L.B.E.S. Lesson Plan Calendar

August 2021 Country: *India* Book of the Month: Clifford’s Puppy Days Beach Day by Quinlan B. Lee

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| Sunday  *(Weekly Info)* | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday  *(Donations)* |
|  | # 39 Letter J | 2 | # 40 Letter K | 3 | # 41 Letter L | 4 | # 42 Letter M | 5 | # 43 Letter N | 6 |  |
| *Theme = Environment*    *Shape = Oval* | Map: Location/Distance  Pin sticker on each map  Adventure Letter from Sam & Sofia | | Land  7th largest country  Himalaya Mountains  Gangetic Plains  Ganges & B. Rivers  Southern Peninsula | | Climate  Varying Temperatures  Rainfall | | Animals  National = Bengal Tiger  Activity: Animal Prints | | Products  Minerals  Iron Ore/Coal  Gold/Silver/Gems  Timber | |  |
|  | # 44 Letter O | 9 | # 45 Letter P | 10 | # 46 Letter Q | 11 | # 47 Letter R | 12 | # 48 Letter S | 13 |  |
| *Theme = Travel*  *Shape = Square* | Passport  Add Sticker to Passports | | Packing- what to take  Add Stickers to Suitcases | | Transportation  Public Transportation | | Language  Close to 800 languages  No National Language  Hindi - most spoken | | Money  Country Coin  Rupees  Paise | |  |
|  | # 49 Letter T | 16 | # 50 Letter U | 17 | # 51 Letter V | 18 | # 52 Letter W | 19 | # 53 Letter X | 20 |  |
| *Theme = People*  *Shape = Hexagon* | Family  Joint Family  3-4 Generations together | | Food  Herbs/Spices  Kulfi  Activity: Make Kulfi | | Music  Indian Classic  Folk  Pop – Filmi (popular) | | Sports  Hockey  Cricket | | Customs  Dances  Activity: Dance Patterns | | Need: Evaporated Milk  Heavy Cream  Sweetened Cond Milk  Ground Cardamom  Pistachios |
|  | # 54 Letter Y | 23 | # 55 Letter Z | 24 | # 56 Letter A | 25 | # 57 Letter B | 26 | # 58 Letter C | 27 |  |
| *Theme = Tourism*  *Shape = Circle* | Capital  New Delhi | | Famous Place  Mumbai | | Famous Place  Taj Mahal | | Famous Thing  Holi Festival – Hindu Spring | | Flag  Color Flag (Garland) | |  |
| We will miss our six students going to Kindergarten but we know they are all ready and will do great!  REMINDERS: Preschool and Pre-K Classes will start on August 16.  Information will be given to parents of qualified students the week of August 2. | | | | | | | | | *Birthdays: NONE* | | |

Environment Week of August 2-6, 2021

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| Monday  8/2 | Map/Distance/Location: Pin sticker on each child’s map.  Adventure Letter from Sam & Sofia |
| Tuesday  8/3 | Land: 7th largest country. India has three main land divisions: the Himalaya mountain system in the north; the Gangetic Plain of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra rivers; and the peninsula  of southern India.  The great mountain wall of the Himalayas stretches for some 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) across northern and northeastern India. The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges--the Great Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas, and the Outer Himalayas.  The lowlands of the Gangetic Plain, also known as northern plains, stretch in a wide arc across India. This is the country's most productive and densely populated region. All three of the great rivers that water these lowlands--the Indus, the Ganges, and the Brahmaputra--are fed by the permanent snows and glaciers of the Himalayas.  Southern India consists of a vast wedge-shaped peninsula covered mostly by a plateau called the Deccan. The plateau is separated from the Gangetic Plain by many hills varying in height and is bounded on the east and west by two low mountain ranges--the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats.  To Hindus, the Ganges is the most sacred of India's rivers. Its headwaters rise in the Great Himalayas, near the peak of Nanda Devi. The Ganges enters the plain through a gorge (opening) in the Outer Himalayas in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It flows due east, turns south, and with the Brahmaputra River flows through the nation of Bangladesh, finally emptying into the Bay of Bengal.  The Brahmaputra River sweeps around the eastern end of the Himalayas through a deep gorge. It flows through a region of tea gardens and rice fields in the state of Assam. From Assam it flows south into Bangladesh and then empties into the Bay of Bengal. |
| Wednesday  8/4 | Climate: Temperatures vary widely from north to south. In January the days are generally warm and the nights cold. The average January temperature is less than 55°F (13°C) in the Punjab  in northwestern India and about 75°F (24°C) in the state of Tamil Nadu. April and May, when the sun is directly overhead, are the hottest months. The average temperature for May  is more than 100°F (38°C) in northwestern India and over 85°F (29°C) in the Ganges delta in east central India.  The amount of rainfall also varies greatly from region to region. It ranges from less than 10 inches (250 millimeters) a year in parts of the very dry northwest to over 450 inches (11,430 millimeters) at Cherrapunji in Assam in the northeast. Cherrapunji is one of the wettest spots on Earth. Years when rainfall is unusual may be disastrous for the people of India. It can result in drought in one region and floods in another, with the loss of lives and the destruction of crops and property. |
| Thursday  8/5 | Animals: The National Animal of India is the Bengal Tiger.  Activity: Indian Animal Prints/Bengal Tiger Stuffy |
| Friday  8/6 | Products: India is rich in natural resources, particularly minerals. Its deposits of iron ore and coal are among the largest in the world. Indian mines produce large quantities of mica, manganese, copper, bauxite (aluminum ore), chromite (chromium ore), ilmenite (titanium ore), zinc, and other minerals essential to modern industry. Gold and silver are mined in Karnataka state. India also produces diamonds, emeralds, and other gems.  India's rivers provide the water resources for irrigation and hydroelectric power development. Underground waters are also an important source of water for agriculture. Forests cover over one-fifth of the country and are another valuable natural resource, producing timber and helping prevent the erosion (washing away) of soil. |

Travel Week of August 9-13, 2021

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| Monday  8/9 | Passport: Add Country Sticker to Passport. |
| Tuesday  8/10 | Packing: Add Stickers to Suitcase.  Kids decide what they should take according to climate, etc. |
| Wednesday  8/11 | Transportation: Public transport is the primary mode of road transport for most Indian citizens, and India's public transport systems are among the most heavily used in the world. India's road  network is the second-largest and one of the busiest in the world, transporting 8.225 billion passengers and over 980 million tonnes of cargo annually.  Buses are the most common form of public transport in India. |
| Thursday  8/12 | Language: Close to 800 languages are spoken in India - that’s more languages than most other countries.  India has no national language. There are **22 scheduled or official languages** that are given official acknowledgement and support. However, the Indian constitution has not given the status of national language to any language.  Hindi is the most spoken language in India. |
| Friday  8/13 | Money: Money in India is counted in Rupees. 1 rupee is 100 paise, but for all practical purposes, people use rounded off figures in rupees so that they need not look for the coins.  India has coins and notes. 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 2000 rupee note denominations are used. |

People Week of August 16-20, 2021

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| Monday  8/16 | Family: The traditional, ideal and desired family in India is the joint family. A joint family includes kinsmen, and generally includes three to four living generations, including uncles, aunts,  nieces, nephews, and grandparents living together in the same household. |
| Tuesday  8/17 | Food: The traditional food of India has been widely appreciated for its use of herbs and spices. Indian cuisine is known for its large assortment of dishes. The cooking style varies from region  to region and is largely divided into South Indian & North Indian cuisine.  Kulfi is a popular frozen dessert.  Activity: Make Kulfi. |
| Wednesday  8/18 | Music: The music of India includes Indian classical music, multiple varieties of folk, popular, [pop](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Pop_music), and rock music. The origins of Indian classical music can be found in the  oldest Hindu scriptures, the [*Veda*](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Vedas)*.*  Like all art forms in Indian culture, music is believed to have a divine origin but it is also generally accepted that music has natural origins.  Indian folk music reflects India's vast cultural diversity and has many forms, including *bhangra,* *lavani,* *dandiya* and *Rajasthani.* The instruments and styles of folk music *(desi)* have had a historical influence on the *ragas* of classical music, which is viewed as a higher art form. It is also not uncommon for major writers, saints and poets to have large musical libraries and traditions attributed to them.  The most widespread form of Indian [pop music](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Pop_music) is *filmi,* or songs from Indian musical films. The film industry of India has promoted traditional music by revering classical music, while utilizing Western orchestration to support Indian melodies. |
| Thursday  8/19 | Sports: Hockey is the national sport of India, but Cricket is the most popular. |
| Friday  8/20 | Customs: Dances – many different styles from different parts of India.  Activity: Indian Dance Patterns/Kid’s make up own dances |

Tourism Week of August 22-26, 2021

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| Monday  8/22 | Capital: New Delhi  The city of Delhi actually consists of two components: Old Delhi, in the north, the historic city; and [New Delhi](https://www.britannica.com/place/New-Delhi), in the south, since 1947 the capital of India, built in the first part of the 20th century as the capital of British India.  Delhi is of great historical significance as an important commercial, transport, and cultural hub, as well as the political center of India. According to [legend](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/legend), the city was named for Raja Dhilu, a king who reigned in the region in the 1st century BC. |
| Tuesday  8/23 | Famous Place/Thing: Mumbai is one of the largest cities in India. The Gateway of India is one of India’s most famous landmarks and overlooks Mumbai’s harbor which borders the Arabian  sea.  Mumbai, also known as Bombay ([the official name until 1995](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_renamed_Indian_cities_and_states#Maharashtra)), is the [capital city](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_city) of the [Indian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) [state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_union_territories_of_India) of [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra). According to the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations), as of 2018, Mumbai is the [second-most populous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_India_by_population) city in the country after [Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi) and the [seventh-most populous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_largest_cities) city in the world with a population of roughly 20 million. |
| Wednesday  8/24 | Famous Place/Thing: Taj Mahal – built in 1600 to honor the wife of an Indian Emperor. It is her (Mumtaz Mahal) burial place. It is made of white marble. |
| Thursday  8/25 | Famous Thing: Holi is an annual Hindu Festival held every year in India to celebrate the arrival of spring. During the carnival of colors, people throw colored powder and water into the air and on one another to celebrate. |
| Friday  8/26 | Flag: 1) Discuss Flag 2) Color Flag 3) Add Flag to Flag Garland Strand 4) Review Flags on Garland Strand |