

New Years Around the World Lapbook
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This book is dedicated to my amazing family. Thank you to my wonderful husband, Scott, who ate a lot of leftovers, listened to a lot of whining (from me!), and sent lots of positive energy my way. Thank you to my daughter, Shelby, who truly inspired me through her love for learning. Thank you to my parents, Judy and Billy Trout, who taught me to trust in my abilities and to never give up.

How do I get started?

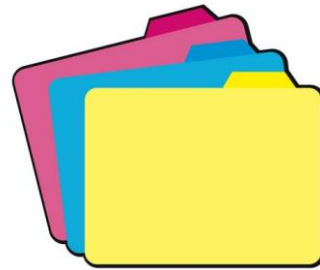
First you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. Take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.



*Print the templates on 24# colored paper or 110# cardstock, depending on the instructions for each booklet. For some booklets we have suggested specific colors or cardstock. You may choose to use those suggested colors, or you may choose to print on a color that you like.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Costco, etc. You will need between 2 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. You may use manilla folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored ones. Don't worry about the tabs....they aren't important.



***Glue:** For the folder assembly we use hot glue. For booklet assembly we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

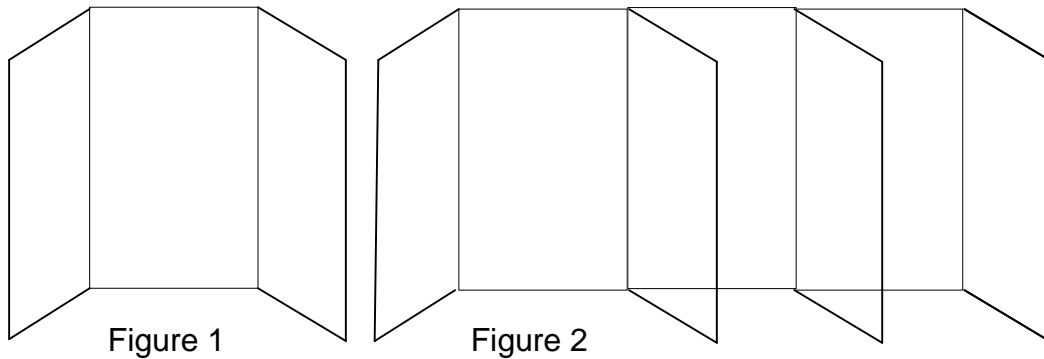
Inside you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Templates:** This section includes ALL of the booklet templates that will be used within the lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes ALL of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way you will find all of the information here.

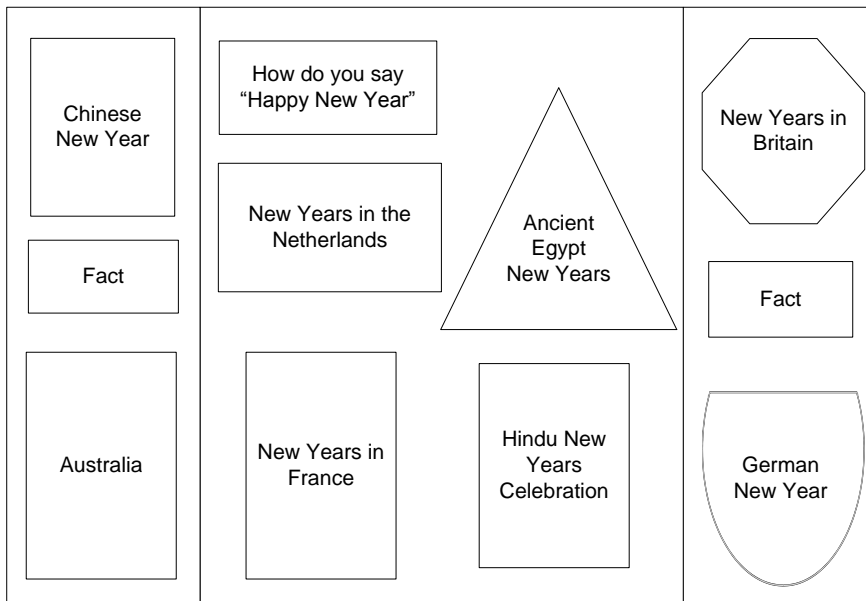
New Years Around the World Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

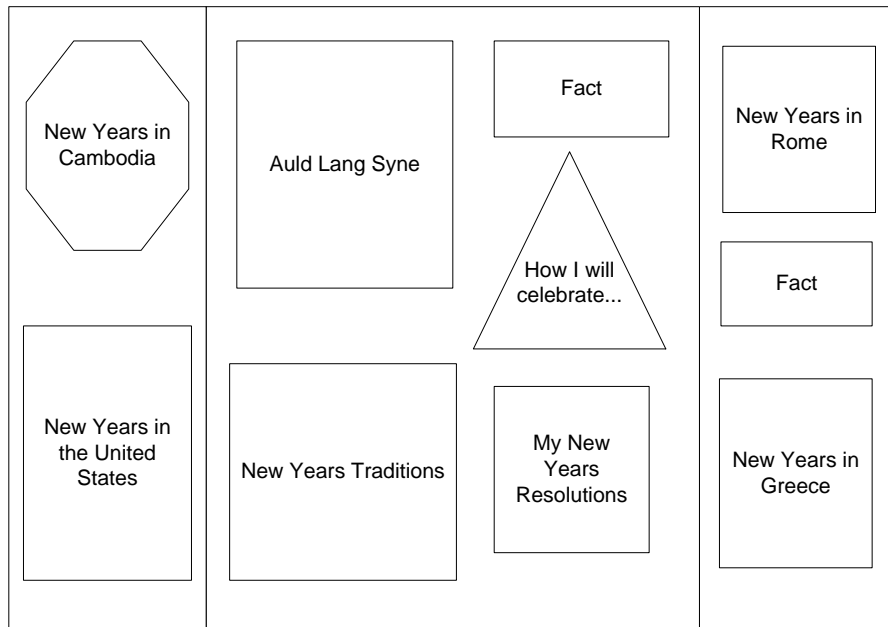
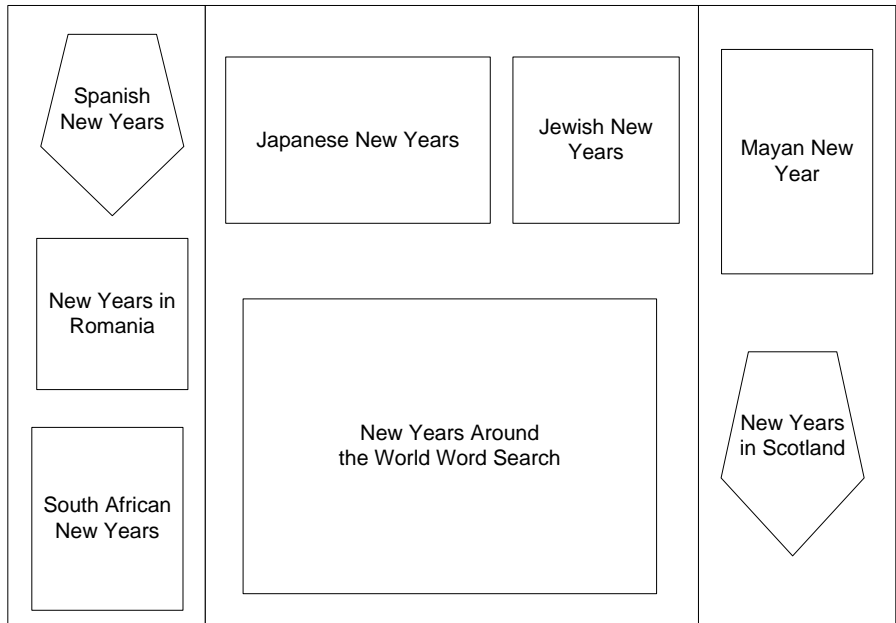
You will need 3 folders of any color. For each folder, you will fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue the folders together along one flap (Figure 2).



This is the “Layout” for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.



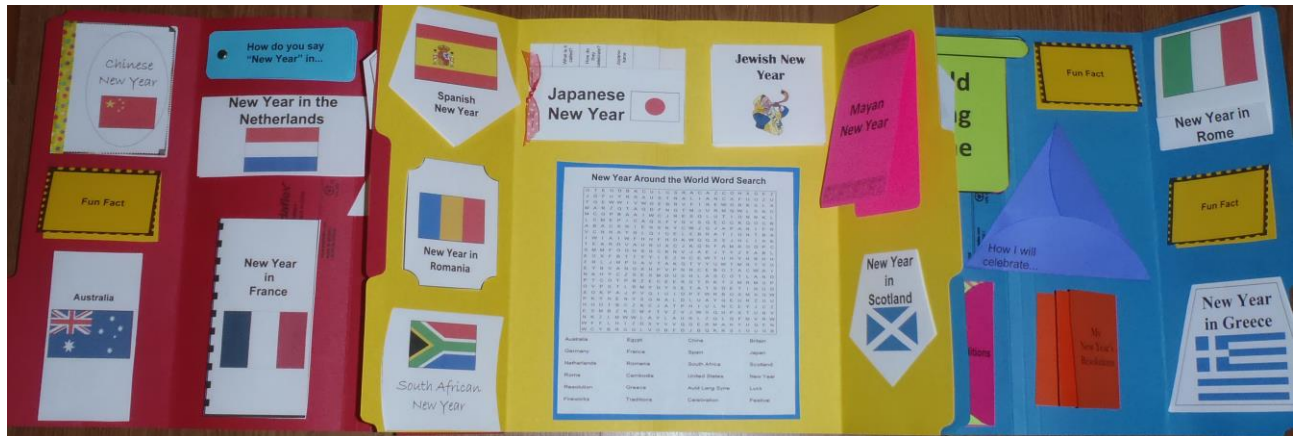
Folder 2



Folder 3



Below is a picture of a completed lapbook!!! This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put them all together!



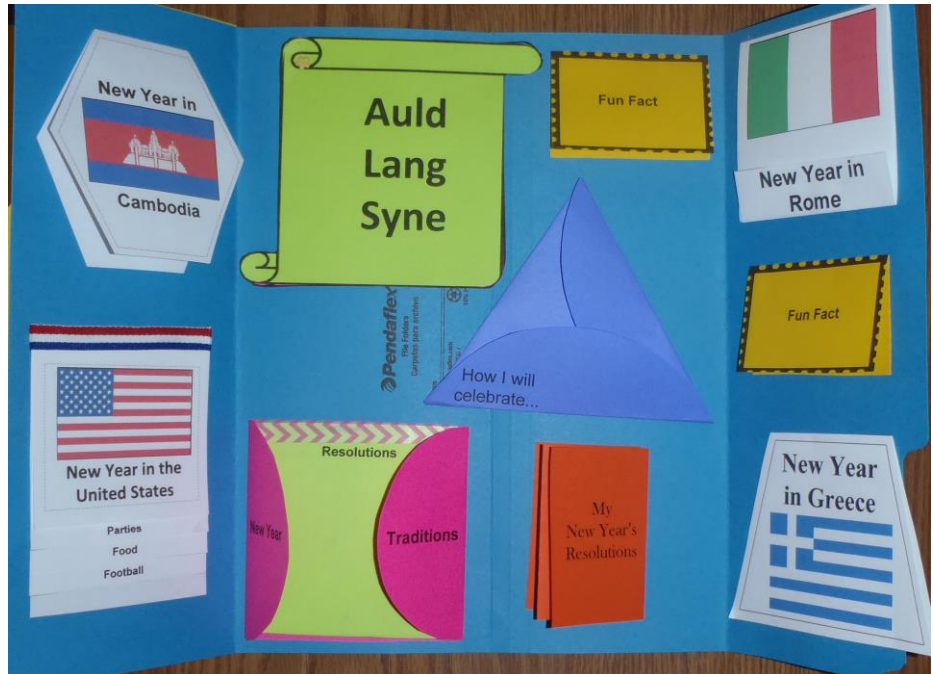
Folder 3



Folder 2



Folder 3



New Years Around The World

Lapbook Cover Instructions

Cover of Lapbook:

The front of your lapbook has been intentionally left blank so that you and your child may decorate it as you please. Here are a few ideas for decorating your cover:

1. Search the internet for New Years clipart to glue on your cover.
2. Draw a picture of something you have learned about during your study.
3. Draw/color or print out pictures of the flags from the countries you study during your study.
4. Use scrapbooking materials to decorate your cover.
5. Print out coloring pages to decorate the cover.
6. Use ribbons, glitter, and confetti to create a festive cover.
7. Write the names of all of the countries you study all over your cover in different colors.
8. Choose one of the websites below, and complete some of their activities for the cover.

Some websites that are helpful are:

www.enchantedlearning.com

www.edhelper.com

www.infoplease.com

www.kidsdomain.com/holiday/newyear/color.html

www.eduplace.com/monthlytheme/january/newyear_activities.html

New Years Around the World Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** “How do you say Happy New Year....” Booklet

***Student Instructions:** How many languages do you know? Try your hand at saying “Happy New Year” in these languages. Write them down inside this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of each page of the booklet. Stack with the title on top, and punch a hole through the left side. Secure on the left side with a metal brad fastener.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Ancient Egypt New Years Booklet

***Student Instructions:** Have you studied Ancient Egypt before? Read about how the Ancient Egyptians celebrated the New Year, and tell about it here.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges. Then fold along the center so that the title is on the front.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Chinese New Year Booklet

***Student Instructions:** In China the New Year is celebrated very differently. Tell about their celebration here.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out each page along the black line edges. Stack the pages so that the title is on top. Punch 2 holes along the left side of the stack, and secure with ribbon or metal brad fasteners.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

**How do you say
“Happy New Year” in...**

China

Brazil

Ireland

Turkey

Poland

**Ancient
Egypt
New
Years**





When does it take place?

What brings good luck?

What brings bad luck?

What is kung-his fa-tsaí?

Describe the Festival.

What happens on the 3rd
day of the Festival?

What happens on the 4th
day of the Festival?

What happens on the 9th
day of the Festival?

New Years Around the World

Study Guide

(Used with permission from <http://www.fathertimes.net/hownewyearissaidaroundtheworld.htm>)

How To Say “Happy New Year” Around the World

Arabic: Kul 'aam u antum salimoun

Brazilian: Boas Festas e Feliz Ano Novo means "Good Parties and Happy New Year"

Chinese: Chu Shen Tan

Czechoslovakia: Scastny Novy Rok

Dutch: Gullukvig Niuw Jaar

Finnish: Onnellista Uutta Vuotta

French: Bonne Annee

German: Prosit Neujahr

Greek: Eftecheezmaenos o Kaenooryos hronos

Hebrew: L'Shannah Tovah Tikatevu

Hindi: Niya Saa Moobaarak

Irish (Gaelic): Bliain nua fe mhaise dhuit

Italian: Buon Capodanno

Khmer: Sua Sdei tfnam tmei

Laotian: Sabai dee pee mai

Polish: Szczesliwego Nowego Roku

Portuguese: Feliz Ano Novo

Russian: S Novim Godom

Serbo-Croatian: Secna nova godina

Spanish: Feliz Ano Neuvo

Prospero Ano Nuevo

Turkish: Yeni Yiliniz Kutlu Olsun

Vietnamese: Cung-Chuc Tan-Xuan

New Years in Ancient Egypt

The main New Year event seems to have been the Feast of Opet, which took place in the first month of the year. This was the best time to hold the festival, as the Nile was flooded and people were unable to work. As a result, they were free to take part in the celebrations. The Feast was held in honor of Amon and marked the god's annual

journey down the Nile from Karnak to Luxor, where he stayed for twenty-four days before returning to the main temple. It featured a procession where the Pharaoh (the ruler of Egypt), followed by the god Amon, his wife and his son, were carried to the quayside by attendants in panther-skins, led by a temple priest, a trumpeter, and a drummer. Each god was placed in a makeshift temple. These temples were dragged out into the mainstream of the river, where they were joined by small boats, which accompanied them to Luxor. When they arrived at Luxor, they were presented with offerings of food and drink. This feasting continued throughout the entire festival. They were then returned to the temple of Karnak, and the year's normal activities began.

New Years in China

The Chinese New Year, "Yuan Tan", takes place between January 21 and February 20. The exact date is fixed by the lunar calendar, in which a new moon marks the beginning of each new month.

The celebrations are based on bringing luck, health, happiness, and wealth till the next year. Red is the color for clothes and all decorations, because it is associated with joy and happiness.

For many families, it is a time for feasting and visiting relatives and friends. They clean their houses to rid them of last year's bad luck before the celebrations begin.

In the city a spectacular procession takes place. There are street parades where thousands of people line the streets to watch the procession of floats in the New Year parade. Dancing dragons and lions weave their way through the crowded streets. The dragon is associated with longevity and wealth. Inside the costumes are 50 dancers, twisting and turning the dragon's long silk body and blinking eyes.

Chinese people believe that evil spirits dislike loud noises, so they decorate their houses with plastic firecrackers as a symbol of scaring away evil spirits and the bad luck that they might bring. Plastic firecrackers are used because the people in Hong Kong are not allowed to set off real firecrackers.

They also go to the markets to buy plants and flowers that will bring them good luck for the New Year. The Kumquat tree is considered to be the luckiest because its name is a play on the word lucky. The peach blossom is also considered to be lucky, and the markets are decorated with the delicate blossoms wrapped in tissue paper that keeps them from getting damaged. The Tangerine is lucky because of its bright color, but, since odd numbers are considered unlucky, tangerines are always given in pairs.

Lucky money is given out in red envelopes with the family name and good-luck message written on them in gold. They are given on New Year by relatives, but only to unmarried as the children of the family.

If the New Year falls on the year of a particular animal, the Chinese try not to eat that animal's meat.

New clothes are worn, and visits are made to friends, neighbors, and relatives to exchange good wishes of kung-hsi fa-tsai, which means "congratulations and prosperity." As an occasion for reconciliation, it is a time when old grudges are cast aside amidst an atmosphere of warmth and friendliness.

One of the most spectacular sights during the Chinese New Year Festival is the dragon and lion dance. The heads of these fearsome beasts are supposed to ward off evil, and the nimble movements of the dancers provide a grand spectacle enjoyable to everyone.

The first day of the feast of the New Year is always big. The first thing people do is offer ritual homage to one's ancestors. Homage is then paid to the gods, followed by younger family members paying their respects to their living relatives.

The second day of the Festival is the day that married daughters return to their parents' home. If she is a newlywed, her husband must accompany her and bring gifts for her family.

The third day of the New Year is the day when mice marry off their daughters. Thus, on that night, people are supposed to go to bed early so that the mice can perform their wedding ceremonies.

On the fourth day, the fervor begins to ebb. In the afternoon, people prepare offerings of food to welcome the return of the Kitchen God and his return from his trip to the Jade Emperor's court. The Kitchen God's return signifies the end of freedom from spiritual surveillance. "It's never too early to send off the gods, and never too late to invite them back."

Day five begins to bring the Chinese New Year festivities to a close. All offerings are removed from the altars and life returns to normal.

Finally, on the ninth day, numerous offerings are set out in the forecourt or central courtyard of the temples to celebrate the birthday of the Jade Emperor, who was believed to have been born immediately after midnight on the ninth day.

New Years in Australia

In Australia they celebrate the New Year on January 1. This day is a public holiday, and many people have picnics and camp out on the beach. It is a day for outdoor activities, such as rodeos, picnic races, and surf carnivals. Parties start on December 31, and at midnight they ring in the New Year by making noise with whistles, rattles, car horns, and church bells.