

Our Wonderful World Resources

- Order of Resources:
1. Haiku Poetry
 2. History
 3. Art/DT
 4. PSHE
 5. Science
 6. Geography

Asia



1. Haiku Poetry

Web links:

<https://www.kidzone.ws/poetry/haiku2.htm>

<https://www.kidzone.ws/poetry/haiku.htm>

Sand scatters the beach
Waves crash on the sandy shore
Blue water shimmers



2. History Resources

Web links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9dlyk65vR-g>



<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<div data-bbox="2346 348 2491 496" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 57px; height: 104px; margin-left: auto;"></div> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
---	---

Who Built the Wall?

The building of the wall began over 2000 years ago, around 200 BC, on the orders of the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang. He wanted to protect his new dynasty so he added to a wall that had been started 500 years before.



Did You Know...?

Hundreds of thousands of slaves and prisoners took over 1000 years to build it.

Where Is the Wall?

The Great Wall of China runs across China from east to west. China is on the continent of Asia. The wall runs near the borders with Mongolia and the Gobi Desert.



Why Was the Wall Built?

When the wall was started, China was split into lots of different groups and there were many wars. The wall was built as a defence against any groups that tried to invade from the north.



Did You Know...?

Along the wall are 7000 fortresses. These were places that soldiers lived in to guard the wall.

How Big Is the Wall?

The Great Wall of China stretches for an amazing 21,196km or 13,170 miles. That is nearly half the distance from one side of the world to the other!

The wall has an average height of 6 metres but its highest point is about 14 metres. That is as tall as two London buses balancing on top of each other, end to end! In some areas, the wall is made up of mountains and rivers, so there is no wall at all.

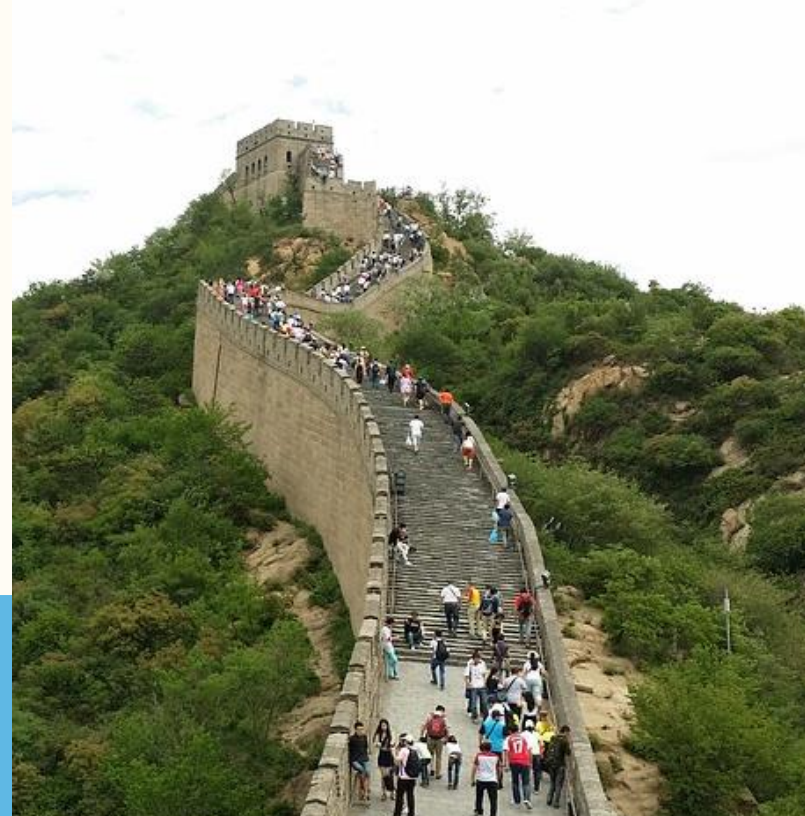


The top of the wall is wide enough to allow people, animals and carts to travel along it.

Can You Visit the Wall?

The Great Wall of China has been popular with visitors for hundreds of years. Today, over 10 million people visit it each year, making it one of the most popular places in the world.

Some parts of the wall have cable cars and toboggans to help with the journey up and down. Because of the shape of the wall, some of the cable car rides are like a rollercoaster!



Did You Know...?

The Dragon and the Wall

Where the Great Wall of China meets the sea is known as 'Old Dragon's Head'. It is believed that the shape of the wall was marked out by a dragon, which explains why it is not straight.

Because the Chinese believe that dragons are a symbol of power, good luck and friendship, it was thought the wall was lucky and was protected by the dragon.

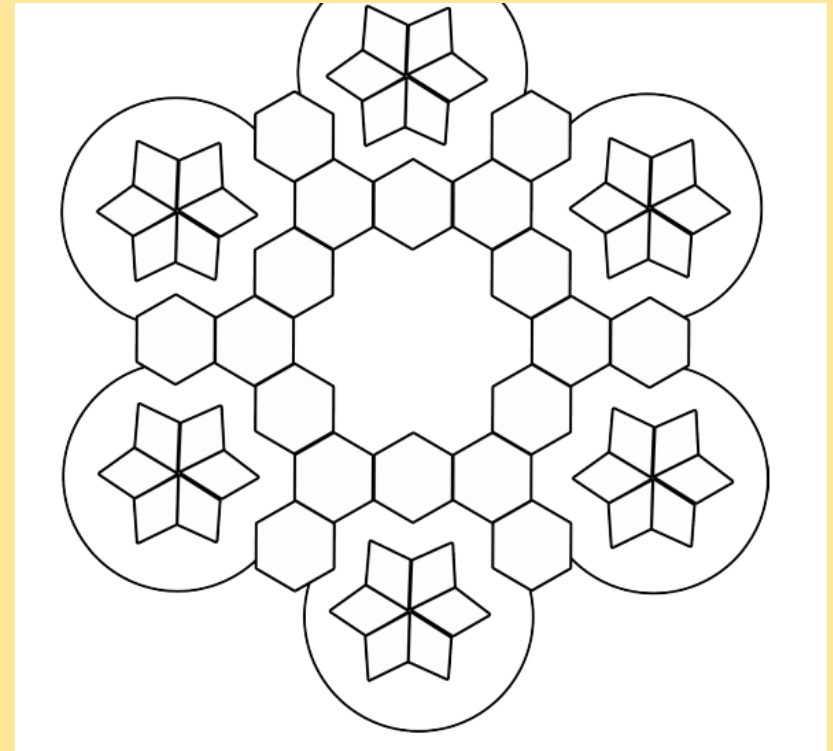
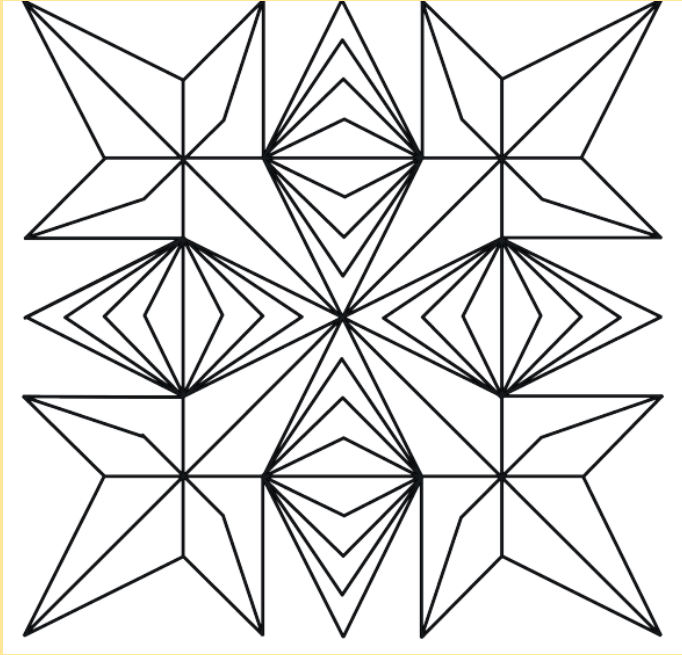


Did You Know...?

3. Art/DT Resources



Rangoli Art





All About Rangoli

twinkl

What Is Rangoli?

Rangoli is a type of art that started in India.

A rangoli design is made up of beautiful coloured patterns.

The designs are often very detailed.



Celebrating with Rangoli

Rangoli designs are usually made during festivals and celebrations.

Lots of rangoli patterns are created during Diwali. They can also be seen at other Hindu festivals and special occasions, such as weddings.



Celebrating with Rangoli

Rangoli designs are thought to bring good luck.

During Diwali, rangoli patterns are created at the entrance to people's homes to welcome Goddess Lakshmi. Diya lamps are often added.



How Are Rangoli Designs Made?

Each rangoli design is different. The designs are passed down from generation to generation. The different designs include different shapes or images.

Rangoli patterns are always made on the floor. The outline is often created before being filled in with colour.



How Are Rangoli Designs Made?

Sometimes, coloured powders are used.



They can be made using different colourful materials. The materials used are things that most people can get easily, without spending lots of money. This means that everyone has the chance to make them.



Coloured rice can also be used in the designs.

How Are Rangoli Designs Made?

Some rangoli artists use flowers and petals to add the colours.



Marigold flowers are a popular choice.

Symmetrical Rangoli

Many rangoli designs are symmetrical. They often include geometric shapes, as well as lots of curved and straight lines.



Drawing the Gods

Some rangoli artists include pictures of gods in their designs. This artist has included an image of the Hindu God, Ganesha.



Ganesha is an elephant-headed Hindu god. He is the lord of arts and sciences, as well as the god of beginnings.



Beautiful Birds

Beautiful birds can often be seen in rangoli designs, such as parrots or peacocks.

Artists often choose very colourful birds because it is very important that the rangoli design has lots of colour.



Flower Designs

Rangoli artworks are sometimes made in the shape of flowers.



Rangoli Competitions

In some parts of India, towns and villages hold rangoli competitions.

Individuals or teams make the best rangoli designs they can.

Other people then come to view and admire the artworks.



Buildings/Structures in Asia



Design your own structure

Points to think about and why:

- The height and shape of your structure
- A roof/no roof
- Doorway
- Windows
- Colour
- What will it be made from?



4. PSHE

There are 2 ways you can do this!

1. Wrap mini cereal boxes in paper/card, write on them and create a wall.
2. Create your own cards and make a friendship poster wall.



_____ is my friend

because _____



5. Science Resources

Animals from Asia



Snow Leopard

The **snow leopard** is a type of leopard.

Appearance: Snow leopards have white-grey fur with large black rosettes.

Habitat: Snow leopards live in the steep and rocky mountains of Central Asia. They are also found in 12 countries, including China, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Russia and Mongolia.

Diet: Snow leopards eat sheep, marmots and hares.



Snow Leopard

Snow leopards have very long tails which help them to balance when climbing. Their tails also keep them warm when they sit down and wrap them around their bodies.

Snow leopards are listed as **vulnerable** on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)'s **Red List**.

Did You
Know...?

Snow leopards are strong and can leap forwards six times the length of their bodies.



Giant Panda

The **giant panda** belongs to the bear family.

Appearance: Giant pandas have black and white fur and black eyepatches.

Habitat: Giant pandas are only found in China. They live in the mountains, which are cool and wet. Pandas like to be on their own and like to have their own space. They make their dens out of tree stumps or hollowed-out logs.

Diet: Giant pandas eat a plant called **bamboo**. Bamboo doesn't have many nutrients in it. This means it doesn't give pandas much energy so they have to eat lots of bamboo shoots to stay healthy.



Giant Panda



Even though giant pandas are big, they are great climbers. They spend up to 12 hours of their day looking for food and climbing plants and trees.

Did You Know...?

Pandas have paws. Their two front paws each have 5 fingers and a 'thumb' so they can grip in the same way that people can.



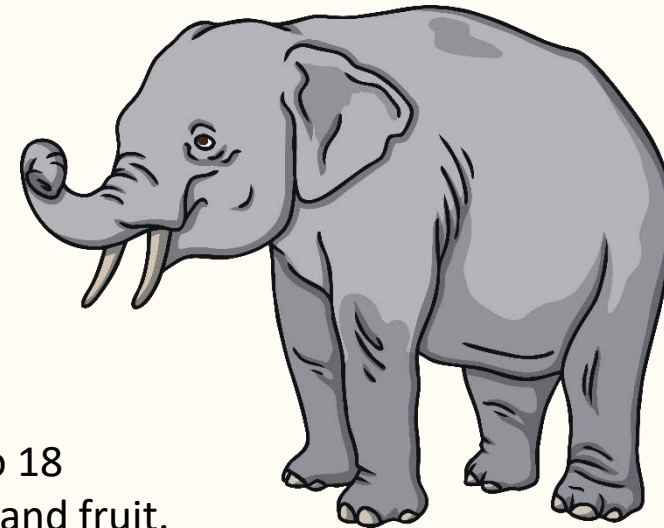
Asian Elephant

Asian elephants are the biggest land mammals on the continent of Asia.

Appearance: Asian elephants have large bodies and a long trunk. Only male Asian elephants grow tusks.

Habitat: Asian elephants live in different climates. They can live in dry or wet forest and grasslands. Asian elephants live in 13 countries across South and Southeast Asia.

Diet: Asian elephants eat plants and can spend up to 18 hours a day eating. They eat tree bark, roots, leaves and fruit.



Did You Know...?

Asian elephants use their trunks to do lots of different things, such as picking up objects, greeting other elephants, trumpeting a warning sound and sucking up water for drinking or bathing.

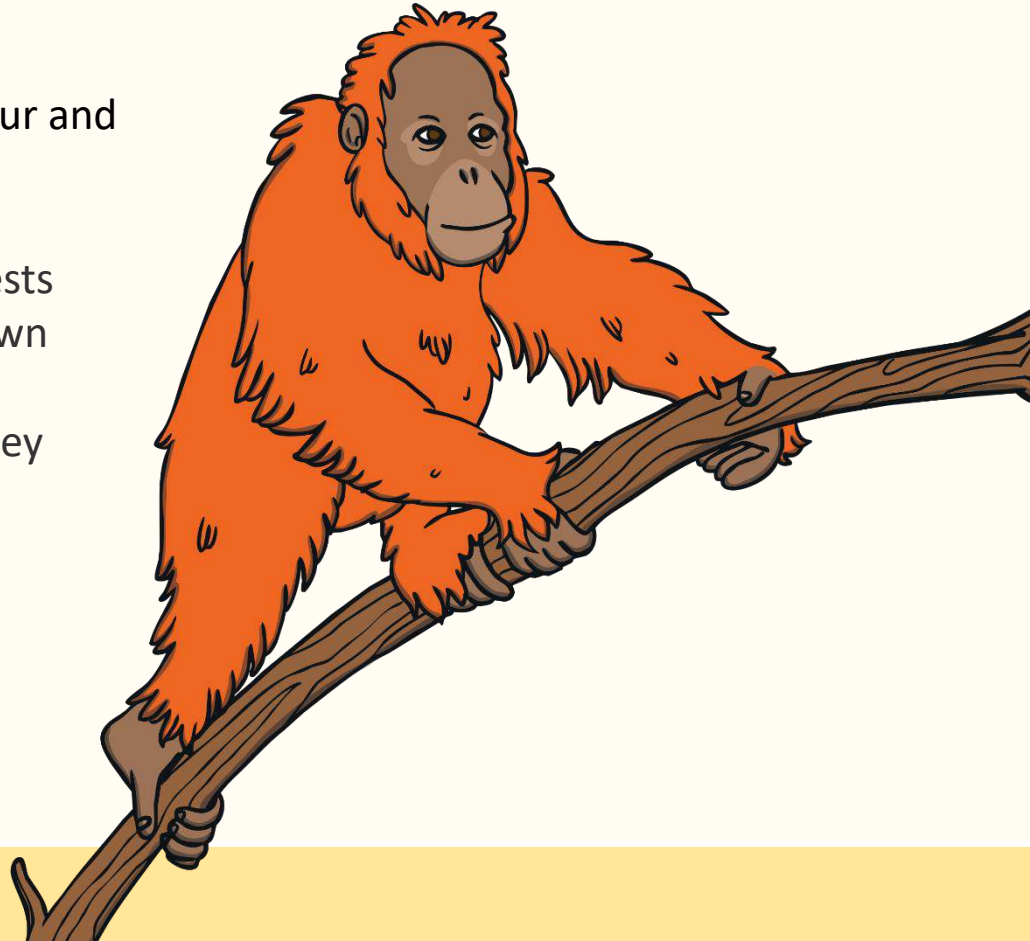
Orangutan

Orangutans are the world's largest arboreal mammals. Arboreal means that they eat, sleep and play in trees.

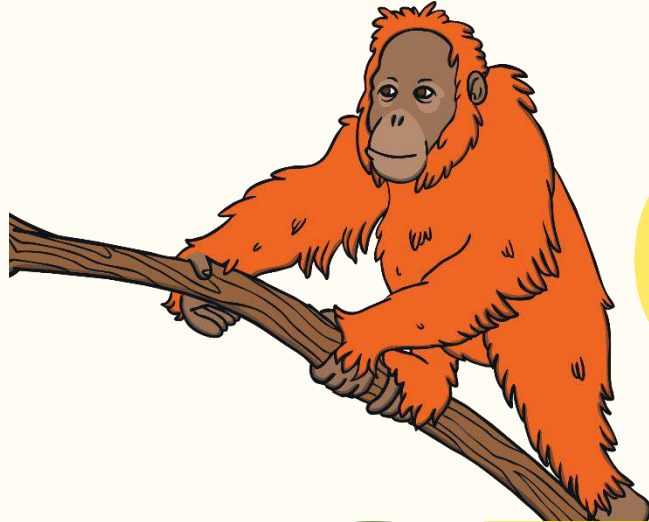
Appearance: Orangutans have reddish fur and long powerful arms.

Habitat: Orangutans live in lowland forests in Asia. Orangutans like to be on their own and have their own space. Orangutans spend most of their time in trees and they make nests in trees to sleep in at night.

Diet: Orangutans eat wild fruits, such as lychees, mangosteens, and figs and drink water from holes in trees.



Orangutan



Orangutans are listed as **critically endangered** on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)'s **Red List**.

Did You
Know...?

The name orangutan means "man of the forest" in the Malay language.

Orangutans have feet and hands that can grasp, like human hands, which helps them to move through branches.

Tiger

Appearance: Tigers have orange fur coats with black vertical stripes. They have a lighter underside.

Habitat: Tigers are found all over Asia and live in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Russia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Sumatra and China. They live in tropical rainforests, evergreen forests, temperate forests, mangrove swamps, grasslands, and savannahs.

Diet: Tigers hunt for food and eat deer and wild boar.



Tiger



Tigers are listed as **endangered** on The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)'s **Red List**.

Did You Know...?

Tigers have been known to reach up to 20 years of age in the wild.

Tiger usually hunt alone and mainly use their senses of sight and sound to help them find their prey.

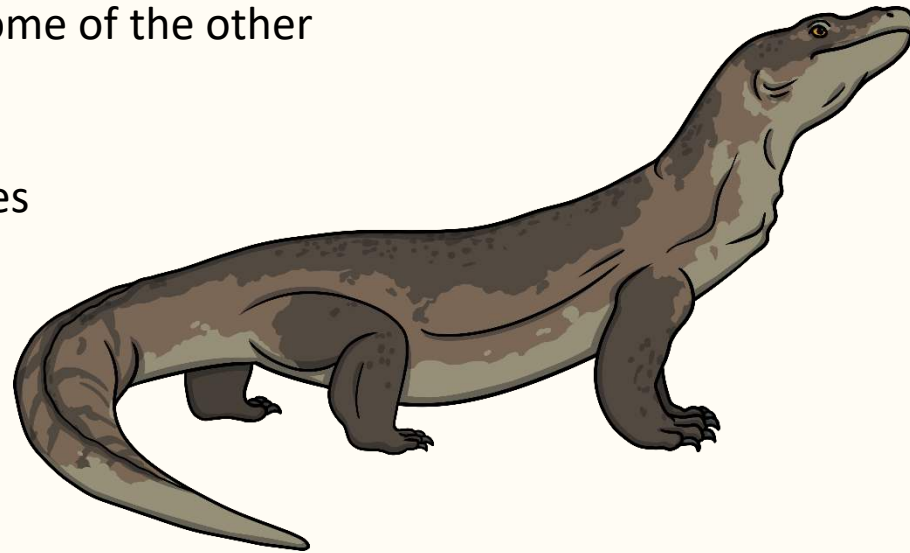
Komodo Dragon

Komodo dragons are the heaviest lizards on Earth.

Appearance: Komodo dragons have flat, long heads with rounded snouts, scaly skin, bowed legs, and large, muscular tails.

Habitat: Komodo dragons have lived in Indonesia for millions of years. They are found on the Komodo island and some of the other Lesser Sunda Islands.

These islands have hot temperatures and are mainly dry forests with patches of rainforests.



Komodo Dragon

Diet: Komodo dragons eat almost anything, including deer, pigs, dead animals, smaller dragons and even large water buffalo.

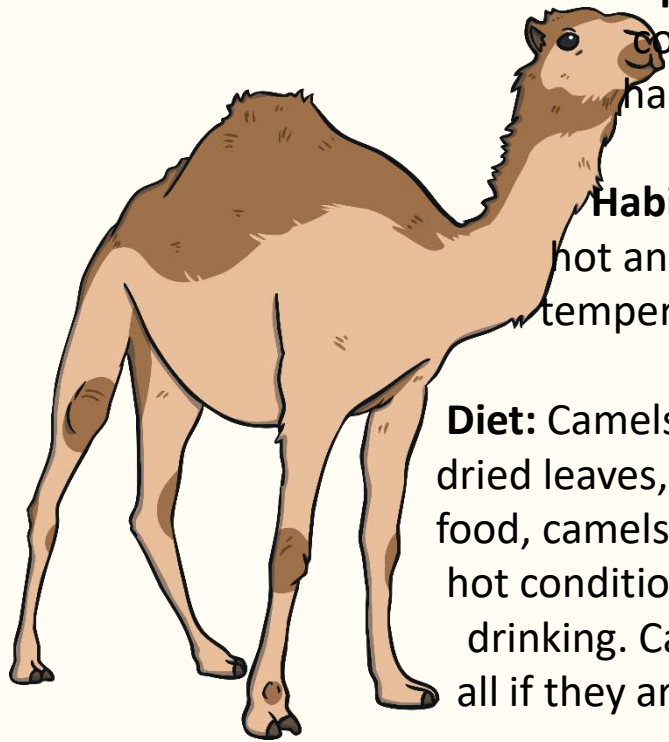


Did You Know...?

Komodo dragons are very patient when waiting for prey. They hide themselves and wait for their prey to come near to them. Komodo dragons bite on their prey with their sharp teeth and poison their prey with their deadly saliva. This means that they can catch much larger animals.

Camel

Camels are hoofed mammals that are known for being able to go for a long time without drinking.



Appearance: Camels have 4 legs, a long neck and are covered in light brown or greyish coloured camel hair. Camels have one or two humps on their backs.

Habitat: Camels live in deserts and are used to very hot and dry weather in the day and very cold temperatures at night.

Diet: Camels will eat anything they can find and often eat dried leaves, seeds and thorny twigs. When there is a lot of food, camels will over eat and store fat in their humps. In very hot conditions, a camel can live for four to seven days without drinking. Camels can last for six months without drinking at all if they are resting and their food contains enough water.

Camel



Did You Know...?

Camels have heavy eyelashes to protect their eyes from blowing sand and they can squeeze their nostrils shut. A camel's top lip is split into two sections that move independently. Camels don't walk on their hoofs. Instead, they put their weight on to two large toes which spread apart to stop camels sinking into the sand.

Peacock

Peacocks are large birds that are known for their colourful tails.

Appearance: Peacocks are male birds (females are called peahens and look different). Peacocks are usually blue and green and have long tail feathers that make up more than half of a peacock's length.

Habitat: Peacocks live in warm and wet climates, but can survive cold winters.

Diet: Peacocks eat insects, plants, and small creatures.



Did You Know...?

Peacocks spread out their tail feathers into a fan shape in order to show off their feathers to peahens. Each tail feather is very colourful and has blue, gold and red and a marking that looks like an eye.


Snow Leopards

Web links:

<https://kids.sandiegozoo.org/animals/snow-leopard>

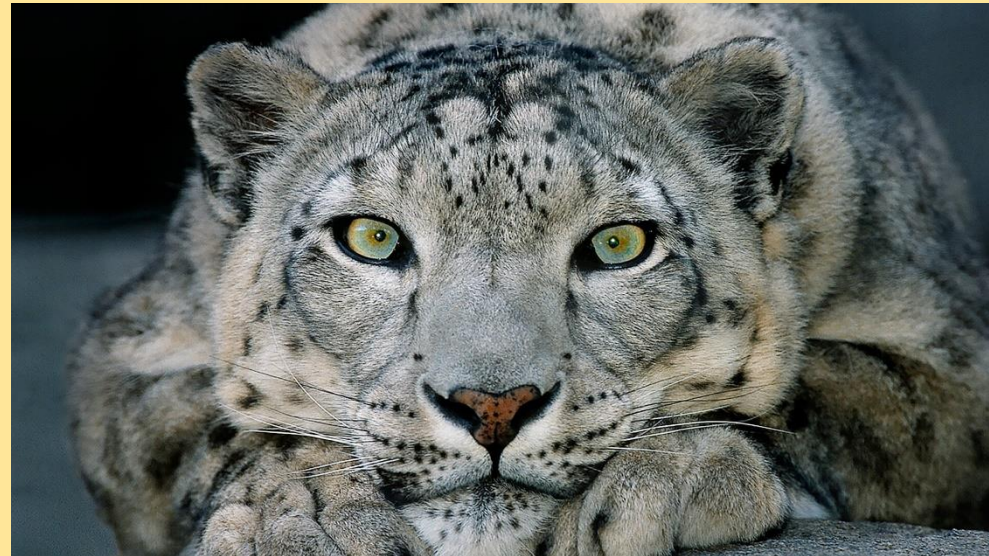
<https://www.activewild.com/snow-leopard-facts-for-kids/>

Save the snow
Leopards! ★★



Characteristics

- Head and body: 140-300 cm (57-118 inches)
- Tail: 72-109 cm (30-40 inches)
- Weight 21-55 kg (46-121 lbs)
- hunts at dawn and dusk
- an endangered species



6. Geography - Thailand

Web links:

<https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/countries/thailand.html>

<https://multiculturalkidblogs.com/2018/05/04/10-fun-facts-thailand-kids/>

Where Is Thailand?



Capital City:

Population:

Language Spoken:

Location of Country:



Famous Landmarks:

Popular Food:

Traditions:

Other Interesting Facts:

Country Flag:

Bordering Countries:

Famous People:

Popular Activities or Sports:

National Anthem: