with a layer of newspaper. Mix ¼ cup dry tempera paint, ¼ cup dish detergent and ½ cup water in a small bowl. Give each boy a straw and a sheet of art paper. In turn each boy will blow bubbles in the mixture until they reach over the top of the bowl. Touch the paper to the bubbles, moving it back and forth to pick up the bubbles on the paper. Repeat until the paper is filled using your choice of colors. The bubbles will pop and the paper will dry in about 15 minutes.

This could be used as placemats for your Blue and Gold table or cut into smaller pieces to be used as place markers or invitations.

JOKES AND PROVERBS

Why does an embarrassed panda get mistaken for a newspaper?

Because they're both black and white and red all over!

What's purple, 10,000 km long and 12m high?
The grape wall of China!

CHINESE PROVERBS

A Jade stone is useless before it is processed; a man is good-for-nothing until he is educated. It is an emphasis on the need of education.

An ant may well destroy a whole dam. If a small problem is overlooked, it could develop into a big disaster as ant can multiple making tunnels in the dam to allow water soak in and consequently bring it to a collapse.

An inch of time is an inch of gold but you can't buy that inch of time with an inch of gold. Disregard the different use of unit words describing nouns in different cultures. This proverb tells the truth that time is more valuable than money. Money spent or lost can be earned; time lost is lost for good. No money can buy it back. The motto is that we got to make good use of our time.

Only when all contribute their firewood can they build up a strong fire.

Another way of saying "*United and we can stand strong.*"

CLOSING

CHINESE WISDOM

Cub Master: Hopefully we have had fun this month learning a little bit more about the culture of China and some of their traditions. Let us take the good in life wherever we find it. By learning, let us gain wisdom. Let us live as it says in the Law of the Pack, let us always give good will to others.

PRAYER 1

Dear God, we thank thee for allowing us to gather tonight and celebrate the culture of our Brothers as we recognize the accomplishments of the scouts here with us tonight and the brother hood of scouting. Please help us to be friends to all and reach out to those who may be different from ourselves and extend to all the hand of friendship. Amen

PRAYER 2

Dear Lord, we thank thee for this time of friendship and fellowship that we have had tonight. Help us to see beyond ourselves and the moment and catch a glimpse of the future and what we can do to make this world an even more wonderful place. In thy name we pray. Amen.

FOOD

“GWO TYEH” (POT STICKERS)

Filling:

2 lb ground beef or combination of favorite ground meats to equal 2 lbs.

6 Tbsp sesame oil

2 tsp sugar

$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp salt

$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp pepper

1 lb Napa cabbage, finely chopped

$\frac{1}{3}$ lb green onions, finely chopped (2-3 bunches)

2 carrots, peeled, and finely chopped

Optional: bok choy, celery, any firm vegetable of your choice may be substituted or added.

You can also add minced garlic ~3 cloves, and fresh ginger ~1 tsp or to taste.

2 packages won ton wrappers (approximately 50 wrappers per package)

1. Filling: mix vegetable and meet, then add rest of ingredients. Mix well.
2. Place 1 Tbsp of filling in the center of a won ton skin.
3. Wet the 2 adjacent edges of the skin with water on your finger.
4. Bring one wet corner and one dry corner together. Crimp both edges to seal.
5. Heat electric skillet to 350 degrees. Add 2 Tbsp vegetable oil.
6. Arrange the dumplings flat side down, to line the pan. Fry until browned and then turn to brown other side. (total about 4 minutes for both sides)
7. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ C hot water and cover. Cook for 6 minutes or until almost all of the water has evaporated.
8. Remove and serve with dipping sauce of soy sauce, sesame oil and vinegar.
9. If dumplings are frozen, increase water to $\frac{3}{4}$ C and increase time to 10 minutes.

CHINESE ALMOND COOKIES

Ingredients:

1 C powdered sugar

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C shortening or butter

1 Tbsp water

1 tsp baking powder

$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking soda

1 egg

3 drops almond extract

2 C flour

$\frac{1}{2}$ C almond slices

20 whole almonds

Directions:

1. Preheat oven to 350° F.
2. Beat the shortening for 1 minute.
3. Add the sugar in thirds and beat for 1 minute after each addition.
4. Add the water, soda and powder, the egg and almond extract; mix for 2 minutes.
5. Add the almond slices, then add the flour and mix to form dough.
6. Roll the dough into log and divide it into 20 balls. Flatten each ball with the palm of the hand.
7. Grease a cookie sheet; place the flattened dough two inches apart.
8. Place a whole almond in the center of each dough. Press the almonds into the center of the dough.
9. Bake for 15 minutes or when the cookies are golden; remove and serve.

SWEET NEW YEARS CAKE (NYAN GAU)

Ingredients:

- 2 C sugar
- 2 ½ C hot water
- 6 C glutinous rice flour
- baking pan 10 5/8" x 12" x 2 3/8"
- 1 sheet plastic wrap: 14" x 15"

Directions:

1. Stir the sugar and hot water until the sugar is dissolved. Let cool.
2. Stir the glutinous rice flour into the water and sugar. Mix thoroughly; this makes rice paste.
3. Line the baking pan with the sheet of plastic wrap.
4. Put the rice paste mixture into the pan; steam over boiling water for 2 hours. Test for doneness with a toothpick.
 - a. OR –
5. Divide the rice past into several portions and fry it, one portion at a time, over low heat for 3 minutes or until both sides are golden brown.

NOTE: The cake can be served immediately after steaming while it is soft. If the cake becomes hard one or two days after steaming, it may be either sliced and fried, or sliced and dipped in egg-flour paste and deep fried. This cake may also be sliced sandwich style and served with pickled mustard cabbage, coriander, or peanut butter powder. This cake may be stored in a refrigerator for several weeks. The longer the cake is kept, the harder it will become; however, heating will make it soft.

This cake is typically made before New Year's and served during the holiday.

WEBELOS ACTIVITY BADGES

SCHOLAR

INVENTIONS BY THE CHINESE.

☐COMPASS

The earliest-known compass dates from China, during the Han Dynasty (2nd century BC - 2nd century AD). This early compass was made from lodestone, a naturally magnetic variety of magnetite ore. A spoon-shaped piece of lodestone was placed upon a bronze disk, and the lodestone always pointed north. This early compass was not used for navigation at first; it was used for divination (like Feng Shui), to determine fortuitous placement of buildings, etc.

☐GUNPOWDER

Gunpowder was invented in China, probably during the 1000's. Gunpowder is composed of about 75 percent saltpeter (potassium nitrate), 15 percent powdered charcoal, and 10 percent sulphur. The Chinese used gunpowder to make fireworks and signals, and later to make weapons of war.

☐KITE

The kite was invented roughly 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. It originated in China, Malaysia or Indonesia (there are many claims to having invented the kite). Some people say that the earliest kites consisted of a huge leaf attached to a long string (there is a type of Indonesian leaf that is wonderful as a kite).

☐PAPER

Paper is writing material made from wood pulp or other fibrous material. Almost 5,000 years ago, in ancient Egypt, the papyrus plant was processed and used as paper. Papyrus paper was made from thin sheets of papyrus pith that were soaked in water, pressed together with the grains at right angles, and then dried - the sticky sap of the plant made the thin sheets stick together, forming a sturdy writing surface. Papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus* is its genus and species) is a grass-like aquatic plant native to the Nile valley of Egypt. Our word paper comes from "papyrus."

Paper is made by grinding plant material into a pulp, forming it into thin sheets, and drying it in a form. This process was invented in AD 105 by Ts'ai Lun, a Chinese official and member of the Chinese Imperial Court, about 2000 years

ago; he originally used the waste from silk production. Early Chinese paper was made from the bark of the mulberry tree and other plant fibers.

☐THE RAZOR SCOOTER

The Razor scooter is a new and very popular foldable scooter. It was invented by a team of people at the J.D. Corp. (a company that sells aluminum bicycle parts and electric scooters in Changhua, Taiwan, Republic of China). Gino Tsai, the president of the company, wanted a way to get around his factory floors faster (he says that he is a slow walker and he needed a more efficient means of getting around). It took about 5 years for the team to develop their current model, which uses airplane-grade aluminum and polyurethane wheels. It was introduced in 1998 at the NSGA World Sports Expo, when Tsai scooted around the show, attracting the attention of Sharper Image Corp., who ordered the first Razor scooters. The scooters quickly became popular worldwide.

☐SILK

Silk was first made by the Chinese about 4,000 years ago. Silk thread is made from the cocoon of the silkworm moth (*Bombyx mori*), a small moth whose caterpillar eats the leaves of the mulberry tree.

According to Chinese legend, the first silk thread was made when the Chinese Empress Si-Ling-Chi was sitting under a mulberry tree and a cocoon fell into her tea; she noticed the strong, silky threads of the cocoon uncoiling. She then developed the use of silk.

☐UMBRELLA

The umbrella was invented thousands of years ago. The earliest umbrellas were made to shade the user from the sun (an umbrella used as a sun shade is called a parasol).

Umbrella were used as much a 4,000 years ago in ancient Assyria, China, Egypt, and Greece.

The Chinese were probably the first to waterproof the umbrella for use in the rain; they used wax and lacquer (a type of paint) to repel the rain. Samuel Fox (1815 - 1887), an English inventor and manufacturer, invented the steel ribbed umbrella in 1852 (wood or whale bone had been used previously).

MAKE PAPER

Materials: Scrap paper, torn into small pieces. Blender, small, shallow plastic containers, old panty hose, rubber bands, old towels or white felt, white paper towels, sponge large tub or pan, an ice pick or awl.

Directions:

1. Soak a couple of cups of torn paper in 2 quarts of warm water for up to a couple of hours.
2. Blend for 5 minutes to make a fine pulp.
3. Put 2 more quarts of water in the tub and pour the pulp into the tub.
4. Poke several holes in the bottom of the plastic container. This container will be the shape of your finished piece of paper.
5. Pull the pantyhose over the container top and secure tightly with the rubber band.
6. Swish your hand around in the water to make sure the pulp is floating in the water and not settled to the bottom. Now slip the plastic container sideways into the water. Level it out. Lift straight up with pulp remaining on the top. The water will drain out through the panty hose and the holes in the bottom of the container.
7. When all the water is out of the container, turn it over on to the white felt. Press gently and let sit until you can carefully remove the container.
8. Use the sponge to gently push on your piece of paper to help remove the water.
9. Cover with several layers of paper toweling Gently turn the whole stack over. Remove the felt.
10. Sponge out any additional water let paper dry. It is now ready to be used. NOTE: Try adding things to your paper, like scraps of thread or crushed herbs or even pressed flowers.

CHESS BELTLOOP

1. Identify the chess pieces and set up a chess board for play.
2. Demonstrate the moves of each chess piece to your den leader or adult partner.
3. Play a game of chess

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE BELT LOOP

1. Talk with someone who grew up in a different country than you did. Find out what it was like and how it is different from your experience.
2. Learn 10 words that are in a different language than your own.
3. Play two games that originated in another country or culture.

CHINESE WORDS AND PHRASES

Wǒ – I

Nǐ – you

Dz wò dě hǎu – Good Job (did good)

Gōng Shě, -Congratulations

Syèh syèh- Thank you

Dàh Jyàh – Everyone

Hǎu – good

Dàh jyàh, hǎu? – How is everyone?

Shēen Nyěn Kwāi Lè – Happy New Year
(New Year Happiness)

MATHEMATICS BELT LOOP

1. Do five activities within your home or school that require the use of mathematics. Explain to your den how you used everyday math.
2. Keep track of the money you earn and spend for three weeks.
3. Measure five items using both metric and non-metric measures. Find out about the history of the metric system of measurement.
(This belt loop is an optional requirement for both Engineer and Scholar. However it can not be used for both.)

Year of the Rat (1960, 1972, 1984, 1996, 2008)

People born in the Year of the Rat are noted for their charm and attraction for the opposite sex. They work hard to achieve their goals, acquire possessions, and are likely to be perfectionists. They are basically thrifty with money. Rat people are easily angered and love to gossip. Their ambitions are big, and they are usually very successful. They are most compatible with people born in the years of the Dragon, Monkey, and Ox.

ENGLISH-CHINESE NUMBERS

English-Chinese Numbers

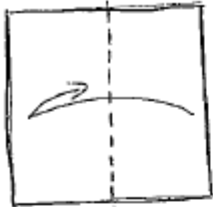
Number	Chinese Pronunciation	Chinese Number	Write the Chinese Number Here
1	ēe	一	
2	èhr	二	
3	sāhn	三	
4	sz	四	
5	wōo	五	
6	lyò	六	
7	chēe	七	
8	bāh	八	
9	jyǒ	九	
10	shí	十	

The symbols above the pronunciations indicate the direction of the tone to be applied to that word. Mandarin is a tonal language with 5 tones, high even, falling, low, rising, and neutral. If the wrong tone is used, it could mean another word.

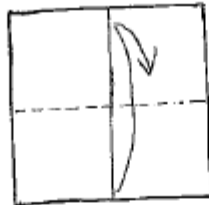
PAPER FOLDING: PAGODA

Note: Begin with paper white side up.

PAGODA



1. Fold in half sideways. Crease. Then unfold.

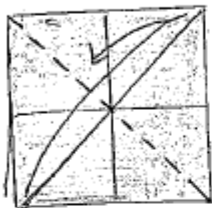


2. Fold in half upward. Crease. Then Unfold.

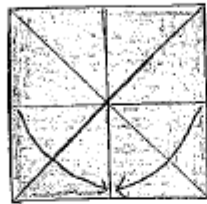
3. Turn paper over.



4. Fold in half diagonally. Crease. Then unfold.



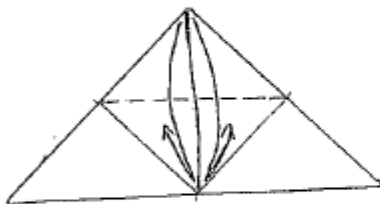
5. Fold in half diagonally the other direction. Crease. Then Unfold.



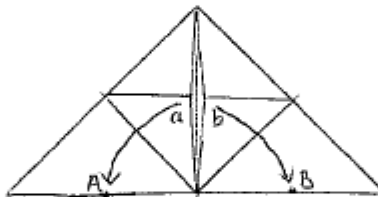
6. Bring the side folds down and to the center of the bottom. This is the water bomb base.



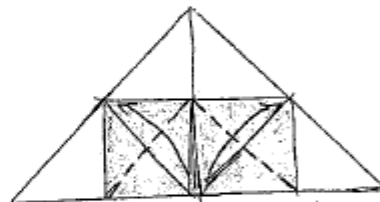
7. Fold both front points up to the top.



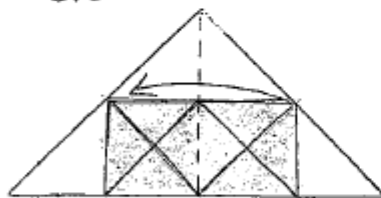
8. Fold both front points in half downward. Crease. Then unfold.



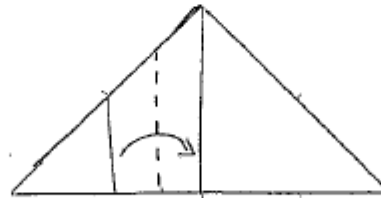
9. Open up both front flaps folding points a and b on b points A and B.



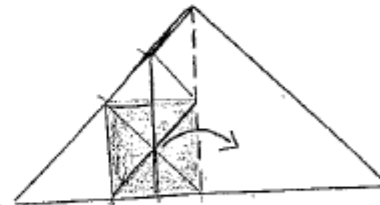
10. Fold the front layers of the new flaps in half diagonally as shown.



11. Fold the front layers on the right side to the left.

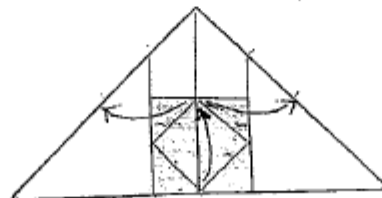


12. Fold the front layers in half sideways

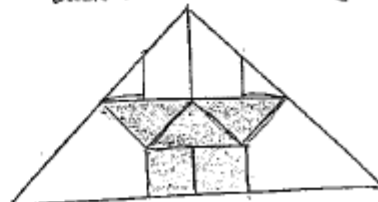


13. Fold the front layers back across to the right.

14. Repeat steps 11-13 on the front left hand layers.



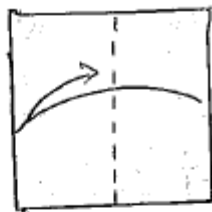
15. Fold the inside corners of the top layer outward while the point at the bottom comes up to the center.



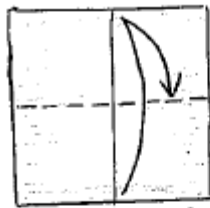
16. Turn over and repeat steps 7-15. Make more layers. Slide them together.

PAPER FOLDING – WATER BOMB

Water bomb (balloon)

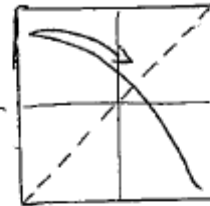


1. Fold in half sideways. Crease. Then Unfold.

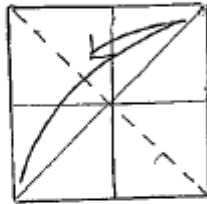


2. Fold in half upward. Crease. Then unfold.

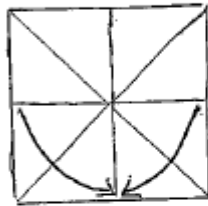
3. Turn paper over.



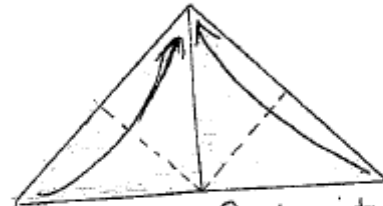
4. Fold in half diagonally. Crease. Then unfold.



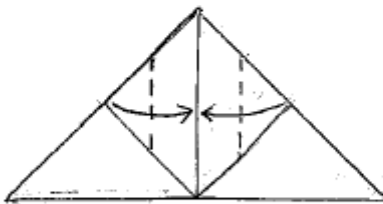
5. Fold in half diagonally the other direction. Crease. Then unfold.



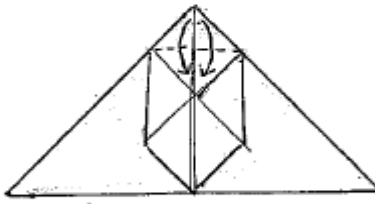
6. Bring the side folds down and to the center. This is the water bomb base.



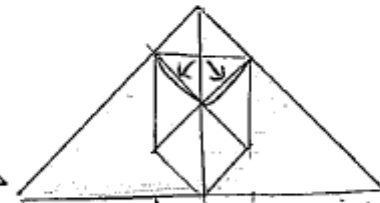
7. Fold both front points up to the top.



8. Fold the outside corners of the front layers inward to the center. Keep this fold parallel to center fold.



9. Fold the tips of the top flaps in half downward.



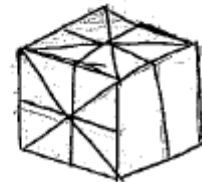
10. Fold both flaps into the pockets below them. Crease firmly.



11. Turn over and repeat steps 7-10 on the other side.



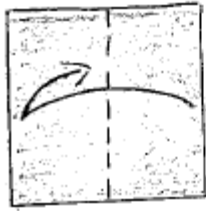
12. Inflate by gently blowing into small hole at this end.



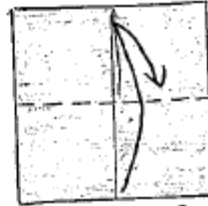
13. It is finished.

PAPER FOLDING: INFLATABLE BUNNY

Inflatable Bunny

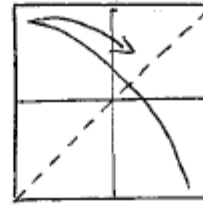


1. Fold in half sideways. Crease. Then unfold.

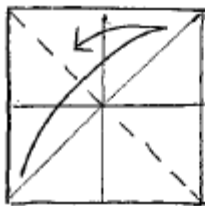


2. Fold in half upward. Crease. Then unfold.

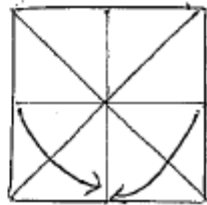
3. Turn paper over



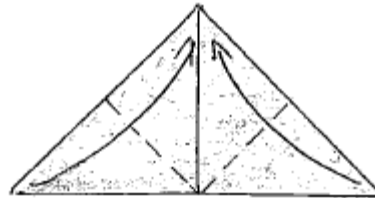
4. Fold in half diagonally. Crease. Then unfold.



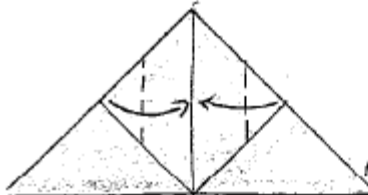
5. Fold in half diagonally the other direction. Crease. Then unfold.



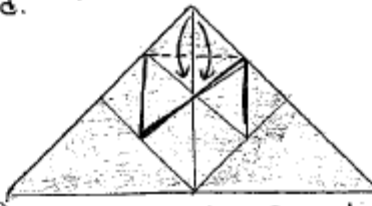
6. Bring the side folds down and to the center.



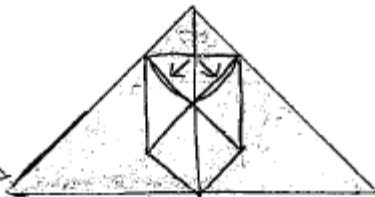
7. Fold both front points up to the top.



8. Fold the outside corners of the front layers inward to the center. Keep this fold parallel to the center fold.



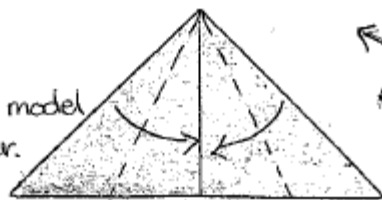
9. Fold the tips of the top flaps in half, downward.



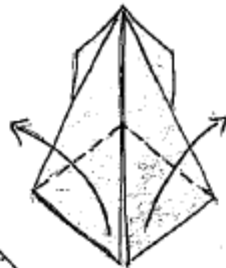
10. Fold both flaps into the pockets below them. Crease firmly.



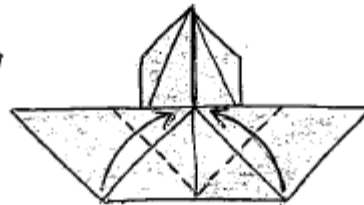
11. Turn model over.



12. Fold outside edges to the center crease.



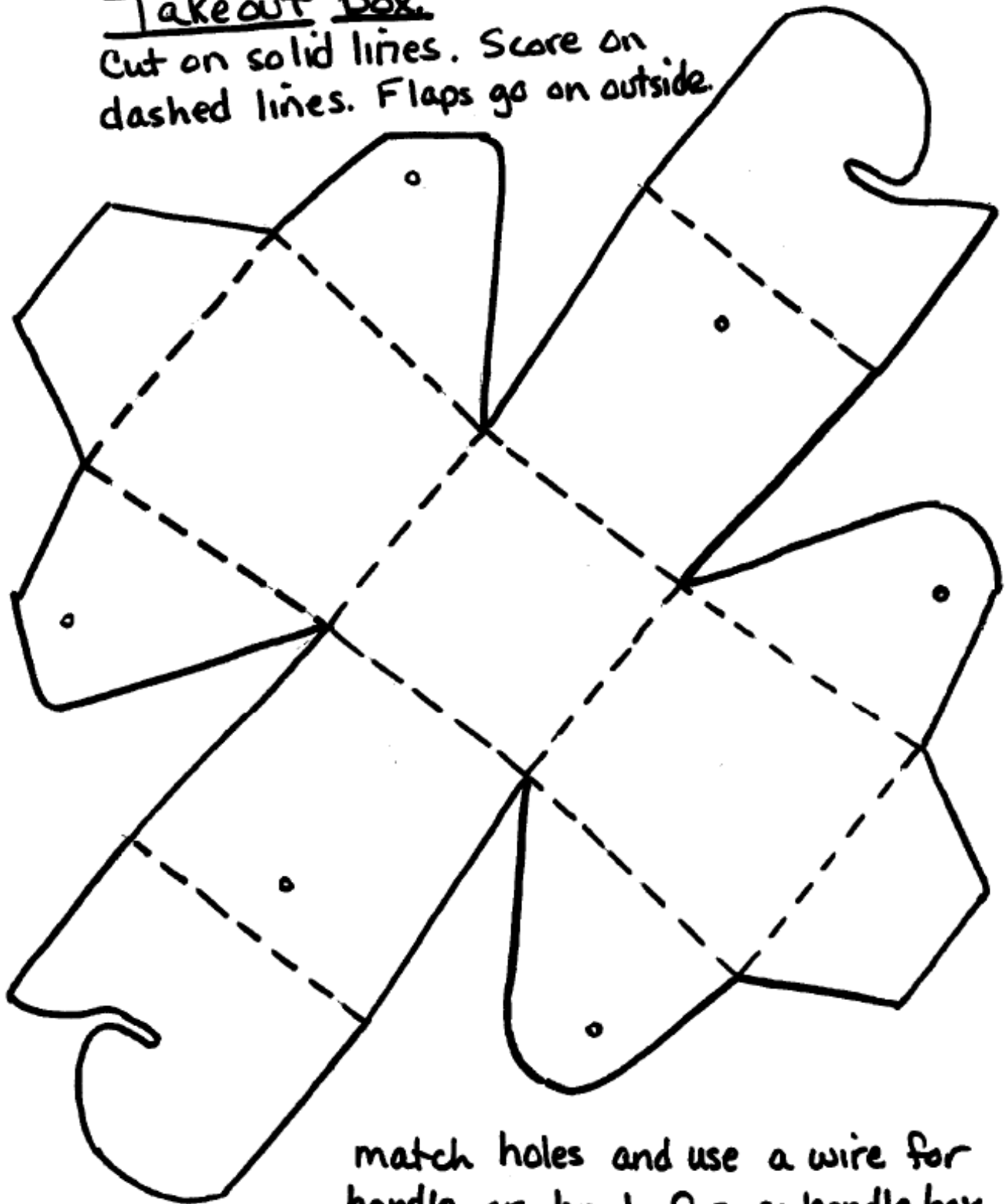
13. Fold both bottom tips up and out.



14. Bring bottom corners up and to the center. Inflate by gently blowing in the hole at tip of nose.

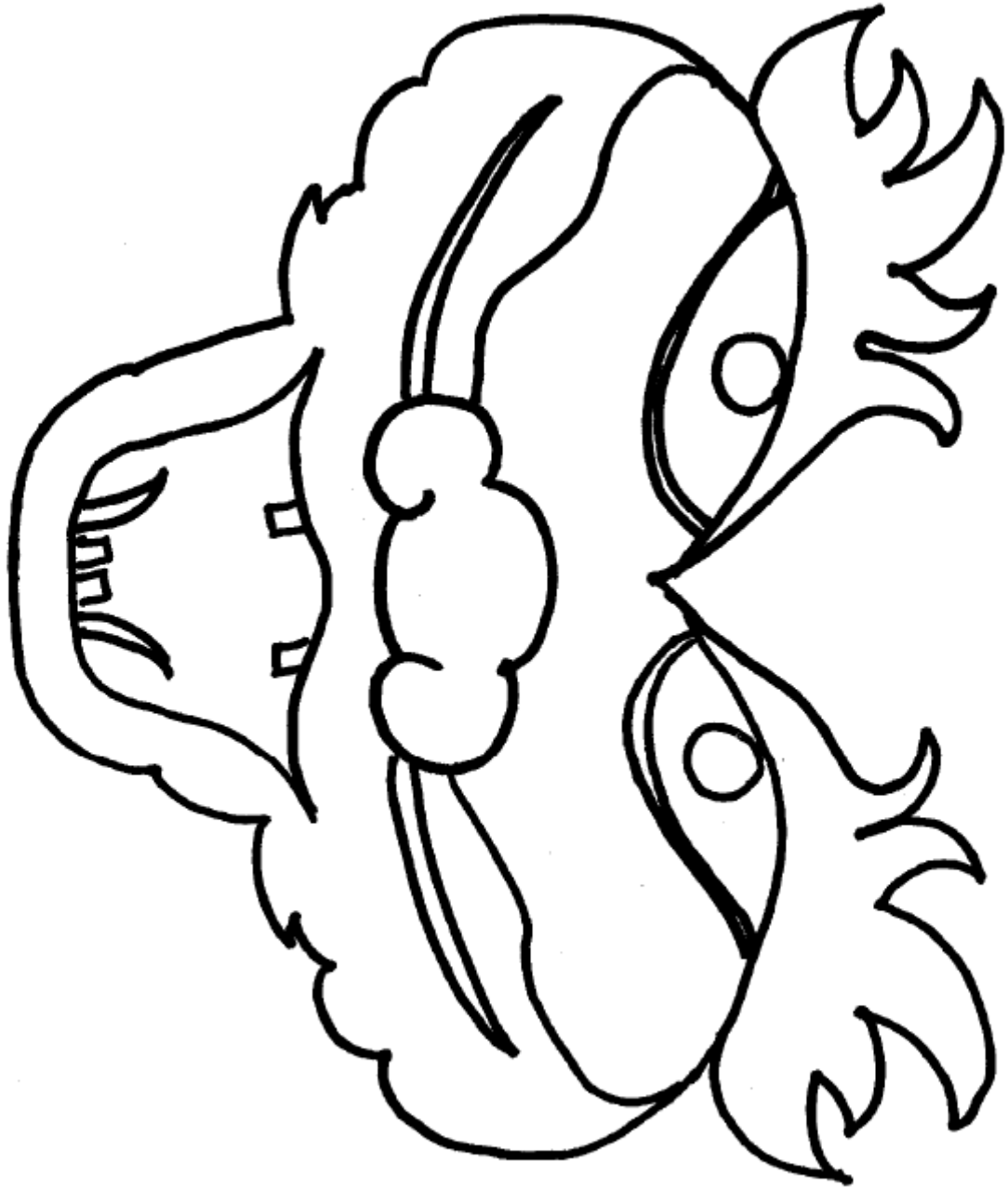
TAKE OUT BOX

Takeout box.
Cut on solid lines. Score on
dashed lines. Flaps go on outside.

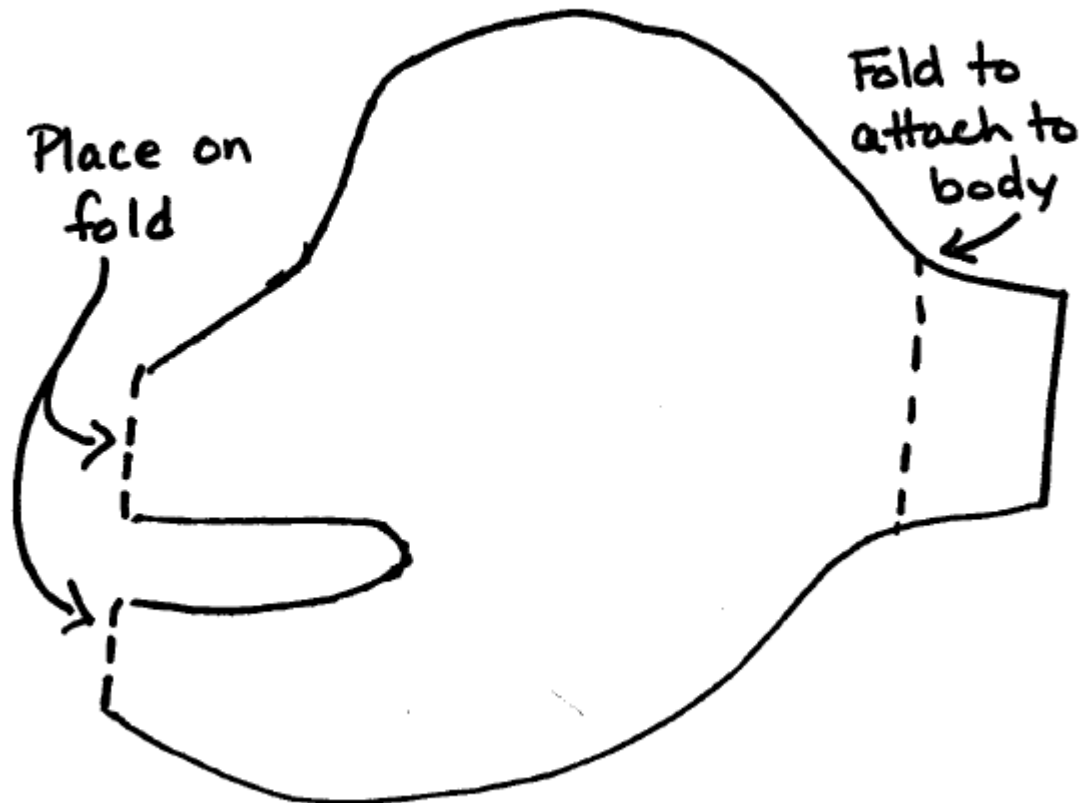


match holes and use a wire for
handle or brads for no handle box.

DRAGON PUPPET HEAD



DRAGON PUPPET HEAD



CHINESE ZODIAC CARDS



ENGINEER WEBELOS PIN

CATAPULT

Chinese army's were known for their prowess. They used the catapult in their efforts. Try using a paint stirring stick, an empty film canister and a rubber band to make a catapult. Put the elastic over the middle of the paint stirrer and put the ends around the ends of the film canister that is under the paint stirrer. (Fuji film canisters work best as their lid does not extend beyond the end of the canister.) Now place a small object on one end of the stirrer. Hit the other end down quickly and watch the object fly.

Experiment with your catapult. Does it matter where you put the film canister? Does it matter how hard you hit it? How much does the weight of the object effect how far the object goes?

CHINESE PAPER FOLDING

Paper was invented in China many years before it was found in the rest of the world. When we think of paper folding we think of Origami. Origami is actually a Japanese word for paper folding. Paper folding was actually brought to Japan from China several centuries after it was developed in China.

Chinese paper folding tends to be more simple than Japanese paper folding. Also, it's figures tend to be more practical and structured, such as the pagoda pattern and the water bomb. Many other forms have been developed off of the Water Bomb Base, including the inflatable rabbit. Have fun trying these three patterns that all start with the same base.

Try building the pagoda. How tall can you get it to stand? At what point does the paper get too small to fold? Traditional pagodas have anywhere from 3 to 9 stories. Each level has a small overhang. This makes them different from Japanese pagodas that have a very large overhang at each level.

Does the way paper is folded or used affect its strength? Does a paper folded in a certain way have more strength than one folded more or less? How about rolled up paper? Try using

these different ways of manipulating paper to make the same bridge pattern and test its strength. How does homemade paper compare with traditional paper? Does it make a difference?