

Hello and welcome to the Join in Jamboree Activity Pack for the 23rd World Scout Jamboree, "Japan in a Box!"

The activities in this pack are designed to give you a taste of Japan from language and tradition to food and games. We hope you enjoy running them with your sections. Keep an eye out for more Japan inspired programme ideas in Scouting Magazine and on the website in the run up to the Jamboree.

As well as this activity pack each of the 75 Jamboree units across the UK have a physical box of Japanese resources that complements this activity pack. So if you'd really like to bring your Join in Jamboree experience to life do get in touch with your local Unit to arrange for them to come down and run some of these activities for you.

If you don't know who your local Jamboree Unit is please visit www.scouts.org.uk/japaninbox where there is a form to match you up!

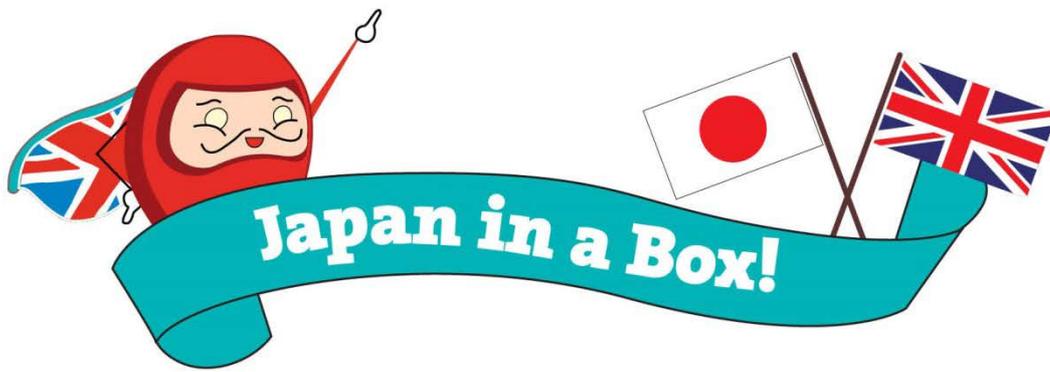
If you'd like to buy any of the Japanese items mentioned in the activity sheets they are readily available on the internet (and for food items often in larger supermarkets).

Finally if you'd like to follow more of the UK Contingent's adventure to Japan you can follow us on Facebook (23rd World Scout Jamboree - UK Contingent) or Twitter (@UKContingent)

Yours in Scouting

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Byron Chatburn".

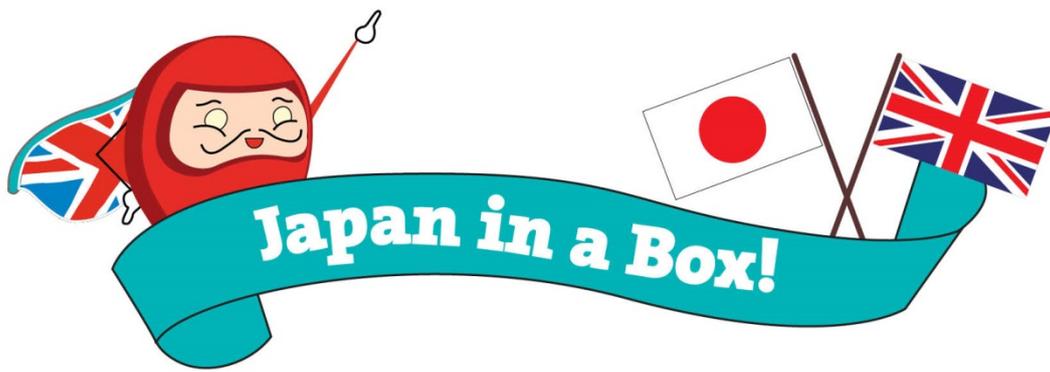
Byron Chatburn, UK Contingent Leader



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This activity pack contains 25 exciting Japanese themed activities:

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-  Origami
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-  Japanese Fans
-  Hanku- Personalised Stamps
-  Count to 10 in Japanese
-  Kanji- Japanese Language
-  Konnichiwa- Greetings
-  Watashiwa- Useful phrases
-  Contact a Japanese Scout Group
-  Japan Games
-  Story of Sadako



Jamboree Section

A Year in Japan

Title

Daruma Doll



Description

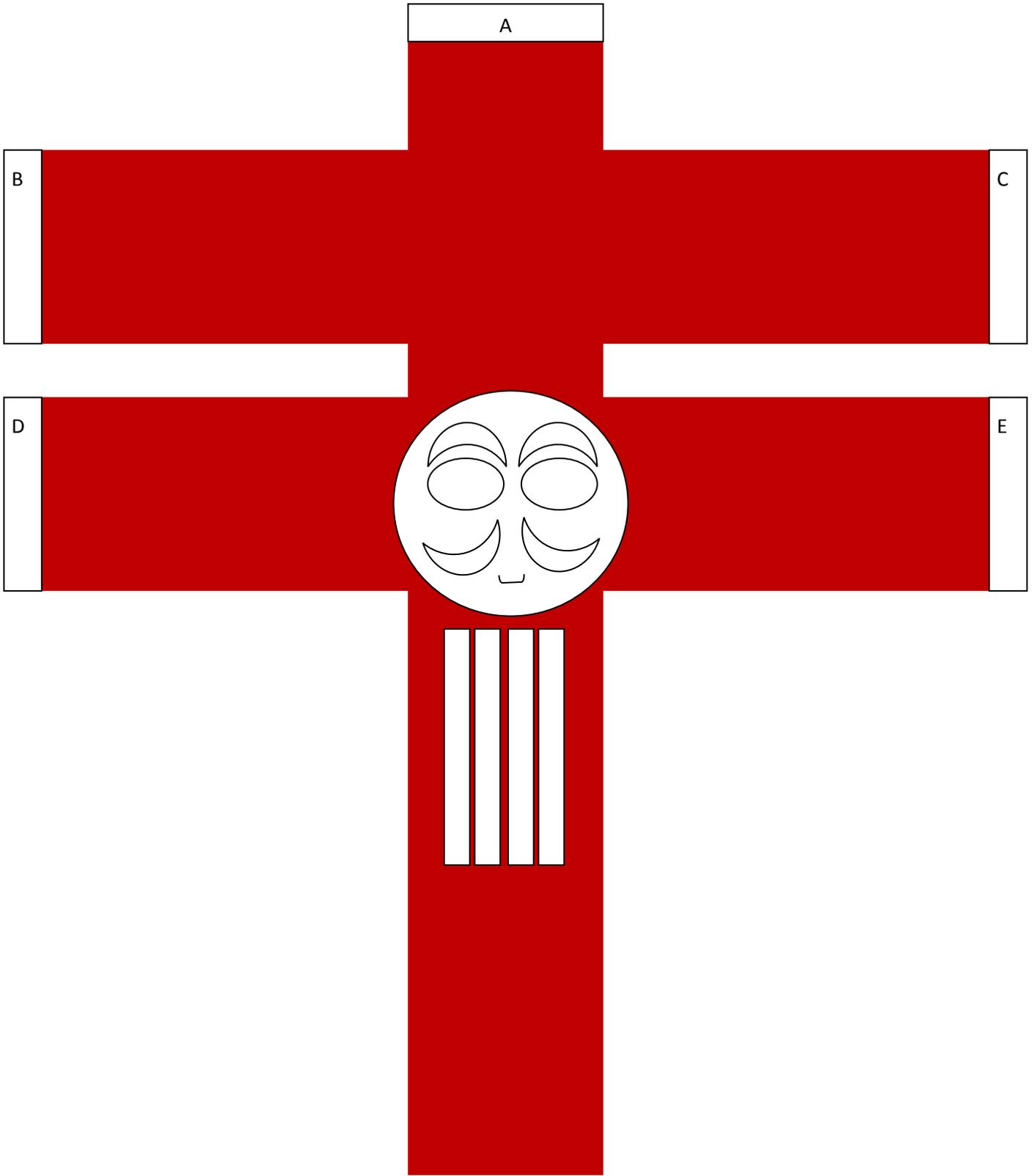
Daruma Dolls represent a Buddhist monk named Bodhidharma. Bodhidharma is an important figure in Japan and he is also represented in a number of traditional paintings. Daruma dolls are meant to bring good luck to their owners and are traditionally coloured red. They are weighted at the bottom so they always return to upright when tilted, this symbolises the ability to overcome adversity or recover from misfortune. The dolls have no eyes when they are given, the owner colours in the first eye and sets themselves a personal goal or challenge. Once the challenge is complete the second eye can be coloured in.

Instructions

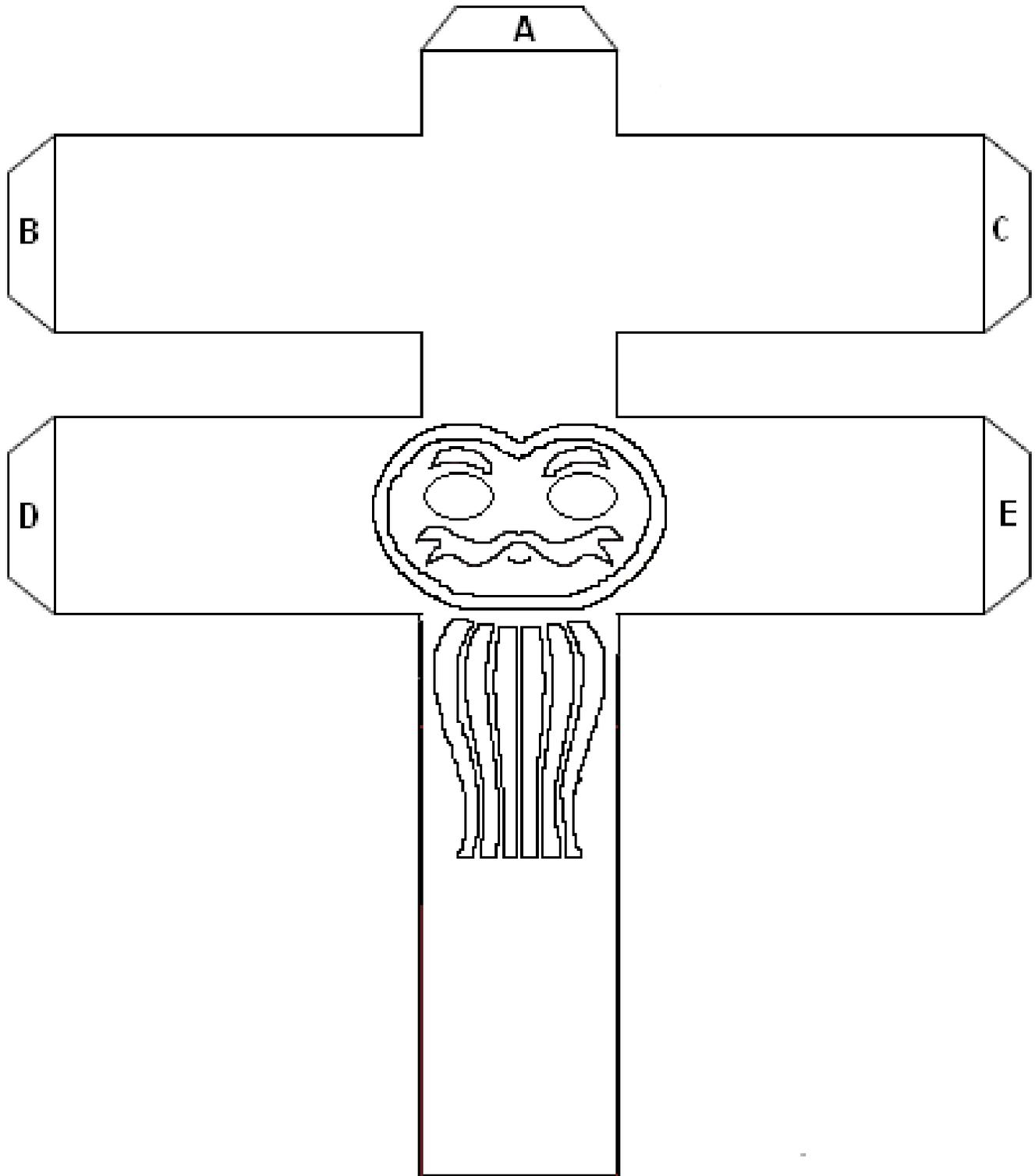
- 1) Print or copy the template (coloured version or the colour your self versions) , also available to print from Programmes online
- 2) Cut out the template
- 3) Colour in Dolls body and face but not the eyes of the doll
- 4) Fold the tabs
- 5) Stick tab A to the bottom of the doll
- 6) Stick Tab B to tab C
- 7) Stick Tab D to Tab E and the doll is complete
- 8) Remember not to colour both eyes in until you have completed your goal

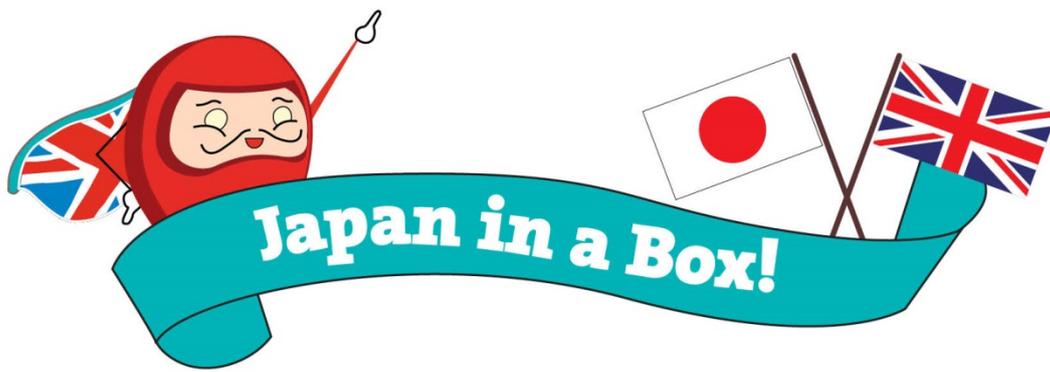
Resources Required:

Daruma Doll Template, glue, paint or colouring pens/Pencils



Daruma Doll





Jamboree Section

A Year in Japan

Title

Kodomo no hi – Children's day (5th May)



Description

Children's day occurs every year on the fifth day of the fifth month to celebrate children's personalities and celebrate happy children; it has been believed to have started between 593 – 628 AD.

Instructions

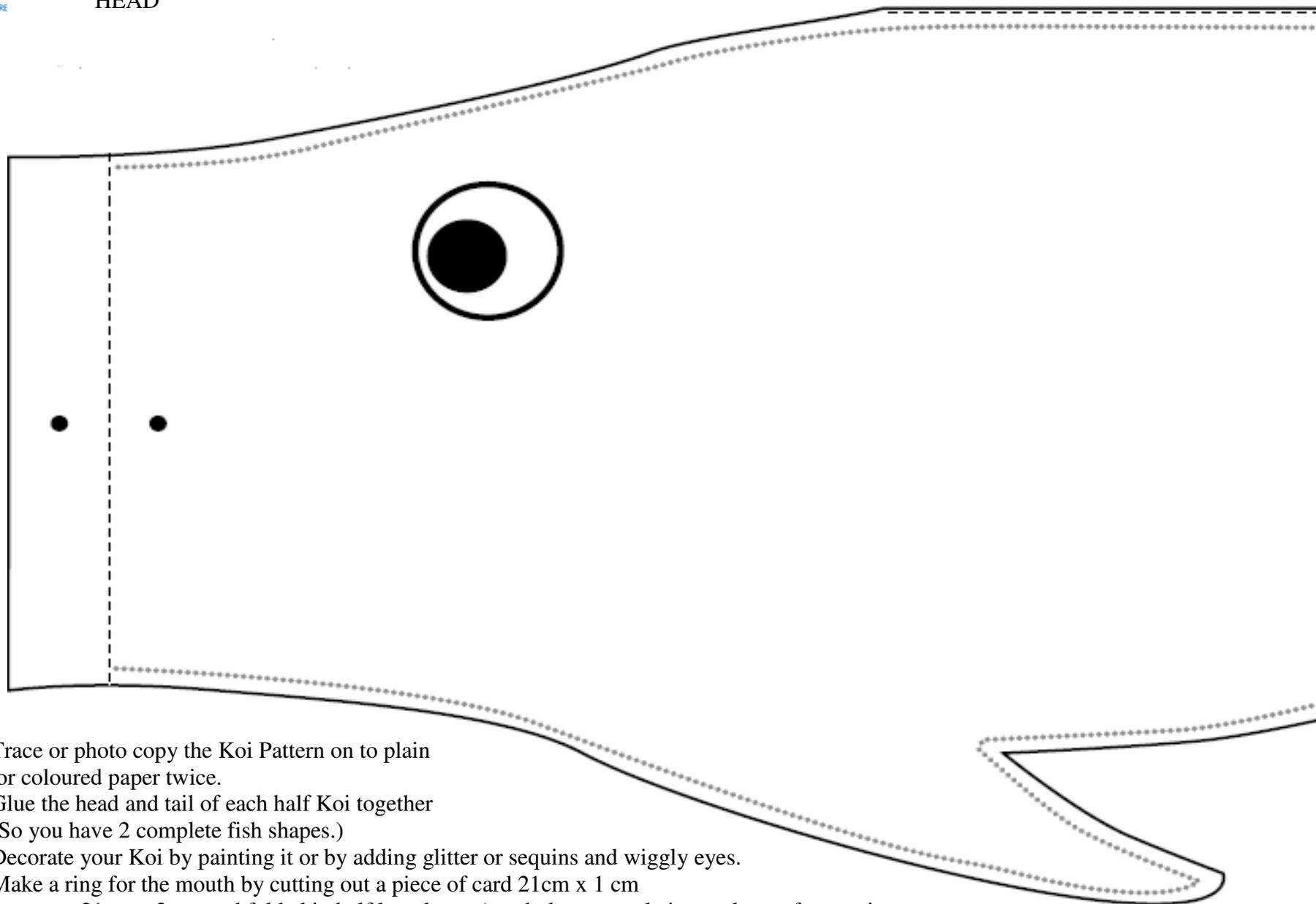
- 1) Trace or photo copy the Koi Pattern on to plain or coloured paper twice.
- 2) Glue the head and tail of each half Koi together (So you have 2 complete fish shapes.)
- 3) Decorate your Koi by painting it or by adding glitter or sequins and wiggly eyes.
- 4) Make a ring for the mouth by cutting out a piece of card 14cm x 1 cm (or paper 14cm x 2 cm and folded in half lengthways) and glue or staple it together to form a ring
- 5) Glue the 2 halves of your Koi's mouth to the mouth ring and then glue the edges of the Koi shapes together along the dotted lines.
- 6) Punch holes in the mouth ring and attach a thread to hang from a flagpole or tree.
- 7) Take pictures of your swimming shoal of koi kites fluttering in the wind. Which way is the wind coming from?

Resources Required:

Templates included.

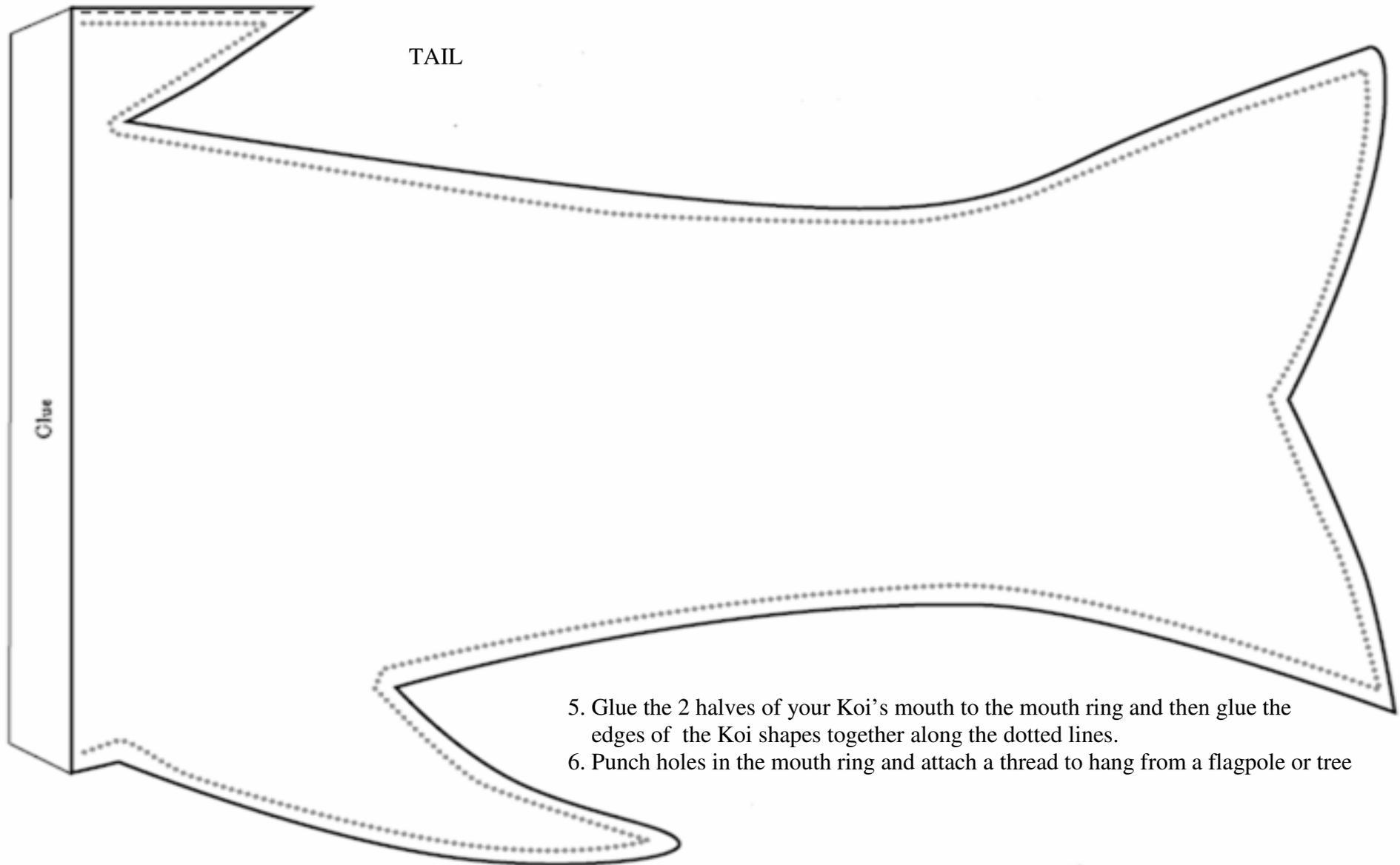
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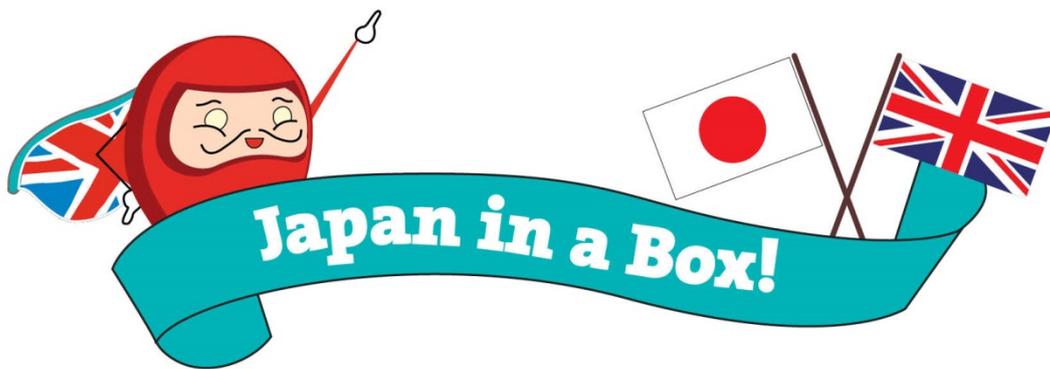
1. Trace or photo copy the Koi Pattern on to plain or coloured paper twice.
2. Glue the head and tail of each half Koi together (So you have 2 complete fish shapes.)
3. Decorate your Koi by painting it or by adding glitter or sequins and wiggly eyes.
4. Make a ring for the mouth by cutting out a piece of card 21cm x 1 cm (or paper 21cm x 2 cm and folded in half lengthways) and glue or staple it together to form a ring.

Koi Kite Template



5. Glue the 2 halves of your Koi's mouth to the mouth ring and then glue the edges of the Koi shapes together along the dotted lines.
6. Punch holes in the mouth ring and attach a thread to hang from a flagpole or tree

Take pictures of your swimming shoal of Koi Kites fluttering in the wind. Which way is the wind blowing? As an alternative, you can use two layers of paper per half and make U shape cuts in the top layer to form scales. Fold up the U tips so that under layer peaks through when they are stuck together. May be use fancy wrapping paper as the under layer.



Jamboree Section

A Year in Japan

Title

Oshogatsu – Make a New Year's Postcard



Description

Nengajo are postcards that people in Japan send as a greeting as part of their new year celebrations. It's similar to sending a Christmas card in the UK although there is no significance religious connection. The new year holidays (Oshougatsu) are important to Japanese culture, they use this time to express friendships and express gratitude to each other. Traditional designs contain the zodiac animals and they posted during December, usually with hand written address to show your writing skills and marked with "Negajo". Japanese postal service will then deliver them all on the 1st January and not before.

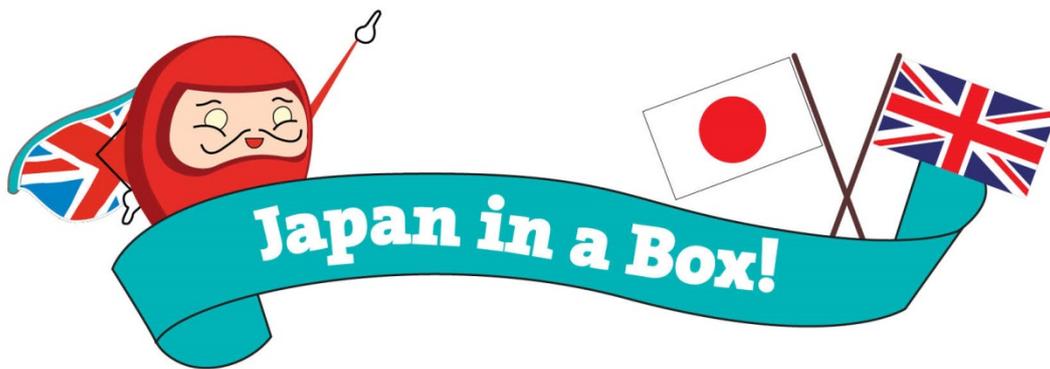
Instructions

- 1) Give the young people some card/paper
- 2) Share with them some "Traditional "designs of Japanese postcards
- 3) Get them to create their own versions of the designs
- 4) You could share their postcards with family, friends or scouts across the world
- 5) Use there best handwriting to address the envelope if you are posting them

Resources Required:

Resource sheet of postcards

Paper, Pens, Paint, Collage materials



Jamboree Section

A year in Japan

Title

Shinto Prayer Plaques



Description

Shinto prayer plaques (*Ema* (絵馬)) are small plaques that worshipers write their prayers or wishes on, and are left in the shrine for the gods to receive them. They are traditionally small wooden plaques with images of animals and many also have the word "*gan'i* (願意), which means wish. The most common reasons people buy the plaques are for success in work, school, and relationships or on behalf of their children. Visit

<http://zoomingjapan.com/wiki/ema/> or <http://uk.pinterest.com/alaslow/japan-ema/> to see some examples

Instructions

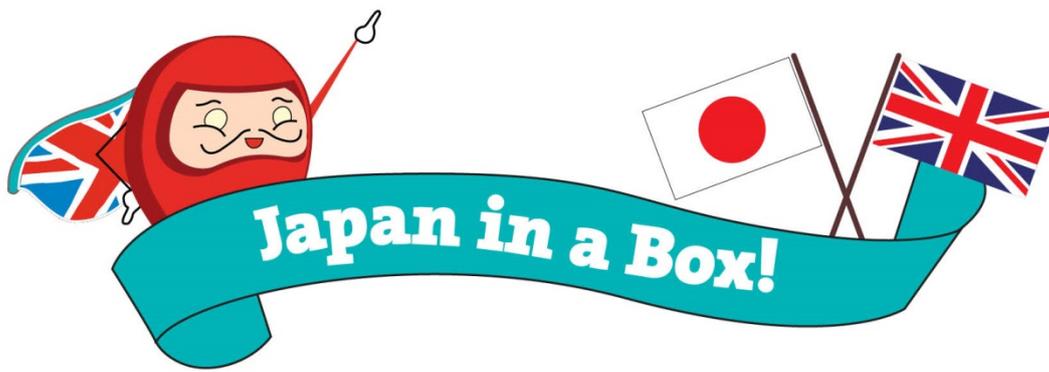
Make your own Shinto Prayer Plaque

Using thin Card, attach a piece of string to the back using tape

On the other side to the string, design your own Shinto plaque. Traditionally people use animals and often add the word wish to their plaque: Gan'i (願意)

Resources Required:

Shinto Prayer Plaque Pictures/Postcards, String, Card, Pens/craft materials



Jamboree Section

Dento- Traditional Japan

Title

Furoshiki- Japanese Wrapping Cloths



Description

Furoshiki is a type of traditional Japanese wrapping cloth that is frequently used to transport clothes, gifts, food or other goods. The furoshiki's usage has extended to serve as a means for merchants to transport their wares or to protect and decorate a gift.

Instructions

Each Japan in a Box has a few examples of the Furoshiki cloths from Japan or you can find them for sale on the internet.

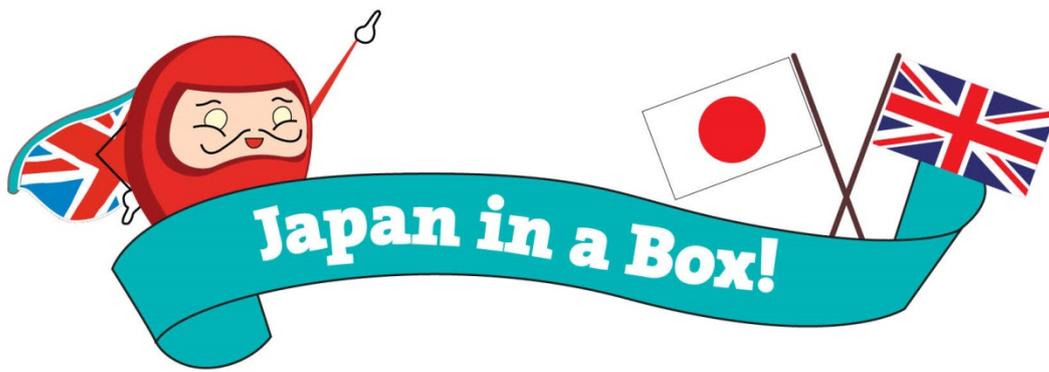
There is a huge range of folds that can be done with the Furoshiki wrapping cloth, since it's highly resistant, reusable and multi-purpose.

Examples of the techniques can be found online at www.env.go.jp and search "Furoshiki". There are also many other templates and examples online.

Resources Required:

Furoshiki Wrapping Cloth

Instructions for folding



Jamboree Section

A Year in Japan

Title

Japanese Zodiac Animals



Description

The Japanese zodiac animals have been adopted from Chinese tradition and consist of 12 animals. Each animal represents a different year with each animal having different traits according to the story of the zodiac.

Instructions

- 1) You could share these with young people working out their own animals and their meanings.
- 2) You could get your young people to make their animals to display in your meeting place, discuss the meanings of the animals and why Japanese people follow the calendar.

Resources Required:

A Calendar of Zodiac animals
Story of the animals
Zodiac Poster



The race to see who wins the years (the order of the Zodiac animals of Japan)

The Jade Emperor held a race to decide what animals would be placed in the zodiac. He gathered all the animals together and informed them that the first twelve to reach his house the next day would be given the year equal to the position they finished the race in.

The next day, the animals set out...

There was a big river, and the rat and the cat were bad swimmers, so they decided to hitch a ride on the back of the powerful ox. Overcome by competitiveness, the rat pushed the cat into the river, which is why cats today hate water and hate rats even more.

After the ox crossed the river, the rat jumped off and won easily, with the ox a close second. The first and second animals of the zodiac.

The tiger came next, panting, and told how the current was so strong he never would have made it if not for his powerful strength. He was made the 3rd animal of the zodiac.

The rabbit hopped up next, and told how he crossed the river by hopping from stone to stone and the occasional log. He became the 4th animal of the zodiac.

The dragon came next. "How is it that a powerful creature such as yourself was not first?" asked the Emperor, deeply curious. The dragon replied that he had to stop to make rain to help all the people of earth, and so was delayed. (Note: The Chinese Dragon is considered a good creature as opposed to the somewhat demonic view of European Dragons, also they look more like giant snakes.)

Then on his way to the finish, he saw the rabbit struggling to cross the river and so gave a puff of breath to blow the poor creature to shore. The Emperor was deeply pleased by his kindness, and made him the 5th animal of the zodiac.

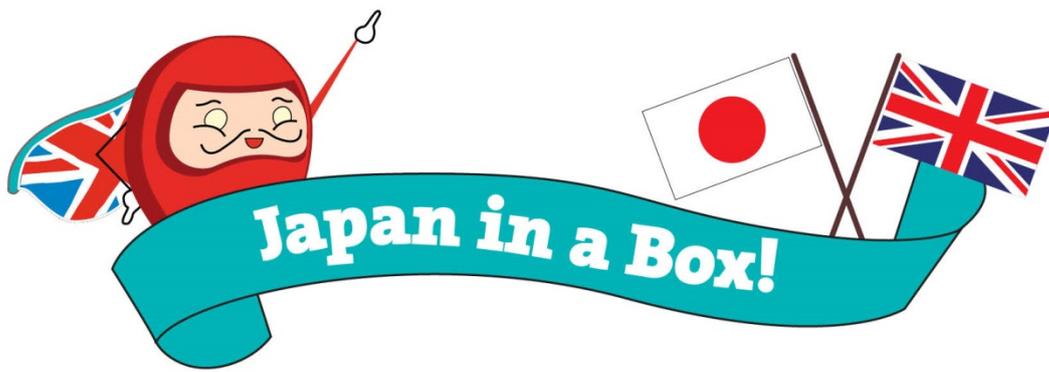
The horse came galloping up next, but hidden in the horse's hoof was the snake. The snake's appearance frightened the horse so much he momentarily fell back allowing the snake beat him, giving the snake the 6th spot while the horse took the 7th.

The ram, monkey, and rooster came next. They worked together to spot a raft and use it to get to shore. The ram took 8th, the monkey 9th, and the rooster 10th.

The dog was next. His excuse for not coming in first despite being the best swimmer of the bunch was that he hadn't taken a bath in a long time and the water of the river just gave him too big of a chance to pass up. He took 11th.

The pig came in last, explaining that he got so hungry during the race he decided to have a feast, then promptly fell asleep afterwards. After waking up, he continued on the race. He was named the 12th and last animal of the zodiac.

Almost immediately after the pig, the cat came across, but he was too late, there was no room for 13. Furious, he immediately went chasing after the rat.



Jamboree Section

Dento – Traditional Japan

Title

Kendama – Traditional Wooden Game



Description

A kendama toy (けん玉), or ring and pin in English is a traditional wooden Japanese toy. The objective of the game is to catch the ball that is attached on a string on the spike. This game has been played in Japan since early 1700's.

Instructions

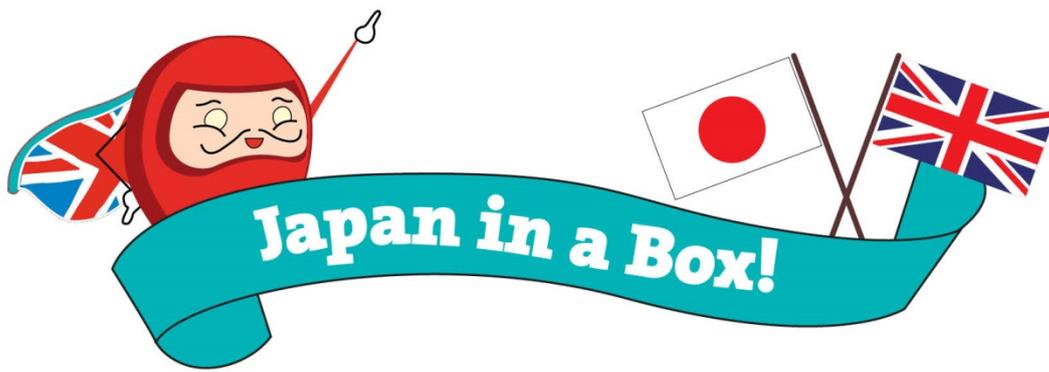
To play, toss the ball and attempting to catch it in one of the cups or to spear it with the point of the stick. Although it may sound simple, there are a nearly unlimited number of specific techniques for doing so.

There are a number of techniques and tricks available at:

<http://web-japan.org/kidsweb/virtual/kendama/kendama06.html>

Resources Required:

Kendama toy



Jamboree Section

Dento – Traditional Japan

Title

Origami



Description

Origami (折り紙[?], from ori meaning "folding", and kami meaning "paper" (kami changes to gami due to rendaku) is the traditional Japanese art of paper folding. It has since then evolved into a modern art form. The goal of this art is to transform a flat sheet of paper into a finished sculpture through folding and sculpting techniques, and as such the use of cuts or glue are not considered to be origami. Paper cutting and gluing is usually considered kirigami.

Instructions

Start with a square piece of paper

Using your favourite design from <http://www.origami-instructions.com/> start folding the paper as instructed

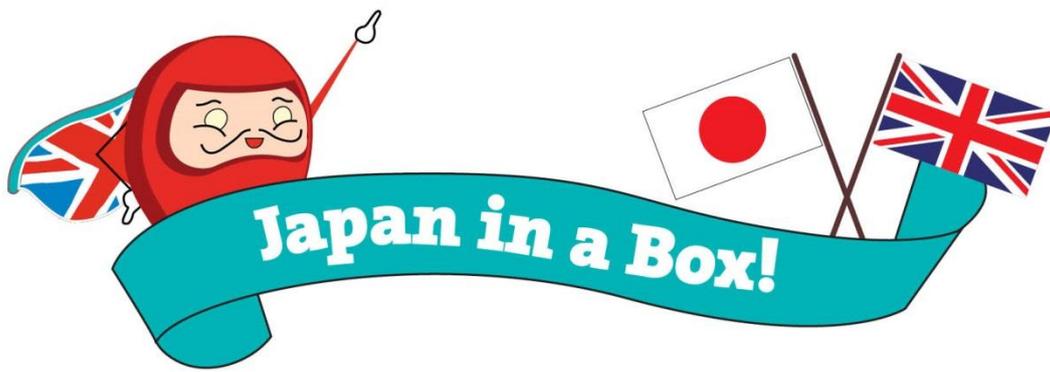
Once you have created your design why not give it as a gift as a thank you or appreciation gift

The logo for the UK Contingent is an Origami Japanese Peace Crane so why not have a go at folding one of those? For more information on the significance of the peace crane look for the Story of Sadako later in this pack.

Resources Required:

Origami Paper

Instructions



Jamboree Section

Dento – Traditional Japan

Title

Noh Masks – Make your own



Description

Noh Masks are traditional masks that are used in Japanese theatre and have been around since the 13th century. They are normally made of wood and painted with a simple design.

Instructions

Included in the box, are some postcards with simple Noh mask designs. Why not have a go at making your own Noh masks and putting on a performance. Themes for a performance could include:

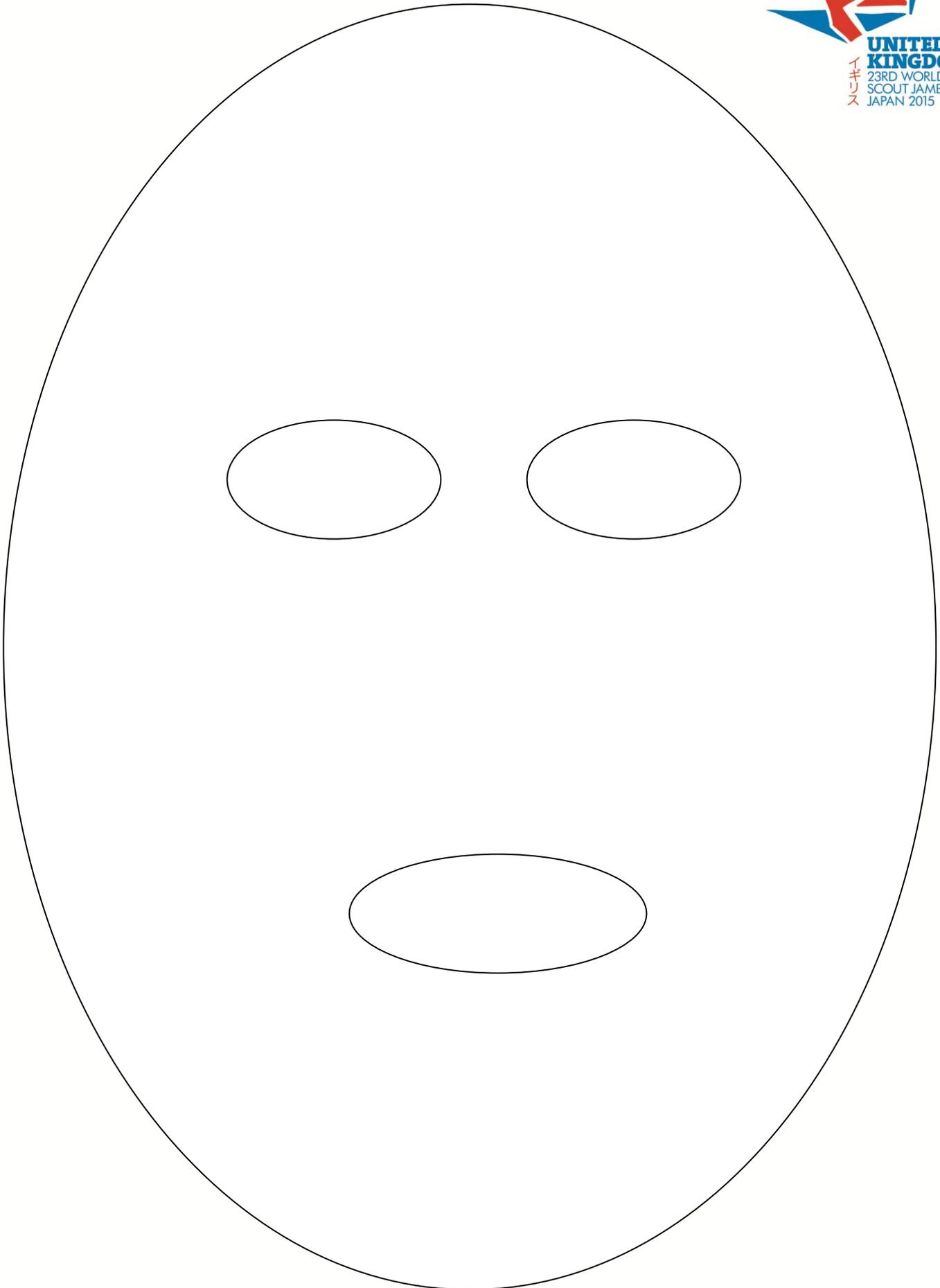
- Your favourite scouting adventure
- A scene from your favourite TV show, comic book or film
- Recreate a play or theatre production

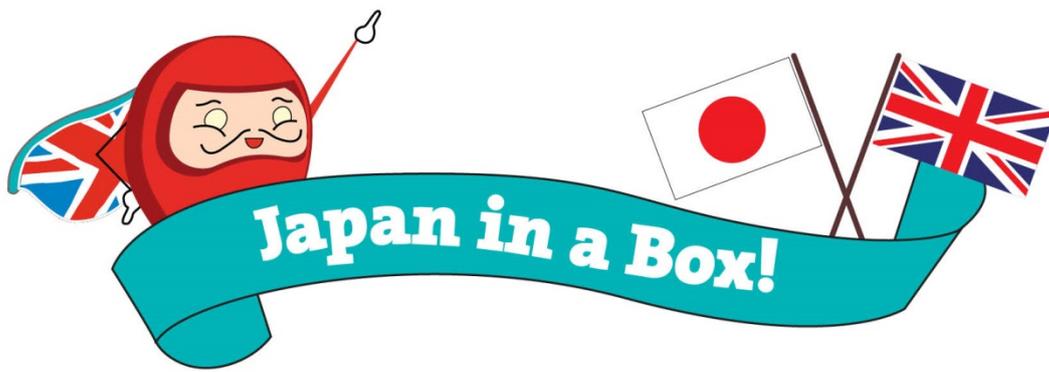
Resources Required:

Noh Mask postcards (Included in the box)

Craft materials for making your own masks

NOH Mask template





Jamboree Section

The Food of Japan

Title

Hashi – Chopsticks



Description

Chopsticks are traditionally used across Asia as eating utensils. In Japan, Chop sticks are called *hashi* (箸), which also means bridge!

There are some chopsticks provided in the Japan in a Box or you should be able to easily get hold of some locally. Here is a game that can be played using them and to test your chopstick holding skills!

Instructions

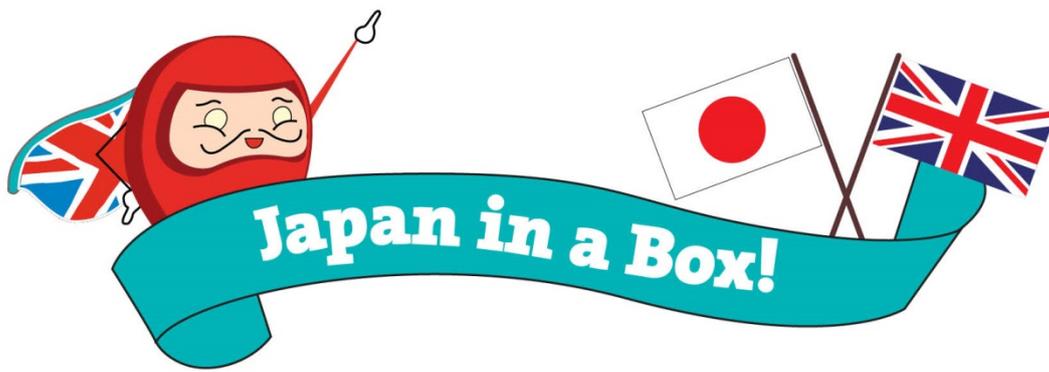
1. Split the Scouts into teams. In a relay race, each Scout has to run to the other end of the hall, pick up one spaghetti strand with the chopsticks and then run back to their team, put the spaghetti in a pile and pass the chopsticks to the next team member.
2. This can either be played for a certain number of minutes and whoever has the most when the time is up wins, or each team can be given a set amount of time and whoever finishes first wins.

Chopstick Etiquette. Did you know?

-  Hold your chopsticks towards their far end, not in the middle or the front third.
-  When you are not using your chopsticks, or have finished eating, lay them down in front of you
-  Do not stick chopsticks into your food when you aren't using them, especially not into rice. This is only done at funerals with rice that is put onto the altar.
-  Do not point with your chopsticks.
-  If you have already eaten with your chopsticks, use the opposite end when taking food from a shared plate.

Resources Required:

Chopsticks



Jamboree Section

The Food of Japan

Title

Onigiri – Rice Balls



Description

Onigiri means hold able rice and is a simple Japanese snack. There are a number of different types of Onigiri and you can add various types of fillings or just have the snack plain.

Instructions

1. Cook to the rice as the instructions on the packet, you may wish to add the rice to the water 20 minutes before cooking to make the rice sticky.
2. Let the rice cool for a few minutes and prepare your filling
3. Wet your hands with salty water, and scoop up a ball of rice
4. Make a ball with the wet rice and place a deep crater in the rice
5. Insert your fillings into the hole, but don't overfill. Just enough to add a small filling, fold over the rice so that the filling is contained within
6. Wrap a strip of seaweed around the rice ball,
7. Eat and enjoy! You could add vinegar for extra flavour

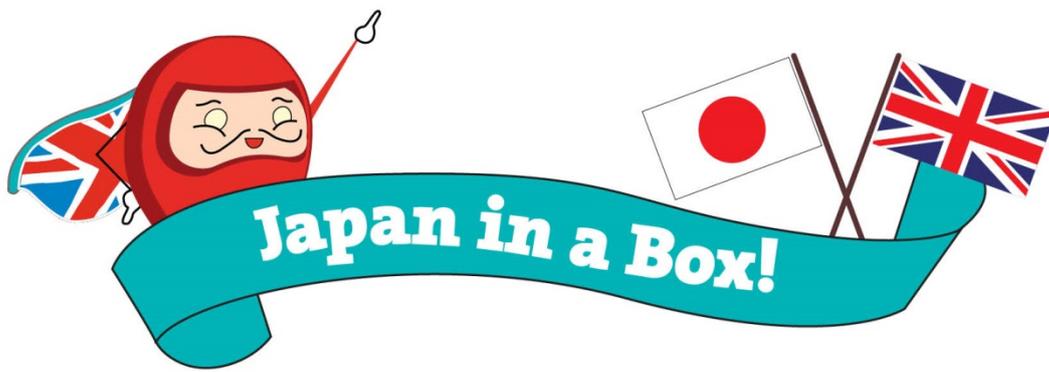
Resources Required:

Japanese style Rice

Fillings such as Tuna and Mayo, Beef and Broccoli

Water

Seaweed



Jamboree Section

The Food of Japan

Title

Sushi Rice – Vinegared rice



Description

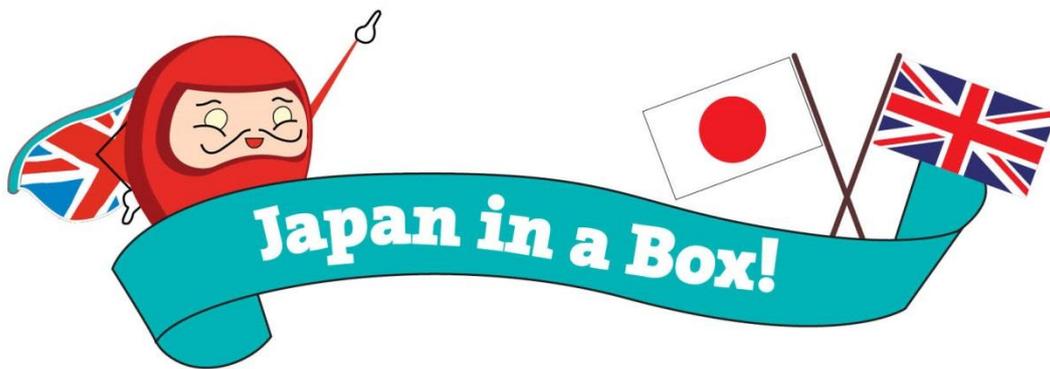
Rice has historically been the staple food for the Japanese. Its fundamental importance is evident from the fact that the word for cooked rice “gohan” and “meshi”, also stands for a “meal”. Rice in Japan is a part of their regular staple diet. Have a go at making a traditional Japanese rice dish with the instructions below.

Instructions

1. Rinse the rice in a strainer
2. Cook the rice for around 20 minutes
3. Once the rice is cooked, leave to cool for a few minutes
4. Take a small saucepan, mix the vinegar, oil, sugar and salt
5. Heat up until the sugar has dissolved
6. Add the mixture to the cooked rice and stir.
7. The mixture might seem wet, keep stirring and it will dry out as it cools and its ready to serve

Resources Required:

Short Grain Rice, Kombu, Sushi Vinegar: 1/3 Cup Rice vinegar, 3 TBSP Sugar, 1 TSP salt



Jamboree Section

Nihon – Japan

Title

Okonomiyaki Pancakes



Description

The name Okonomiyaki started in the late 30's in Osaka. In Hiroshima at this time a similar crepe-like food was popular - it was topped with onions, folded over, and served to children as a snack item. Okonomiyaki, in its different variations, started to become more popular during the war when rice became scarce and residents had to be creative in using other more readily available ingredients. The simple wheat pancake fits the bill and during and after the war, people started to add more ingredients such as eggs, pork, and cabbage

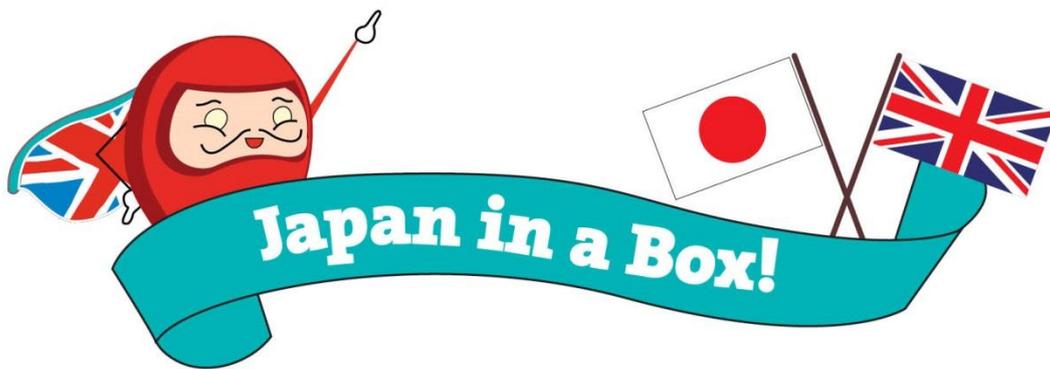
Instructions

1. Finely chop the cabbage, cut the potatoes and meat into thin strips,
2. To make the batter, mix together the eggs, milk, and cornstarch.
3. Add all the ingredients except the potatoes to the batter and mix gently
4. In a griddle (or frying pan) heated to 180 degrees Celsius, stir-fry the sliced potatoes, then remove and add to the batter.
5. Gently mix the batter. Spread oil over the griddle, wipe off the excess oil, and pour the batter on the griddle.
6. Add the meat over the batter and cook thoroughly for about 5 minutes.
7. Turnover and cook the other side thoroughly as well.
8. Serve with the sauce

Resources Required:

Pancake: 2 x Eggs, 1 teaspoon of flour, 2 ½ tablespoons of cornstarch, 1/3 tablespoon of water, cabbage, potatoes, thinly sliced meat, 1/3 tablespoon of mayonnaise.

Sauce: 2 tablespoons of tomato sauce, 1 teaspoon of soya sauce, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce



Jamboree Section

Nihon – Japan

Title

Japan Quiz



Description

Test your young people's knowledge with this mini facts quiz about Japan. You could use this as part of a themed evening or a standalone quiz night as a way to learn more about Japan with your section and young people. This could be done in small groups or as a team activity as part of a wider international themed programme.

Instructions

Included in the box and available on Programmes Online is a Japanese quiz sheet, which you could use to help young people to understand Japan, its culture and way of life.

You could run this as a team, patrol or six or even have a Japanese quiz evening with another group in your local area.

Resources Required:

Japanese Quiz Sheet (Included in the box) – Available from www.scouts.org.uk/pol

Japan in a Box Quiz!

What's the Currency of Japan	
A	Dollar
B	Pound
C	Yen
X	
D	Krona

What is the National Sport of Japan?	
A	Karate
B	Sumo Wrestling
X	
C	Golf
D	Football

How many people live in Japan?	
A	127 Million
X	
B	301 Million
C	59 Million
D	118 Million

Which continent is Japan part of?	
A	Europe
B	America
C	Africa
DX	Asia

How many times has Japan hosted the Olympic games?	
A	1
B	3
C	2
X	
D	0

What speed does the shinkansen (Japanese Bullet train)travel at?	
A	250kmh
B	320 kmh
X	
C	100kmh
D	500kmh

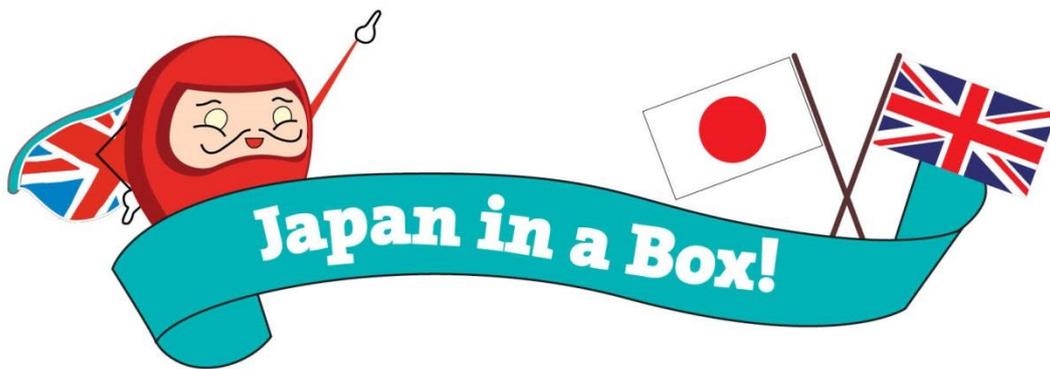
What two colours make up the Japanese Flag?	
A	Red and Yellow
B	Red and White
X	
C	Yellow and White
D	Red, White and Yellow

How many major Islands make up Japan?	
A	1
B	12
C	7
D	4

What are Japans three biggest Citys?	
A	Tokyo, Hiroshima, Sendai
B	Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka
X	
C	Osaka, Chiba, Sendai
D	Yokohama, Osaka, Hiroshima

On Average, How many earthquakes occur in Japan every year?	
A	1500
B	2
C	500
D	12

1	C	2	A	3	C	4	B	5	B
6	B	7	D	8	B	9	D	10	A



Jamboree Section

Nihon – Japan

Title

Mount Fuji



Description

Mount Fuji, located on Honshu Island, is the highest mountain in Japan at 3,776.24 m (12,389 ft). An active volcano that last erupted in 1707–08, Mount Fuji lies about 100 kilometres (60 mi) south-west of Tokyo, and can be seen from there on a clear day. Mount Fuji's exceptionally symmetrical cone, which is snow-capped several months a year, is a well-known symbol of Japan and it is frequently depicted in art and photographs, as well as visited by sightseers and climbers. It is one of Japan's "Three Holy Mountains

Instructions

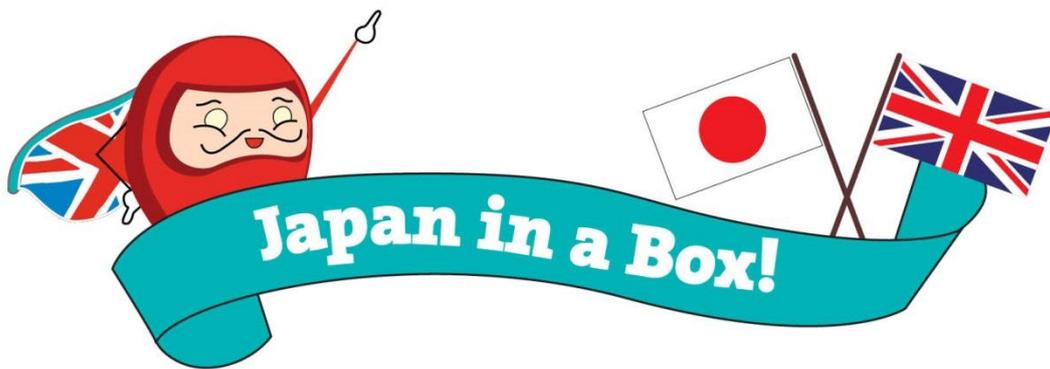
- Place the bottle in the centre of the cardboard.
- Run strips of masking tape from the top of the bottle to various points near the edge of the cardboard. Try to make them equidistant from the bottle
- Dip strips of the newspaper into the mixture. Run it between 2 fingers to take off any excess mixture. Drape the strips between the masking tape strips.
- Once the whole thing has been covered, let it dry over night.

- Paint the completed volcano.
- Pour the vinegar into the top of the volcano.
- Drop in about 10 drops of food colouring.
- When ready, pour in all the baking soda in one swift motion. Step back and watch!

Paper Mache volcano. Vinegar: 1 cup. Baking soda: 4 tablespoons. Red food colouring. 1 square of cardboard: approx. 60cm by 60cm. 1 plastic bottle: approx 20cm tall. Strips of newspaper: approx 2cm wide 1 big bowl. Flour and water. Masking tape. Brown, green and red paint.

Resources Required:

Mount Fuji Print (Included in box)



Jamboree Section

Dento – Traditional Japan

Title

Happi Coats



Description

Happi Coats are a traditional coat that is worn in Japan at times of celebrations, festivals or by shopkeepers with their business or family crest proudly displayed.

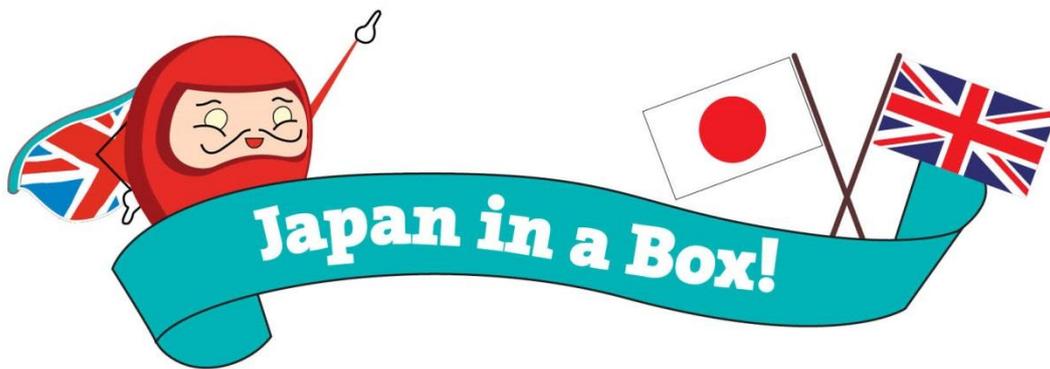
Instructions

We have included some examples of the happi coats in the box.,You could get the young people to try them on, talk about Japan culture and dress. Alternatively you could upcycle some old clothes and make them into Happi Coats and have a fashion parade with mood boards to create your inspirational pieces

Resources Required:

Happi Coats (Included in the box)

Old clothes and sewing kits



Jamboree Section

Dento – Traditional Japan

Title

Traditional Japanese Fans's



Description

The Japanese hand fans are an important symbol in Japan . They were used by warriors as a form of weapon, actors and dancers for performances, and children as a toy. In Japan fans are given to others as presents and serve as trays for holding gifts. You would also find them sometimes used in religious ceremonies and events. The Japanese believe that the top of the handle of the fan symbolizes the beginning of life and the ribs stand for the roads of life going out in all directions to bring good fortune and happiness.

Instructions

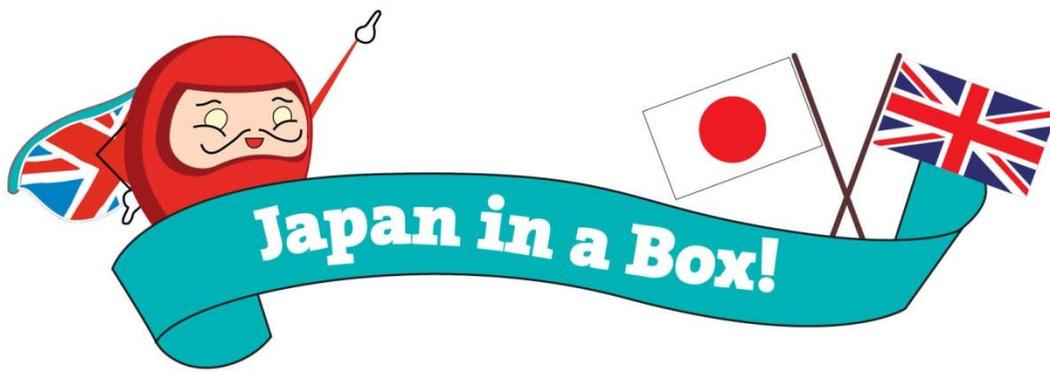
Why not create your own fan for use when it gets hot or to put on a dance show.

Draw a picture on both sides of your fan and then fold in to a concertina

Resources Required:

Japanese Fan (Included in the box)

Paper and colouring pens



Jamboree Section

Nihongo – The Language of Japan

Title

Hanku – Traditional personal stamps



Description

Hanku are stamps that are used with a personal logo. Many people have three different types of stamps; one for banking, one for informal use and another for formal use. Why not have a go and design your own personal stamper.

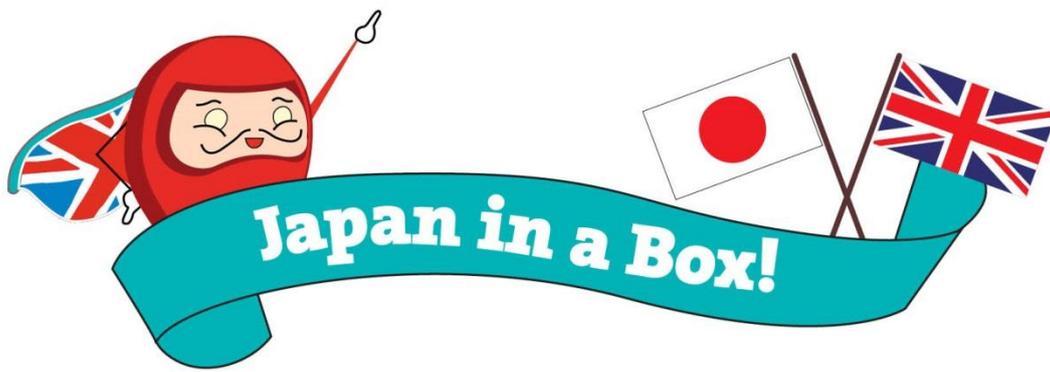
Instructions

Have a go at making your own stamper design. You could use sponges, potatoes or modelling clay to produce your own stamper and use them as part of an evening. Don't forget if you are using words then create them backwards.

Resources Required:

Materials to create a stamp such as a potato, modelling clay or a sponge

Cutting or sculpting device suitable for the above material that you pick



Jamboree Section

Nihongo – The Language of Japan

Title

Ichi, Ni, San, Shi – Count to 10 in Japanese



Description

Learning the language can be a fun way to understand the Japanese culture. Learning the numbers one to ten can help young people begin to understand the language and have a go themselves at speaking and learning some basic Japanese numbers.

Instructions

Japanese numbers can be in a number of different ways such as with games, getting the young people to write them or speak them as part of a sectional activity or use them as part of the section evening as count down. Why not use the numbers in a maths based activity such as, the Price is Right, Change Replay or the Trading Game which all feature on POL.

Resources Required:

Numbers 1 – 10 cards (Included in the box)



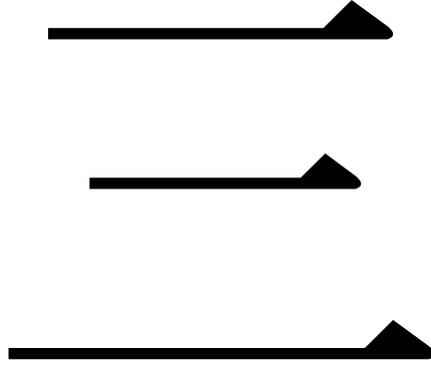
ICHI

1



NI

2



SAN

3

四

YON

4

五

GO

5

六

ROKU

6

七

NANA

7

八

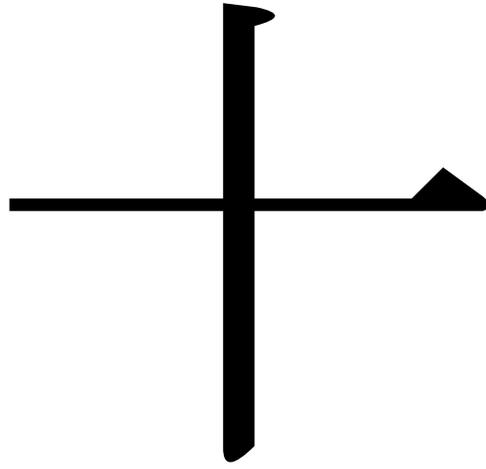
HACHI

8

九

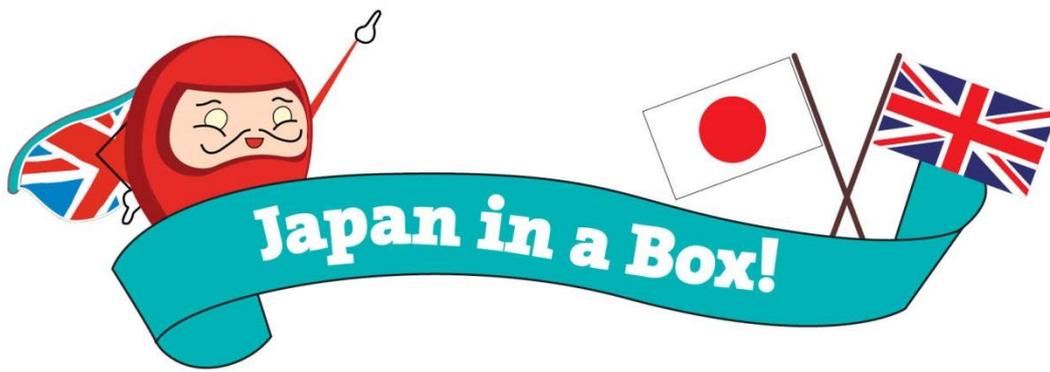
KYU

9



JYU

10



Jamboree Section

Nihongo – The Language of Japan

Title

Kanji



Description

Kanji is one of three written script languages that are used in modern Japanese. The modern language has around 2,000 – 3,000 characters that are used in everyday language with around a few thousand more used occasionally. Kanji are ideograms, i.e. each character has its own meaning and corresponds to a word. By combining characters, more words can be created. For example, the combination of "electricity" with "car" means "train". There are several thousands of characters, of which 2000 to 3000 are required to understand newspapers.

Instructions

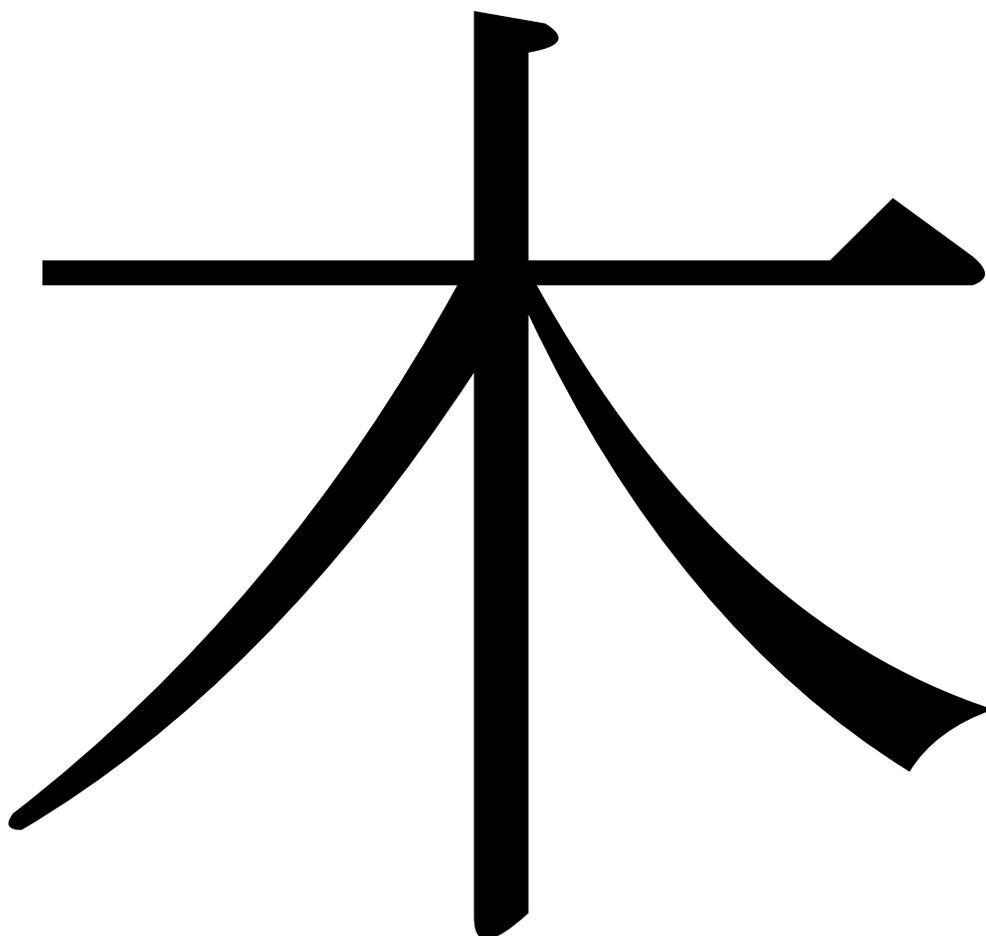
Using the Kanji symbols that are included in the box as an example, get the young people to tell a story and share with the rest of the group. They can have a go at drawing or painting their favourite Kanji symbols and then develop a story using the symbols. Once they have developed their stories in small groups, share these with the rest of the group and see how creative they have been!

Resources Required:

Kanji symbols (Included in the box)



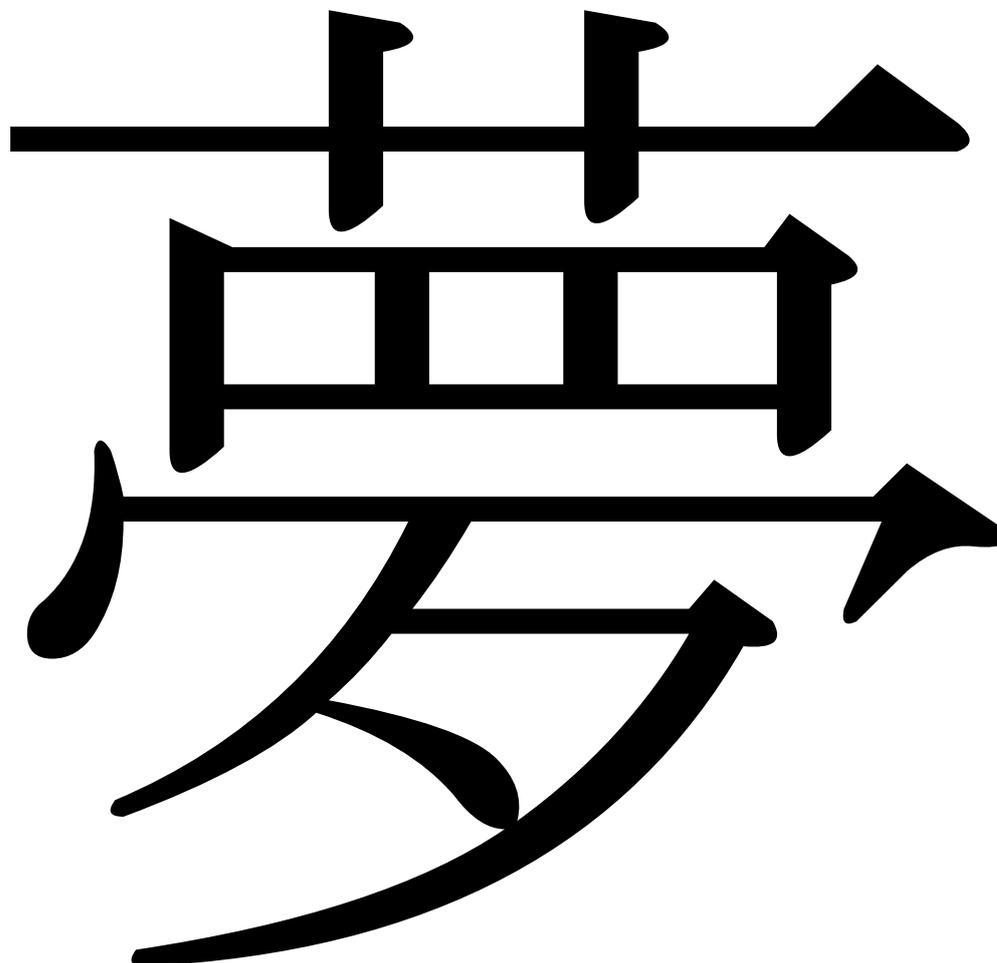
FIRE – ka or hi



TREE – ki

花

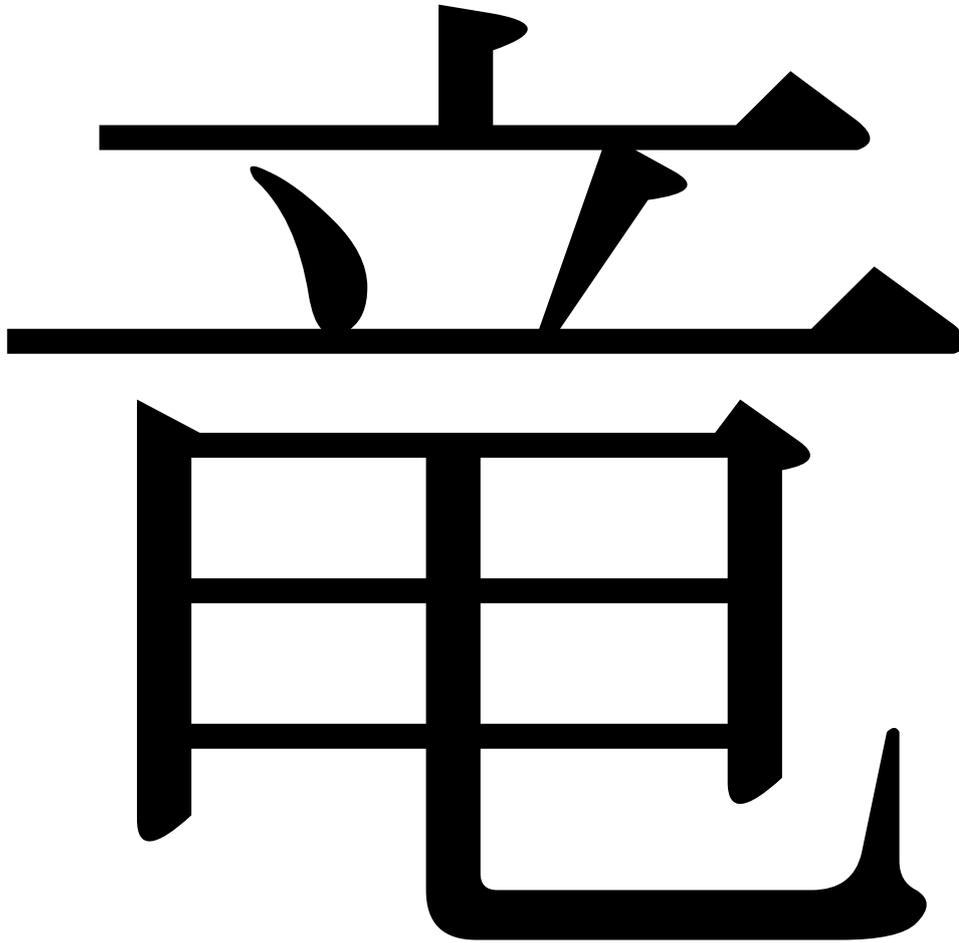
FLOWER - Hana



DREAM – Yume

愛

LOVE - Ai



DRAGON – Ryū



FISH - Sakana



BIRD – Tori

馬

HORSE – Uma

虎

TIGER - Tora

男

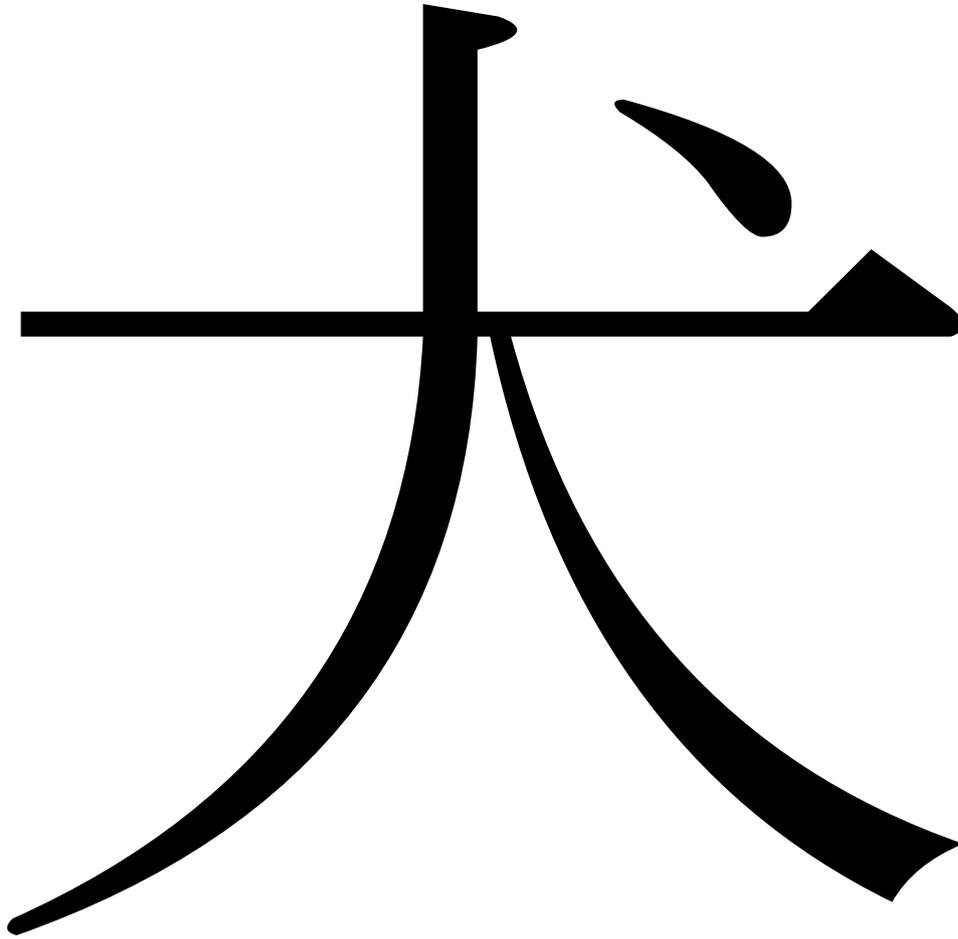
MAN – Otoko



WOMAN – Onna

水

WATER – Mizu



DOG – Inu

猫

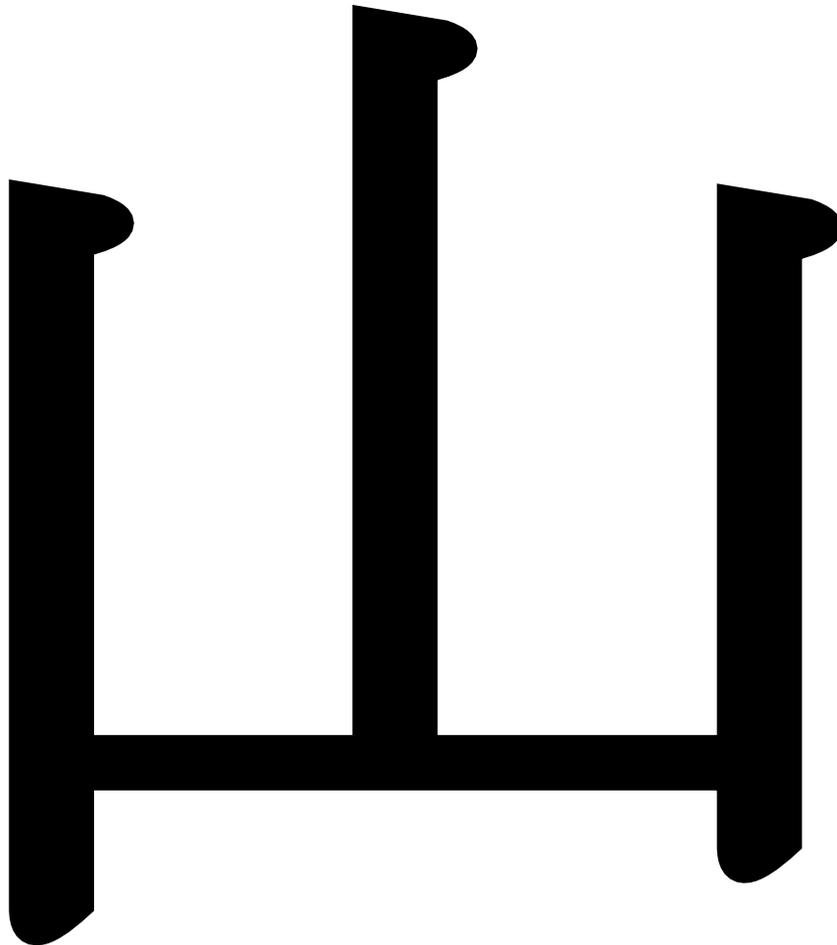
CAT – Neko

空

SKY - Sora



STAR – Hoshi



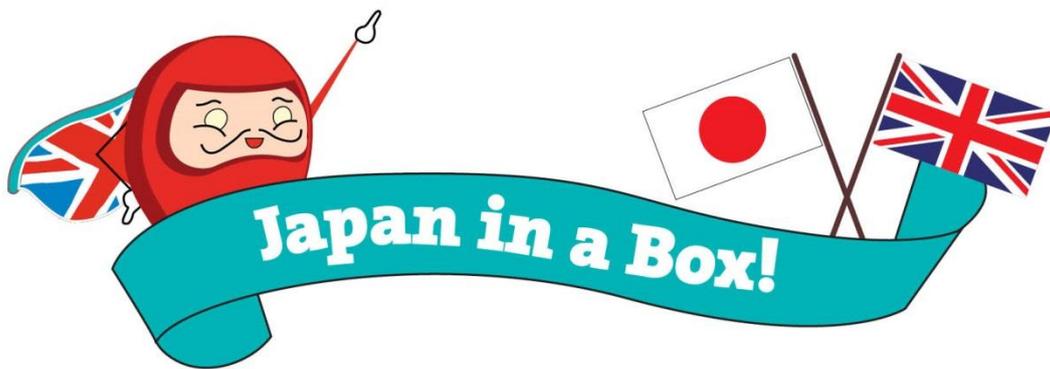
MOUNTAIN – Yama

海

SEA – Umi

川

RIVER – Kawa



Jamboree Section

Nihongo – The Language of Japan

Title

Konnichiwa – Learn greetings in Japanese



Description

Learning language can be a fun way to understand the Japanese culture. Here are some basic everyday phrases to help young people begin to understand the language and have a go themselves.

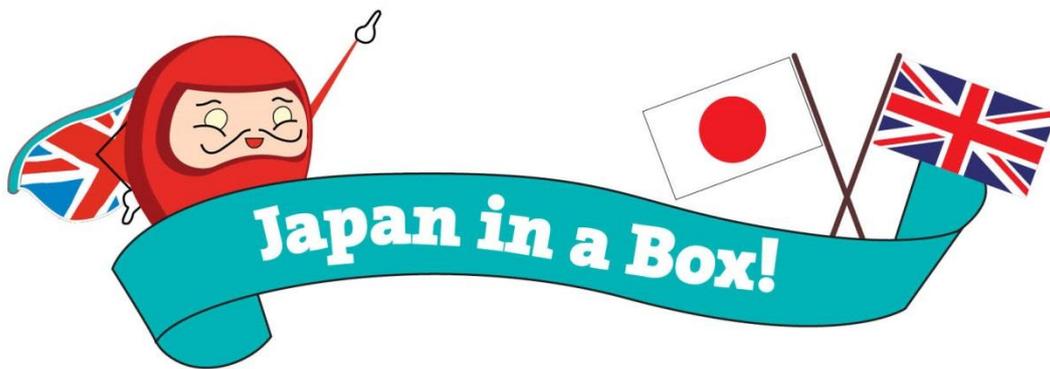
Instructions

Some example phrases are in the box, have a go at speaking and learning the words.

Resources Required:

Flash Cards

Good Morning	Ohayou	おはよう。
Good Afternoon	Konnichiwa	こんにちは。
Good Evening	Konbanwa	こんばんは。
Good Night	Oyasuminasai	おやすみなさい。
Good Bye	Sayonara	さよなら。
See you later	Dewa Mata	ではまた。
See you tomorrow	Mata Ashita	また明日。
How are you?	Genki Desu Ka	元気ですか。



Jamboree Section

Nihongo – The Language of Japan

Title

Watashiwa – Introducing yourself



Description

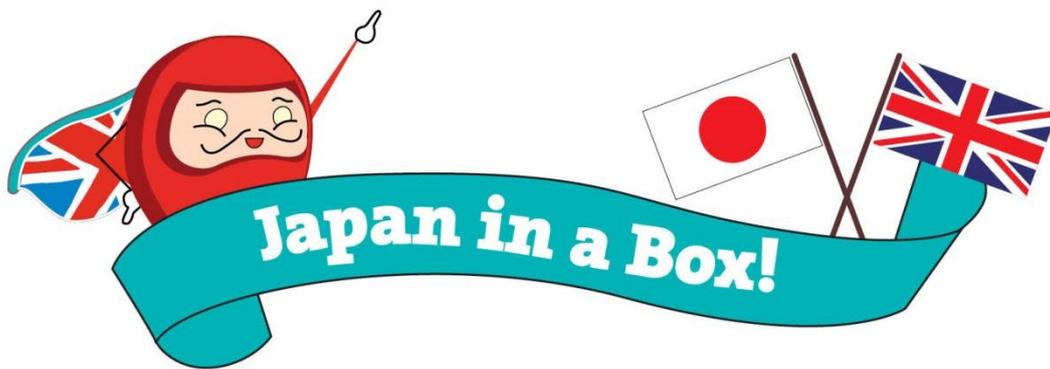
Learning language can be a fun way to understand the Japanese culture. Included in this are some basic everyday phrases to help young people begin to understand the language and have a go themselves.

Instructions

These Japanese phrases can be in a number of different ways such as with Games, getting the young people to write them or use them as part of the section evening such as welcoming them to the section meeting or event.

Resources Required:

Basic phrase sheet (Included in the box) – Available from www.scouts.org.uk/pol



Jamboree Section

A Spirit of Unity

Title

Make Contact with Japanese Scout Group



Description

Scouting is a truly global movement and building links with other Scouts across the world can be a great way for young people to interact, understand and develop their own awareness of Scouting in other countries, things that other young people get up to and develop a tolerance for different perspectives and traditions.

Instructions

The Jamboree is about making global connections and this can be done from your local Scout groups in the UK via the International Links Scheme:

- 1) Make contact with the International Links Scheme: International.links@scouts.org.uk
- 2) They should be able to link you up with Scouts in other countries.
- 3) Exchange ideas and stories; they don't have to just write letters., They could make a recording or a DVD, or create a scrapbook about the section, or Skype with another group

If you would like to set up a link with a section in another country, then have a look at Factsheet FS260002 International Links. However, you will need to start thinking about setting up the link at least a few months beforehand.

Resources Required:

Links Factsheets (April 14) (Included), www.scouts.org.uk/international or email international.links@scouts.org.uk

International Links

Item Code FS260002 April 14 Edition no 5

0845 300 1818

The International Links Scheme offers a means of communicating with other Scouts overseas and provides an international experience without necessarily having to leave town!

Scouting has always promoted international peace, understanding and co-operation through contacts with young people from other countries and cultures. This international contact helps young people to develop an awareness of life outside their own immediate sphere, and helps them to see the similarities and differences that exist between Scouts across the world. The benefits stretch far further than just exchanging letters or emails – developing friendship and understanding the differences in cultures can also mean exchanging programme ideas, badges, photos, video conversations, overseas trips and anything else!

There are two types of links available under this scheme:

International Friends: This is a link between individual members in different countries. This is a fun way of learning about the life and culture of a Scout in a foreign country, and may result in a close friendship being established and perhaps even an exchange visit to each other's country.

International Group Links: This section of the scheme is designed to enable Sections/Groups in the United Kingdom to match up with a group abroad. Groups, as we know them, do not exist in some countries and it is often better to link Leaders as a starting point and then develop this to a Group or Section Link. It is helpful therefore to know the approximate age of the Leader who will be supervising the link.

Please note that the International Links Scheme should not be used as a means of making local contacts in order to obtain campsite information or to arrange an expedition abroad. These requests should be made through your Assistant County Commissioner International (or Country equivalent) who will do their best to find you a link using their contacts; or alternatively speak to the Global Adviser for the region - www.scouts.org.uk/globaladvisers .

How Do I Make A Link?

In order to link you with a suitable person or group, we need to know a bit more about you. Therefore the first thing you need to do is fill in the appropriate forms at www.scouts.org.uk/intlinks. You will then be contacted by an International Links Scheme team member, who will let you know if a link is available – or if not what the next steps will be.

If you do wish to link with a specific country - think carefully when you fill in your choice of countries. You will need to take language and culture into consideration. If you have no preference for country, leave this section blank and you will be linked with the first available individual/Group. Alternatively, on the website (see above link) there is a list of individuals and groups from other countries who are looking to link with someone in the UK; you could choose one of these to link with directly using the reference number provided.

Operation Communication...

Corresponding with a Scout or Group abroad is not just about writing letters or emails! There are many different methods of communication and exchange that may be employed to establish a varied and exciting Link.

For example, you could exchange:

- Scout magazines, newsletters, bulletins
- Scrapbooks, postcards, badges, posters, tourist literature, maps
- Photographs, videos or audio
- Cards on birthdays, and at Christmas and other festivals

Ideas for joint activities:

- Hold an international evening devoted to the other half of your Link with films, slides, videos, recorded messages, national dishes from your Link Group's country. Involve parents, committee members and friends.
- Attempt radio contact during Jamboree-on-the-Air (JOTA) or make contact during the Join in Jamboree on the Internet (JOTI) each October, or communicate over Scout Link throughout the year
- Undertake each other's award schemes and badges
- Do the International Friendship Group Award or the Global Challenge. Your partner may also be tackling a similar award in their country
- Visit each other's countries for a short trip, camp or international jamboree

How do we do it?

The difference between the international links scheme and other networking opportunities (such as facebook etc) is that we can guarantee the person you link with is definitely a Scout – and has been approved as suitable to work with young people. We do this by asking each Leader's Scout Association to approve them before we link them to you – we also check your membership details on The Scout Association's database for the same reason.

This means that links can only be established when similar requests exist from other Scouts/Groups in other countries that have been approved by their Association. This means that unfortunately we can't guarantee you'll get a link – but we can promise we'll do our best to find one! We don't just wait for international Scouts to find us – we attend international events and also contact the Scout Association in countries that have been specifically requested by UK Scouts. It also means that it is often quicker to link you with a Scout if you don't request a specific place or country.

In the UK, the scheme is managed by a team of volunteers You can contact them on:

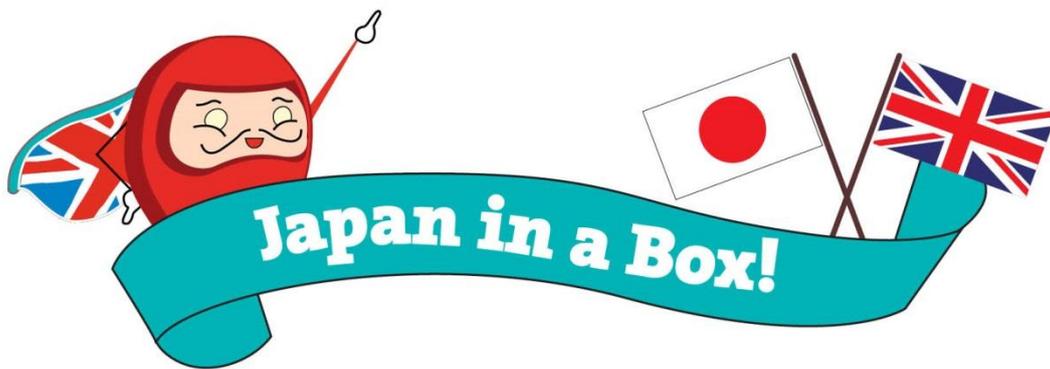
Email: international.links@scouts.org.uk

Facebook: TSAIntLinks

Skype: tsaintlinks

Twitter: @ukintscouts

Address: The Scout Association, Gilwell Park, Bury Rd, Chingford, E4 7QW.



Jamboree Section

A Spirit of Unity

Title

Japan Scout Games



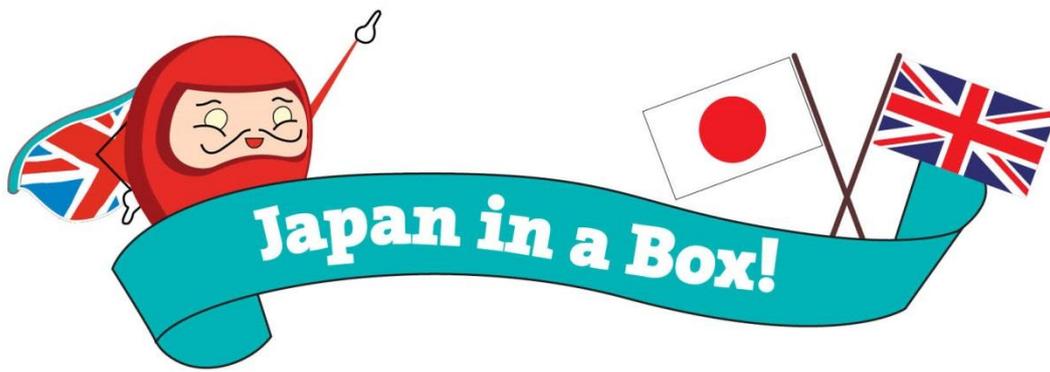
Description

This is an adaptation of a traditional Scout game 'Man the Lifeboats' or 'Man Overboard'. Young people run between the walls of the hall as instructed by calling "Hokkaido", "Kyushu", "Pacific Ocean" and "Sea of Japan". In between running, the leader might want to call other instructions which have actions listed below. You could add a competitive element by people doing the wrong actions/direction could be out of the game.

Instructions

- North – Hokkaido
- South - Kyushu
- East – Pacific Ocean
- West – Sea of Japan
- Mt Fuji – Stand straight with hands making pyramid above your head
- Sowing Rice – Pretend to be walking in the mud of the paddy fields
- Meal time – Sit cross legged and put hands together and say "Itadakimas"
- Mayor's here – Stand up and bow from your waist, silently
- Sumo wrestling – Adopt sumo position and stomp about
- Baseball – Adopt position of about to hit a strike
- Summertime – Wipe sweat from your brow and say "Mushi-Mushi"

Resources Required:



Jamboree Section

A Spirit of Unity

Title

Know the story of Sadako Sasaki



Description

Sadao Sasaki was a girl who was living with her family in Hiroshima when the bomb was dropped in 1945. She was later diagnosed with leukaemia and was given a peace crane as a gift from a friend. The peace crane is the symbol for World Peace Day (6th August) and also the UK contingent logo. Have a go at making your own with the template and spread the story of Sadao Sasaki.

Instructions

- 1) Read the Sadako Story to the Unit
- 2) Fold a paper crane using the origami paper and instructions provided.

Resources Required:

- Instructions to make the crane (Included in box)
- Origami paper (Included in box)



The Story of Sadako

Sadako Sasaki was two years old when the bomb was dropped on her home city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. Sadako seemed to escape any ill effects after her exposure to the bomb, until, ten years later, she developed leukemia.

When she was in the hospital, her friend Chizuko brought her a folded paper crane and told her the story about it. According to Japanese legend, the crane lives for a thousand years, and a sick person who folds a thousand cranes will become well again.

Sadako folded cranes throughout her illness. The flock hung above her bed on strings. When she died at the age of twelve, Sadako had folded six hundred and forty-four cranes. Classmates folded the remaining three hundred and fifty-six cranes, so that one thousand were buried with Sadako.

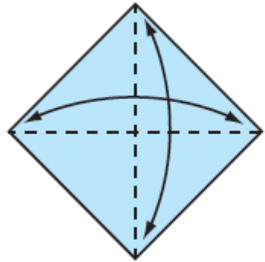
In 1958, with contributions from school children, a statue was erected in Hiroshima Peace Park, dedicated to Sadako and to all children who were killed by the atom bomb.

Each year on August 6, Peace Day, thousands of paper cranes are placed beneath Sadako's statue by people who wish to remember Hiroshima and express their hopes for a peaceful world. Their prayer is engraved on the base of the statue

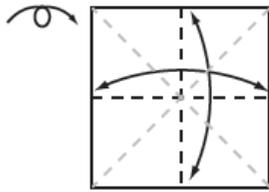
**This is our cry,
This is our prayer;
Peace in the world**

"Peace Crane, I will write peace on your wings and you will fly all over the world." Sadako Sasaki, age 12.

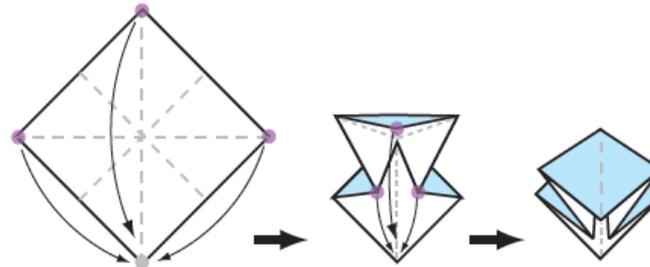
Origami Crane Instructions



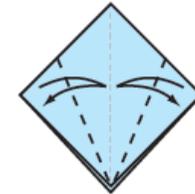
1. Start with a square piece of paper, coloured side up. Fold in half and open. Then fold in half the other way.



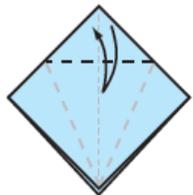
2. Turn the paper over to the white side. Fold the paper in half, crease well and open, and then fold again in the other direction



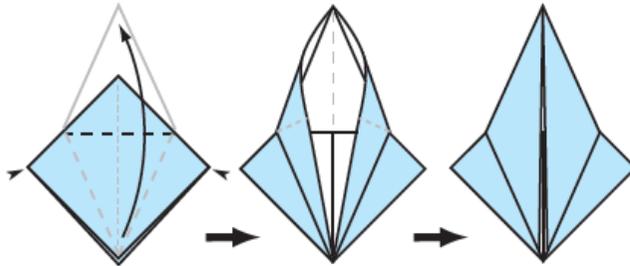
3. Using the creases you have made, Bring the top 3 corners of the model down to the bottom corner. Flatten model



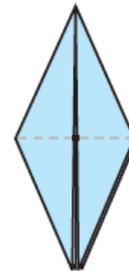
4. Fold top triangular flaps into the centre and unfold



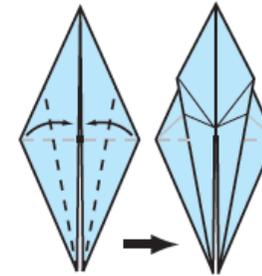
5. Fold top of model downwards, crease well and unfold



6. Open the uppermost flap of the model, bringing it upwards and pressing the sides of the model inwards at the same time. Flatten down, creasing well.



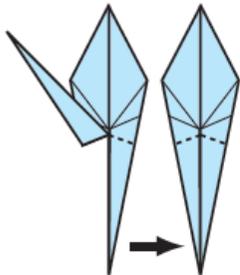
7. Turn model over and repeat Steps 4-6 on the other side.



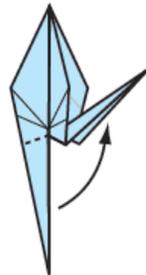
8. Fold top flaps into the centre.



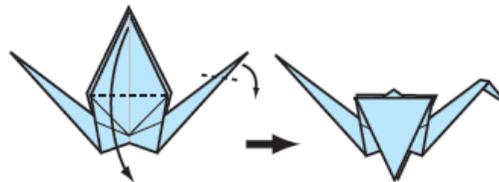
9. Repeat on other side.



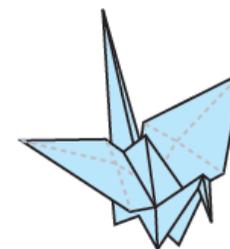
10. Fold both 'legs' of model up, crease very well, then unfold.



11. Inside Reverse Fold the "legs" along the creases you just made.



12. Inside Reverse Fold one side to make a head, then fold down the wings



Finished Crane