

SAIKI CHILDREN'S DAY

- 2015 -

Hosted by the
**Gladstone Regional
Art Gallery & Museum**

School groups arrive at designated times between:

10am - 1pm

Friday 26 June 2015

Available to the public:

26 June - 4 July 2015

School Bookings are essential

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Email: gragm@gladstonerc.qld.gov.au



'Saiki Children's Day' offers the children in the Gladstone Region a glimpse into the lives of their Japan peers through a variety of hands on FREE art activities.

A Gladstone Saiki Sister City Advisory Committee initiative, modelled on Japan's centuries old annual Children's Day.

GLADSTONE REGIONAL ART GALLERY & MUSEUM

OPEN 10am - 5pm, Monday to Saturday. FREE ENTRY
Cnr Goondoon & Bramston Sts, Gladstone QLD 4680
<http://gallerymuseum.gladstonerc.qld.gov.au>



A community cultural initiative of the Gladstone Regional Council



Japanese Calligraphy



The art of handwriting has been popular in Japan since the **Heian period**.

It was originally used to **record** Buddhist prayers and famous sayings and poems.

The first characters developed from **simple drawings**. Gradually the drawings advanced and became the characters that are used today.

Saiki Children's Day 2015



Let's watch

Japanese Calligraphy

1

Collect a paper bag and line up. Remember, no pushing!

2

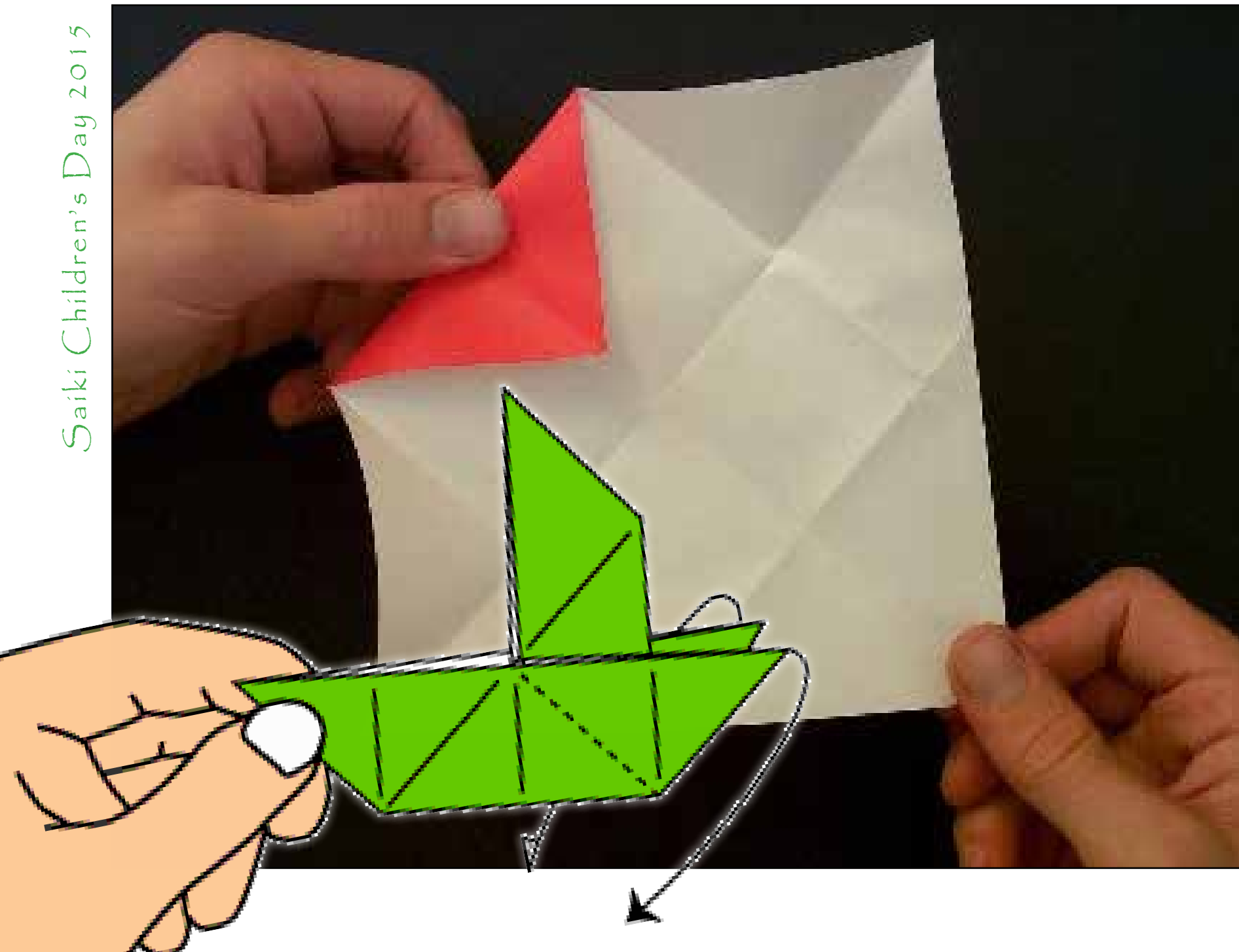
Think about what you would like written on your paper bag so that it is personalised.

3

Afterwards, don't forget to say "THANK YOU!" or "ARIGATOU" ('Thanks' in Japanese).

Origami

Saiki Children's Day 2015

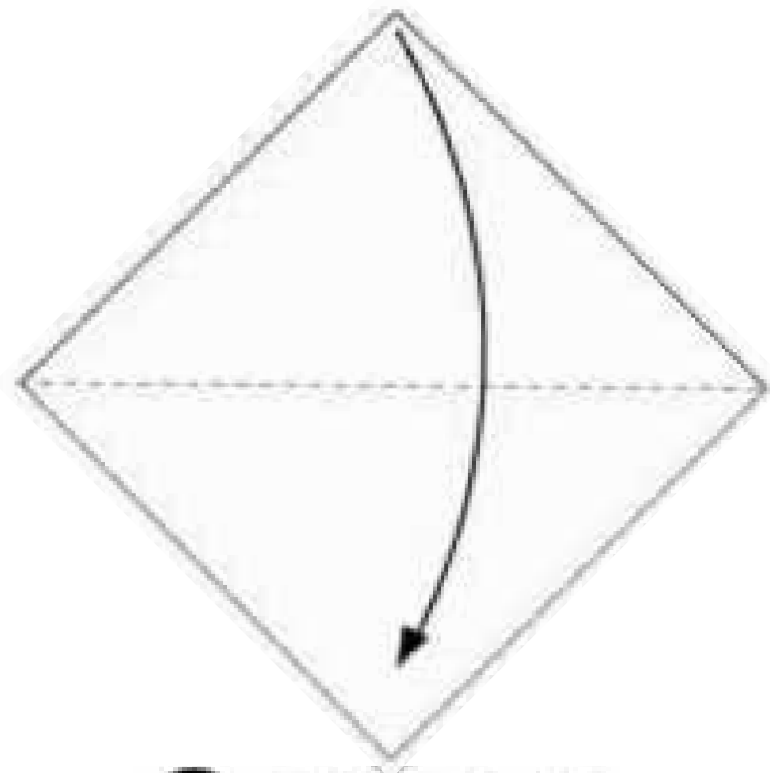


Origami is the traditional **Japanese art of paper folding**. Originating in the 17th century, it has since evolved into a modern art form.

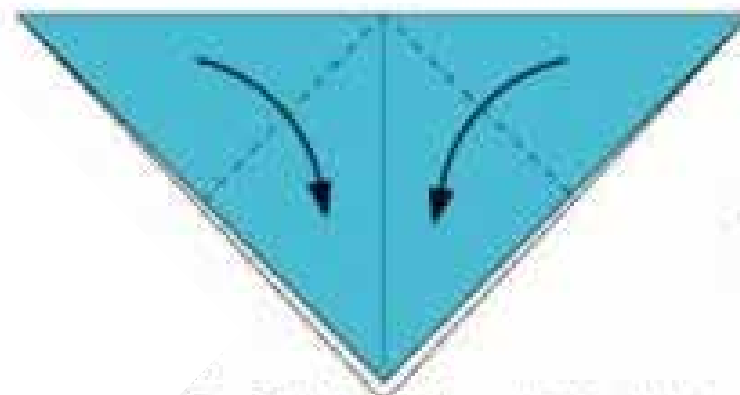
In general, designs begin with a square sheet of **coloured paper**.

The goal is to transform a flat sheet of paper into a finished object through **folding and sculpting techniques**, to create an intricate design.

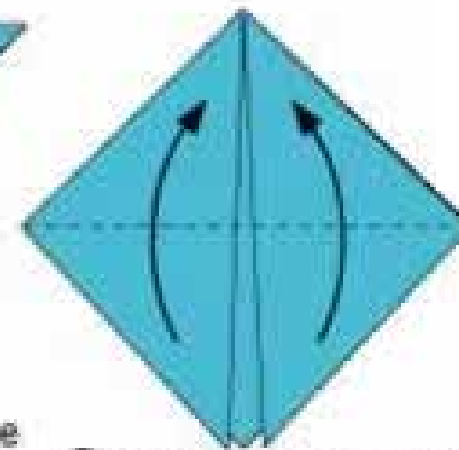
Let's make a Mini Samurai Helmet



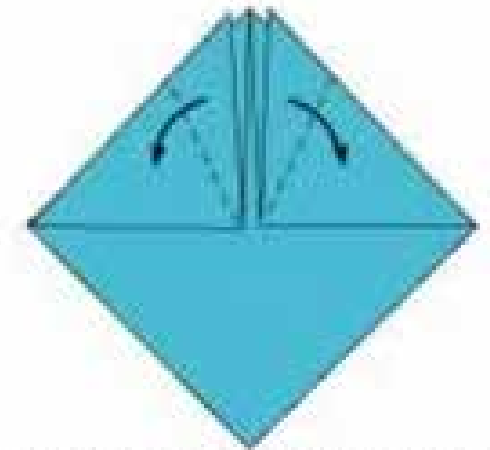
1 Fold in half



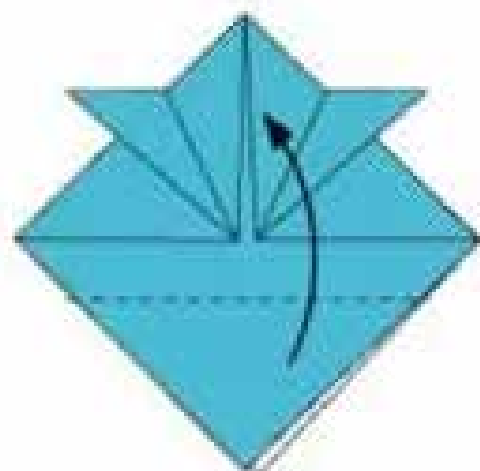
2 Fold in the dotted line to meet the center line



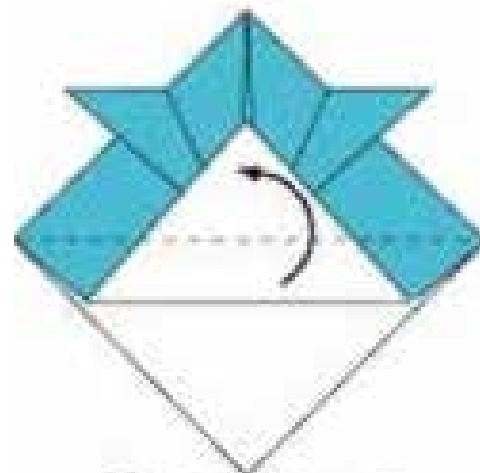
3 Fold in the dotted line



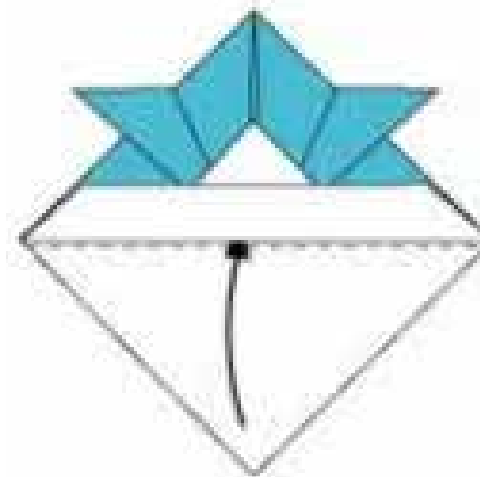
4 Fold in the dotted line



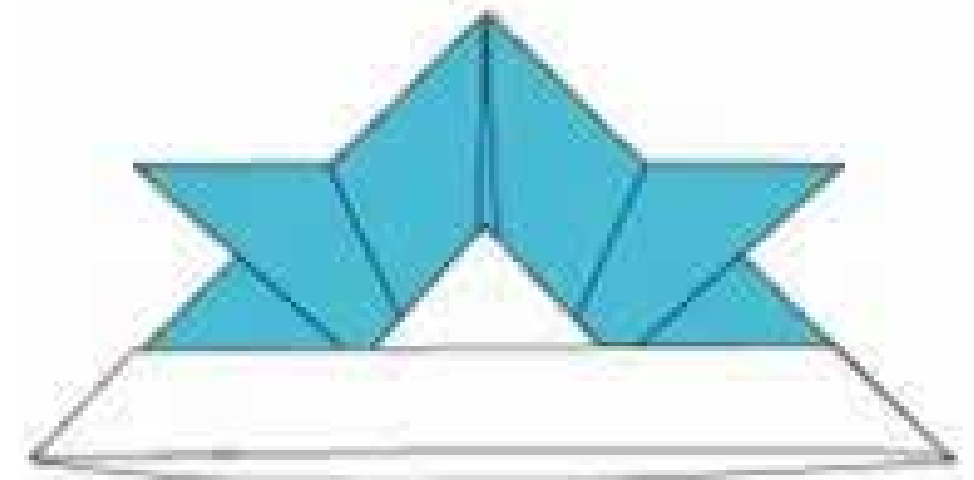
5 Fold in the dotted line



6 Fold in the dotted line

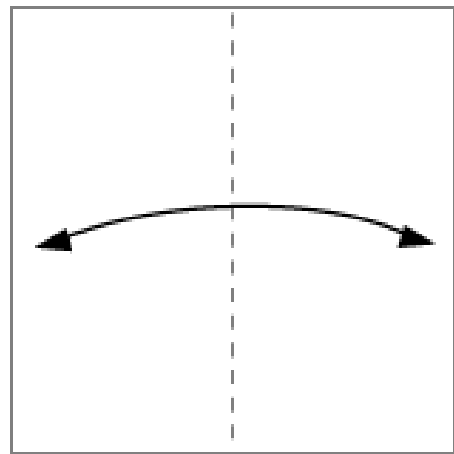


7 Tuck the corner into the pocket

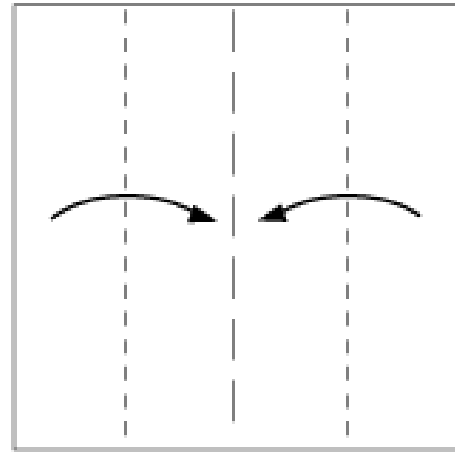


8 Finished

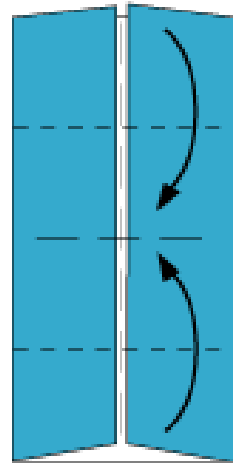
Let's make an Origami Magic Boat



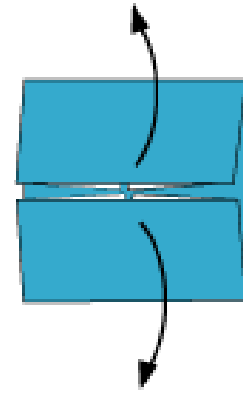
1 Fold in half and fold back



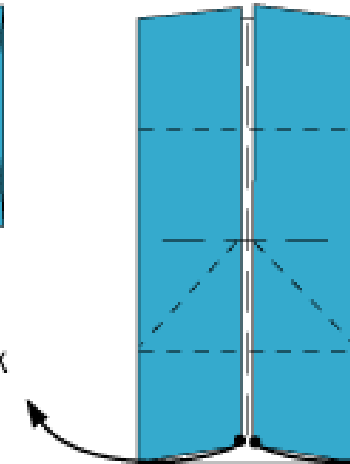
2 Fold forward in the dotted lines



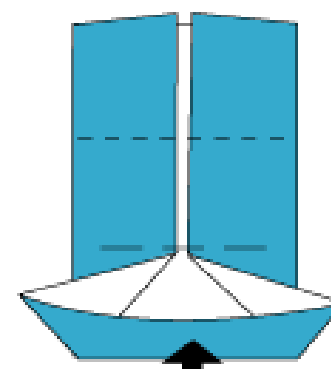
3 Fold forward in the dotted lines



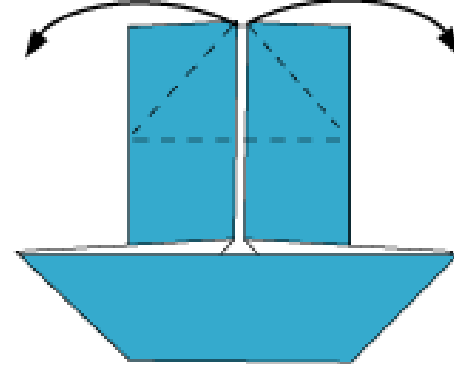
4 Fold back



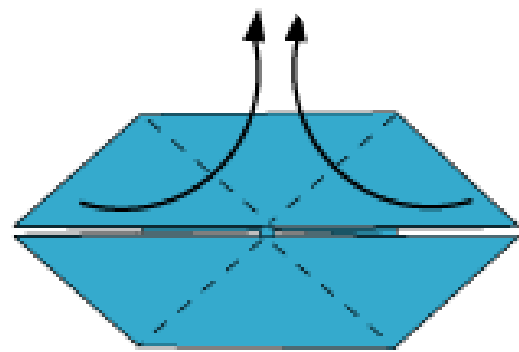
5 Open the corners and fold forward in the dotted line



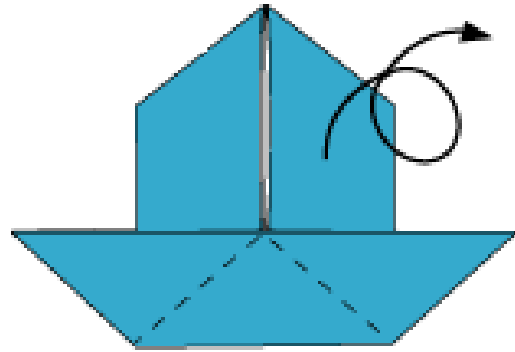
6 Fold forward to flatten the pocket



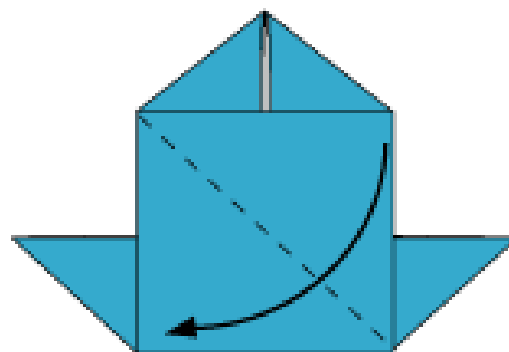
7 Follow the same step as 5 & 6



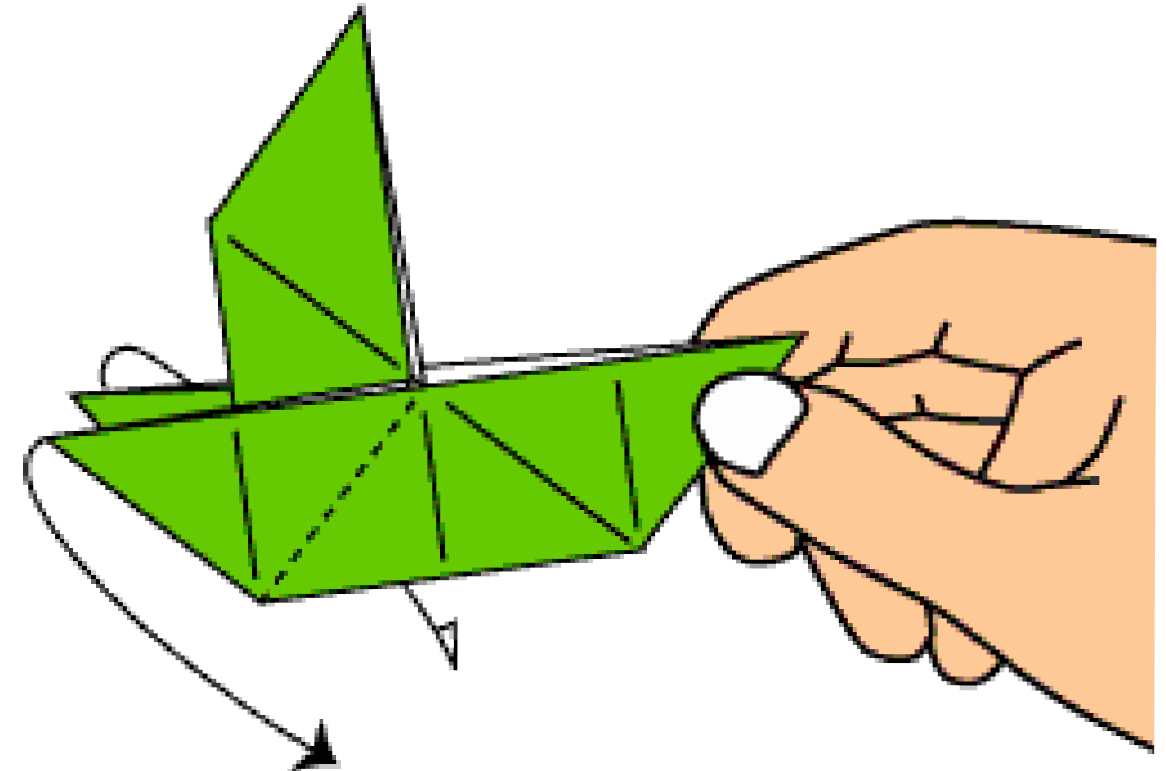
8 Fold forward in the dotted line



9 Turn over



10 Fold forward in the dotted line



Saiki City Beetle Racing

Saiki Children's Day 2015



Each July, Saiki City holds a Rhinoceros Beetle racing competition.

Children put their beetle on the bottom of an upright broom stick with a start and finish line marked.

The beetles **race up** the stick until one of them crosses the **finish line** first.

WHY BEETLES?

Each Japanese town has a distinct item (food, animal or icon) that becomes the town's iconic mascot.

Saiki City's is the Rhino Beetle.

Saiki City has a Big Rhino Beetle statue and a Beetle Museum!

Above: 'A Beetle and Rudbeckia',
Ritsuko Hijiya,
Saiki City Selected
Intercity Image, 2014

Right: 'Beetles
Tree Climbing
Tournament',
Tsuyoshi Katsuta,
Saiki City Selected
Intercity Image, 2014



Let's create and have a

Beetle Contest

1

Take a body and think about how you would like your beetle to look. Use the materials provided to create the brightest beetle you can think of!

2

Use pipe cleaners and coloured paper to add in wings, legs, antennae and palps. (Palps are like fingers that beetles use to hold their food.)

3

Decorate your beetle using the marker pens. Don't forget to give your beetle eyes!

Japanese Dragons



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Japanese dragons ('Nihon no ryu') are diverse **legendary creatures** in Japanese mythology and folklore.

The stories about these creatures combine native legends with imported stories about dragons from China, Korea and India.

Myths about dragons living in **ponds and lakes near temples** are widespread.

They are typically **described as** large, wingless, snake-like creatures with clawed feet.

Let's scratch

Japanese Dragons

1 Gather together the following items that you will need:

. 1 black dragon . 1 magnet . 1 wooden scratch tool

2

Use your wooden scratch tool to etch patterns and details all over your Japanese dragon.

3

Attach the magnet to the back of the dragon so you can stick it to your fridge at home.

Shiroyama



Summer
natsu



Autumn
aki



Winter
fuyu



Spring
haru

Mount Shiro (Shiroyama) is a 165 meter tall mountain located in the middle of Saiki.

'Shiro' means white and 'yama' means mountain. In certain lights the mountain looks white.

At the summit of the mountain is a **shrine** and the remains of the walls of a small castle.



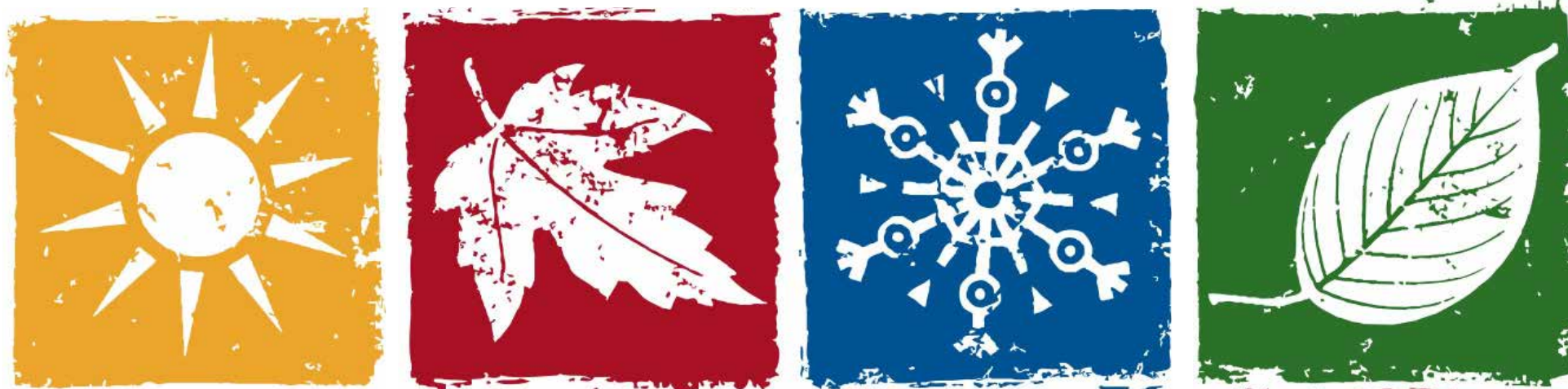
There are **spectacular views** of Saiki City, the ocean and many birds once you reach the peak of the mountain.



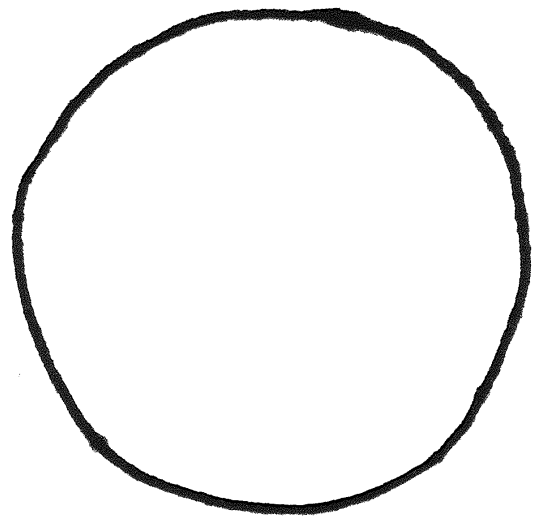
Let's try creating a

Four Seasons Collage

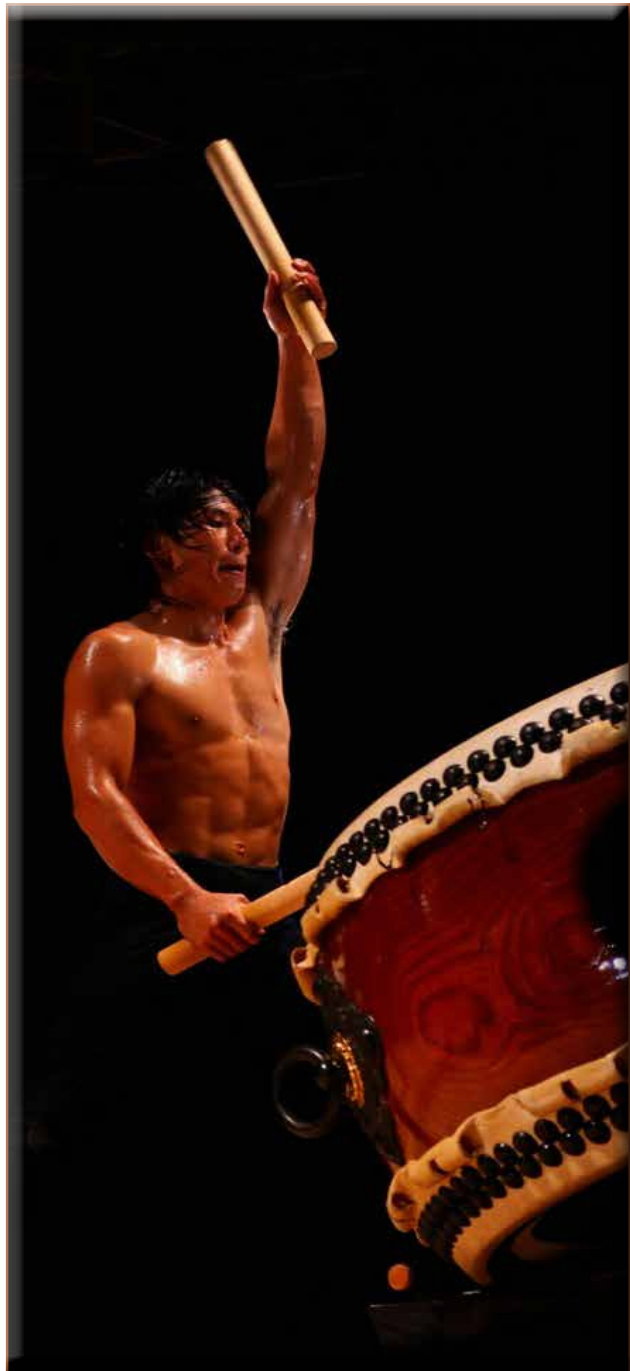
- 1 Take a Shiroyama template and decide which season will inspire your collage. Summer, Autumn Winter or Spring?



- 2 Use the materials provided to collage your template.



Taiko Drumming



‘**Taiko**’ are a broad range of Japanese **percussion instruments**. There is archaeological evidence that supports taikos were present in Japan during the **6th Century** Kofun Period.

Taikos are **used** at many Japanese events, festivals and religious ceremonies, as well as during theatrical and concert performances.

‘**Bachi**’ are the sticks used specifically for taiko performances and are slightly **thicker** than a typical drum stick.

Let's attend a

Taiko Drumming Workshop

1

Line up to attend a Taiko workshop, but please, no pushing.

2

While in the workshop, remember to use your listening ears and be careful with other people's belongings.

3

Afterwards, don't forget to say "THANK YOU!" or "ARIGATOU" ('Thanks' in Japanese).

Kimonos

The kimono is a Japanese traditional garment.

Pronounced "Kim-in-o"

The word "kimono", literally means a "thing to wear" (**ki** "wear" and **mono** "thing").

Kimono are wrapped around the body, always with the **left side over the right** and secured by a sash called an **obi**, which is tied at the back.

Kimonos are worn by **women** and **men**



Let's try on a Kimono

1 Please line up and wait until there is a free Kimono for you.

2 Put your arms through the sleeves like a jacket and then wrap the extra material around your middle. Remember to wrap it so the left side goes over the right.

3 Finally secure the material with an obi (sash) by tying it at the back.

4 Don't forget to help others and say "THANK YOU!" or "ARIGATOU" ('Thanks' in Japanese)

Design your own

Mini Kimono



1

Collect a wooden stick body & a piece of oriental patterned paper.

2

Draw a design for your kimono and then carefully cut it out. Think about your kimono's shape and style.

3

Get creative and use scraps of other patterned paper for your mini kimono's obi (sash).

4

Finally add in the stick person's facial features: Eyes, mouth, nose and hair. You might even like to use your origami mini samurai helmet as a hat!