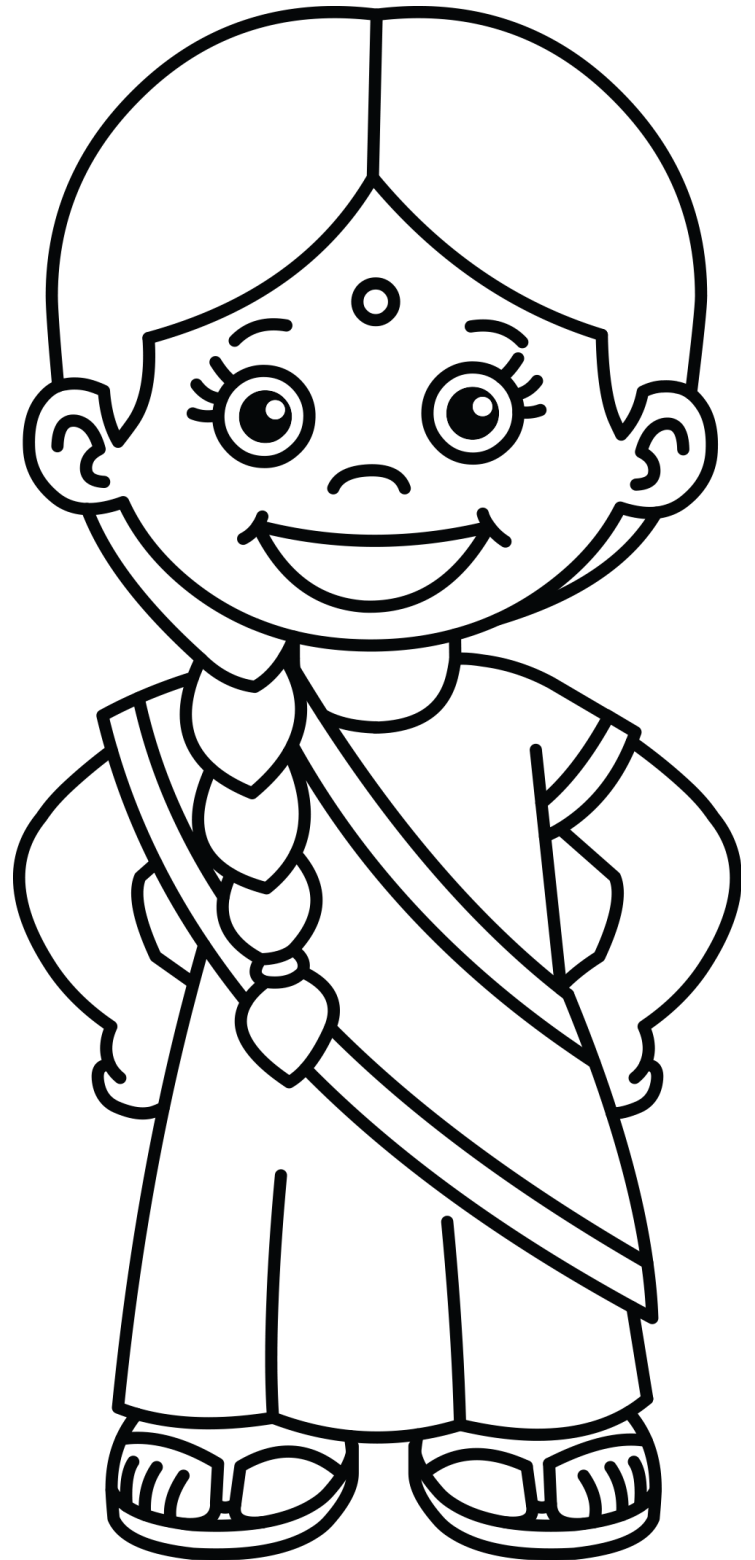
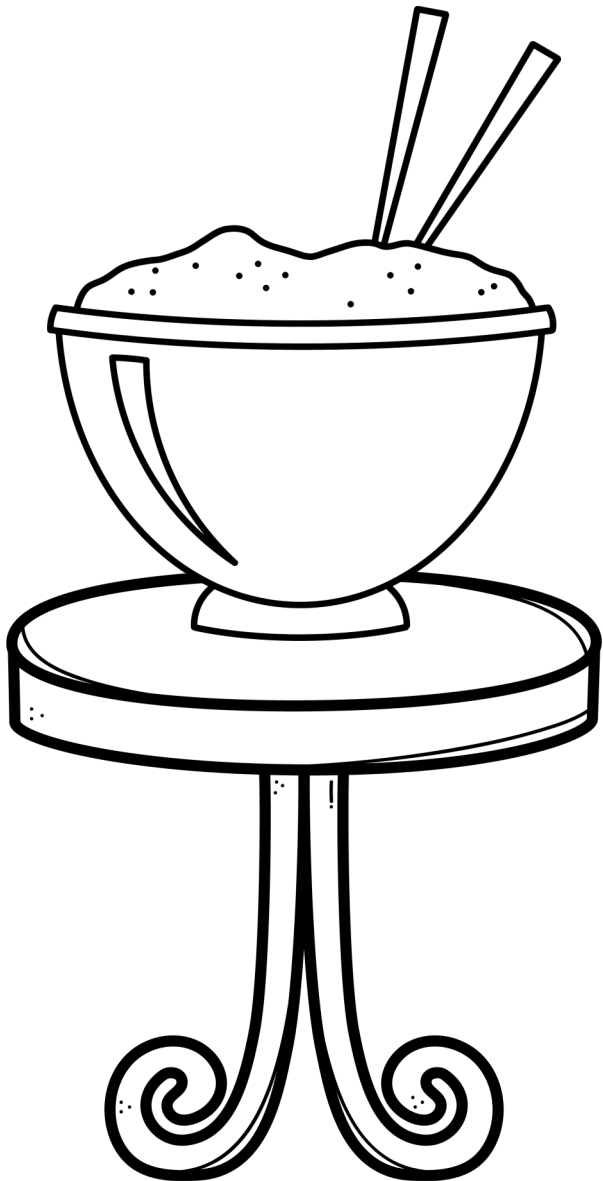


# One Grain of Rice



## **Bible - Famine**

A famine is a widespread scarcity of food. Food shortages can happen for a variety of reasons. Weather conditions can bring on a famine, such as irregular rain, hailstorms, or early frosts. Insect infestations have also ruined crops to create a famine. In times of war, enemies have destroyed the food supplies. And sometimes the government of a country will cause a famine by regulating food supplies in order to control the people.

The Bible tells of many famines throughout history. Your child may recall the famine during Joseph's time (Genesis 41) which affected much of the world. Because this famine was prophesied, Joseph took proper precautions storing up food for the people. He was smart and kind, and shared the food with other starving nations.

What did the Raja do when there was a famine in India? Was he kind to the people like Joseph?

Complete Lapbook Component A

## **Character - Generosity**

What does it mean to be generous? Generosity is selflessly giving or sharing what is yours. The opposite of being generous is being stingy, holding on tightly to what is yours. The Bible has a lot to say about generosity, especially in 2 Corinthians chapter 9. Here are some verses:

*Remember this: Whoever sows sparingly will also reap sparingly, and whoever sows generously will also reap generously. (2 Corinthians 9:6)*

*Because of the service by which you have proved yourselves, others will praise God for the obedience that accompanies your confession of the gospel of Christ, and for your generosity in sharing with them and with everyone else. (2 Corinthians 9:13)*

In the beginning of our story was the Raja generous or stingy? How was he by the end of the story? Who in the story was a good example of a generous giver?

Complete Lapbook Component B

## **Social Studies - India**

This story takes place in India. India is a country on the continent of Asia, lying between the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal. The high Himalayan Mountains separate India from the rest of Asia. Its capital is Delhi. The language spoken in most of India is *Hindi*, and the form of currency used is called the *Rupee*.

Farming is important in India, and rice, wheat, millet, and cotton are its main crops. There are many people living in India, more so than any country other than China, and sometimes there is not enough food to feed all the people, just like in our story. Villagers generally buy their food in open markets, where sacred cows roam about freely. While their religion, Hinduism, prevents them from killing cows, Indians are allowed to drink the cows' milk. They also use goats as a source of meat.

Due to the mountains and deserts, most of India is traveled by camels or other beasts of burden, not cars. In the cities, cows pull carts and people ride bikes.

Because it grows so well in India, cotton and textiles are important industries. Most of the Indians' clothing is made of flowing finely woven cotton. Women usually wear saris, which are long pieces of cloth, wrapped around the waist, with one end falling to the feet and the other end crossed over the shoulder and sometimes the head. Men typically wear Dhoti Kurta. The Dhoti, also called a veshti or panche, is a long piece of cloth which is tied at the waist and wrapped around the legs, while the Kurta is a long loose shirt, the length of which falls below or may be just above the knees of the wearer. It is also common for men to wear a pagri which is a turban made of a very long piece of fabric that is wrapped around their head. In the hot desert areas of India, the men would soak their pagri in water overnight and wrap it soaking wet to help beat the heat.

Complete Lapbook Components C, D, and E.

### **Social Studies – Rulers**

There have been many rulers throughout history, both good and bad. They have gone by many titles including king, emperor, czar, pharaoh, sultan, sheik, and in the case of our story, raja.

In India, a raja is a Hindu priest or chief of a tribal state. The raja had the responsibility of enforcing religious law, protecting the borders, and overseeing the general well being of the people. The success of a raja in India was often determined by how he handled famines, which were frequent occurrences. How successful was the raja in our story? What makes for a good leader?

A good leader should have excellent character, being one that doesn't say "Do as I say, not as I do but rather walks the talk. This will gain him respect, and will make people willing to follow him. A good leader is one that looks out for his people's interests enthusiastically, jumping in to help wherever he can. People are more likely to follow a leader that is confident, organized, wise, and most importantly, just.

Complete Lapbook Component F.

### **Science – Rice**

Rice is the edible seed of an annual cereal grass. It very well may be one of the oldest foods on the dinner table, with archeologists tracing it back to 5000 BC. It is rich in carbohydrates and has been a staple around the world. The plant needs lots of rainfall shortly after it is planted, followed by hot, sunny weather. India, where during the summer monsoon rainy season both high temperature and heavy rainfall provide ideal conditions for the cultivation of rice, is the producer of 20% of the world's supply. The Indians first plow their fields using beasts of burden, fertilize it with animal manure, and then smooth it out. The rice seeds are scattered by hand, and then soil is kept wet with irrigation and low mud walls to retain the water. The harvested rice is brown in color, and when polished, becomes white rice. Encourage your child to sprout

and grow some rice of his own. In a bucket, place 2" layer of stone and then a 2" layer of dirt (rice is not particularly picky about the soil, so any dirt should do). Saturate the stones and dirt. Scatter some brown rice on top of the wet dirt (white rice will not germinate). Keeping the bucket in a warm place, periodically spritz the rice with water, making sure that it never dries out. As the seeds germinate, lightly sprinkle more dirt on top of seeds, continuing to keep rice and dirt wet. After it starts to look like grass, put bucket in a sunny, warm spot and watch it grow!

Complete Lapbook Component G.

As you are sharing this book, help your child to locate and prepare some yummy rice dishes.

Complete Lapbook Component H.

### **Science - Fauna of India**

Different geographical areas have animals (fauna) that are native to them. India is no exception. Throughout this story are pictured and mentioned various animals. Have your child make a list: elephant, lions, tigers, leopards, parakeet, adjutant bird, peacock, antelope, Brahma bulls, camel, deer, monkey. Encourage child to research independently any animal of special interest.

Complete Lapbook Component I.

### **Language Arts - Vocabulary**

Raja – A ruler or chief in India and in some other Eastern countries

Province – any large administrative division of a country with a permanent local government

Decreed – gave official notice

Famine – a time of starvation due to lack of food

Storehouses – a building in which goods are stored

Implored – to beg for urgently

Complete Lapbook Component J.

### **Language Arts - Folktales**

This story is called a "Mathematical Folktale." What makes a story a folktale? Folk tales are stories that are told rather than read; they are passed down from one generation to another generation. Maybe your child has played "Whisper Down the Lane" before. If not play this game to demonstrate how a story can change, sometimes only slightly and sometimes not, as it is told and retold again. As folktales are passed down, the stories take on characteristics of the time and place in which they are told, as well as the personality of the person telling the tale. Folk tales often have timeless themes or morals, such as sharing, compassion, being gullible, etc. Can your child identify the moral of *One Grain of Rice*?

Complete Lapbook Component K.

### **Math - Billion**

How much is a billion? A billion is a one followed by nine zeroes, like this: 1,000,000,000.

1,000,000,000 would be 10 carts each filled with 100,000,000 grains of rice  
1,000,000,000 would be 100 carts each filled with 10,000,000 grains of rice  
1,000,000,000 would be 1,000 carts each filled with 1,000,000 grains of rice  
1,000,000,000 would be 10,000 carts each filled with 100,000 grains of rice  
1,000,000,000 would be 100,000 carts each filled with 10,000 grains of rice  
1,000,000,000 would be 1,000,000 carts each filled with 1,000 grains of rice  
1,000,000,000 would be 10,000,000 carts each filled with 100 grains of rice  
1,000,000,000 would be 100,000,000 carts each filled with 10 grains of rice

Sure is a lot of rice, isn't it!

Complete Lapbook Component L.

### **Math - Division**

Division is the opposite of multiplication. It is a way to break up a large group into smaller groups. Children learn to do this at a young age as they divide up raisins or cookies with their siblings. Young children can use grains of rice as manipulatives to learn how to divide. Count out 50 grains of rice. Have child divide it into 25 piles and count how many grains are in each pile. Do the same with 10, 5, and 2 piles. Older children can make up word problems using the numbers and pictures in the book, dividing the rice among the animals.

Complete Lapbook Component M.

### **Math - Doubling**

Introduce the concept of doubling to your young children. See how high they can go, doubling each number in their head, on paper, or using the calculator.

Complete Lapbook Component N.

### **Art - Indian Paintings**

Demi did a wonderful job of replicating the style of Indian paintings. The tradition of painting has been carried on in India since ancient times. Beautiful murals, often depicting nature and its forces, have been painted on walls, doorways, and in guest rooms. Painting in India was also done to preserve the memory of significant events such as weddings, births, and wars. The paintings were heavily influenced by local customs and traditions. Dense composition, surface richness, and vibrant colors distinguish Indian paintings from others. The Indian paintings also often have embellishments of semi-precious stones, pearls, glass pieces and fabric giving them a three dimensional effect. Encourage your child to make his own Indian-style painting to use as a cover for his lapbook.

1. Draw a preliminary sketch of an important event in your life
2. Paint the picture using bright colors

3. Glue pieces of fabric, lace, string, foil, and gems to enhance your picture. (stick-on rhinestones would work well for this)

### **Art- Color palette**

Complimentary colors are those on opposite sides of the color wheel. Demi used complimentary colors throughout her paintings in a vibrant, interesting way. Ask your child to identify the complimentary colors used throughout *One Grain of Rice*. Try to use some complimentary colors in your Indian-style painting.

Complete Lapbook Component O.

### **Art – Tessellations**

Tessellations are designs made of overlapping and fitting shapes. Demi used this technique when illustrating the camels. One famous artist, M.C. Escher, was known for his tessellations of lizards, birds, and fish. As interest warrants, research this artist and his works with your child. Show your child how to make a tessellation of his own.

1. Draw and cut a shape out of cardstock. It can be a simple shape, like a diamond, or something more elaborate, like a camel. This cardstock shape will be your template.
2. Trace this shape on a piece of paper over and over again, overlapping and fitting it around the other shapes.
3. Color each shape in different colors.
4. Place your picture on the back cover of your lapbook.

### **Art – Architecture**

Look through the book at all the wonderful buildings. The architecture in India was highly influenced by Mohammedans who early on had conquered parts of India. If you look close at the buildings you'll see that the Indians must have been good marble carvers, with intricate patterns of curves, shapes, zigzags, and criss-crosses. Inside of the buildings there are even more ornate carvings and decorations. Point out the domes. The domes were oblong, like half an onion with points on the top like a beet or turnip. Not all buildings had domes, as they were only used where a building served as a tomb. Long ago, in Agra, India, there was a ruler who erected a domed building for his living wife. It was the Taj Mahal, built completely of marble. The ruler and his wife used the tomb as an entertainment house, until the time that they would be buried there. Many people thought it was the most beautiful building in the world. With your child, look at the magnificent Indian architecture on the web, and print out a picture or two to add to your lapbook.

# Lapbook Component A

**Directions:** Cut out book as one piece and fold matchbook style. On the back of the “What Is a Famine?” flap, define famine. Under each larger flap, describe how each ruler prepared for and handled famine.

## What Is a Famine?

Glue this area to your  
lapbook or notebook.



How did Joseph  
handle the famine?



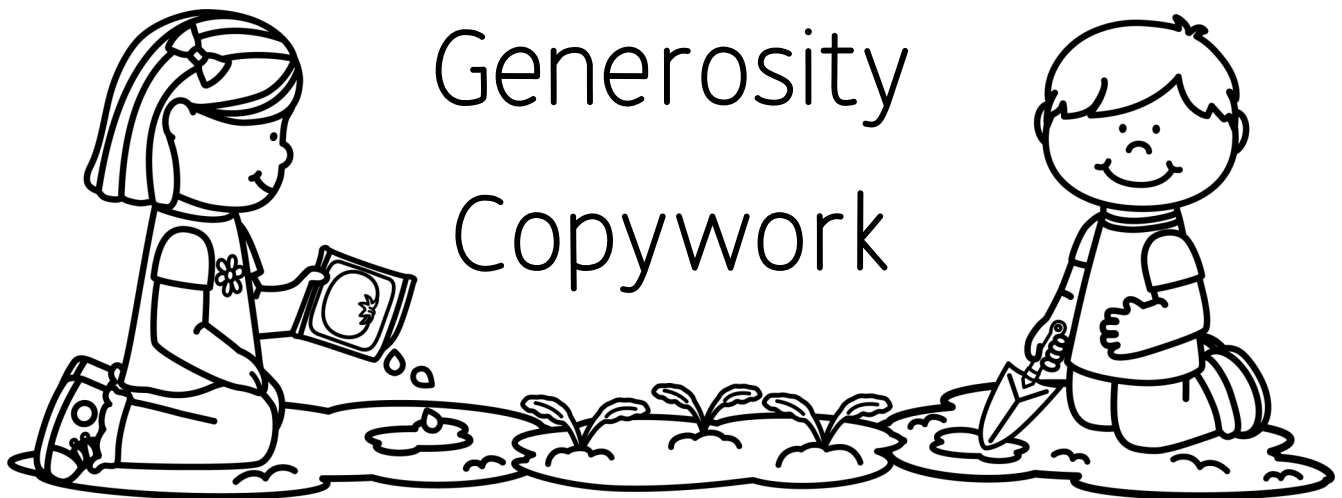
How did the Raja  
handle the famine?

# Lapbook Component B

**Directions:** Cut on solid lines. Fold (like a pamphlet) on dotted lines. Copy the verse in your best handwriting.

Remember this: Whoever sows sparingly  
will also reap sparingly, and whoever sows  
generously will also reap generously.

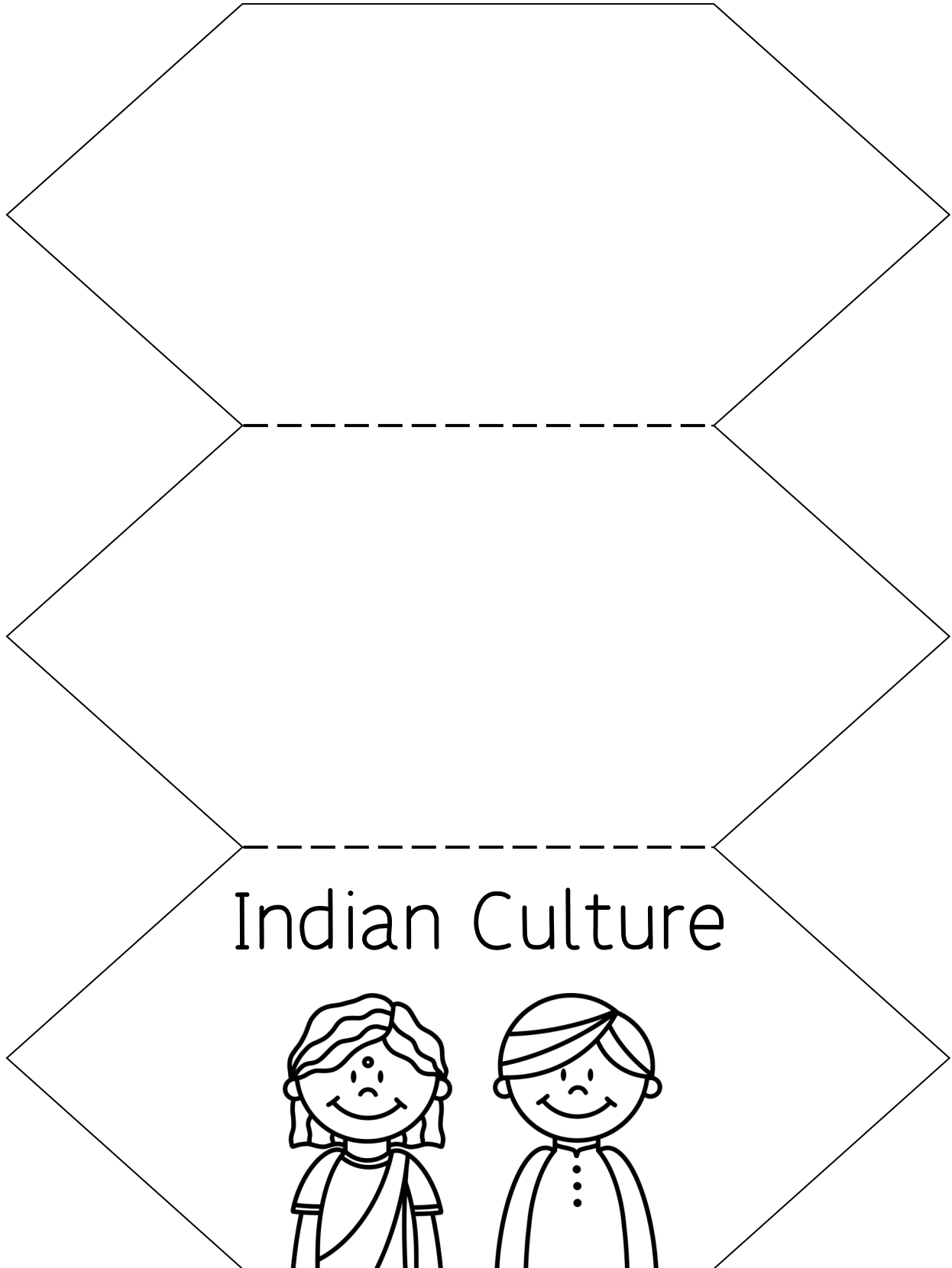
II Corinthians 9:6



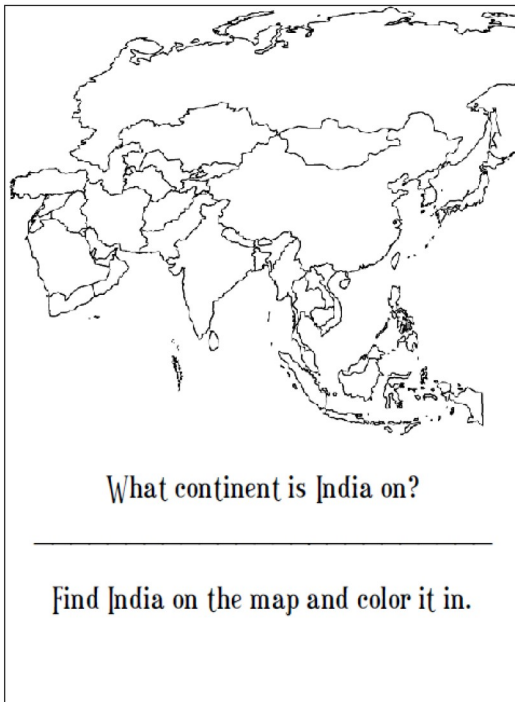
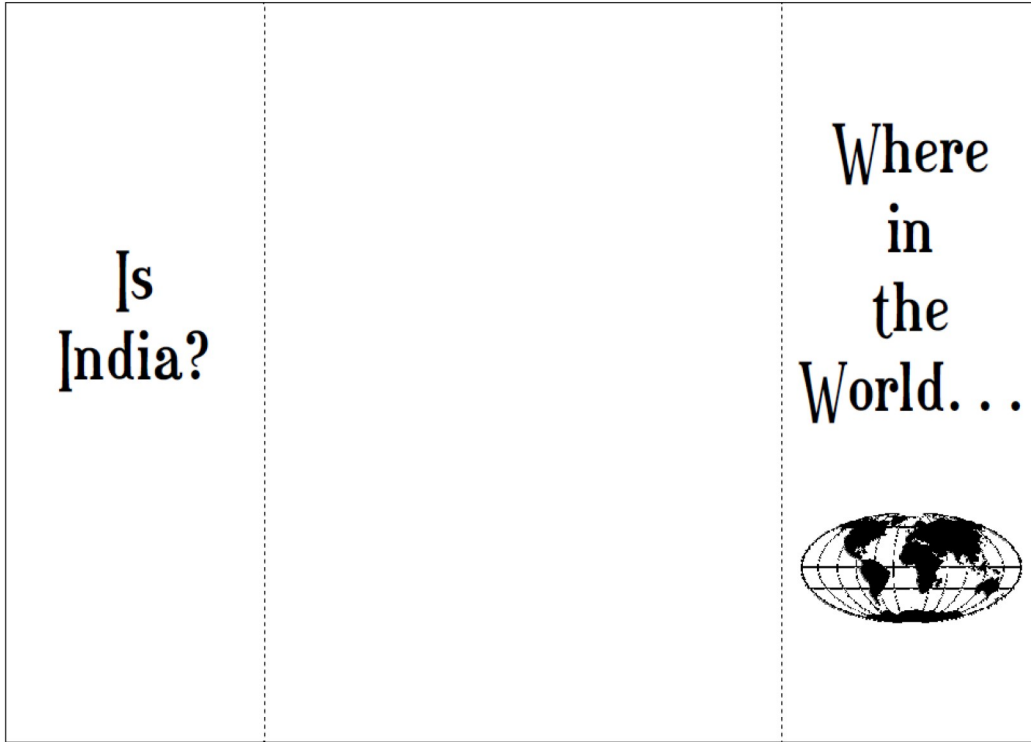


# Lapbook Component C

Directions: Cut out book on solid black lines. Fold in thirds on dotted lines.



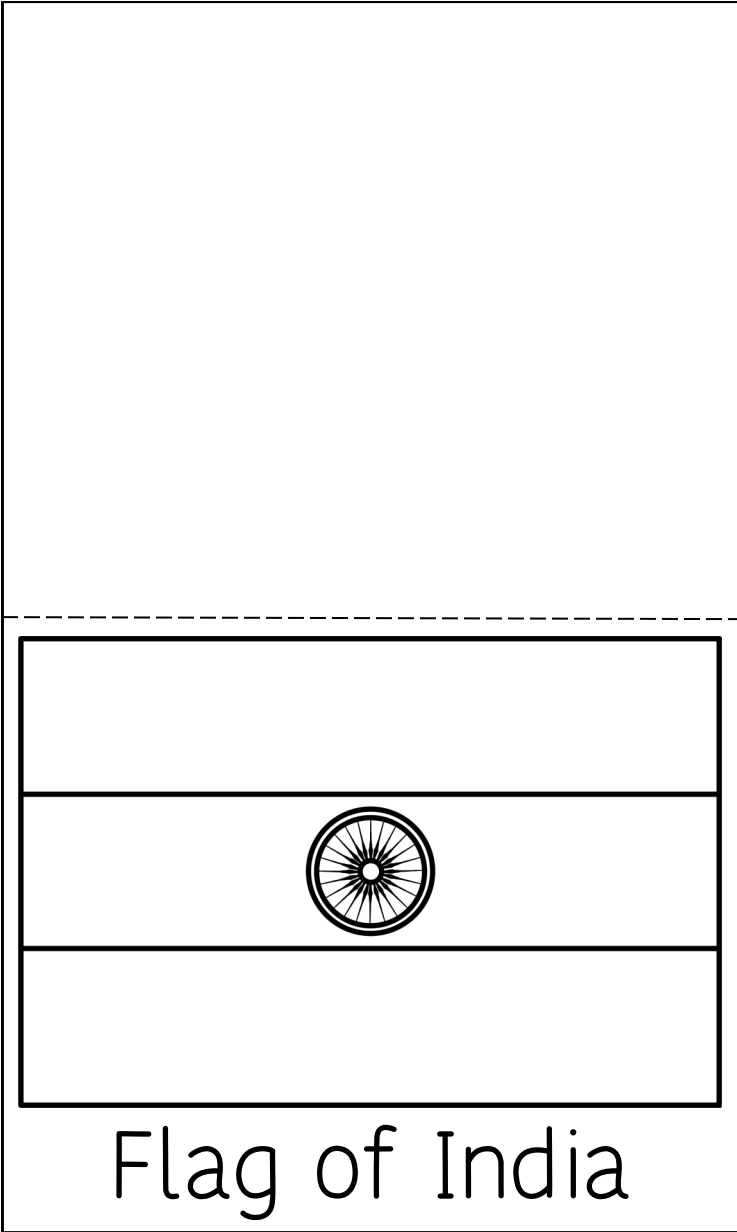
# Lapbook Component D



Cut out shutter book and map on solid lines.  
Fold shutter book on dotted lines so that words  
are on cover. Glue map into book under shutters.

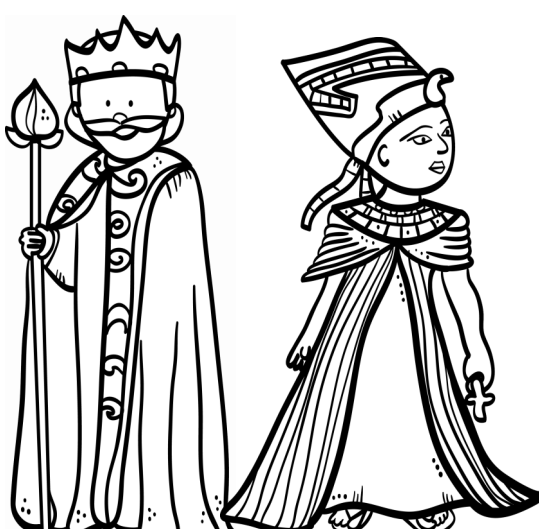
# Lapbook Component E

**Directions:** Cut out book. Fold in half. Research and write flag facts inside the book.



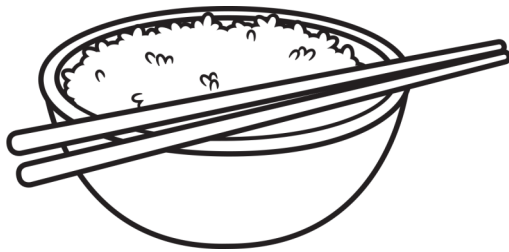
# Component F

Directions: Cut on the solid black lines, removing gray areas next to tabs. Stack tab book in order with cover on top and staple on the left side.

	<p>Titles</p> <h1>Rulers</h1>  <p>A black and white line drawing of a king and a queen. The king is on the left, wearing a crown and a long, patterned robe, holding a scepter. The queen is on the right, wearing a tall, pointed headdress and a long, flowing dress with a high collar.</p>	
		<p>Good Traits</p>
	<p>Bad Traits</p>	

**Directions:** Cut out rectangles. Stack together (smallest to largest) with cover on top and staple. Using other resources, research and write about rice.

## All About Rice



Identification

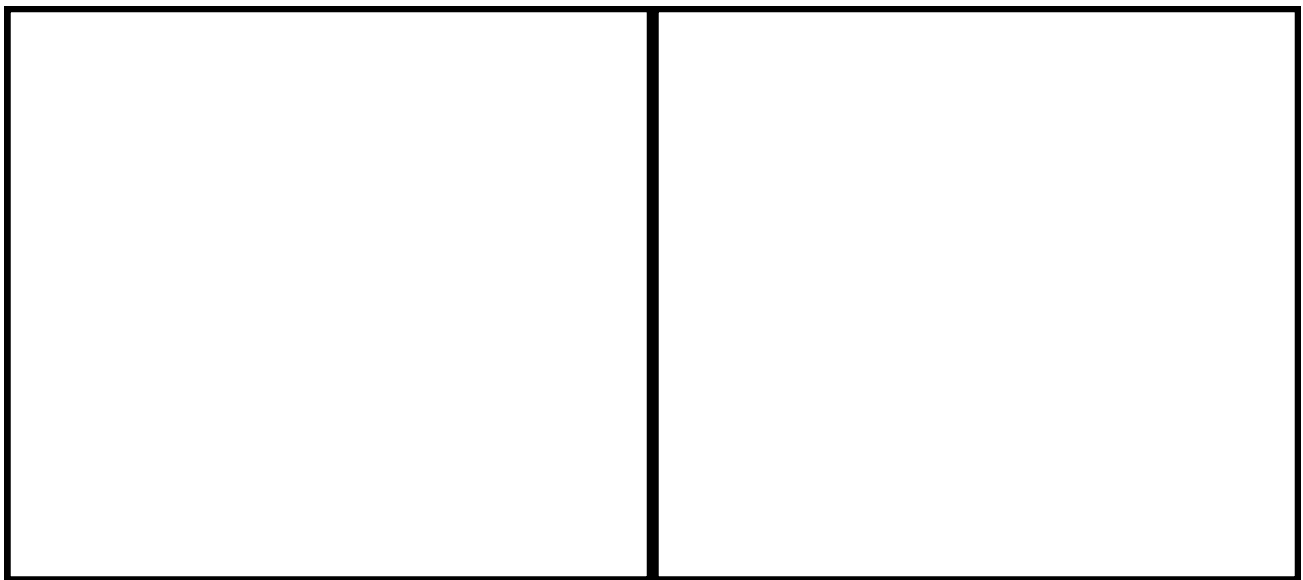
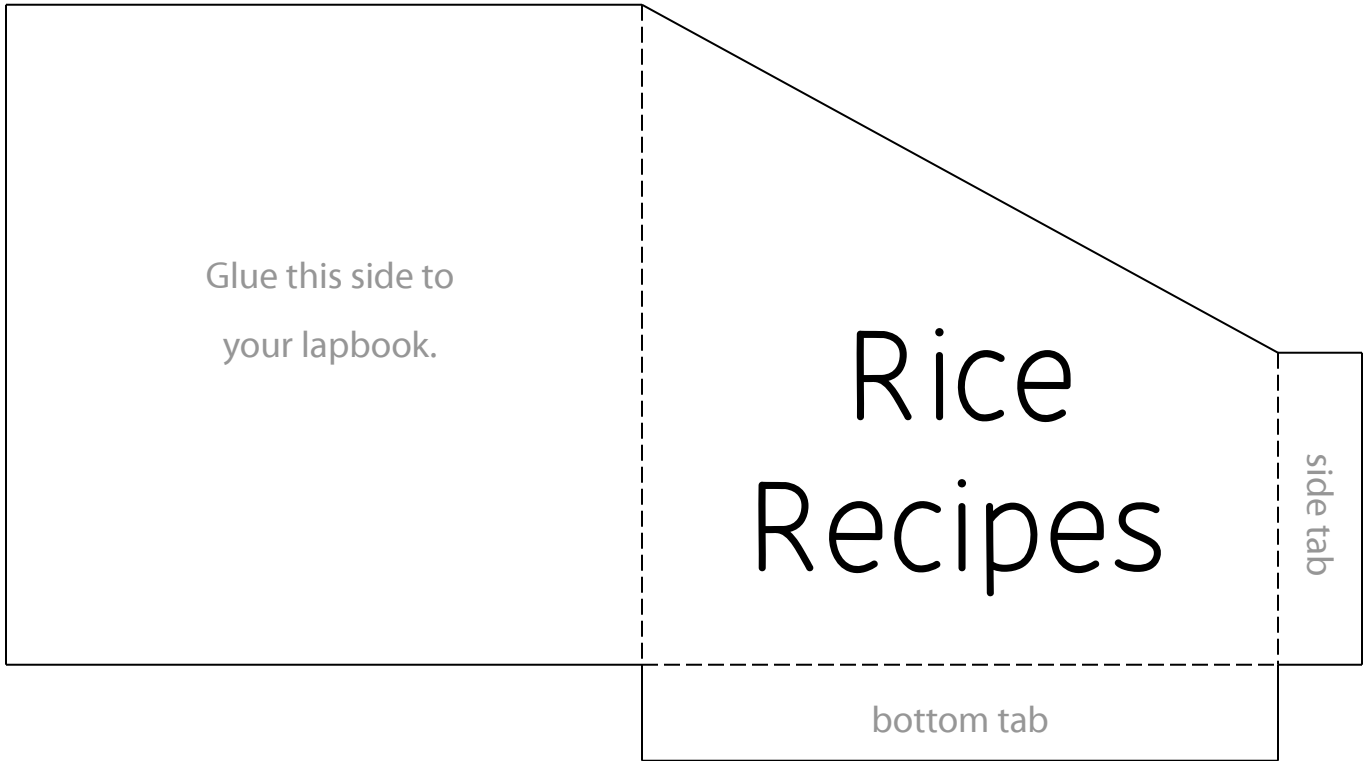
Uses

Habitat

# Lapbook Component H

**Directions:** Cut on solid lines. Fold in half on the dotted line. Fold bottom tab and glue down. Fold side tab and glue down.

Use the cards to record recipes, if desired.

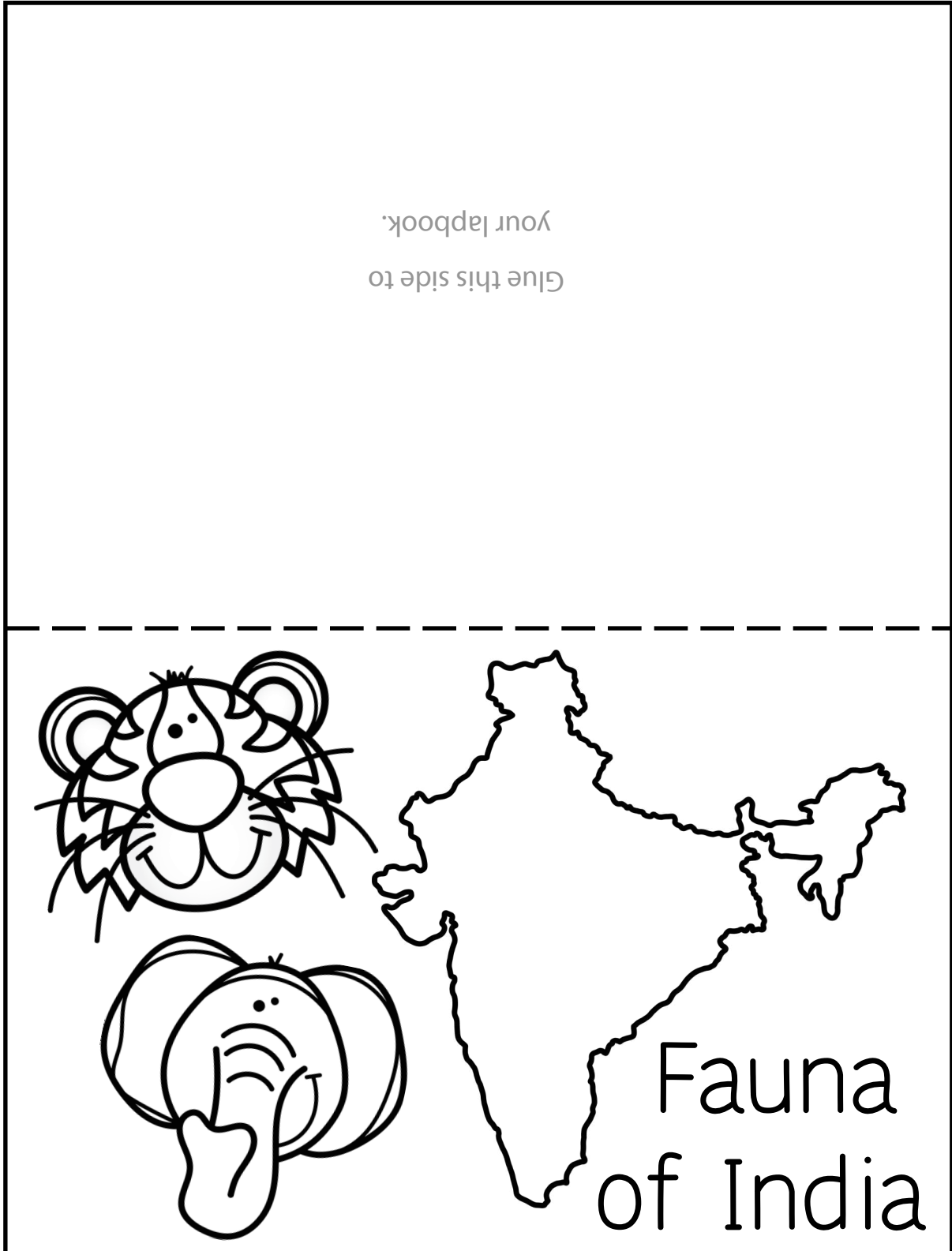


# Lapbook Component I

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**Directions:** Cut on solid lines. Fold in half on the dotted line.

List all of the animals mentioned or pictured in the story.



# Lapbook Component J

**Directions:** Cut out book as one piece. Fold left side under. Fold right side under (it is the cover). Unfold book. Cut on the solid lines to form six flaps. Record definitions under the flaps.

raja

province

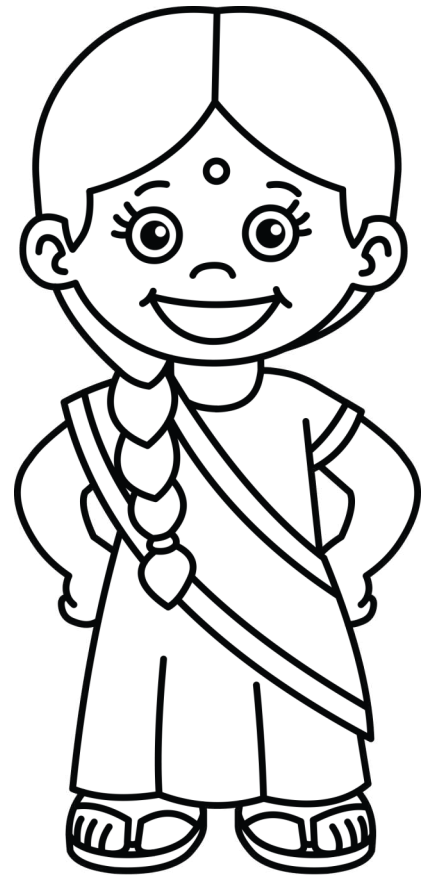
decreed

famine

storehouses

implored

Glue this area to your  
lapbook or notebook.

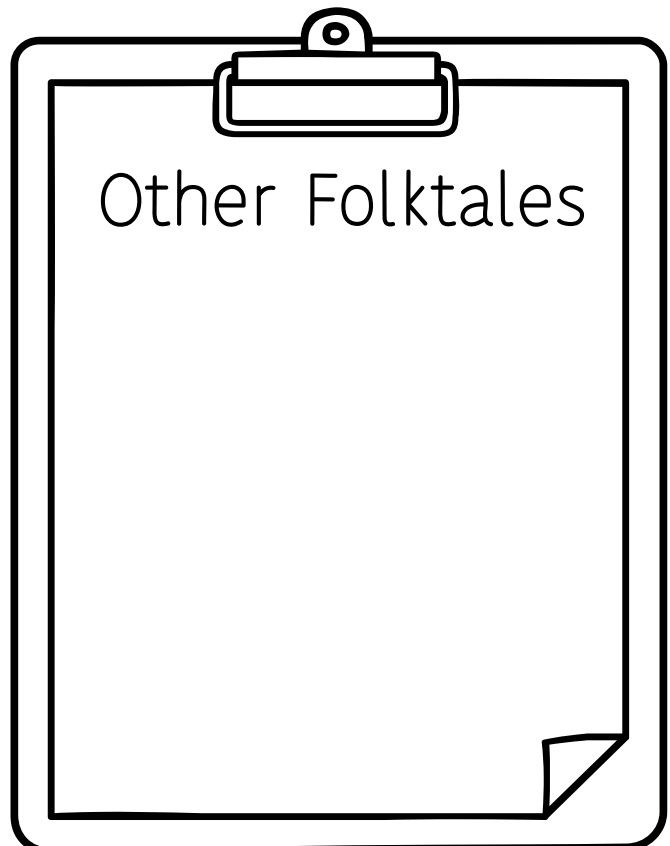
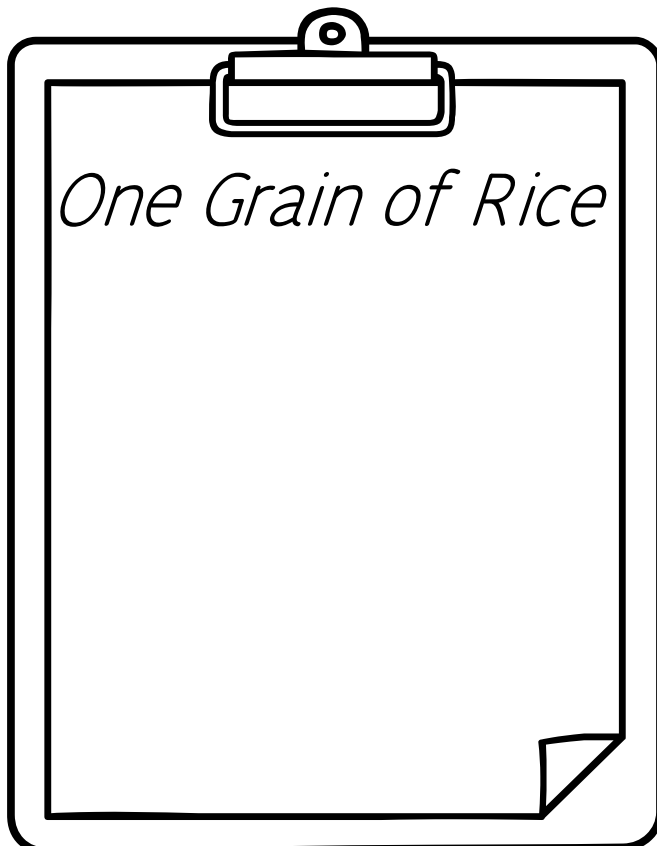
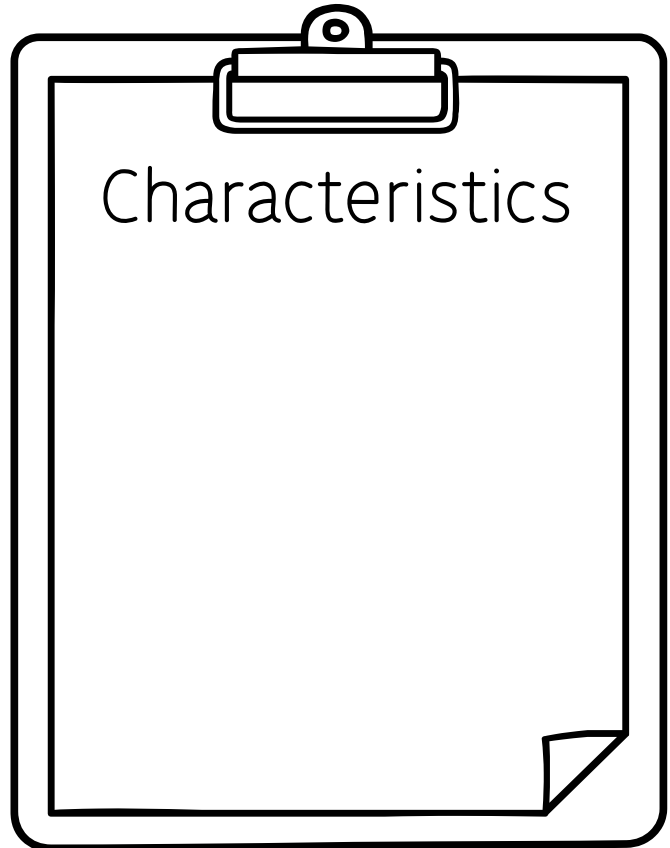


New  
Words



# Lapbook Component K

**Directions:** Cut out clipboards. Stack together with cover on top and staple. Write characteristics of folktales on the first clipboard. On the second clipboard, write evidence showing how you know *One Grain of Rice* is a folktale. On the third, write the titles of famous folktales.



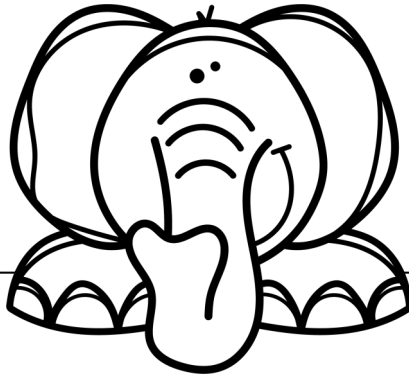
# Lapbook Component L

**Directions:** Cut out book as one piece. Fold right side under. Fold left side under. Fold in half. Unfold and cut on solid lines to form four flaps. Refold.

A billion is . . .		A billion is . . .
A billion is . . .	How Much Is a Billion?	A billion is . . .

# Lapbook Component M

**Directions:** Cut out book as one piece. Fold like an accordion. Have student solve the division problems.



## Division Problems

If 256 grains of rice were divided between 4 cats, how many grains would each cat carry?

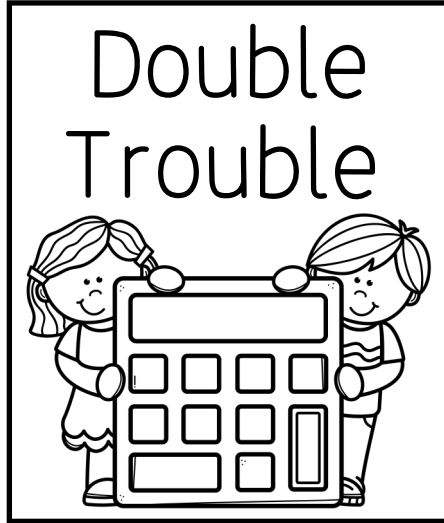
If 8,388,608 grains of rice were divided between 8 deer, how many grains would each deer carry?

If 32 Brahma bulls carried 67,108,864 grains of rice, how many grains did each bull carry?

If 536,870,912 grains of rice were divided between 256 elephants, how many grains would each elephant carry?

# Lapbook Component N

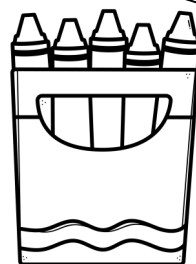
**Directions:** Cut out book as one piece. Fold in quarters with text inside. Cut out title piece and paste to the front of the book. Have your student figure out the daily doubling of rice and record it on the chart.



DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5
DAY 6	DAY 7	DAY 8	DAY 9	DAY 10
DAY 11	DAY 12	DAY 13	DAY 14	DAY 15
DAY 16	DAY 17	DAY 18	DAY 19	DAY 20
DAY 21	DAY 22	DAY 23	DAY 24	DAY 25
DAY 26	DAY 27	DAY 28	DAY 29	DAY 30

# Lapbook Component O

Complimentary  
Colors



red

green



blue

orange



purple

yellow



**Directions:** PRINT ON CARDSTOCK. Cut out each piece on the solid black lines. Attach with brass fastener where indicated. If you need more pieces, print more pages.

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