

# Children's Day (Kodomo no Hi)

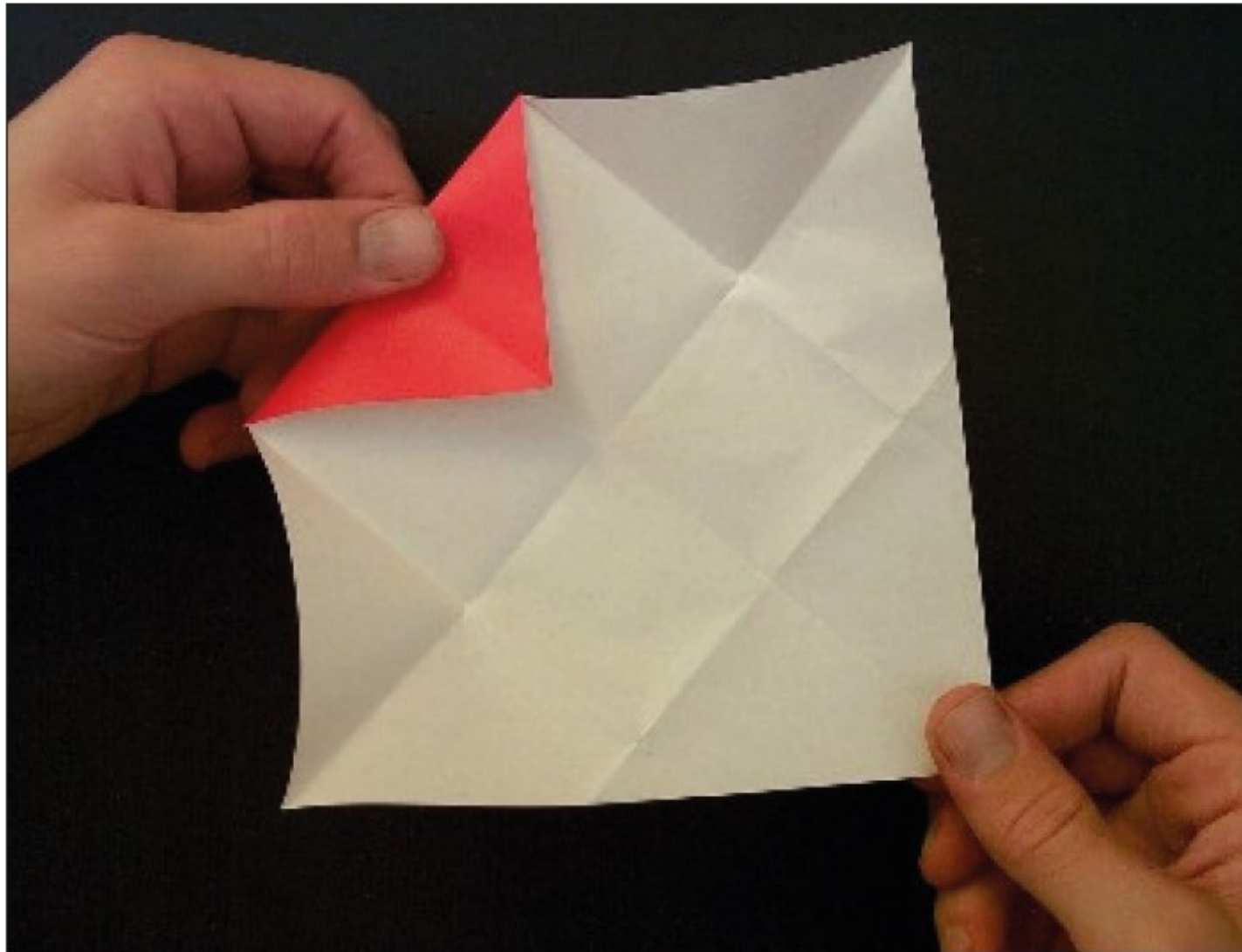
Children's Day is a Japanese national holiday which takes place annually on 5 May. It is a day set aside in honour of children, to celebrate their happiness and to hope that they will grow up healthy and strong.

*Kashiwa-mochi* (sticky rice cakes filled with red bean jam and wrapped in oak leaves) and *chimaki* (sticky sweet rice wrapped in an iris or bamboo leaf) are traditionally served on this day.



# Origami

Saiki Children's Day 2016



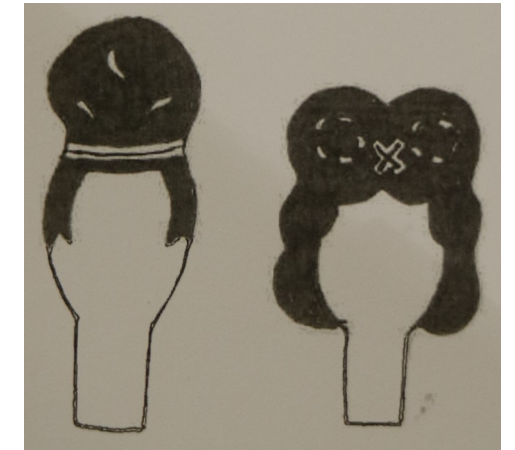
Origami is the traditional **Japanese art of paper folding**. Originating in the 17th century, it has since evolved into a modern art form.

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.



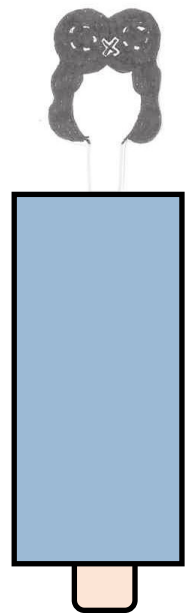
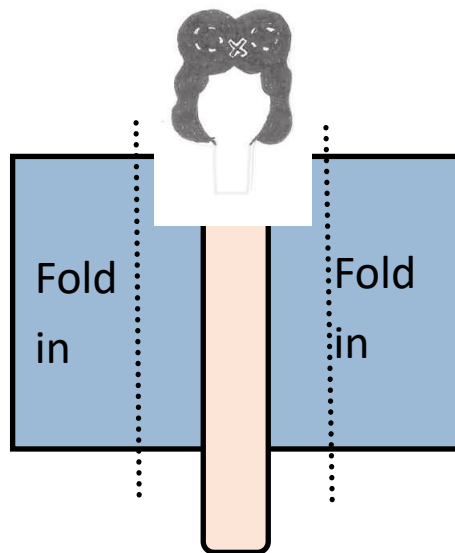
# Let's make Origami Paper Dolls



1

The pants:

Cut around head. Glue head and pants to paddle pop.



Glue front of pants together

2

The Coat:

Step 1



Step 2



Finish



3

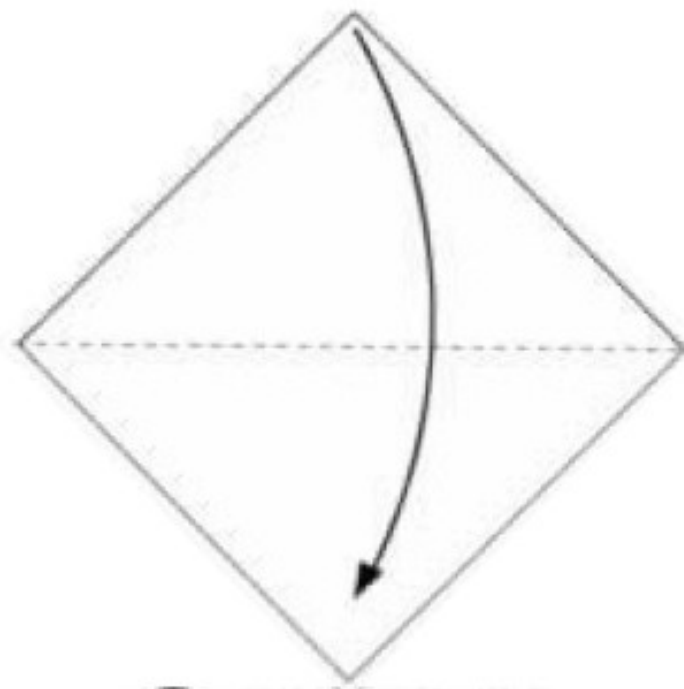
Finish:



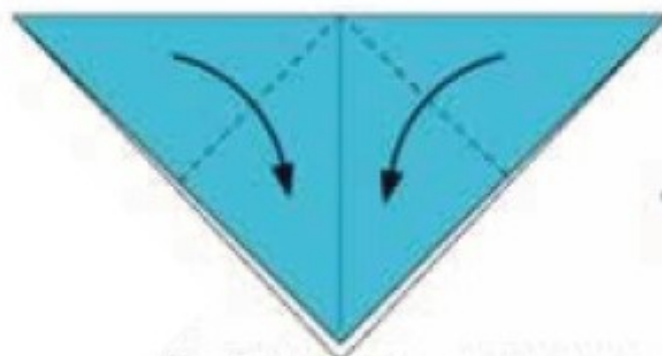
Glue coat over pants



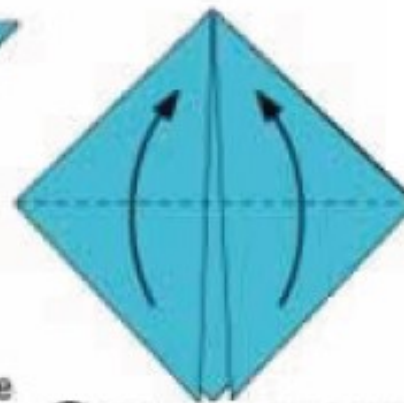
# Let's make a Mini Samurai Helmet



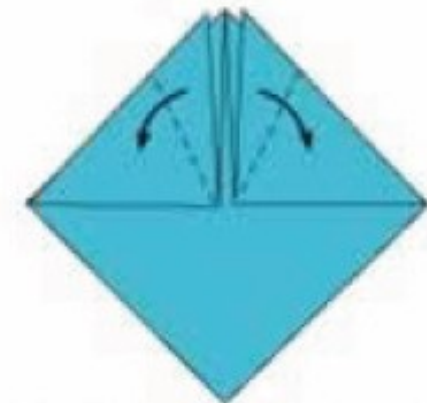
1 Fold in half



2 Fold in the dotted line to meet the center line



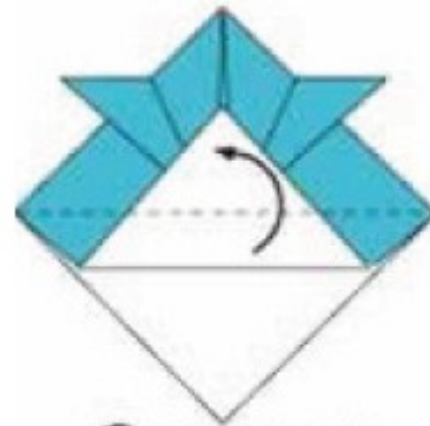
3 Fold in the dotted line



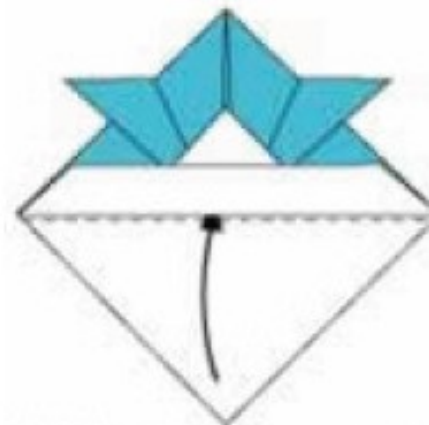
4 Fold in the dotted line



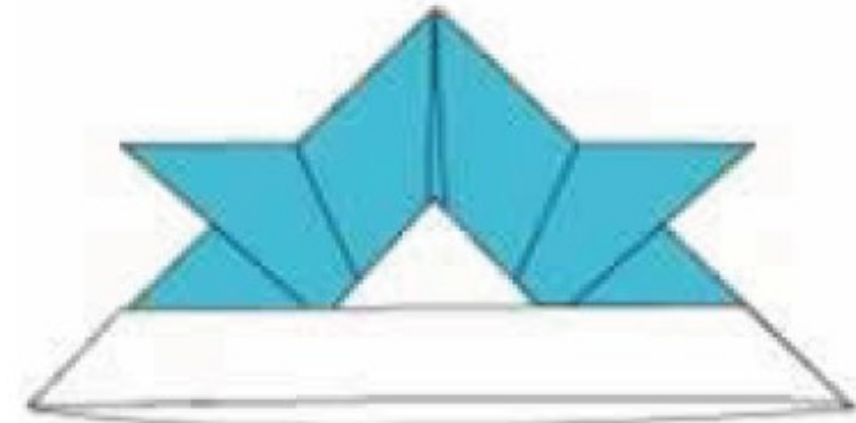
5 Fold in the dotted line



6 Fold in the dotted line



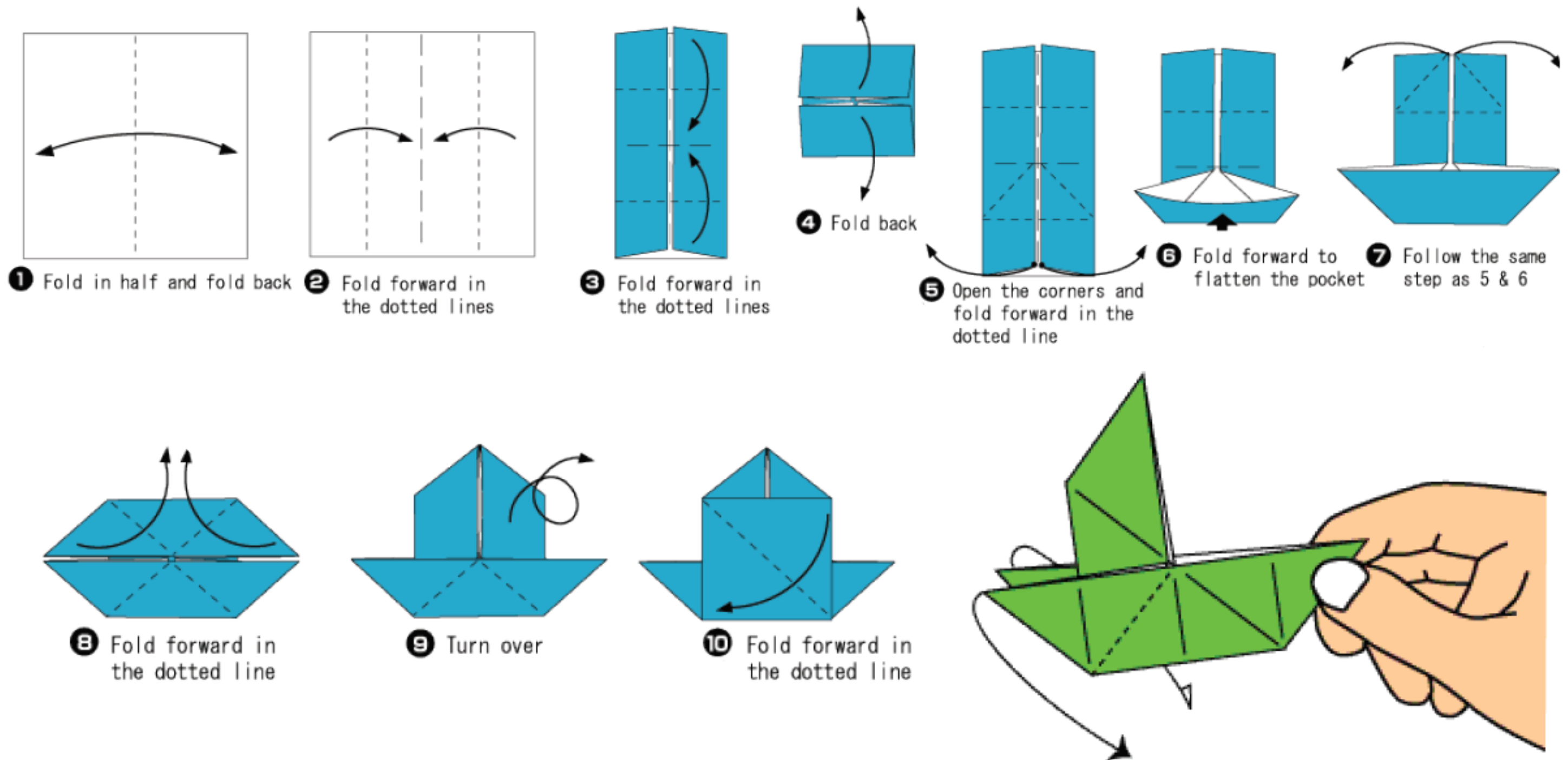
7 Tuck the corner into the pocket



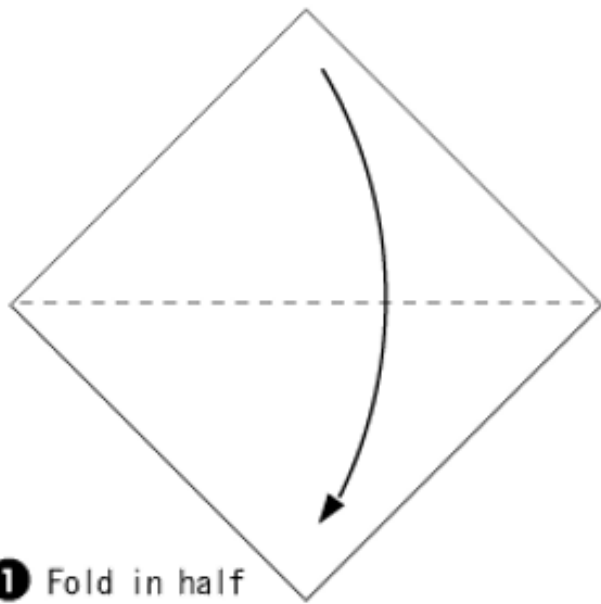
8 Finished



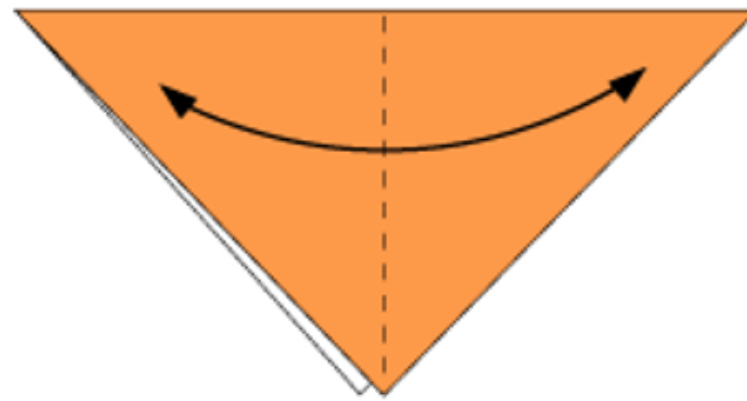
# Let's make an Origami Magic Boat



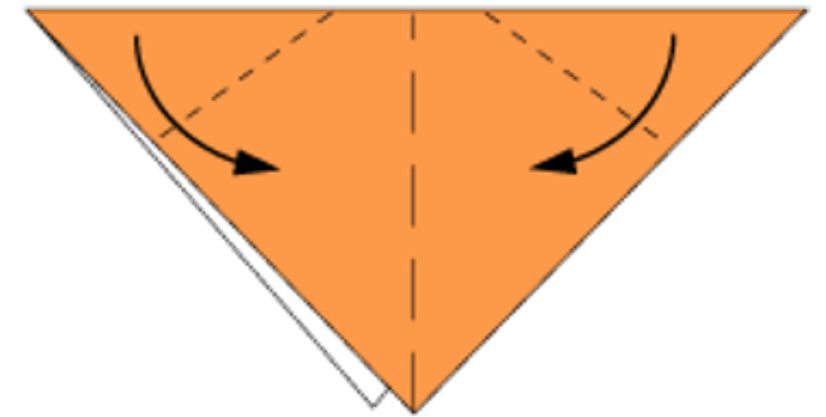
# MAKE YOUR OWN DOG (BEGINNER)



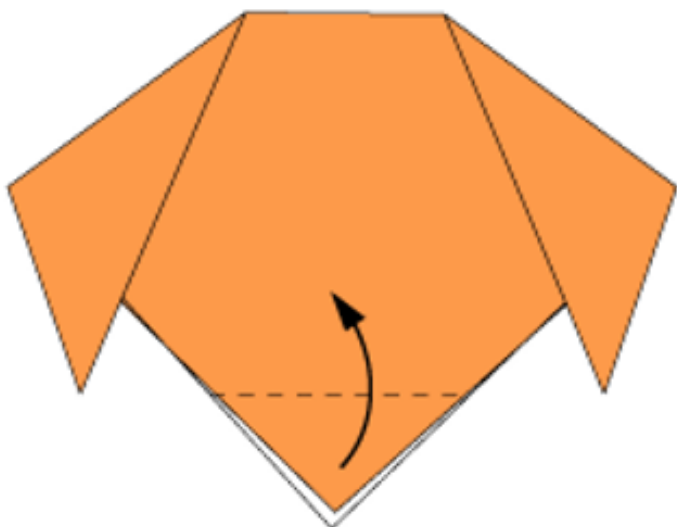
1 Fold in half



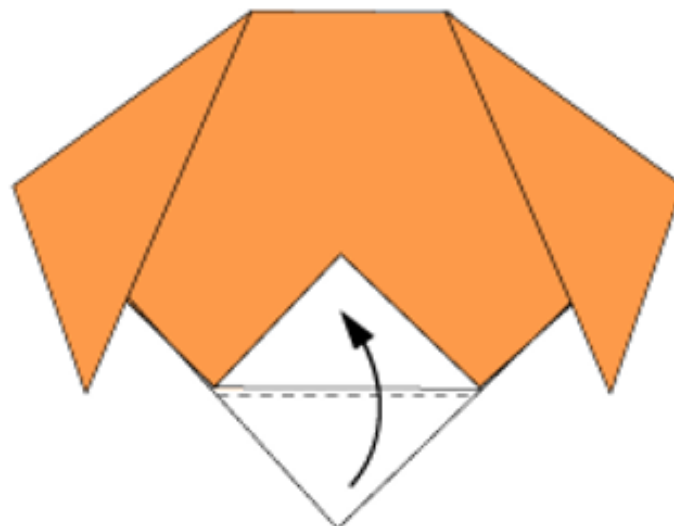
2 Fold in half to make crease



3 Fold in the dotted line

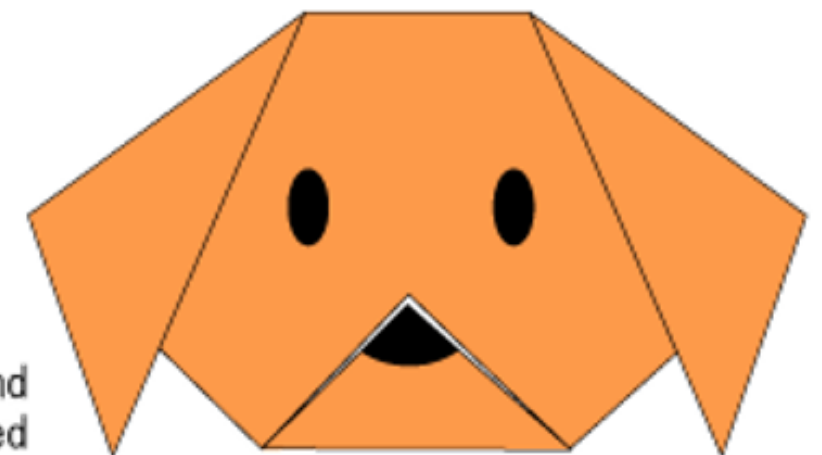


4 Fold in the dotted line



5 Fold in the dotted line

6 Draw a face and finished



**A Dog (face)**



# Sumo Wrestlers



Sumo wrestling is the most ancient sport in Japan.

The object is to make the opponent touch the ground with a part of his body other than his feet, or fall out of the ring.

Shinto rituals (beliefs and mythologies) play an important part in Sumo ie. A wrestler must wear his hair and belt in a particular way.

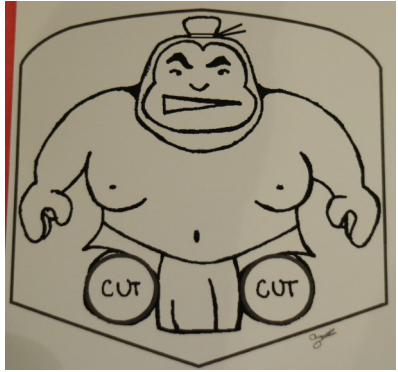
Saiki City has a very famous Sumo wrestler.

His name is **Yoshikaze**.  
He is 175cm tall and weighs 140kg.

Saiki Children's Day 2016

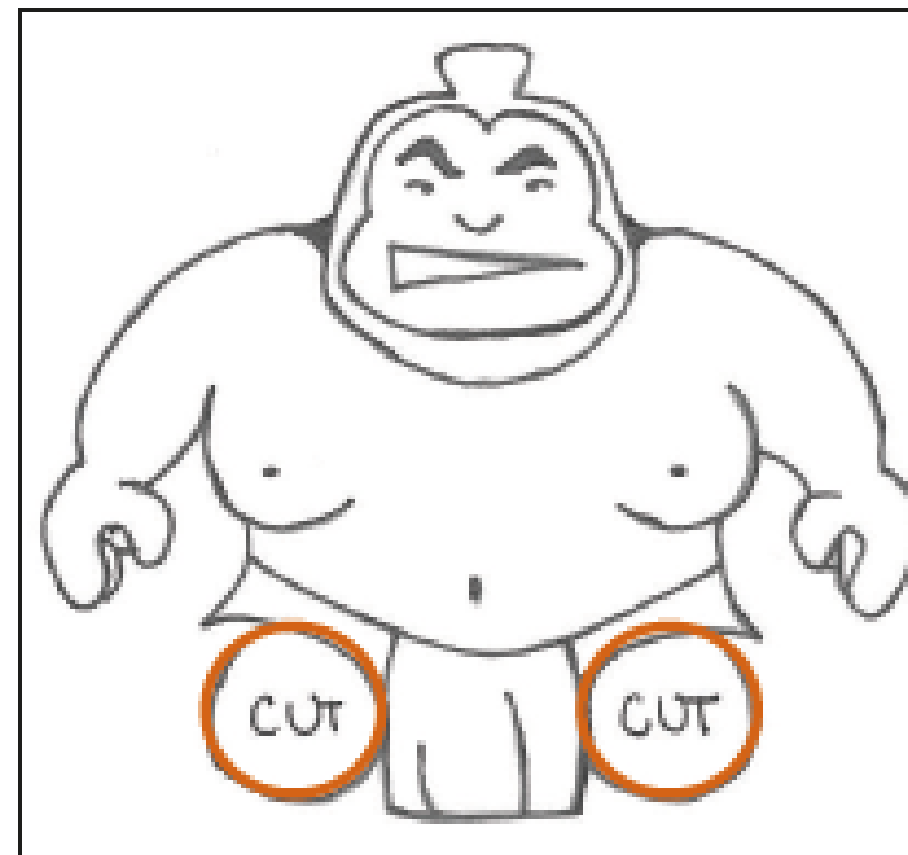
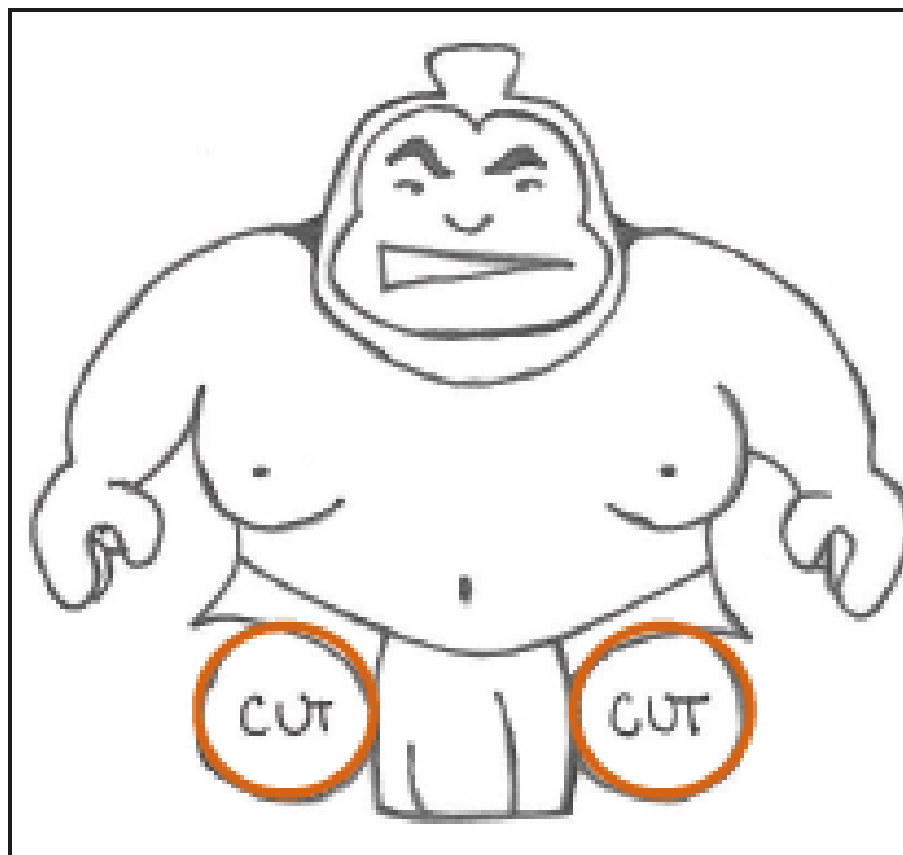
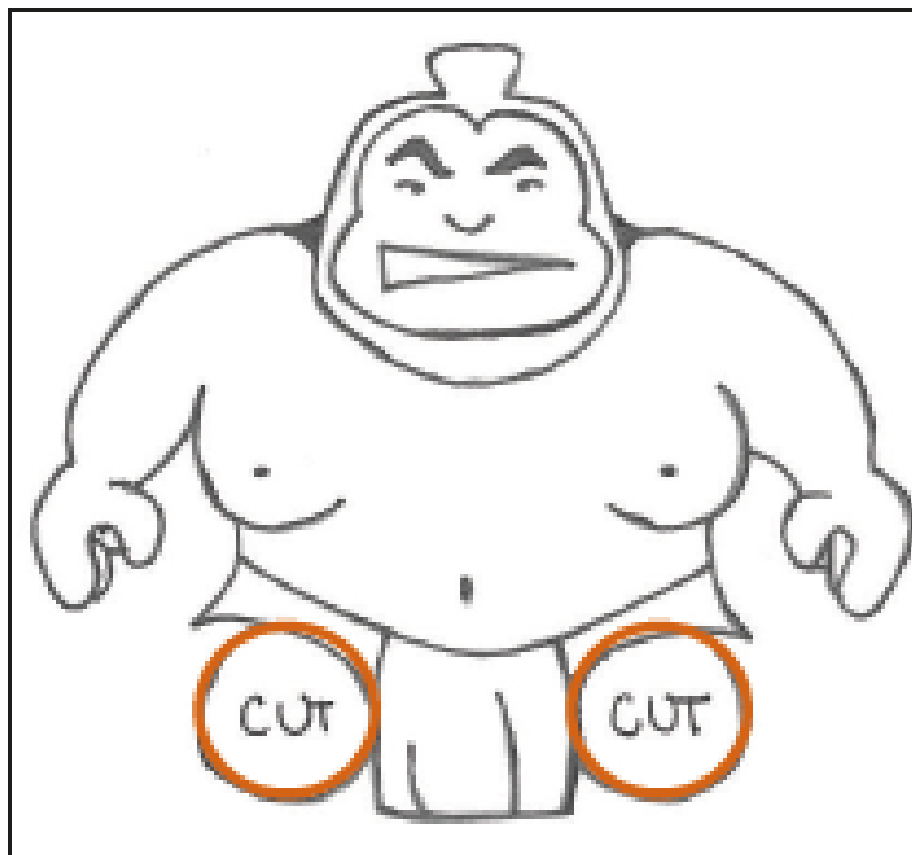
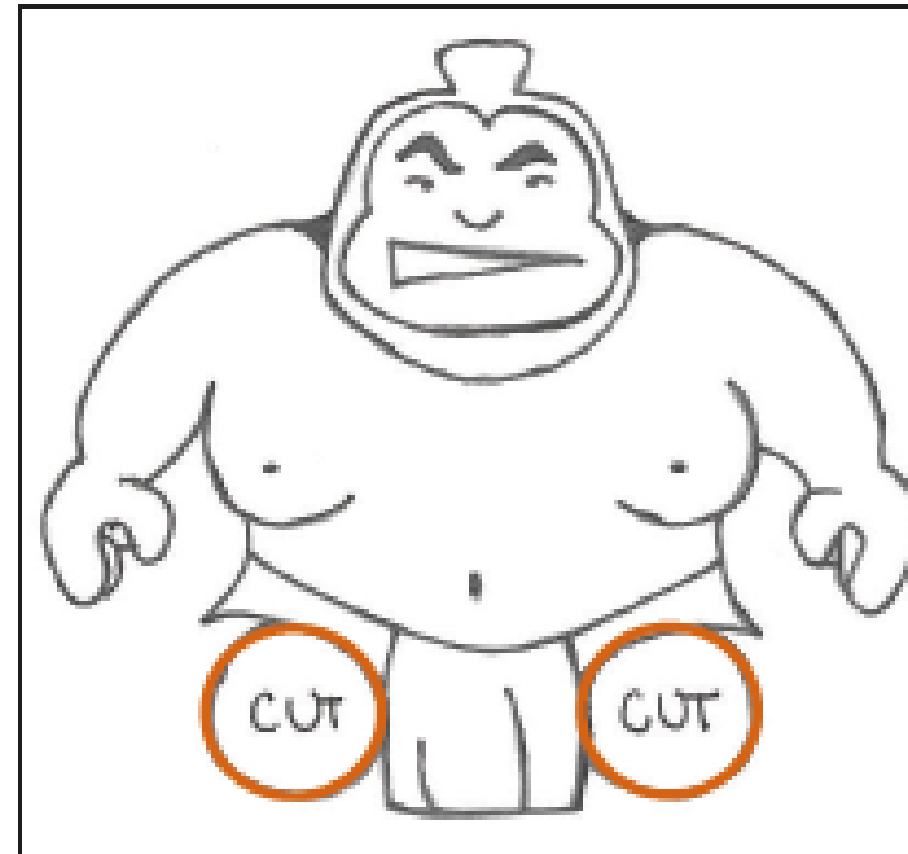
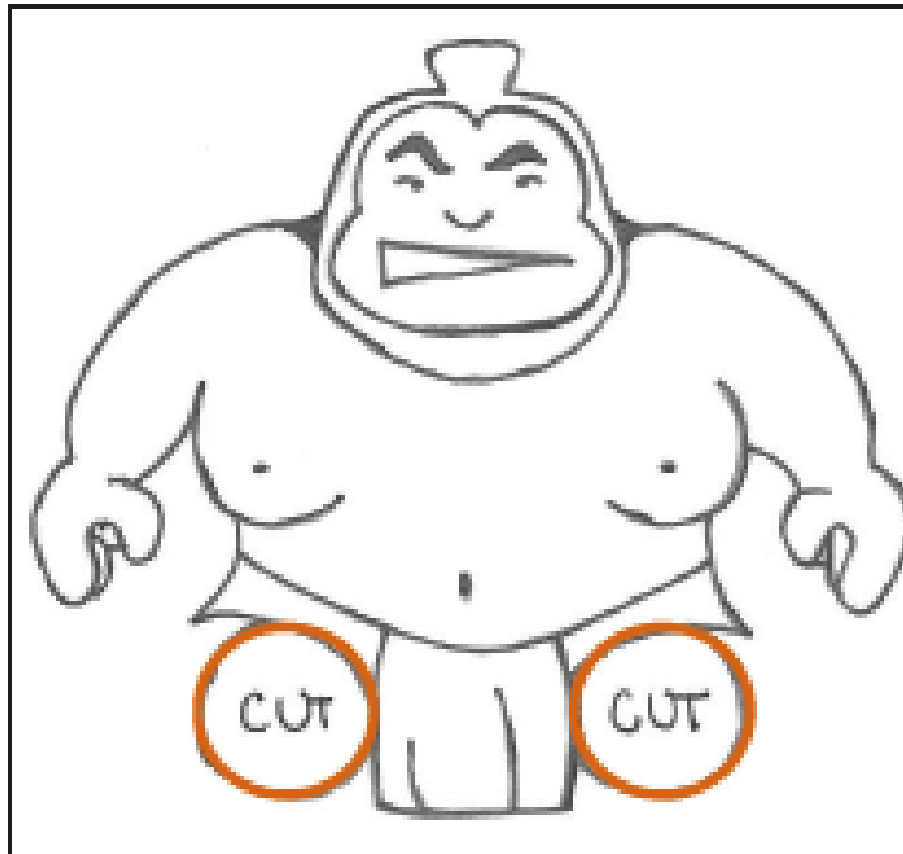
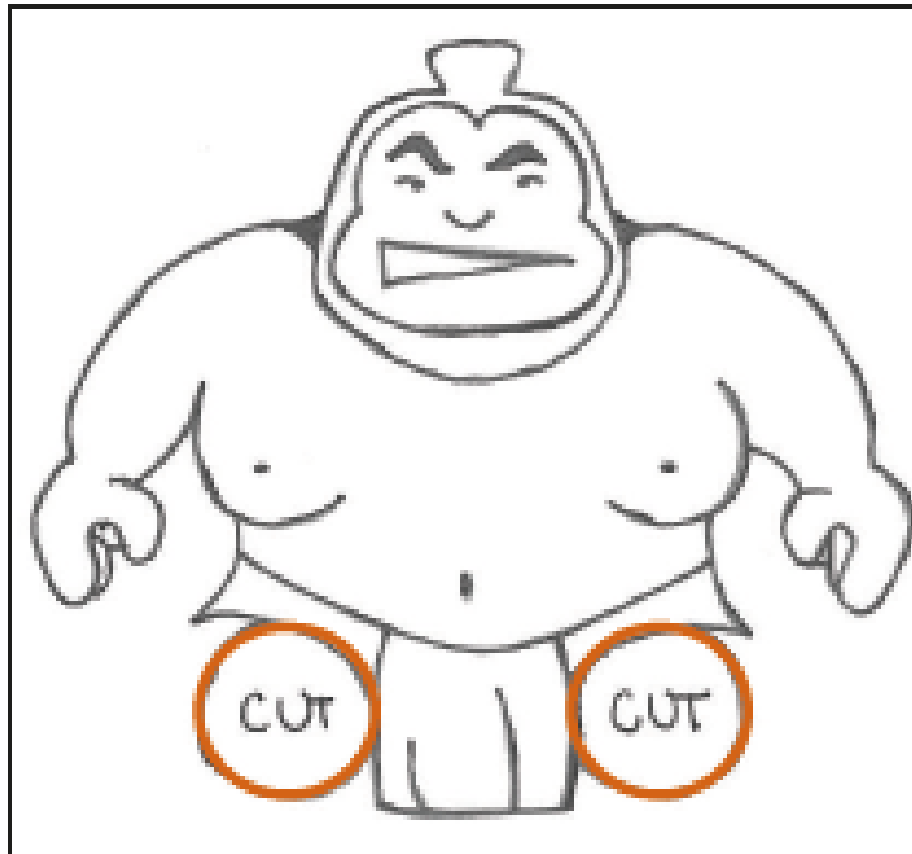
Let's make

# Sumo Wrestler Finger Puppets



- 1 Using scissors, carefully cut around the outside edge of your Sumo Wrestler finger puppet.
- 2 Use the hole punch to cut large circles for the finger holes of your puppet.
- 3 Decorate your finger puppet with bright colours.
- 4 Put your middle and index fingers through the leg holes and verse your friend in a Sumo Wrestle!





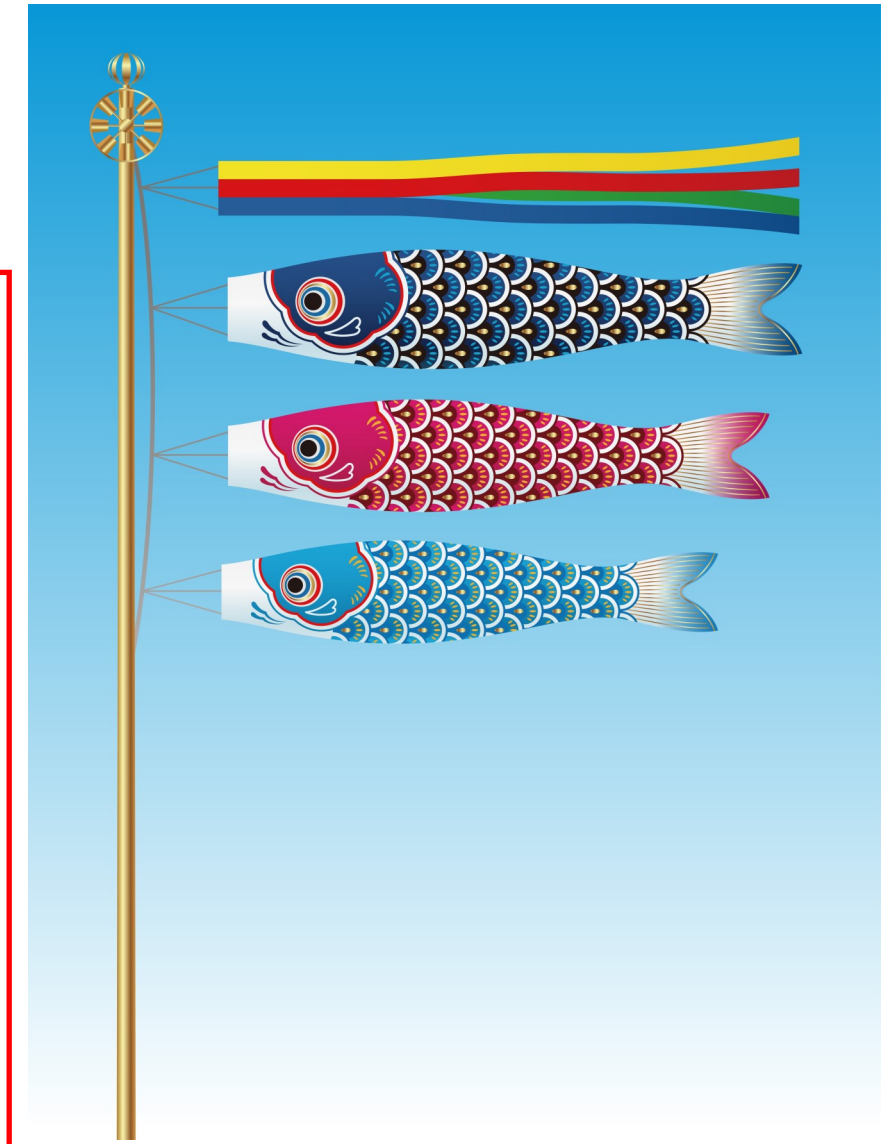
# Templates

# Koinobori (Carp streamers)

Koinobori are Carp-shaped wind socks made of paper or cloth and they are flown above the roofs of houses with children across Japan from April to May to celebrate Children's Day (Kodomo no Hi).

Koi fish, or Carp, are believed to be strong, spirited fish and are revered for their determination in fighting as they swim upstream and through powerful waterfalls.

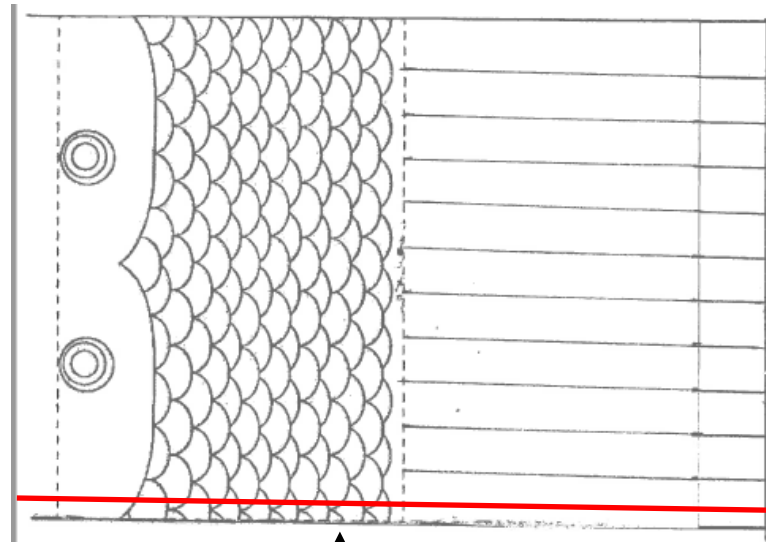
The biggest (black) koinobori represents the father, the next biggest (red or pink) the mother, and smaller carps of a different colours (blue, green or orange) for each child in decreasing order by age.





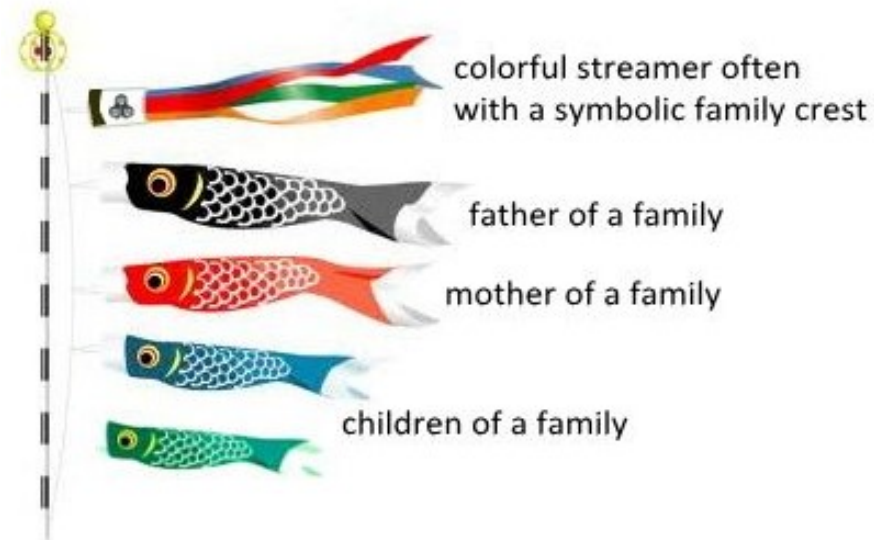
# Koinobori

## (Carp streamers)

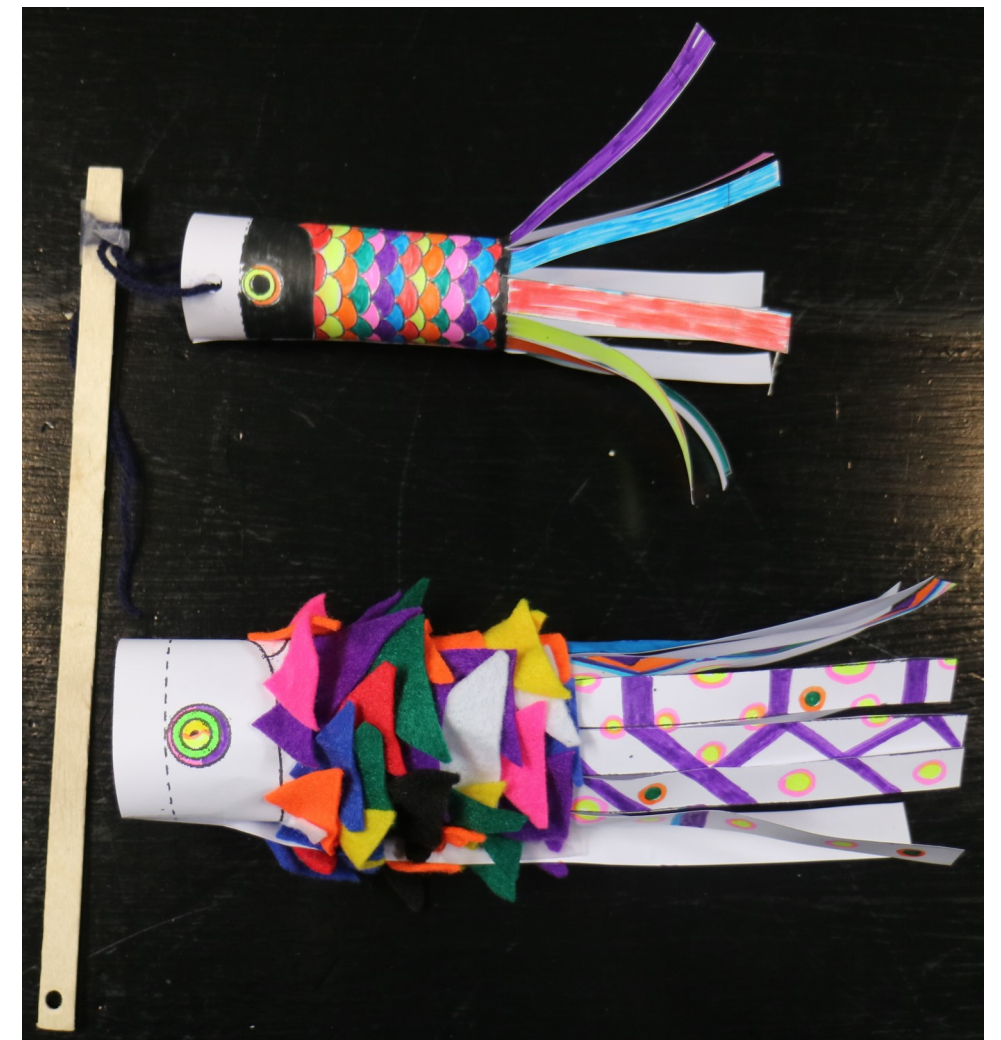


↑  
glue along length

### TYPICAL PATTERN TO SET UP KOINOBORI



1. Decorate your Koinobori template.
2. Cut along all the tail lines to make streamers.
3. Punch a hole in front of each eye using a hole punch.
4. Glue along one edge of your kite and roll to make a tube.
5. Push a pipe cleaner through the two holes in the fish and attach your kite to the pole to finish your streamer.





# The Bullet Train

Saiki Children's Day 2016



The “**Shinkansen**” is a network of high-speed railway lines in Japan. The English name “**Bullet Train**” is a literal translation of the Japanese **nickname** given to the project when it was first discussed in the **1930s**.

Japan was the **first country** in the world to build a dedicated railway line for high-speed travel.

Maximum speed: **320 km/h**

The Shinkansen has transported **more passengers** than any other high-speed rail line, ever.



Let's make a

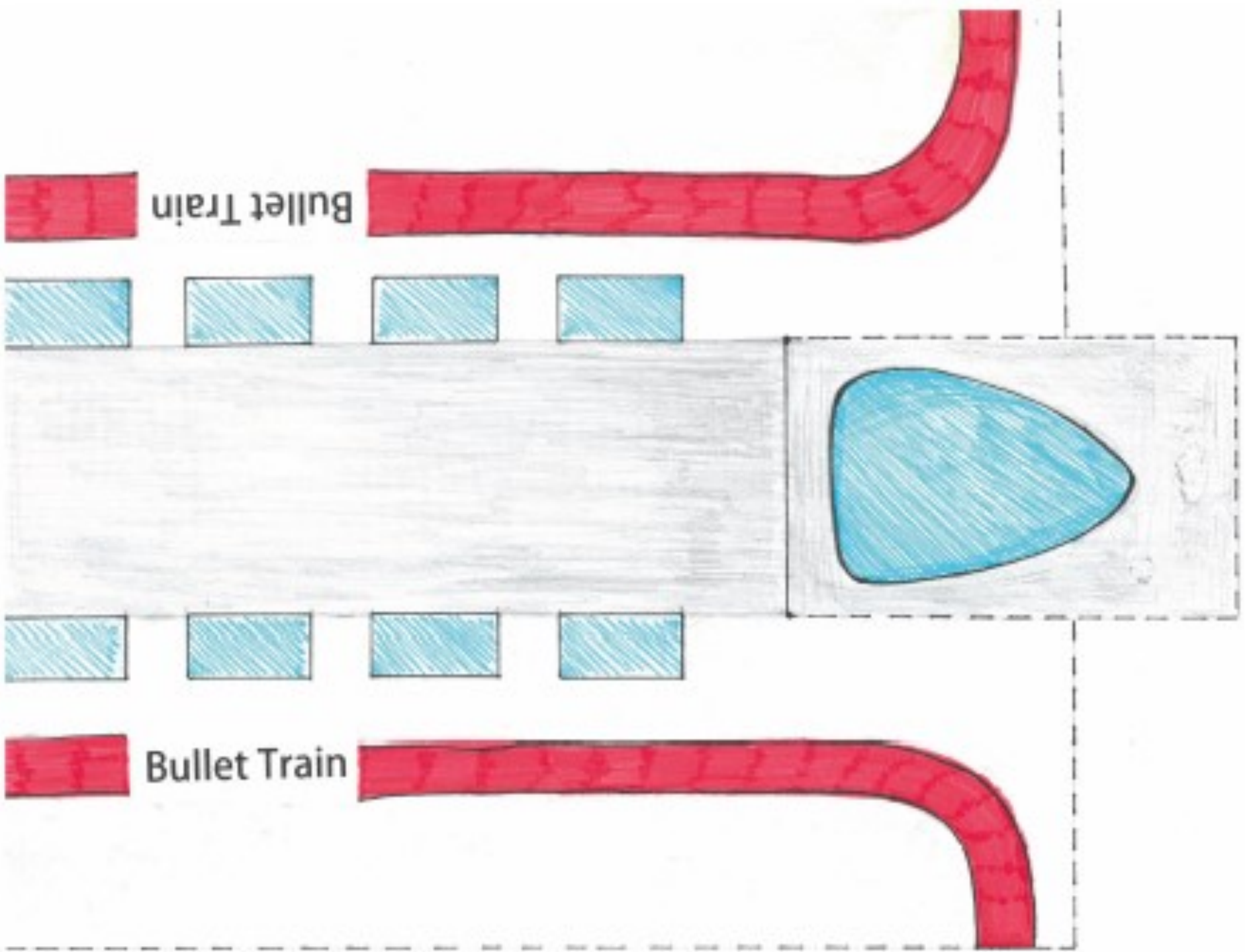
# Paper Bullet Train

1 Carefully cut around the edges of a paper Bullet Train template.

2 Wrap the cut-out around a paper roll and tape in place. Fold over and around the nose section and tape that in place underneath too.

3 Use the left over paper to draw and create 'Paper Passengers' for your Paper Bullet Train.

In this space, draw and cut out people to ride in your Bullet Train!

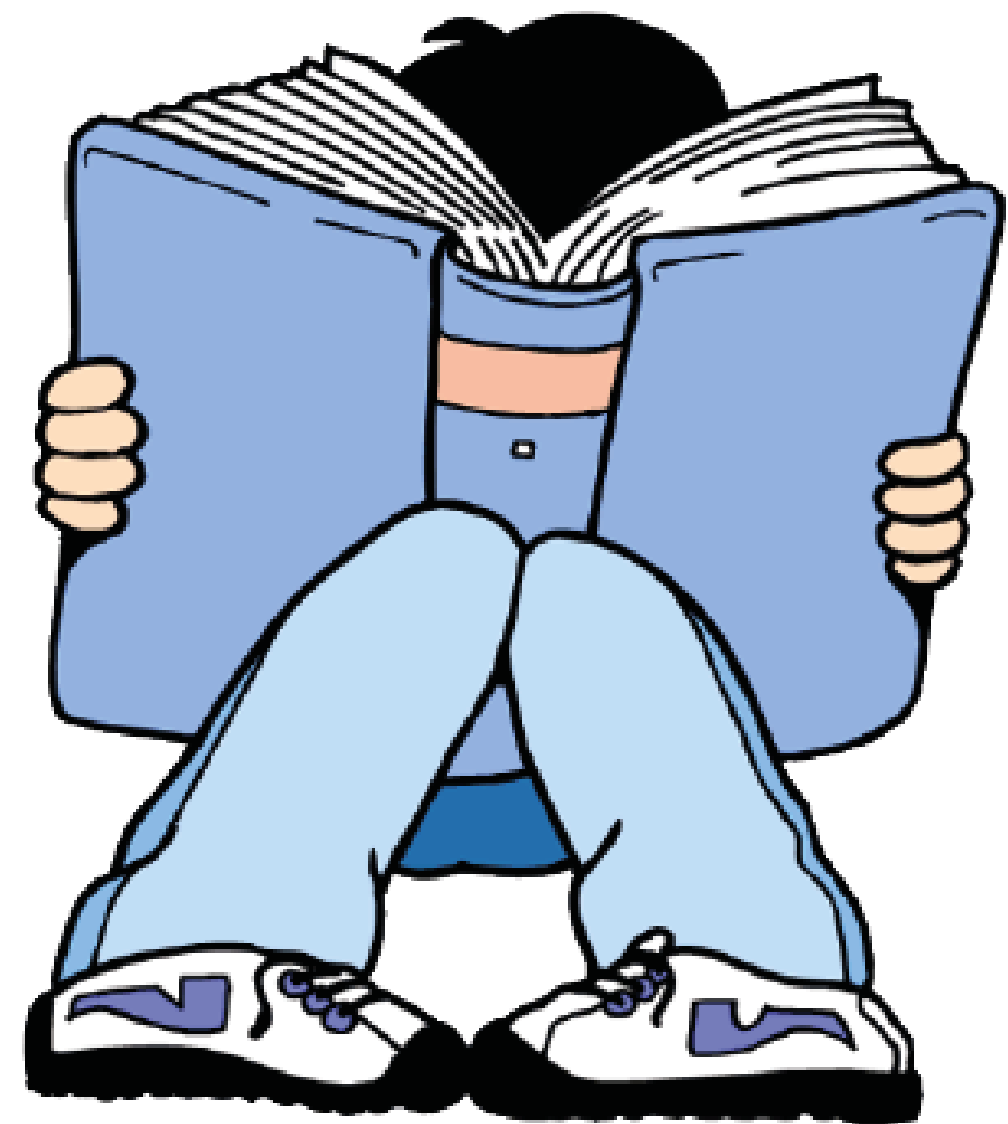


# Template



# Quiet Space

Try reading a  
Japanese book



# Karate Headbands

Saiki Children's Day 2016



Karate is a form of **martial arts** and was developed in Japan involving specialised techniques as a form of **skilled fighting**.

Today, Karate is practiced for self-perfection, for cultural reasons, for self-defence and as a sport.

The headbands worn by martial artists are called **Hachimaki**.



Let's make

# Karate Headbands

1 Get a blank strip of calico (approx 90cm long X 5cm wide).

2 Decorate your headband - check out the design ideas.

3 Tie your headband to your forehead!

# Ideas:

必 ● 勝

Hissho

Determination to win

一 ● 番

Ichiban

Number 1!

闘 ● 魂

Tookon

Fighting Spirit

日 ● 本

Nihon

Japan



# Hair sticks (Kanzashi)



Traditionally a single thin stick was considered to have mystical powers that could ward off evil spirits, so people would wear them in their hair. Over time *kanzashi* began to be used as a general term for any hair ornament, including combs and hairpins.

Nowadays, *kanzashi* are most often worn by brides; by professional kimono wearers such as geisha, or in Japanese tea ceremonies.

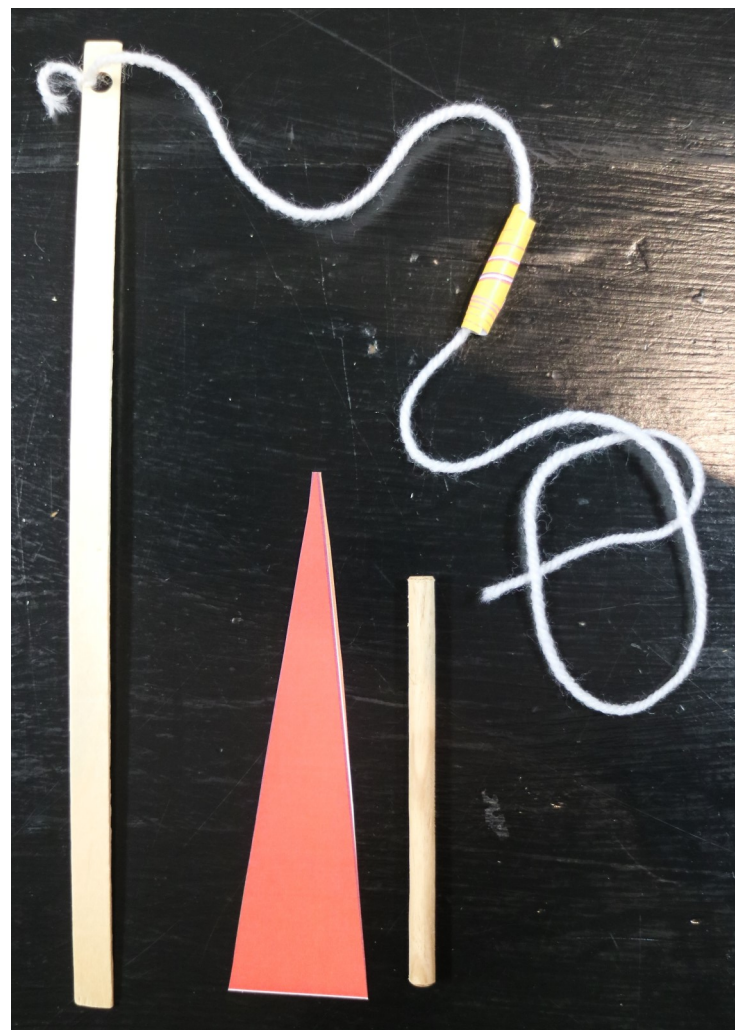
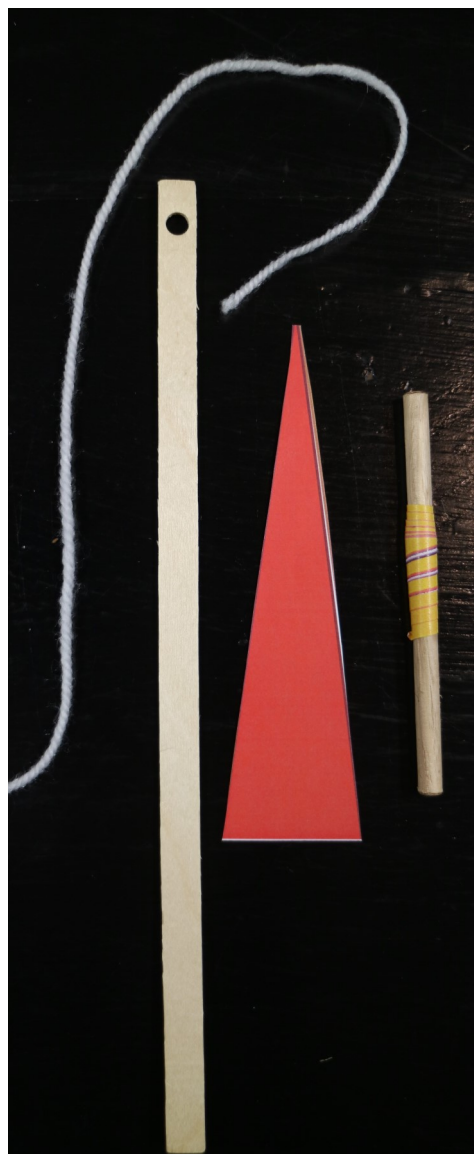
However, there is currently a revival among young Japanese women who wish to add an elegant touch to their business suit.





# Hair sticks

1. Make a hole punch at the top of your fairy floss stick.
2. Decorate your fairy floss stick.
3. Tie a length of elastic or wool through the hole.
4. Make your paper beads—Roll a paper triangle around the chopstick, glue the end in place and slide off the stick.
5. Thread your beads onto the elastic or wool and secure the end by tying or stapling.





# Cherry blossom and the Great wave

The cherry blossom is considered a national flower of Japan. The most well-known species is the Japanese cherry, *Prunus serrulata*, which is commonly called *Sakura*. Annual *Hanami* festivals celebrate the beauty of the cherry blossom. Under the blooming *Sakura* trees, people have lunch and drink sake in cheerful feasts, relaxing and enjoying the beautiful view.



*The Great Wave off Kanagawa* is a woodblock print by the Japanese artist *Katsushika Hokusai*, published 1826—1833. It is the first print in *Hokusai's* series *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji*. The work has three main elements: the sea whipped up by a storm, three fishing boats and a snow-capped Mount Fuji. It is *Hokusai's* most famous work and one of the most recognisable works of Japanese art in the world.



# Cherry blossom and Great wave artworks or

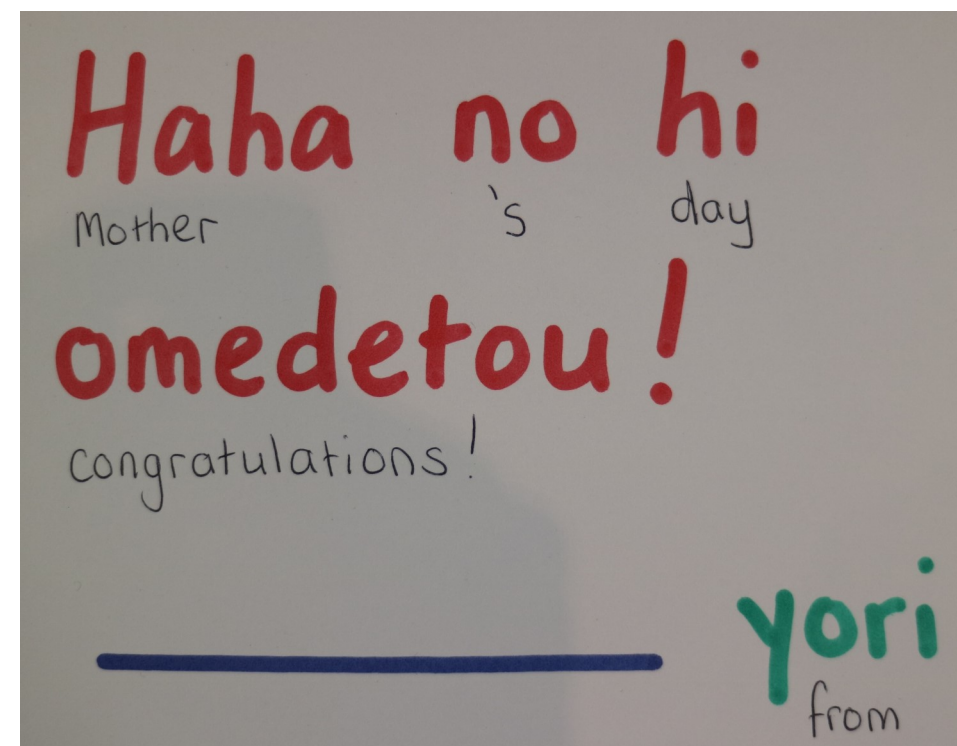
## greeting cards

Fold



1. Decorate your artwork or card with tissue paper.
2. Fold card in half.
3. Write a message inside the card or on the reverse of your artwork.

Fold





# Japanese Lunar Year



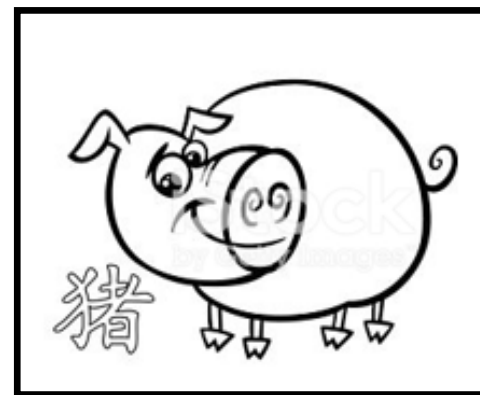
Many years ago the Japanese lunar calendar was replaced by the solar (Gregorian) calendar in everyday use, but some traditions have continued.

Known as *Juni shi* (the twelve branches), as the calendar cycle rotates every twelve years, there are twelve animals in the Japanese birth year zodiac, taken from the Chinese lunar calendar. The animal of the year changes on January first, and those born during a particular year are said to inherit some of the personalities of that year's animal.

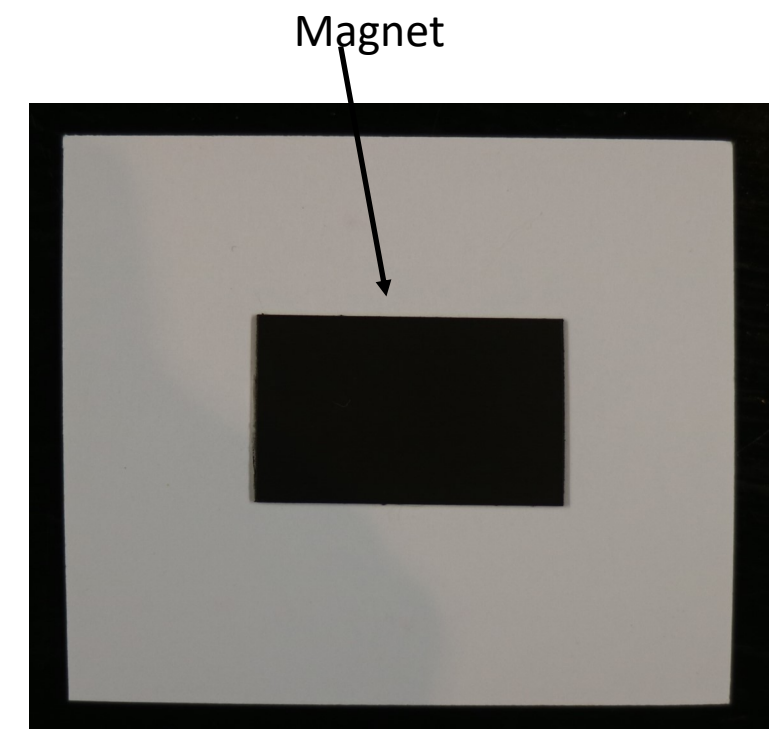
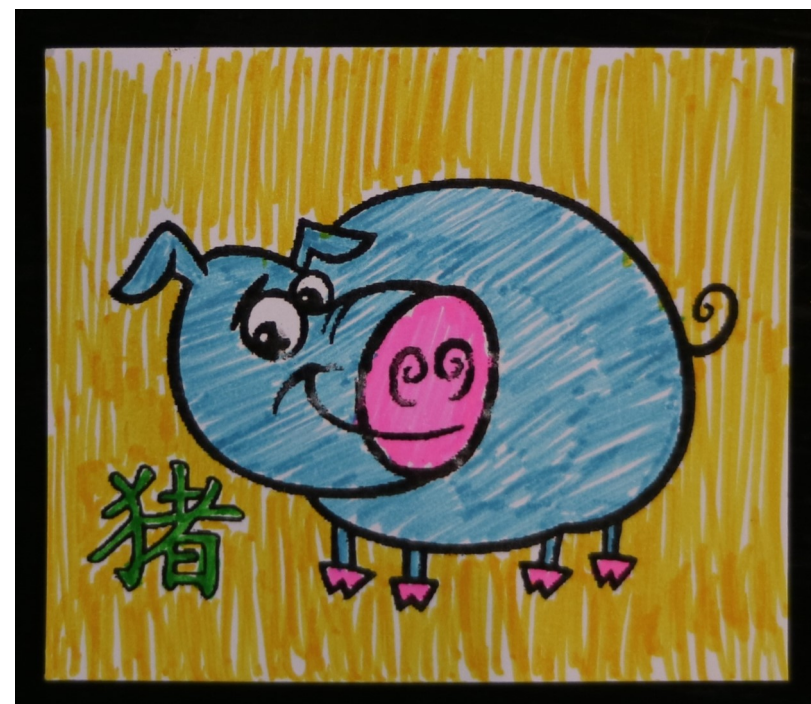
The twelve Japanese zodiac animals are: Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, and Boar.

# Japanese Lunar Year

## Fridge Magnets



1. Choose your lunar sign from the year you were born by looking on the chart.
2. Colour your animal and character.
3. Stick the magnet onto the back.





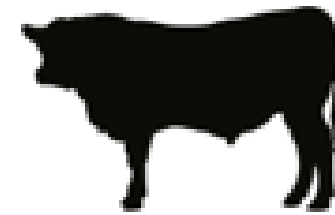
**YEAR OF THE RAT**

2008 1996  
1984 1972  
1960 1948



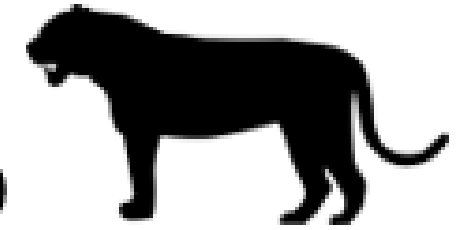
**YEAR OF THE OX**

2009 1997  
1985 1973  
1961 1949



**YEAR OF THE TIGER**

2010  
1998 1986  
1974 1962  
1950 1938



**YEAR OF THE RABBIT**

2011  
1999 1987  
1975 1963  
1951 1939



**YEAR OF THE DRAGON**

2012  
2000 1988  
1976 1964  
1952 1940



**YEAR OF THE SNAKE**

2013  
2001 1989  
1977 1965  
1953 1941



## YEAR OF THE HORSE



	<b>2014</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>1990</b>
<b>1978</b>	<b>1966</b>
<b>1954</b>	<b>1942</b>

## YEAR OF THE GOAT



	<b>2015</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>1991</b>
<b>1979</b>	<b>1967</b>
<b>1955</b>	<b>1943</b>

## YEAR OF THE MONKEY

	<b>2016</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>1992</b>
<b>1980</b>	<b>1968</b>
<b>1956</b>	<b>1944</b>



## YEAR OF THE ROOSTER



	<b>2017</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>1981</b>
<b>1969</b>	<b>1957</b>
<b>1945</b>	<b>1933</b>

## YEAR OF THE DOG



	<b>2018</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>1982</b>
<b>1970</b>	<b>1958</b>
<b>1946</b>	<b>1934</b>

## YEAR OF THE BOAR



	<b>2019</b>
<b>2007</b>	<b>1983</b>
<b>1971</b>	<b>1959</b>
<b>1947</b>	<b>1935</b>



# Samurai helmets

The Samurai (*bushi*) were originally warrior-nobles in Japanese society, with a strong honour code called *bushido* (the way of the warrior). The *kabuto* (helmet) was an important part of the equipment of the samurai and it became incorporated into Japanese wisdom and everyday sayings.



Originally, Children's Day was called *Tango no Sekku*, or Boy's Day. For households with young boys, it is tradition to decorate homes with samurai armor (*yoroi*) and helmet (*kabuto*) miniatures, which represent the family's wish to raise strong and powerful boys.

# Paper plate Samurai helmets

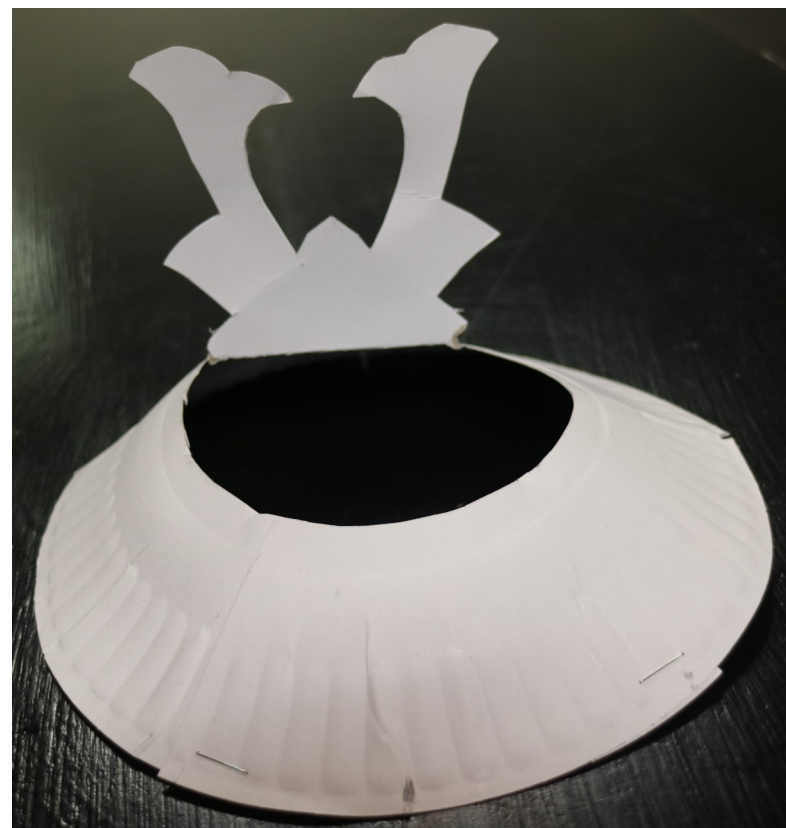
1. Cut along line



2. Cut out grey area



3. Now decorate your helmet.



4. Move the sides of the helmet together to fit your head and staple.



4. Fold the front of the helmet forwards so the horns stand up.



# Hand fans

Historically, Japanese hand fans were tools of aristocrats and the samurai class. They were a way to show social standing, and even communicate messages. In battles, they were used as signals to soldiers and they are still to this day used in important ceremonies and rituals.

Types of Japanese fans:

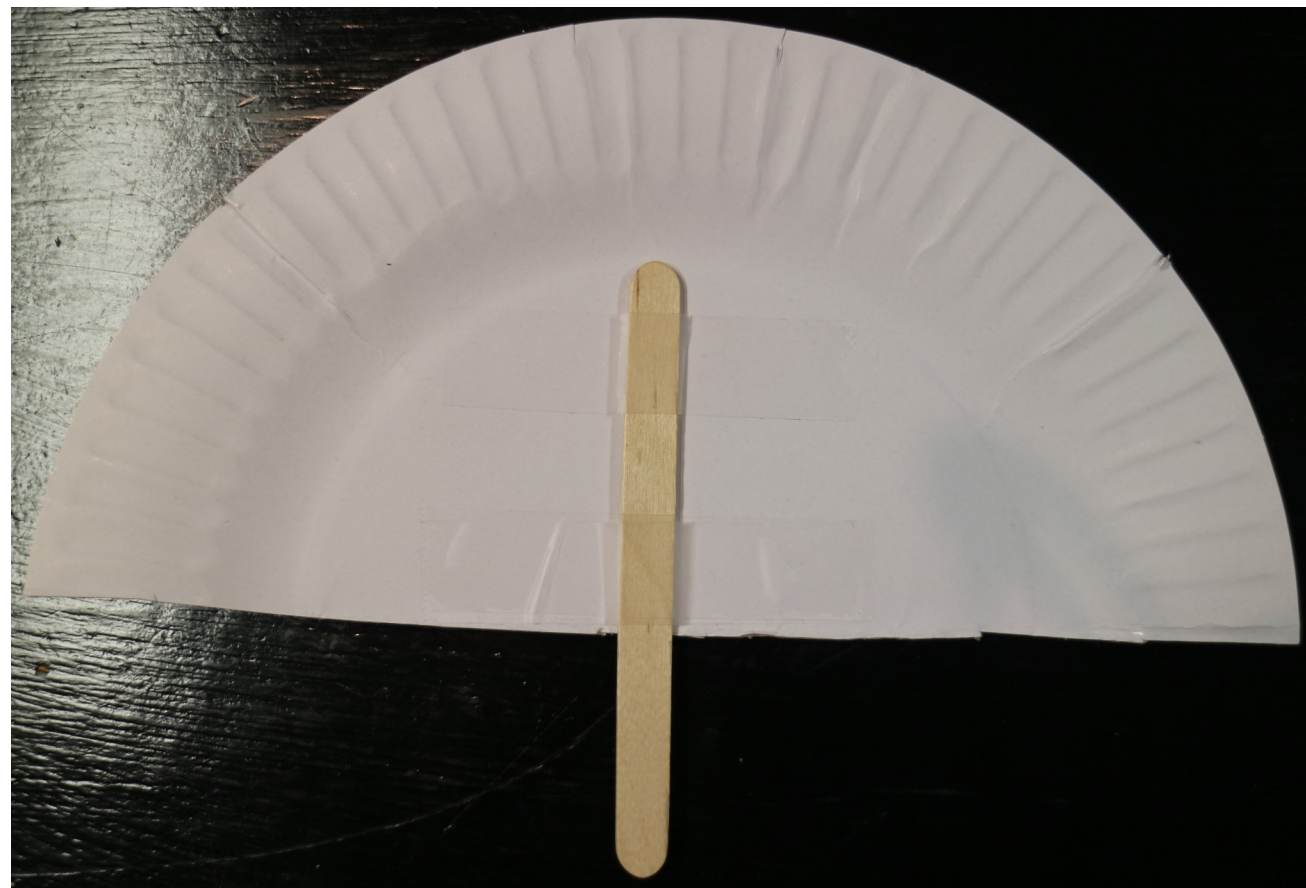
**Uchiwa:** The fixed fan, these solid, flat fans traditionally made from paper and bamboo.

**Sensu/Ogi:** This fan is often also known more simply as a folding fan.

**War Fans or Tessen (Iron fans)**



# Paper plates fans



Attach your paddle pop stick to your paper plate half using two pieces of sticky tape.



Decorate the front of your fan.