



MALAYSIA

2023 MEMPHIS IN MAY INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

Includes
Tennessee Dept.
of Education
Curriculum
Standards



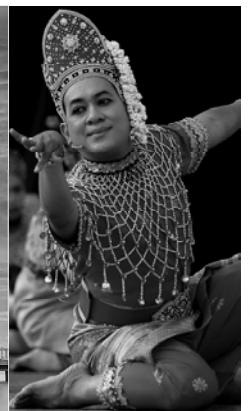
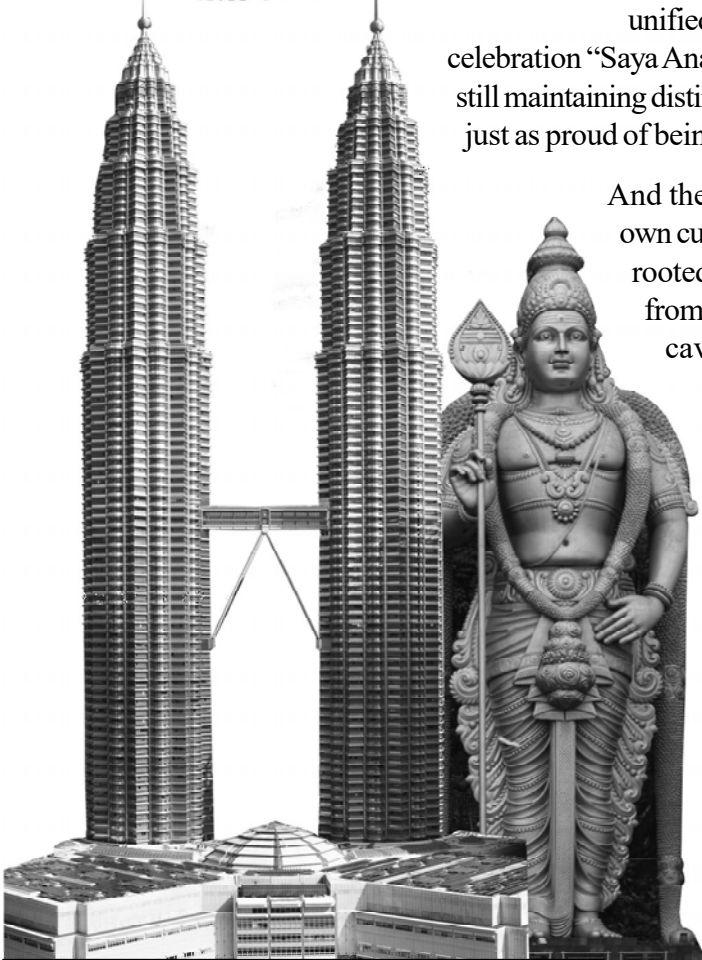
2023 MEMPHIS IN MAY INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

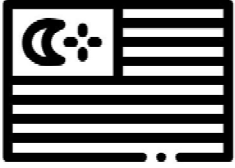
It's a blending of old things and new things, history and technology. You'll find a juxtaposition of jaw-dropping, man-made palaces, mosques, and skyscrapers within miles of nature's own spectacle of coastlines, caves, limestone mountains, and rainforests. Just as unexpected and inspiring is the harmonious blending of different people and ancestries, creating a cultural kaleidoscope of unity amid diversity. This is Malaysia.

So much is different, yet so much is unified. People of diverse backgrounds and beliefs sing together in celebration "Saya Anak Malaysia," or in English "I am a child of Malaysia" while still maintaining distinctive traditions. They are passionate about their heritage and just as proud of being Malaysian.

And they're in the perfect country - a country as diverse as their own cultures. Walk among colonial buildings, participate in festivals rooted in Malay, Chinese, and Indian cultures, and enjoy cuisine from around the world. Spend the morning exploring a massive cave or bird-watching in a million-years-old rainforest and celebrate eclectic nightlife that evening in one of the world's most metropolitan cities. It's a perfect country because it, too, came together just as its people did - two separate and different landmasses that came together under one flag, a flag of many people.

The Memphis in May International Festival is proud and excited to be honoring the country of Malaysia. We hope this curriculum guide delivers the same diversity as Malaysia. Each page and each lesson plan sometimes seem like a different country where games, folktales, music, traditions, and lifestyles teach us about many very different, very unique people who call themselves Malaysians.





Acknowledgements

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This Curriculum Guide is developed each year by the Memphis in May International Festival to provide a comprehensive educational review of its annual honored country. It is provided to elementary, middle, and high school teachers as a teaching tool, offering practical activities and lesson plans to help students explore that country’s history, culture, geography, politics, and lifestyle. It also addresses critical SPI teaching standards as directed by the Tennessee Department of Education. The Memphis in May International Festival thanks those who have helped make this guide a reality, including Memphis-Shelby County Schools and International Paper.

Special Thanks

Very special thanks to the Embassy of Malaysia in Washington, DC for their help with this Curriculum Guide and the plans for the 2023 Memphis in May International Festival.

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This Curriculum Guide, in its entirety, is available in PDF format for downloading and printing at the Memphis in May International Festival’s web site at www.memphisinmay.org.

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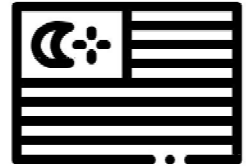
The mission of the Memphis in May International Festival includes a strong commitment to student education. Since its origin in 1977, the festival has developed dozens of comprehensive Curriculum Guides honoring and exploring countries around the globe, and offering practical lesson plans, activities and worksheets addressing many teaching standards. Each year, Memphis in May is proud to distribute thousands of Curriculum Guides to Memphis and Shelby County public and private schools.

Memphis in May Staff

Randy Blevins, Vice President of Programming

The 2023 Memphis in May International Festival Curriculum Guide honoring the country of Malaysia, and the Memphis in May Education Program are generously supported by





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Table of Contents

The Memphis in May International Festival, working hand-in-hand with Memphis City Schools and The Commercial Appeal, is proud to present this Curriculum Guide and to make it available to all Memphis public and private schools.

How to Use This Guide – This guide is divided into four grade units to offer teachers educational tools for students. Each grade unit is designated by one of these icons, which represent various Malaysian designs. Sections offer practical applications of important teaching standards, including Foreign Language, Math, Civics, History, Science, Social Studies, Art, and others. They incorporate various activities, worksheets, puzzles and research assignments and resources.



Introduction - These pages include important information about the 2023 Curriculum Guide and an overview of the festival’s honored country of Malaysia, with helpful information and activities for all grades.

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Kindergarten - 2nd Grade Unit - It’s a unit packed full of exciting (and educational) Malaysian adventures which include flags, kites, folktales, tapirs, weird flowers, and a little Malay language! Plenty of fun activities will help introduce your students to Malaysia.

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3rd - 5th Grade Unit - Caves, houses, where to visit, wildlife, folktales, dragon boats, crazy fruit, a Coat of Arms and more... all await your students throughout the pages of this learning unit. To keep the learning fun, we’ve even included puzzle activities.

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6th - 8th Grade Unit - Students will compare Malaysia to the United States, learn a few map skills about both halves of Malaysia, study the 13 Malaysian states, currency and some incredible festivals to liven things up. And there’s an “Ultimate Malaysian Quiz” tops it all off.

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9th - 12th Grade Unit - Malaysia offers interesting studies regarding government structure and social diversity, both impacted by foreign influences and immigration. You’ll also go in-depth regarding Malaysian wildlife and national parks. And then there’s food, and a crossword puzzle.

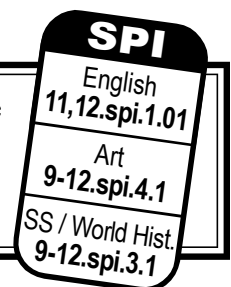
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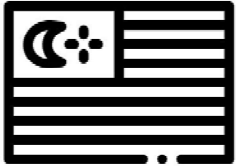


Information Pages - Important information about the 2023 Memphis in May Education Program, including contests and opportunities for students, details of the festival’s salute to the Malaysia, book and website resources, and answers to this guide’s puzzles and activities.

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INCLUDES CORRESPONDING SPI’s To assist teachers, activities throughout this guide are labeled with appropriate State Performance Indicator numbers (SPI#), as developed by the Tennessee Department of Education. Teachers are still encouraged to check their SPI guideline documents to assure that each activity corresponds with their classroom curriculum lesson.





Knowing East & Peninsular Malaysia

INTRO

Malaysia is the 45th largest country in the world, with a population of 31 million people. It's the 66th largest in terms of area. The country is located in Southeast Asia, just north of the Equator. Unlike most countries, the nation is composed of two separate, and unique, parts. The westernmost part of the country is West Malaysia or Peninsular Malaysia (because it is connected to the Malay Peninsula, along with Thailand and Singapore). In Malaysia, this is known as Semenanjung Malaysia, and composes 40% of the country's land area. Crossing 400 miles of the southern part of the South China Sea is East Malaysia (known as Malaysia Timur), which stretches across the northern coast of the island of Borneo. Malaysia is a multi-ethnic, multi-religious federation of 13 states and three federal territories. Two of the larger states and one federal territory, Labuan, are located in East Malaysia. The East Malaysia state of Sarawak surrounds the sultanate of Brunei.

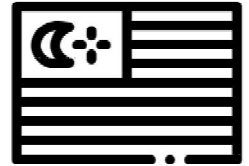
Malaysia is a member of the Commonwealth, which represents a political marriage among territories which were once under British rule. Malaysia gained its independence on September 16, 1963, and originally comprised the territories of what is now Peninsular Malaysia (previously Malaya), as well as the island of Singapore and the colonies of Sarawak and Sabah in northern Borneo. Singapore seceded from the federation and became an independent republic in 1965, located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. The capital of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur, a modern, highly industrial city of just under 2 million people. The administrative center of the government resides in the city of Putrajaya, located about 16 miles south of Kuala Lumpur.

The landscape of Peninsular Malaysia is dominated by parallel mountain ranges which run throughout its core. The largest of these ranges is the Main Range (more famously known as the Titiwangsa Range to locals) which has peaks exceeding 7,000 feet. Also striking are limestone hills with characteristically steep, light or gray sides. Other distinctive landmarks include large cave and subterranean passages created over centuries by the dissolving action of underground water. East Malaysia is an elongated strip of land with three varying topographic features – the coastal plain, the hill and valley region, and, along the southern border that divides East Malaysia from Kalimantan to its south, is a mountainous backbone, which features Mount Kinabalu, the highest peak in Malaysia at 13,455 feet.

Rainforests cover a large percentage of Malaysia's land area. They are believed to be the oldest and some of the most diverse forests in the world. In some areas, the forest canopy is so dense that very little sunlight can even penetrate it. The Malaysian rainforest eco-region extends across Peninsular Malaysia to the extreme southern tip of Thailand. There are even rainforests located within the capital city of Kuala Lumpur. Malaysian rainforests support a vast diversity of plant and animal life, including approximately 200 mammal species, including the rare Malaysian tiger, the Asian elephant, the Sumatran rhinoceros, the Malayan tapir, the mouse deer, the clouded leopard and the gaur. Crocodiles, monitor lizards and cobras are also indigenous to Malaysia. These rainforests also house over 600 species of birds, including the large hornbill. Also included are over 15,000 different species of plants, with 35% of these plants found nowhere else on the planet. Among those plants is the parasitic monster flower *Rafflesia* which bears the world's largest known flower which can measure nearly 3 feet in



Genting Highlands Pahang Chin Swee Caves



INTRO

East & Peninsular Malaysia *(continued)*

diameter. Animal life in East Malaysia on the island of Borneo is even more varied than on the peninsula. Most notable are the disappearing sun bears, rhinoceroses and orangutans. There are also vast numbers of cave swifts, whose nests are collected and sold as the main ingredient of Chinese bird's nest soup. Made from the edible bird nests of the swiftlet, bird's nest soup is rare and can cost from \$30 to \$100 per bowl, with the main ingredient, the nest costing anywhere from \$2,500 to \$10,000 per kilogram.

The vast majority of the Malaysian people live in Peninsular Malaysia (almost 80%). The population shows great ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious diversity. Indigenous people, which includes the Malays, compose just over 60% of the population. For government census they are collectively called bumiputra, which consist primarily of various Orang Asli aboriginal people ("Original People"), among the smallest classified group of the nation, and the Malays which constitute about half of the total population. The Orang Asli can be classified ethnically into the Jakun, the Semang and the Senoi. Non-bumiputra populations consist primarily of Chinese and South Asians. With

Malaysia situated along one of the major sailing routes throughout history, the region became a meeting pot of peoples from throughout Asia. There are also a small number of Europeans, Americans, Eurasians, Arabs and Thai. Despite the diversity, a standardized form of the Malay language, officially called Bahasa Malaysia, serves as the national language and unites the population. It is spoken by most communities throughout the country and is the language of instruction in Malaysia's public schools.

The population of East Malaysia is even more ethnographically complex than that of Peninsular Malaysia. The main groups in Sarawak are the Iban, formidable warriors

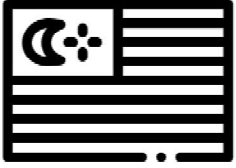
of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Chinese, Malays, Bidayuh, Melanau, and an array of other people designated collectively as Orang Ulu ("Upriver People") a minority which can include Kenyah, Kayan, Kelabit, Bisaya, Penan and others. In the state of Sabah, the largest groups include the Kadazan, the Bajau, and the Malays, with other indigenous peoples including the Murut, Kedayan, Orang Sungei and Bisaya. These ethnic groups are also collectively known as the *bumiputra*, as they comprise of ethnic groups that originally came from the areas in East Malaysia. In East Malaysia, there are many distinct languages, some with multiple dialects, spoken by indigenous people often within just a few miles of each other.

Islam is the official religion of Malaysia, and is followed by about three-fifths of the population. It is one of the most important factors distinguishing a Malay from a non-Malay. By law, all Malays are Muslim. Also, throughout Malaysia, given the vast diversity of this nation's population, various other religions are practiced and allowed, including Buddhism and Daoism among many Chinese, various denominations of Christianity, Hinduism practiced among most Indians and Sri Lankans, Muslim among Pakistanis, and Sikhism among the Sikhs.

Malaysia has a rich cultural life, much of which revolves around the traditional festivities of its diverse population. The major Muslim holidays are Hari Raya Puasa ("Holiday of Fasting"), or Aidilfitri which celebrates the end of the fasting month of Ramadan, and Hari Raya Haji ("Holiday of the Pilgrimage"), or Aidiladha, to celebrate



Kuala Lumpur



East & Peninsular Malaysia *(continued)*

INTRO

the culmination of the season of pilgrimage to Mecca. Buddhists honor the life of the Buddha on Hari Wesak (“Wesak Day”), and Chinese Malaysians celebrate Chinese New Year. Deepavali, a Hindu festival of lights spanning several days, is observed by many Indian Malaysians, while Christmas is the principal holiday of the Christian community. On most of these holidays, it is customary to host an “open house,” where guests are treated to Malaysian delicacies and hospitality. A holiday that spans all ethnic groups and religions is Hari Kebangsaan (National Day), a celebration of Malaysia’s independence on August 31, alongside Hari Malaysia (Malaysia Day) on September 16, a celebration that commemorates the formation of Malaysia as the 13th states and 3 federal territories country which it is today.

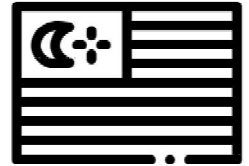
About one-fourth of Malaysia’s population is rural. Rural settlements on the Malay Peninsula include fishing villages, irrigated wet-rice villages, cash-crop villages and mixed-crop villages. Some villages have grown around tin mining camps, with some growing into large towns. The cultivation of rubber and oil palm trees in the mid-1800s also changed the face of rural Peninsular Malaysia. Much of the population of East Malaysia still lives in rural areas. The major cities and large towns of Peninsular Malaysia are distributed primarily along the western coast of the country. Most were associated mining, manufacturing, industry, trade, administrative functions or water transport, although cities of the second half of the 20th



Mak Yung Dance from Kelantan State

century have been built more inland with the expansion of roads, rails, and air transport. Larger cities like Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, and George Town boast distinct central business districts, modern transportation and highways, and a concentration of shopping, banking, insurance, dining and entertainment. Satellite towns around Kuala Lumpur, like Petaling Jaya and Shah Alam have grown into cities. The peninsula’s road network has also aided in urbanization, with high-speed express highways and hard-surfaced secondary roads. The country’s first light-rail transport was inaugurated in Kuala Lumpur in 1996. Urbanization in East Malaysia has proceeded rapidly with the emergence of larger towns like Miri, Sibul and Kuching in Sarawak and Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan and Tawau in Sabah. Most of these have grown along coastal or river areas.

Malaysia’s economy has been transformed since 1970 from one based primarily on the export of raw materials (rubber and tin) to one that is among the strongest, most diversified, and fastest-growing in Southeast Asia. The country remains as a major producer of rubber and palm oil, combined with exports of petroleum, natural gas and commercial hardwoods. Now boasting a well-developed infrastructure, as well as political and financial stability, Malaysia has attracted considerable foreign investment, especially from Japan and Taiwan. Since the early 1970s the government has championed a social and economic restructuring strategy, first known as the New Economic Policy (NEP) and later as the New Development Policy (NDP), that has sought to strike a balance between the goals of economic growth and the redistribution of wealth. The goal was to endow the Malays and other indigenous groups with greater economic opportunities. The strategy has also encouraged the private sector to assume a greater role in the restructuring process, and has included the privatization of many public-sector activities, including the railway, airline, automobile manufacturer, telecommunications, and electricity companies.



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East & Peninsular Malaysia *(continued)*

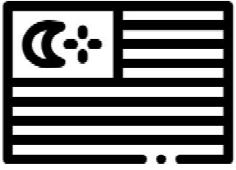
Malaysia is a federal constitutional monarchy with a monarch, which bears the title of *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* (“paramount ruler”) serving as Head of State. The monarch is elected from among nine hereditary state rulers for a five-year term. The Malaysian constitution, drafted in 1957 following the declaration of independence from the British by the states of what is now Peninsular Malaysia, provides for a bicameral federal legislature, consisting of the Senate (*Dewan Negara*) as the upper house and the House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*) as the lower. The paramount ruler appoints a prime minister from among the members of the House of Representatives. On the advice of the prime minister, the monarch then appoints the other ministers who make up the cabinet.

The federal government allocates a significant portion of its budget to education, and it provides free public schooling at the primary and secondary levels. The country offers dozens of tertiary institutions, including universities, teacher-training colleges, and other public and private institutions with assorted specializations. Prominent institutions of higher learning include the University of Malaya (1962) in Kuala Lumpur, the University of Science (1969) in Penang, the National University of Malaysia (1970) in Bangi, and the International Islamic University (1983) in Kuala Lumpur. Major state universities were established in Sarawak and Sabah in the mid-1990s.

Malaysian cuisines reflect the mixture of the country’s ethnic groups. The most prominent cuisines are Chinese, Indian, and Malay. Popular Chinese foods include sweet-and-sour Cantonese dishes and a milder Hainanese chicken rice. Indian cuisine ranges from the hot vegetarian dishes of southern India to the more subtly spiced Muslim Indian food to the yogurt-marinated meats of tandoori cooking from northern India. All these foods have developed a distinctly Malaysian character. Traditional Malay cuisine consists of white rice served with various curries and fried dishes. *Sate*, small skewers of chicken or beef dipped in a spicy peanut sauce, *nasi goreng* (“fried rice”), and *nasi lemak* (“fatty rice”), which is coconut rice served with fried anchovies, peanuts, and curry are among the most common Malay foods. Noodles, served in various styles, are also local favorites. Non-Muslim indigenous peoples of Malaysia typically eat staple foods like rice, tapioca, or sago served with locally grown or gathered vegetables and fish, wild boar, venison, or other game. The food is generally not spicy.

Sports in Malaysia are a mixture of traditional and Western games. From the mid-19th century, British expatriates introduced European football (soccer), cricket, track and field events, and rugby to the peninsula. The Malaysia Cup (formerly the H.M.S. Malaya Cup), first contested in 1921, is the country’s premier football competition. Traditional sports also enjoy local popularity. Top-spinning (*main gasing*) competitions are seriously contested, with winning tops often spinning for well over an hour. Kite (also locally known as *wau bulan*) flying also is a favorite activity, as are bird-singing contests, which may feature hundreds of birds, all with unique songs. *Sepak takraw* (“kick ball”) is a uniquely Southeast Asian game (now played in other regions) that is similar to volleyball but is played with a woven rattan ball and without using the hands. The sport is internationally competitive, and Malaysia has fronted winning teams.

Tourism to Malaysia is booming, and makes up almost 25% of all employment in the country. Malaysia’s top cities, diverse ecosystem, wildlife, outdoor and water sports, unique culture and cuisine have increased tourism. In just under a decade, the number of hotels has doubled. Of course, the covid pandemic caused set-backs in tourism. Top tourist destinations include Gunung Gading National Park in Sarawak, Manukan Island in Sabah with world-class beaches and scuba diving, the Batu Caves near Kuala Lumpur with a giant Hindu statue and 272 steps to the Cathedral Cave, George Town with historic buildings, great cuisine and a UNESCO World Heritage declaration, Taman Negara national park, Kuala Lumpur with fabulous architecture, night life, shopping and the soaring Petronas Towers, the cultural city of Kota Bharu, Mount Kinabalu which is Malaysia’s first UNESCO World Heritage site and tallest mountain, the vistas and tea plantations of the Cameron Highlands, and much more.



Abbreviated History of Malaysia

INTRO

Prior to the formation of the current country of Malaysia, the geographical area was referred to as Malaya, where the first inhabitants were hunter-gatherers during the Stone Age. Archeological data supports their earliest existence around 8,000 BCE. They were later replaced by farmers who brought burn and slash agricultural practices to the region. After 1,000 BCE, artifacts provide evidence that farmers bearing metal tools made of iron and bronze arrived in the area and began settling along the coasts or along inland streams fishing and growing crops. In the second and third centuries, centralized states emerged in Malaya. Influences from India positively affected Malayan progress, and the religions of Buddhism and Hinduism were also brought into the area.

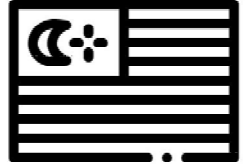
The Sumatran state of Srivijaya emerged in the 7th and 8th centuries, overwhelming a large percentage of Malaya, particularly along the coast. Its capital was Palembang. Srivijaya controlled the coast of Java, part of Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. Much of Srivijaya's success was due to its location on the Malacca Straits which provided important sailing routes between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. Srivijaya remained powerful and wealthy until the 11th century. It had completely fallen from power by the 13th century. At various times, other Southeast Asian powers, including the Cambodian Khmer empire, the Tai kingdom of Ayutthaya and the Majapahit empire, claimed some power in the region and left traces of their politics, arts and social structures.

Development was slower in present-day East Malaysia, though the area had entered its Iron Age by 600 CE. The land revealed evidence of trade with China. Boatbuilders in the area were involved in extensive trade. Maritime people called the territory "the land below the wind" because it was below the typhoon belt.

From the 13th through the 17th century, Arab and Indian merchants brought more than trade goods to the region. Sunni Islam religion spread throughout the region, a theology which held appeal for farmers and merchants in the coastal regions, with equal-opportunity teachings that challenged traditional elites.

As the Islam influence grew, so did the Malacca empire, which emerged at the maritime port of Malacca. The King converted to Islam, became a sultan and began attracting Muslim merchants which grew Malacca into Southeast Asia's primary trading port. At its height in the late 15th century, hosting Chinese, Arab, Persian and Indian ships, the Malacca harbor outnumbered those in any other port in the known world. The mostly Islam people of 15th century Malacca began calling themselves "Malays." The term "Malay" was applied to anyone who practiced Islam and spoke some version of Malay, providing a loose cultural "Malay world" designation based on language and religion rather than descent.

Word of the Malacca empire and its Asian commerce dominance reached Europe. In 1509, after a century of searching for a viable trade route to eastern Asia, the Portuguese arrived in Malacca. Two years later, a Portuguese fleet under the leadership of Alfonso de Albuquerque attacked and conquered Malacca. Its trading stronghold declined under the Portuguese control, largely due to high taxes and an intolerance of Islam. Throughout the 16th and early 17th centuries, the sultanate of Aceh (Acheh) gained some control amidst the void left by Malacca's decline. In 1641, the Dutch East India Company, which had established European dominance in Southeast Asia, led to Dutch control of Malacca, although it never achieved its previous strength. Both Portuguese and Dutch influences remained. New sultanates emerged along the coast throughout the peninsula and across Borneo, often controlled by indigenous people. Brunei emerged on the coast of Borneo, and tried to expand into the interior, but largely failed. The Siamese gained control north of Malay in present-day Thailand. Throughout the 17th century immigrants from throughout the Southeast Asian archipelago brought new customs, languages and political systems into emerging sultanates of the area. These included the Buginese and the Minangkabau who elected their chiefs from among eligible aristocratic candidates, a model that has been incorporated into Malaysia's monarch selection. Many present day Malays are descendants of immigrants from throughout Southeast Asia who arrived after 1800 with the rise of Malay nationalism and vernacular education.



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Abbreviated History of Malaysia (cont)

In the 18th century the British became interested in the area and acquired the island of Penang off Malaya’s northwest coast from the sultan of Kedah, and soon became a major trading port. In 1824 the British acquired trading rights on the island of Singapore and, that same year, secured Malacca from the Dutch, completing the Straits Settlement with those three major trading ports.

The 1869 opening of the Suez Canal provided a dramatically shorter maritime route between Europe and Southeast Asia, and European development swept over the region. The feuding Malay states were little prepared for the political ramifications of increased European commercial activity. By the early 19th century the Chinese, who were fleeing increased instability in their homeland, began settling in large numbers in the sultanates along the peninsula’s west coast, where they cooperated with local Malay rulers to mine tin. The Chinese organized themselves into tightly knit communities and formed alliances with competing Malay chiefs.

British investors were attracted to Malaya’s potential mineral wealth, but they were concerned about the political unrest. The British began establishing political influence (sometimes by force or threat of force) in the internal affairs of various Malay sultanates. The British installed representatives, like Sir Frank Swettenham, who in 1896 became the first resident-general of a Malay federation of Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, and Pahang, with Kuala Lumpur as the capital. By 1909 the British also pressured Siam (now Thailand) into transferring sovereignty over the northern Malay states of Kedah, Terengganu, Kelantan, and Perlis. Britain achieved colonial control over nine sultanates, but pledged to not interfere in matters of religion, customs, or the political role of the sultans. The various states kept their separate identities despite the formation of British Malaya.

Sarawak also entered a new historical era when the English adventurer James Brooke helped the sultan of Brunei suppress a local revolt by several Iban groups. In gratitude, the sultan appointed Brooke raja (governor) of the area in 1841. Brooke inaugurated a century of rule by successive generations of his English family - a dynasty known as the Brooke Raj. He spent the years before his death in 1868 consolidating his control of surrounding districts. Sarawak acquired the status of an independent state under British protection during the reign of its second raja, Charles Brooke (nephew of James Brooke). The present boundaries of Sarawak were achieved by 1906.

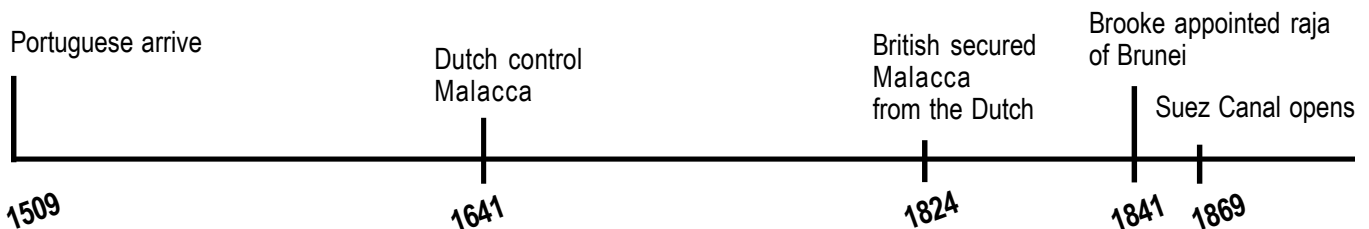
Northeastern Borneo, the territory that is now Sabah, was the last area to be brought under British control. Despite short-lived American activity in the 1860s, British power proved most decisive. By 1846 the British had already acquired the offshore island of Labuan from Brunei. Having obtained rights to much of the territory by 1881, the British launched the British North Borneo Company, which ruled the British protectorate until 1941. Its 60 years of rule, however, established the economic, administrative, and political framework of contemporary Sabah.

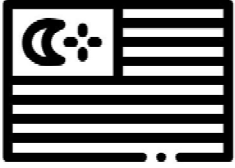
British rule brought profound changes, transforming the various states socially and economically. The Brookes and the British North Borneo Company consolidated their control, but faced resistance, with many Malay rebels later hailed in Malaysia as nationalist heroes.

(continued next page)

Brief Timeline of Malaysian History

Earliest existence of hunter-gatherers in Malaya geographical area around 8,000 BCE. Metal tools evidenced around 1,000 BCE. For this timeline, however, we begin at 1500 AD.





Abbreviated History of Malaysia *(cont.)*

INTRO

Most economic development was left to Chinese and Indian immigrants, as long as it served British interests. Much economic growth occurred, although many Malayan and Bornean villagers were affected by colonial taxes and were forced to shift from subsistence to cash-crop farming. Malaya and British North Borneo developed plantation-based economies oriented toward the resource and market needs of the industrializing West. Transportation infrastructure was built; port facilities were improved to facilitate exports - both stimulated growth in the tin and rubber industries. By the early 20th century thousands of acres of forest had been cleared for rubber growing. Malaya became the world's greatest exporter of natural rubber, which provided the bulk of colonial tax revenues. The British improved health facilities and established English-speaking, while the Chinese developed their own schools. These separate school systems helped perpetuate the pluralistic society.

Between 1800 and 1941 several million Chinese entered Malaya to work as laborers, miners, planters, and merchants. They eventually became part of a prosperous, urban middle class that controlled retail trade. South Indian Tamils were imported as the workforce on Malayan rubber estates. At the turn of the 19th century Malays accounted for the vast majority of Malaya's residents, but the influx of immigrants over the subsequent decades diversified citizenship. The various ethnic groups basically lived in their own neighborhoods, followed different occupations, practiced their own religions, spoke their own languages, operated their own schools, and, later, formed their own political organizations. By the 1930s nationalist currents began to stir in Malaya.

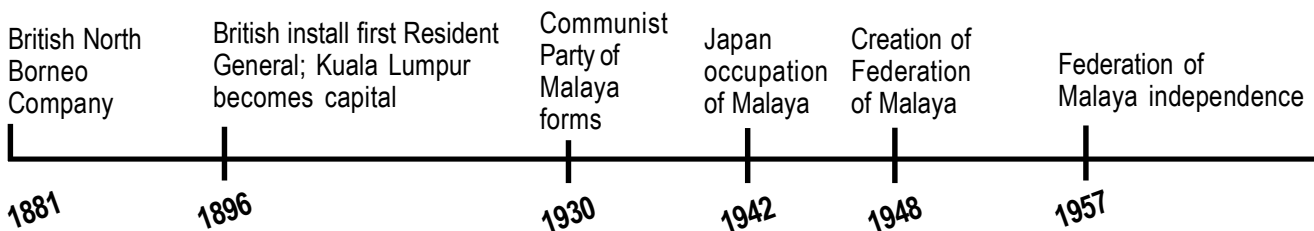
The Borneo states experienced many of the same changes. Similar to Malaya, Sarawak became ethnically, occupationally, and socially segmented, with most Malays in government or fishing, most Chinese in trade, labor, or cash-crop farming, and most Iban in the police force or shifting cultivation.

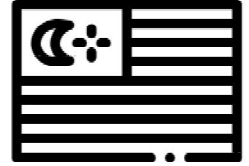
From 1942 to 1945, the occupation of Malaya and Borneo by Japan during World War II generated tremendous changes. They invaded Malaya in December 1941, having neutralized American military power in Hawaii through the Pearl Harbor attack and in the Philippines through attacks on Manila. Shortly thereafter, the Japanese controlled the peninsula, Singapore, and Borneo until their WWII defeat in 1945.

After the end of the war, Sarawak and North Borneo became British crown colonies. Many Malays opposed the termination of Brooke rule and Sarawak's cession to Britain. With the establishment of the British North Borneo colony, the capital was moved from Sandakan to Jesselton (now Kota Kinabalu). Some local self-government was introduced in Malaya. The major catalyst of political organization, however, was a British proposal to form a single Malayan Union, incorporating all the Malayan territories except Singapore, that would diminish state autonomy and accord equal political and citizenship rights to non-Malays. A tremendous upsurge of Malay political feeling against this plan, led by Dato' Onn bin Jaafar, resulted in the creation in 1946 of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) as a vehicle for Malay nationalism and political assertiveness.

The negotiations resulted in the creation in 1948 of the Federation of Malaya, which unified the territories but provided special guarantees of Malay rights, including the position of the sultans. In 1948 the Communist Party of Malaya, a mostly Chinese movement formed in 1930, provided the backbone of the anti-Japanese resistance and

Brief Timeline of Malaysian History





INTRO

Abbreviated History of Malaysia (cont.)

began a guerrilla insurgency to defeat the colonial government, sparking a 12-year period of unrest known as the Malayan Emergency. The British took military measures to suppress the insurgency. Promising independence, British officials commenced negotiations with ethnic leaders, including those of UMNO and the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA), formed in 1949 by wealthy Chinese businessmen. A coalition consisting of UMNO (led by the aristocratic moderate Tunku Abdul Rahman), MCA, and the Malayan Indian Congress contested the national legislative elections held in 1955 and won all but one seat. This established a permanent political pattern of a ruling coalition which united ethnically based, mostly elite-led parties of moderate to conservative political leanings, with UMNO as the major force.

On Aug. 31, 1957, the Federation of Malaya achieved independence under an Alliance government headed by Tunku Abdul Rahman as prime minister. The arrangement tended to favor the Malays politically, with UMNO leaders holding most federal and state offices and the kingship rotating among the various Malay sultans. The Chinese were granted citizenship rights and maintained economic power. Kuala Lumpur became the federal capital.

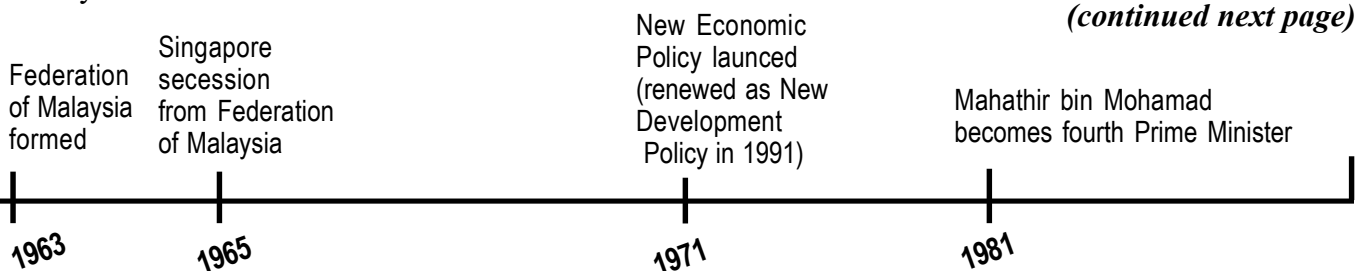
New currents also were emerging in Borneo. Political activity accelerated with the mooting in 1961 of the proposal by Malayan and British officials for a federated state that would include Malaya, Sarawak, North Borneo, Brunei, and Singapore. New parties formed in North Borneo representing the Kadazan, Chinese, and various Muslim communities. Elections were held in North Borneo and in Sarawak, with most of the parties in both colonies accepting independence through merging with the new federation, called Malaysia.

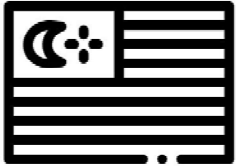
British leaders proposed a Malaysian federation as a way of terminating their now burdensome colonial rule over Singapore, Sarawak, and North Borneo, even though those states were historically and ethnically distinct from Malaya and from each other. Malaya was closely linked economically with bustling Singapore, and the Malays felt a kinship to the various Muslim groups in Borneo. On Sept. 16, 1963, the Federation of Malaysia was formed, with North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak constituting East Malaysia. Brunei, which had been invited to join, chose to remain a British protectorate and later became independent as a small sultanate.

The new country faced many political problems, including a period of Indonesian military opposition that ended in 1966, sporadic communist insurgency in Sarawak, periodic disenchantment in East Malaysia over federal policies and the domination of Peninsular Malaysia, and the secession of Singapore from the federation (at Malaysia's urging) in 1965. Both countries became founding members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967. The New Economic Policy, launched in 1971 and renewed as the New Development Policy in 1991, was designed to significantly increase the wealth and economic potential of the *bumiputra* (Malays and other indigenous peoples) especially the Malays, and concerned the Chinese. It included affirmative-action policies for *bumiputra* citizens in education and in employment in the civil service.

A growing Islamic movement also fueled tensions in the country and wrought divisions within the Malay community itself. Beginning in the late 1970s, this Islamic fundamentalist revival, or *dakwah* movement, increasingly attracted the support of young Malays who felt alienated by what they perceived as the growth of a Westernized, materialistic society.

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Abbreviated History of Malaysia *(cont.)*

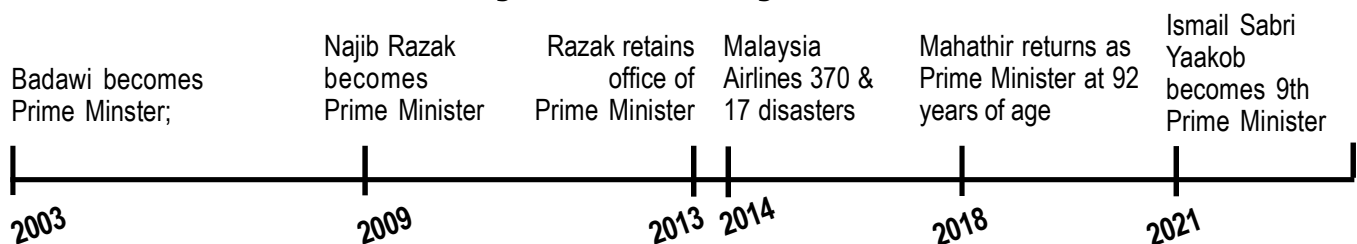
INTRO

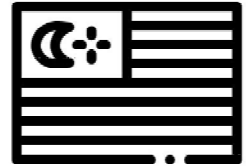
For Sarawak and Sabah, politics within Malaysia proved to be a turbulent experience, as many people continued to resent the loss of their autonomy, especially their loss of control over growing petroleum revenues. Political crises occurred periodically in Sarawak, although it was governed after 1970 by a Malay-dominated coalition that represented a triumph of peninsular alliance-style politics. By the mid-1980s, however, some Iban leaders had challenged the coalition for being too accommodating to wealthy Malay and Chinese interests. Sabah politics also were contentious, with ongoing tensions between Muslim and non-Muslim groups. Between 1967 and 1975 Chief Minister Tun Mustapha ruled the state, promoting Islam, and challenging federal policies. The multiethnic coalition that replaced Mustapha continued to preside over rapid economic growth spurred by the exploitation of Sabah's bountiful natural resources. Tensions resurfaced in the mid-1980s, however, when a Christian Kadazan-led party swept into power and followed policies opposed by federal leaders. Although peninsular sociopolitical patterns increasingly influenced Sabah and Sarawak, the states remained unique within the Malaysian system.

Despite these difficulties, the country as a whole maintained its quasi-democratic parliamentary political system, including regular elections and moderate political diversity. Tunku Abdul Rahman was succeeded as prime minister by Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein in 1970. Upon Abdul Razak's death in 1976, another UMNO leader, Datuk (later Tun) Hussein Onn, replaced him. In 1981 Tun Hussein Onn, owing to ill health, relinquished his positions as president of UMNO and as Malaysian prime minister, allowing Mahathir bin Mohamad to become the fourth prime minister and the first non-aristocrat to hold that office. Mahathir's 22-year tenure as prime minister was marked by an authoritarian style and economic success. His assertive manner and controversial policies generated a major split within UMNO. In 1986 Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam resigned, citing irreconcilable differences, and the following year Mahathir narrowly survived a challenge to his role as UMNO president (and thus as prime minister). A subsequent challenge to Mahathir's victory led the courts to declare UMNO illegal because it had failed to register properly. Mahathir was able to outmaneuver his opponents, however, by dissolving UMNO and forming a new Malay party, UMNO Baru. Mahathir's opponents countered by forming Semangat '46 (Spirit of '46), which claimed to embody the ideals of the original UMNO (established in 1946) and attempted to unite the disparate opposition groups against the ruling BN coalition headed by UMNO.

During the 1980s Anwar Ibrahim rose rapidly within the ruling party, and many believed he was being groomed to be Mahathir's successor. In 1993 Anwar was elected deputy president of UMNO and deputy prime minister, and within a few years he was considered a potential contestant for the offices of UMNO president and prime minister of Malaysia. In 1997 the country faced a severe economic downturn, and Mahathir and Anwar (who also served as the country's finance minister) differed over the economic prescriptions necessary to rescue the economy. In September 1998 Mahathir removed Anwar from office, and Anwar subsequently was expelled from UMNO, was charged with and, eventually, convicted of corruption and sexual misconduct. Demonstrations, under the banner of

Brief Timeline of Malaysian History





INTRO

Abbreviated History of Malaysia *(cont.)*

reformasi (“reform”), ensued in support of Anwar, whose backers claimed that the charges were a bid to humiliate him and to eliminate him as a potential rival of Mahathir.

The dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister Anwar caused intense divisions within Malaysia, but Mahathir, benefiting from an economic recovery, was able to retain his grip on political power. In 2003 Mahathir stepped down as prime minister and was replaced by Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, who then won a landslide victory the following year. With Mahathir out of office, Anwar’s conviction was overturned in 2004, and he was released.

In March 2008 Anwar led a coalition of opposition parties, called the People’s Alliance, that gained more than one-third of the seats in Malaysia’s lower house of parliament, even though he still could not run for office. Anwar officially returned to politics later that year, and in October he won a solid victory in a parliamentary by-election, even though, shortly before the election, he was again charged with sexual misconduct. Meanwhile, Abdullah faced growing criticism, largely for his failure to curtail corruption, and in October 2008 he announced his intention to resign. Abdullah was succeeded in office by his deputy prime minister, Najib Razak, in April 2009.

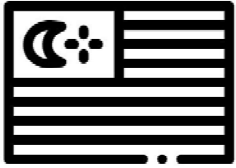
In January 2012 the 2008 charges against Anwar were dismissed after a two-year trial, but an appeals court subsequently overturned this acquittal, and he was sentenced to five years in prison. The PR had high hopes of improving on its 2008 electoral showing in upcoming polls for the lower house. Although the opposition gained some seats in the 2013 voting, the BN was able to hold on to its majority, and Najib Razak retained his office as prime minister.

A pair of air disasters soon cast a shadow over Najib Razak’s second term, however. On March 8, 2014, Malaysia Airlines flight 370 disappeared in route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing. The 239 passengers and crew on board were presumed dead. Four months later, 298 people were killed when Malaysia Airlines flight 17 was shot down by a surface-to-air missile while flying over territory controlled by Russian-backed militants in eastern Ukraine.

In April 2015 Najib Razak passed a controversial 6 percent tax on goods and services. Later that year his administration was engulfed in scandal when Najib Razak and other officials were implicated in a multibillion-dollar embezzlement and money-laundering scheme. Mahathir emerged from retirement to chastise his onetime protégé, and the former prime minister broke with the BN and aligned with the opposition. The weight of the allegations combined with overwhelming dissatisfaction over the goods and services tax to bring an end to the BN’s six-decade hold on power in Malaysia. The opposition Alliance of Hope (Pakatan Harapan) claimed 122 of 222 seats in the May 2018 parliamentary election, and the 92-year-old Mahathir was returned to the prime minister’s office. Mahathir stated that his administration would pursue a royal pardon for Anwar, a move that would allow Anwar to once again hold political office.

With relative political stability over the last decades of the 20th century, government and business leaders managed to carry Malaysia into the 21st century with a prosperous, diversified economy. Commodity exports remained important. Malaysia had achieved considerable success in creating national unity and sociopolitical stability out of deep regional and ethnic divisions.

In 2021, Ismail Sabri Yaakob became the ninth Prime Minister of Malaysia, following the resignation of his predecessor Muhyiddin Yassin. Yaakob had served as a member of Malaysia’s Parliament since 2004, and became the first Prime Minister born after Malaysian independence in 1957. However, 2022 heralded the formation of a new Unity Cabinet in December, with Anwar Ibrahim’s Pakatan Harapan coalition narrowly winning the 15th General Election in November and Anwar himself being made the 10th Prime Minister of Malaysia. The Unity Government is the first of its kind, with a mix-up of Ministers from several political parties from the various coalitions.



List of Famous Malaysians

INTRO

Sultan Abdullah of Pahang – Al-Sultan Abdullah Ri'ayatuddin Al-Mustafa Billah Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Musta'in Billah has reigned as the 16th Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Monarch) of Malaysia and the 6th Sultan of Pahang since January 2019.

Bunkface - Malaysian pop-punk band formed in 2005. The band consists of lead vocalist and rhythm guitarist Shamsul Anuar (Sam), bass guitarist and backup vocalist Farouk Jaafar (Youk) and lead guitarist Ahmad Farhan (Paan). The band's name was inspired from one of Sum 41's songs "Crazy Amanda Bunkface". They have cited Green Day, Blink 182, Fall Out Boy, The Offspring and Nofx as their main influences.

Dato' Bernard Chandran – Malaysia's "King of Fashion." His fashion design talents have earned him many faithful clients among Malaysia's elite, most notably the Royal families of Malaysia and Brunei, and two former Miss Universe. He is the chief designer of the reality television show, Project Runway Malaysia.

Amber Chia - Rose to fame as a model at 17 after moving to Kuala Lumpur, before venturing into movies and TV. A finalist in the 2004 Guess Watches Timeless Beauty Contest, she has been in ads by Sony, L'oreal and Mitsubishi. She opened her own academy to train other models.

Jimmy Choo – Malaysian fashion designer whose company of high-end handmade women's shoes, Jimmy Choo Ltd, gained international recognition. He is currently involved in establishing a shoemaking institute in Malaysia.

Datuk Nicol David – Earned the world's number 1 in women's squash, becoming the first Asian woman to achieve this title. Nicol is a seven-time World Open Squash Championship record holder and a five-time British Open Squash Championship record holder.

Tan Sri Tony Fernandes - Founder of Tune Air, responsible for introducing Malaysia's first low-cost airline, AirAsia, turning it from a failing company a lucrative venture. Involved in a reality TV series: The Apprentice Asia. As of 2014, Forbes Asia listed him 28th on the "Malaysia's Richest" list.

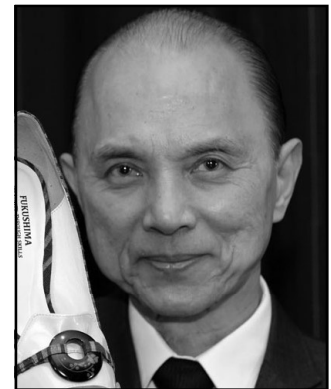
Robert Kuok - As of 2012, his net worth was estimated at \$14.7 billion, making him the richest person in Malaysia. Kuok became known as the Sugar King of Asia in the 1970s for controlling five percent of the world's sugar market, while also making money in palm oil, shipping and real estate.

Datin Paduka Marina Mahathir - Eldest child of the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia, and inspirational figure in Malaysia. Leader in the Malaysian AIDS Foundation, for which she earned the Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur by the French government, an active sociopolitical blogger, and campaigner for women's rights.

Lat – Datuk Mohammad Nor Khalid, more popularly known as Lat, is a Malaysian cartoonist. He is the winner of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prize in 2002 and has published more than 20 volumes of cartoons since he was 13 years old, best known for his work *The Kampung Boy*.



Sultan Abdullah of Pahang



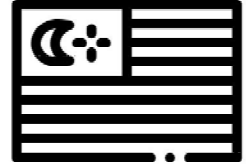
Jimmy Choo



Datuk Nicol David



Robert Kuok



INTRO

List of Famous Malaysians *(continued)*



Dato' Sheila Majid - Dubbed the “Malaysian Queen of Jazz”, Dato' Sheila Majid has achieved regional and international recognition over the years with her trademark contemporary- pop songs with a bit of jazz and R&B repertoire.

Joel Noah - He is listed as one of the top 10 youngest entrepreneurs in Asia. In 2007, he won Malaysia’s reality TV program “The Firm.,” then co-founded a group of award-winning internet companies. He joined Groupon, re-branded it to Groupon Malaysia, and became CEO.

Joel Noah



Tan Sri Datuk Amar Dr. P. Ramlee – Icon of Malay entertainment, better known as P. Ramlee, Malaysian film actor, director, singer, songwriter, composer and producer. He acted in, composed music for and wrote and directed dozens of Malay movies throughout his 18 year film career.

Abdul Samad Bin Muhammad Said – A. Samad Said is a poet and novelist who received the Southeast Asia Write Award in 1979, and the National Laureate title for his continuous writings and contributions to the nation’s literary heritage.

Sazali Samad



Sazali Samad - Malaysia’s premier bodybuilder. He represented Malaysia in the Asian Games in 2006 at Doha, Qatar. He has won numerous titles; Mr. Universe in Korea (2007), 9-times winner of the World Bodybuilding & Physique Championship, 8-times winner of Mr. Asia, and the Sports Man of the Year award (2006).

Dr. Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor - Orthopedic surgeon who became the first Malaysian to travel into space. He was launched to the International Space Station aboard Soyuz TMA-11 with the Expedition 16 crew in October 2007, under an agreement with Russia through the Angkasawan program.

Siti Nurhaliza binti Tarudin



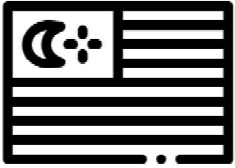
Dato' Ambiga Sreenevasan - Lawyer and human rights advocate. One of the eight recipients of the 2009 US International Women of Courage Award, which she received from Michelle Obama and Hillary Clinton. From 2007 to 2009, she served as the President of the Malaysian Bar Council.

Dato' Siti Nurhaliza binti Tarudin - Malaysia’s “Pop Princess.” Singer, songwriter, record producer, television presenter and businesswoman. Crowned the Voice of Asia in 2002 after winning the Grand Prix Champion title at the Voice of Asia singing competition. She has acquired more than 200 local and international awards since her debut at the age of 16.

Datuk Zang Toi

Datuk Zang Toi - Fashion icon who started in New York with just \$300 in his pocket. His House of Toi near Fifth Avenue produces high-end clothes for Saks 5th Avenue, Neiman Marcus and Nordstrom. Among his clientele are Melinda Gates, actresses Kirstie Alley and Eva Longoria, popstar Fergie of Black Eyed Peas, and even Saudi princesses.

Jaelyn Victor - Won Malaysian Idol in 2004, she has a recording contract with Sony BMG Entertainment. Apart from singing, she has also starred in several films including *Susukand Appalam*.



List of Famous Malaysians *(continued)*

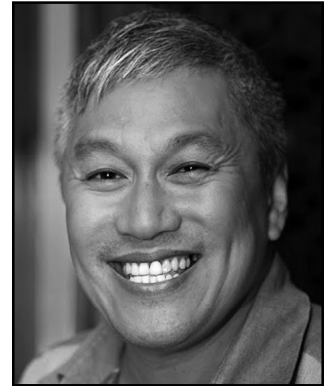
INTRO

Chef Wan - Celebrity chef, Redzuawan Ismail, after witnessing the global popularity of Asian food decided to promote Malaysia using food. In 2009, he won the Best Celebrity Television Chef of the Gourmand World Cookbook Awards and is Tourism Malaysia's culinary ambassador.

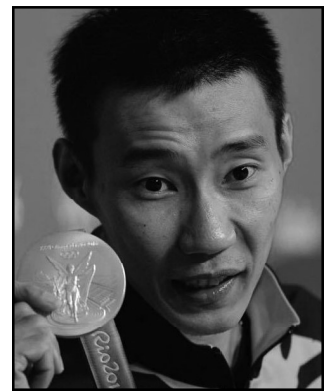
Dato' Lee Chong Wei - Malaysian Chinese professional badminton player who was ranked first in the world for 199 consecutive weeks from August 2008 to June 2012. Silver medalist in both the 2008 and 2012 Olympic Games.

Tan Sri Michelle Yeoh - Malaysian actress chosen in 1997 by People Magazine as one of the "50 Most Beautiful People in the World." Known for roles in the 1997 James Bond film *Tomorrow Never Dies* and martial arts film *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* where she was nominated for the BAFTA Award for Best Actress in 2000.

Yuna - Independent Malaysian singer-songwriter, currently based in Los Angeles, California. She is currently signed with the Verve Music Group with Grammy-winning producer David Foster. In 2012, her single "Live Your Life", produced by Pharrell Williams debuted on iTunes.



Chef Wan



Dato' Lee Chong Wei



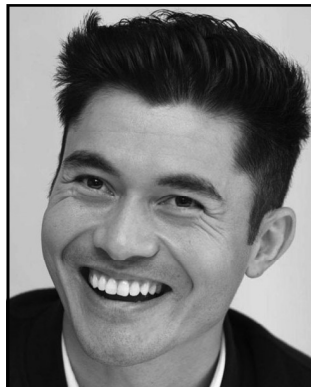
Tan Sri Michelle Yeoh



Yuna

Famous Malaysian Activity

The past three pages have showcased just a few of the many famous Malaysians who have made cultural, athletic, business, artistic, commercial or political impact, not only in the country of Malaysia, but throughout the world. This list is by no means comprehensive, as Malaysian nationalists have excelled in . Don't forget two time Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, actor Henry Golding, USB inventor Pua Khen, film and theater actor Nigel Ng, the first Prime Minister of Malaysia Tunku Abdul Rahman, or many others. To help explore the many Malaysians who changed our world, involve students in a classroom activity which focuses on famous Malaysians. For this activity, regardless of classroom grade, have each student choose one of the famous Panamanians listed on pages 13 - 15, or included in this box, or who they discover through their own internet searches (for senior high students, you might limit them to additional famous Malaysians not featured on these pages). Older elementary students can research their chosen Malaysian celebrity and prepare an oral presentation for your classroom, or they can work in small groups. Students in higher grades could write a research paper with citations, could write or even videotape a hypothetical interview with their famous Malaysian, or they could even create a Power Point presentation or other oral presentation for the class about their subject. Display projects in the hallway outside your classroom so that other school students are introduced to these famous Malaysians, or even invite students from other classrooms to your room for interview and Power Point presentations.



Henry Golding



K-2

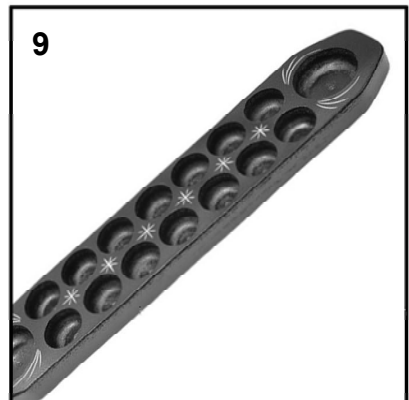
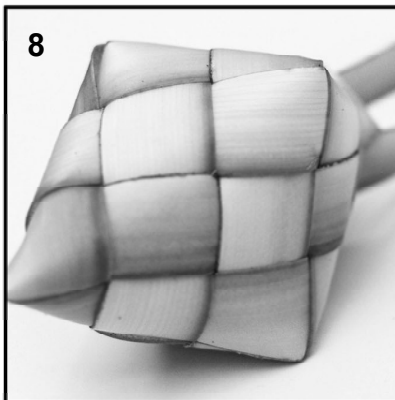
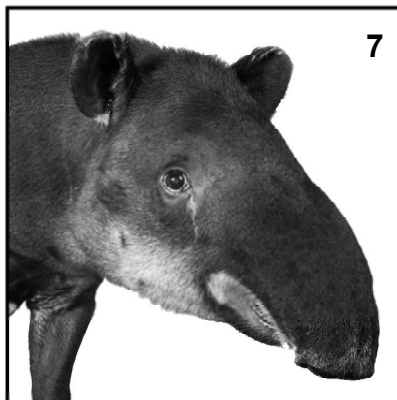
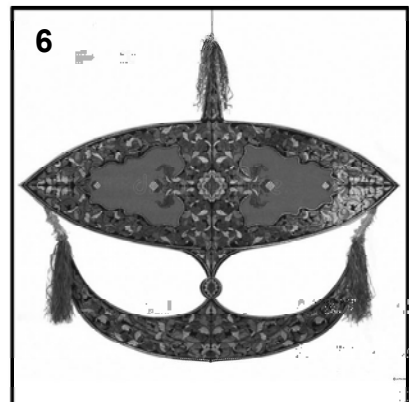
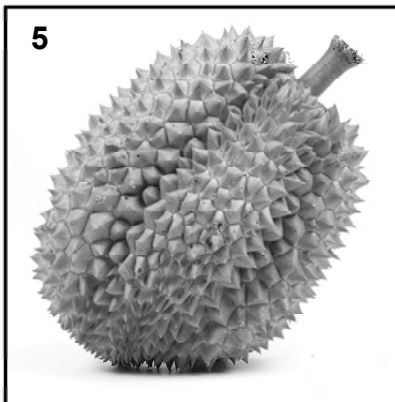
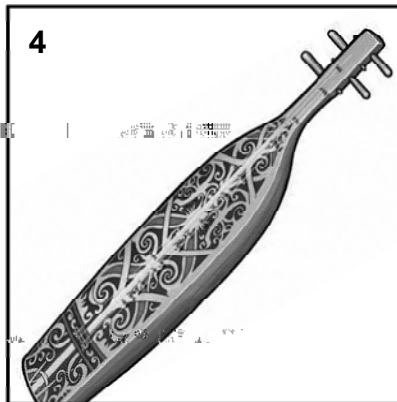
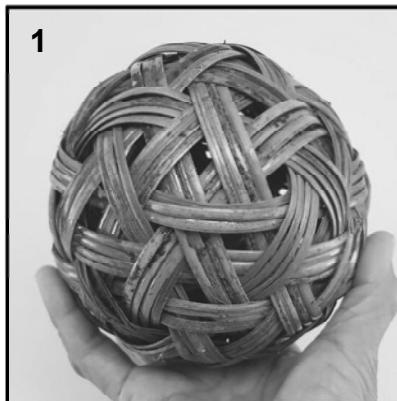
My, Oh Malaysia! What Is That?

It's time having a little fun teaching your students about a place that's half way around the world! If you have a globe in your classroom, show them where the United States is (or Memphis), and then spin it around to show them where Malaysia is in Southeast Asia. We should probably start teaching them that Malaysia, like most countries around the world, is not that much different than their world. There are Moms and Dads and houses and pets and schools and cartoons and toys and games. However, also like most countries... there have plenty of things we don't have! Let's explore just a few.

Let's teach them a little bit about Malaysia. Show students the pictures below. These are some unique things you can find (or might see) in Malaysia... but you probably won't see around here. Take each picture one at a time, and ask a few questions: "What do you think it is?" "What do you think you do with it?" "Do you think it's something you eat, or do you throw it like a baseball?"

Standards

Social Studies
K-2 SSP.01
K-2 SSP.02
K-2 SSP.03





Malay Numbers & Colors (& Math!)

K-2

Malaysia is a very diverse country, with lots of different people... yet all Malaysian! Depending on their parents and their grandparents, different Malaysians have different cultures, and different languages.

Malaysia contains speakers of 137 different languages! The official language, however, is Malay, which is the language of the Malay ethnic group, which is the largest in Malaysia. The main ethnic groups within Malaysia are the Malay people, Han Chinese people and Tamil people, with many other ethnic groups represented in smaller numbers, each with its own languages. The largest native languages spoken in East Malaysia are the Iban, Dusunic, and Kadazan languages. English is widely understood and spoken in most large cities.

Activities - For this fun classroom activity, help your students learn numbers and colors in Malay. They will then use what they have learned to color the “Celebrate Malaysia!” coloring activity on the next page. First, use the list below to teach students various colors. Once they seem to have a grasp, then work with them to teach them Malay numbers from 1 to 10. There are then two ways to proceed, depending on their grade and how advanced they may be in basic math like addition and subtraction.

Provide each student a copy of the Coloring Sheet on the next page. For kindergarten students, you may need to ignore the written math problems located on the coloring sheet, and instead simply instruct the students to “color the flower merah,” or “color the towers kelabu,” or “color the sun on the flag kuning.”

Otherwise, for older students, allow them to use the written math problems on the coloring sheet (once they complete each written math problem, the numerical answer corresponds to one of the colors on the list), as well as the instructions below. Once each math problem and instruction below is complete, and the appropriate colors have been filled in... they can complete the coloring sheet using colors of their choice. Then display the completed coloring sheets in your classroom to create a Malaysian festival.

1. Color each butterfly oren.
2. Color the sun and the crescent kuning.
3. The two flowers in the bottom left corner, color one merah jambu and one ungu.
4. Color the two towers (Petronas Towers) kelabu.
5. Color the kite in the top left corner hijau.



Numbers

- 0 – kosong
- 1 – satu
- 2 – dua
- 3 – tiga
- 4 – empat
- 5 – lima
- 6 – enam
- 7 – tujuh
- 8 – lapan
- 9 – sembilan
- 10 - sepuluh

Standards

Social Studies
 K-2 SSP.01
 K-S SSP.02
 K-S SSP.03

Visual Arts
 K-2.VA.Cr1.A
 K-2.VA.Cr1.B
 K-2.VA.R1.A

Colors

- 0 - Black – Hitam
- 1 - White – Putih
- 2 - Blue – Biru
- 3 - Red – Merah
- 4 - Green – Hijau
- 5 - Yellow – Kuning
- 6 - Orange – Oren
- 7 - Pink – Merah Jambu
- 8 - Brown – Coklat
- 9 - Gray – Kelabu
- 10 - Purple – Ungu

Raikan Malaysia!



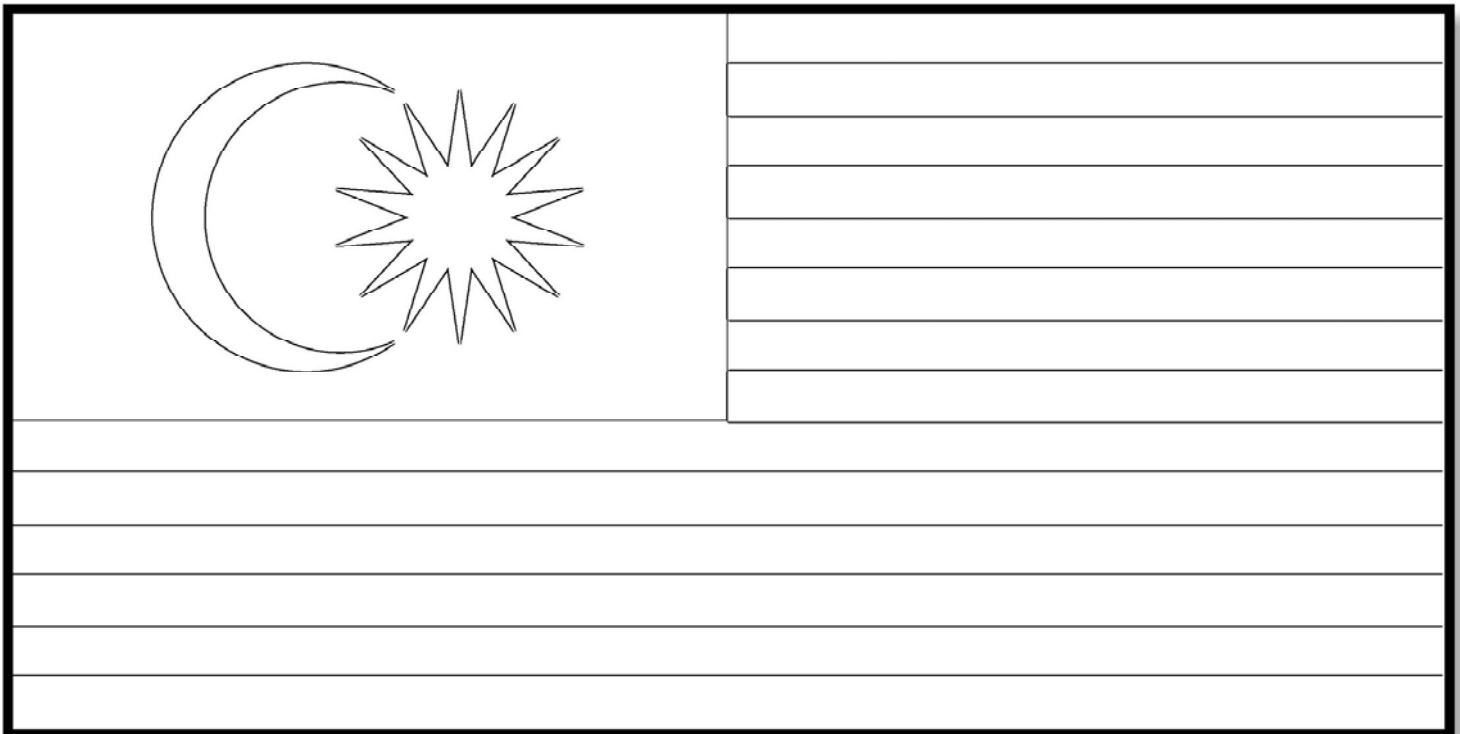


Let's Fly the Malaysian Flag

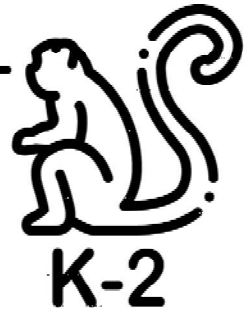
K-2

The national flag of Malaysia is known as the Stripes of Glory (or in Malay, “Jalur Gemilang”). It includes 14 alternating stripes, 7 red and 7 white. In the top corner is a blue canton bearing a crescent and a 14-point star, which is known as the Bintang Persekutuan (Federal Star). The 14 stripes, of equal width, represent the equal status within the federation of the 13 member states and the federal territories, while the 14 points of the star represent the unity between these entities. The crescent represents Islam, the country’s state religion; the blue canton symbolizes the unity of the Malaysian people; the yellow of the star and crescent is the royal color of the Malay rulers. On August 31, 1957, it was raised upon independence at Merdeka Square in place of the British Union Flag.

Activity #1 - Discuss with your students how every country has its own flag. Ask them if they know what the flag of the United States looks like. Let them describe it. See if they can recall that it has a blue square in the corner, and has red and white stripes (similar to the Malaysian flag). Make copies of the Malaysian flag coloring sheet below. Enlarge the copies if you wish, in order to provide larger flags. Allow them to color their flag, following your instructions about the colors. Once students are finished, cut them out and display the flags around your classroom.



Activity #2 - For older students, explain how governments of new countries go to great lengths to design their official flags. Flags often use symbolism of designs, images and colors, and sometimes they use literal depictions of plants, animals, crowns and buildings. The activity above can be done before you begin your classroom exploration of Malaysia. After spending some time talking or studying about Malaysia, provide each of them with a sheet of paper which, when turned sideways, resembles a flag. With paints, markers or color pencil, have them design and color their own Malaysian flag. Encourage them to use images they learned about while studying Malaysia. Images could include animals common in Malaysia, or famous buildings or landmarks, or geographical features (like Mount Kinabalu), plants, fruit, musical instruments, kites, Malaysian children, etc. Colors used in the design of their flag can also represent Malaysia (maybe blue for the coastal waters, green for the rainforests, or red for the national flower, the hibiscus). Allow students to describe their flags and designs.



Making Malaysian Batik

Batik is an artistic process where designs are applied to fabric through a technique that involves the application of melted wax, either through lines or dots. The fabric is then dyed, and the wax seals against the fabric, preventing the dyeing process from reaching the fabric and preserving the color of the fabric under the dye. The wax is then through heat.

Earlier evidence of batik may be found in Egypt and the Middle East, but it reached its highest artistic expression in Southeast Asia, particularly in Indonesia and Malaysia. In Malaysia, it is believed that the states of Kelantan and Terengganu are the cradle where Malaysia batik grew.

The Sultans were mainly responsible for the growth of batik in these two states. They encouraged experimentation of techniques in mass production and helped to expand the industry. Upon achieving independence in 1957, Malaysia used batik to create a national identity. It became the official national attire for formal occasions.

In Malaysia, there are two major types of batik – hand-drawn batik and stamped batik. Malaysian batik is unique in its craft and appearance: (A) batik artists stand and draw the design on a frame, (B) Malaysian batik has big, floral designs, (3) Malaysian batik colors are bright and vibrant.

Activity - For this Malaysian batik activity, you will need: ● a 12 inch square of white cotton fabric for each student, ● plenty of Elmer’s washable glue, ● brightly-colored acrylic craft paint, ● baking parchment paper (to protect the table!), ● brushes.

1. Start by covering the table with baking parchment, and lay the white cotton squares on top.
2. Have students draw designs on top of the white fabric squares using Elmer’s washable glue. It works best to draw big, clear, simplistic designs like hearts, flowers, the sun, etc. (and the Elmer’s glue bottle is perfect for dots!).
3. Leave the napkins to dry for several hours. Might be best to wait until the next day to paint.
4. Have students paint the entire napkin with acrylic paints. Try to use a variety of colors all over the napkin, completely covering it.
5. Leave each Batik Craft to completely dry. This may take a day or two. Everything needs to be completely dry before rinsing.
6. Rinse each Batik Craft in a sink of warm water. You might need bristle brush to scrub the glue off completely. Rinse your sink afterwards so the color doesn’t stain! You should see that the glue peels off to reveal the white fabric underneath.
7. Once again, leave all fabrics to fully dry. For more permanent designs, you can heat set the paint by placing the dry fabric squares in a clothes dryer (on the highest heat recommended for your fabric) for about 10 minutes and then iron with a cloth over it. Wash and dry painted fabric separately the first few times. Hang the finished batiks around your classroom to create a Malaysian festival!



After glue is applied, the colors are painted on.



Sample of Malaysian batik. You should see it in color!

Standards	
Art	K-2.spi.1.2
Art	K-2.spi.2.1



K-2



Ipoh to Kota Kinabalu

A FedEx package bearing a wedding gift of Royal Selangor pewter is being delivered from Ipoh in the northwest area of Peninsular Malaysia all the way to the Sabah capital of Kota Kinabalu. You can track that FedEx package... if you know your Malay colors and numbers! Students can study and practice those words on page 18. All you need is this game board and a die. If you don't have a die which students can roll when it is their turn, you can write the numbers one to six on index cards, and students can draw a card when it is their turn. For this board game, students can play individually or in small groups, working together to

define the words. To play, each student or group rolls a die and moves that many spaces. They must then translate the Malay word they land on. If they cannot, or are incorrect, they must move back three spaces and lose their turn. If they are correct, they stay where they are. A special rule for the end of



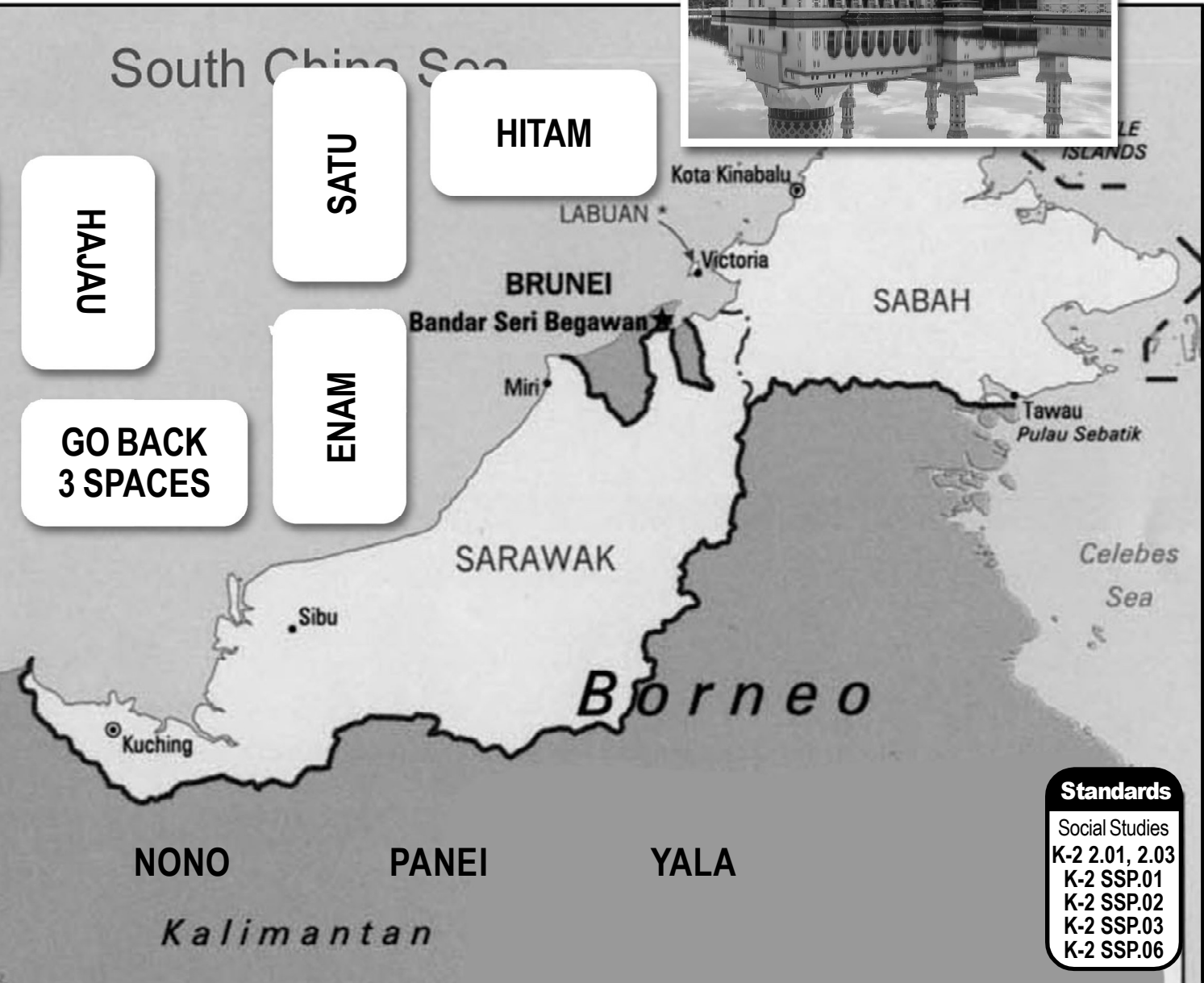
2. PULAU PINANG
3. PERAK
4. SELANGOR
5. WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN *
6. NEGERI SEMBILAN



K-2

Ipoh to Kota Kinabalu *(continued)*

the game: once a player reaches the finish (landing on the photo of the Kota Kinabalu mosque, which is the finish line), although they don't have to with an exact roll, one of the opposing players or teams gets to choose any word from the board, and the team at the finish must translate it correctly to win the game. If they are unable to do so, they must move all the way back to the start and begin again. A couple of bad spaces also exist on the board, which move you backwards, or all the way to the start. All players start from the picture of Old Town in Ipoh in the state of Perak. More Malay words can be learned throughout this curriculum guide or online. It's a fun way to celebrate Memphis in May's honored country of Malaysia. So if you are ready to play "Ipoh to Kota Kinabalu"... then satu, dua, tiga... let's go!



Standards
 Social Studies
 K-2 2.01, 2.03
 K-2 SSP.01
 K-2 SSP.02
 K-2 SSP.03
 K-2 SSP.06



How the Tapir Got Its Colors

K-2

The jungles and rainforests of Malaysia are filled with many, many animals. Some are huge and strong, some are beautiful, and some are small and meek. The Tapir (TAY-purr) is one of Malaysia's most unique animals. Many, many years ago, all of the other animals of Malaysia had proclaimed the Tapir as the most handsome and most impressive animal of the forest. That is because of his large size, his strength, his beautiful glossy black coat, and because of the mighty horn on top of his head. The horn was like that of a rhinoceros, and he was believed to be as strong as a tiger.

The Tapir also believed that he was the most handsome animal in the forest. He felt that he was better than the other animals. He refused to mix with the smaller and weaker forest animals. He would only talk with other animals that were as strong as he... like the elephant, the rhinoceros, the tiger and the gaur (what is a gaur?).

The Tapir would walk proudly through the rainforest and, wherever he went, he insisted that the other animals there provide him with large amounts of food, and provide entertainment for him as long as he stayed in their forest village. Many chiefs grew tired trying to think of ways to entertain the Tapir, and many became poor trying to feed him.

One day the Tapir arrived at a poor, little village of rats and squirrels, ruled by their chief, the Bamboo Rat. "We barely have enough food for the little animals of our village - certainly not enough food for a large Tapir like you."

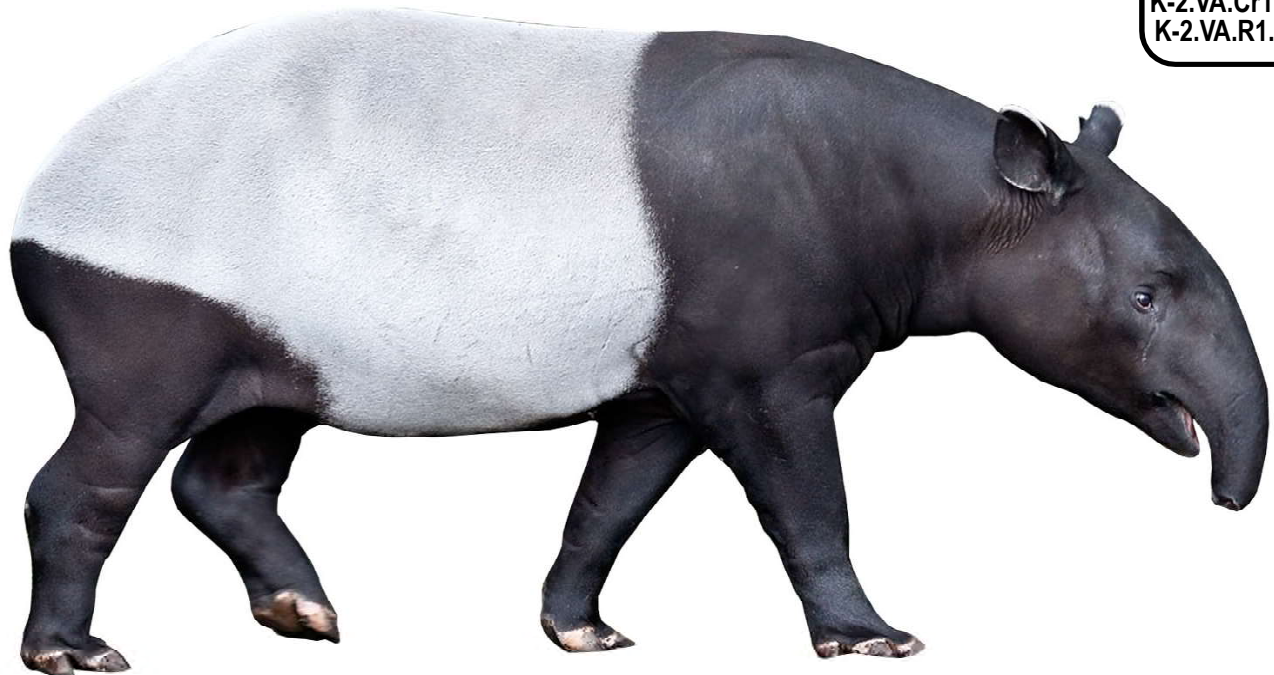
The Tapir became very angry. "You must feed me and entertain me for a full three days," he said. "If not, I will wreck your little village." Everyone in the village was terrified, so at first the Bamboo Rat agreed to host him.

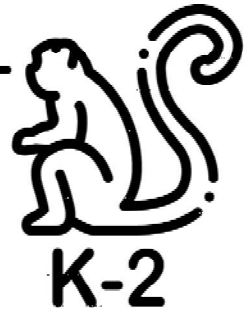
Then the Bamboo Rat decided that the Tapir must be taught a lesson. He couldn't be so mean and demanding. He called together all of the animals of his small, poor village, and created a plan. From the rainforest they harvested an assortment of very powerful leaves, and they boiled them to create a very potent tea. The Tapir drank the tea and it made him fall into a very deep sleep. Once he was asleep, the rats and the squirrels of the village put their plan in action.

Standards

Social Studies
K-2 SSP.01
K-S SSP.02
K-S SSP.03

Visual Arts
K-2.VA.Cr1.A
K-2.VA.Cr1.B
K-2.VA.R1.A





How the Tapir Got Its Colors *(continued)*

While he was still asleep, they filed down his sharp teeth, as well as the tall pointed horn on the top of his head. With vegetables from the rainforest they made a strong, white paste that dyed part of his glossy black fur a bright white.

When the Tapir finally woke up, he was shocked to discover what all of the small, weaker animals had done to him while he was sleeping. Working together, those small animals were powerful. Without his sharp teeth, the Tapir could no longer eat meat. He had to eat soft vegetables instead. Without the sharp horn on his head, he seemed much less powerful and threatening, thus weakening his fighting powers. His once glossy, black fur was now striped black and white like a criminal, so that all of the animals of the rainforest would know that he was a thief.

The Tapir was so ashamed that he ran back into the rainforest to hide. That is the story of how the Malaysian Tapir changed his color to black and white, stopped eating meat, and became a shy forest animal. The moral of the story is ... those who are smaller can change big problems when they all work together!

Activity - 1. Read this Malaysian folktale to your classroom. Ask them if the ending surprised them. Ask them how the story made them feel about the tapir. How do they feel about the smaller animals and the Bamboo Rat?

2. Based only on the folktale, have students each draw and color a picture of what they might think a tapir would look like. Afterwards, show them an actual picture of a tapir (perhaps the one on the preceding page). Then have them draw and color a picture of a tapir in the Malaysian rainforest. It could be eating fruit from the jungle, it could be surrounded by other animals found in the Malaysian rainforest. Display the drawings in your classroom.

3. Discuss other animals that one might find in Malaysia (see the “Wildlife” lesson plan on page 60). Describe what each of those animals is like (how they look, what they eat, what characteristics make them unique). Then challenge your students to brainstorm and, working together with you, create their own Malaysian folktale about another animal from the Malaysian jungle (perhaps “How did the Tiger get his stripes?” or “Why did the Gibbons monkey decide to wear a mask?” or “What makes the Slow Loris so slow?” Allow students to give their ideas and weave their ideas into a fun story. Once the story is finished, you might even invite other classrooms into your room to share in some Malaysian storytelling.

Did You Say “Meat Flower”?

We always hear folks say “Stop and smell the flowers!” Malaysia has many beautiful flowers that smell incredible, like the national flower, the hibiscus. However, Malaysia is also famous for a few naughty flowers... like carnivorous plants that actually eat bugs! Even worse, however, might be the Rafflesia, another flower for which Malaysia is famous. In fact, it is the largest flower in the world! This reddish, five-petal flower has been known to be as big as 40 inches round! It is a parasite, which means it grows inside another plant or vine, and feeds off the other plant until the other plant dies. Rafflesias have a strong smell of dead, decomposing meat, which attracts flies. Those flies will pollinate the Rafflesia as they fly from flower to flower. This strong smell of decomposing meat gave the flower the nickname of “corpse flower” or “meat flower”. Pretty scary, huh?!





Discovering Wau Bulan Kites

K-2

The Wau Bulan kite is more than a toy or hobby... it is a national symbol of Malaysia. So important, it has been featured on the reverse side of the Malaysian fifty-cent coin, and appears on Malaysian Airlines'

logo. Kite flying is actually considered a serious sport in Malaysia.

Kite making, as well, is a traditional craft in the Malaysian states of Kelantan, Terengannu, Kedah and Perlis.

Originating in Malaysia, the Wau Bulan kite was named after the Arabic letter wau (pronounced "wow")

because of its similar shape. It is also known as the "moon kite" since the crescent-shaped lower sail looks a little like a crescent moon in the sky.

The Wau Bulan is made of paper and bamboo, and is bigger than other traditional Malaysian kites. Typical examples can be 8 feet wide by 11 feet tall. Unlike typical American kites, the Wau is flown without a tail. On many examples, such as the pattern on this page, there are blank "holes" on either side, which are called the "eyes" and, according to folklore, they help guide the kite in flight! Today, throughout Malaysia, you might see these intricately designed kites adorning private homes, shops, public buildings and of course for sale in public marketplaces.

Many of these kites are decorated with colorful tassels attached to the three pointed corners. In the center of most of these kites is a large flowery symbol, called the "Ibu," or Mother of All Life. This is a traditional component of Wau kite decorations, and without it the kite is considered non-traditional. Also, the designs include a vine coming out of a vase or flower pot along the bottom "crescent" of the kite. For the assigned project on these pages, however, we will not stick with the traditional botanic design in order to better explore and celebrate the country of Malaysia.

However, these kites were not always for fun and decoration. See the long horizontal stick near the top nose of the kite in the photo on the next page? That is a bow from which tape or line is attached which then blows and vibrates in the wind... known as the "hummer." Originally, these kites were flown with very long hummers. Farmers were in the habit of putting up a kite or two to fly all night while they stayed in a small shack among their rice fields, or "paddies." One legend has it that waus were used

Art Project:

Teachers, make copies of this Wau Bulan kite and distribute to each student. Have them create decorations for their kite using designs and imagery synonymous with Malaysia. Designs can include maps, wildlife, motifs from batik, a kampong house, the national flag, etc. Students can use tempera paint (cont.)

Designing Wau Bulan Kites

as a kind of scarecrow in the fields. More than just crows, the sound of the hummer was also believed to frighten away evil spirits. Some even used the patterns of sound made by the hummers to forecast the following day's weather. It was also discovered that the soothing sound made by the kites' hummers would lull their babies to sleep. Another legend suggests that coastal Malaysian fishermen would employ fishing kites fitted with a line and hook to catch fish.

Follow the "Project" instructions located in the "eyes" of the kite pattern to make and decorate your very own Wau Bulan kite.

Standards

Art
K-2.spi.1.2

Art
K-2.spi.2.1



(cont.)
tissue or foil
construction paper,
applique, markers, etc. Students should
also use brightly colored yarn to make three
tassels to attach to the top and two side
points of their kite. Once completed,
allow students to explain their design
and the symbols used. The kites
should be cut out and displayed
throughout your room.





Those Wild Rickshaws of Malacca

K-2

In the beginning there were rickshaws, backbreaking modes of transportation fueled only by the driver pulling it along the street by two poles and a lot of energy and muscle. Then came the pedal rickshaws. Now, thanks to Lyft and Uber, it is inevitable that cycle rickshaws, as a means of public transport, may

also face extinction in Asia. In Malacca (known also as Melaka locally) back in the early 1980s, cycle rickshaws (or trishaws, or pedal rickshaws, or pedicabs or tricycles as they are also known) were still used as a poor man's taxi and they were a charming, unhurried way to get around the town. From a trishaw you could get a close up view of the streets and ask the driver to pull over anytime something interesting caught your eye... like a street food vendor.

In Malacca today, competition for those "heavy to haul" tourists was becoming rather cut-throat. The trishaws in Malacca used to be elaborately decorated with artificial flowers and fitted with a boom box under the seat playing noisy music. They rarely stray far from the main square in front of Malacca's old Dutch-era Stadthuys and Christ Church. Today, it is marketing (and market-share) over muscle. So the famous rickshaws of Malacca found their bling! Now, even the blandest of rickshaws is cover from wheel to wheel to wheel with anything animated. Baby shark, Hello Kittle, the Minions, Marvel superheroes, Frozen. Could the Rose Bowl parade be in jeopardy? Malaka, this state on the west coast at the Strait of Malacca, has found its place in the competitive transportation industry.



Activity - Teachers, we are looking for a little leeway here, after all... it's all about becoming educated about the honored country of Malaysia. There's no way to find rickshaws around Memphis (though not a bad idea). So the idea of a lesson plan where your students wildly decorate rickshaws in order to celebrate Malaysia is far-fetched, at best. However... let me think for a minute... yeah, how about those desks we sit in every day. How about for this educational activity... for one day, just one day. Assign your students the homework of gathering everything needed to decorate their school desk like a Malaccan rickshaw. They have to do their planning and gathering at home and outside the classroom... then one designated day, students are given one hour to honor Malaysia (and Malacca) through this school desk decorating contest. Sure, if they want to go all "My Little Pony," that's up to them, however desks are judged based on their tribute to all things Malaysian. Whether the teacher serves as judge, or students judge (why not invite students from other classrooms to stop in and judge), judging points are awarded for the most outrageous desk, for the most creative desk, and for the desk that carries forth the best celebration of the SPP culture and people of Malaysia. You could even make this a part of a day long Malaysian classroom celebration. Those gaudy rickshaw drivers of Melaka would be proud. Maybe not.

Standards
Social Studies
K-2 SSP.01
K-2 SSP.02
K-2 SSP.03



3-5

Feeling At Home in Malaysia

Grades 3-5 Learning Unit

Even though it's halfway around the world, this unit is designed to help you and your students feel right at home in Malaysia. And there's no better way to feel at home than to explore a few of the residential architectural styles of the country.

Kampung houses (1) are raised on stilts high above the ground with thatched roofs and wooden walls, and distinctive the wood carving designs that adorn the home, based on Malay motifs.

Rumah Bumbung Panjang (2), translated to "house with long roofs," predates even the arrival of the Dutch. These houses are characterized by the tall and long slope of the roof.

The Bajau (3) or sea community have lived in the coastal regions or on the sea for centuries. Today many Bajau build their homes either on stilts out in the sea or even on land. Some are built far from shore and can only be accessed by boats.

Rumah Kutai (4) ('Kutai means 'old' in the local Perakian dialect), is mostly found in Perak, specifically near Kuala Kangsar where the royal family was located. That is why it is characterized by the elaborate carvings.

The Peranakan house (5) shows the strong blend of two distinct cultures – Chinese and Malay. The style incorporates a large indoor courtyard and carved wooden panels.

Colonial homes (6) are remnants of the British's colonization of Malaya. During those times, the British would establish living stations across Malaysia's cooler climate highlands, similar to houses in England or Scotland.

The longhouse (7) or 'rumah panjang' remains an important communal symbol in Sabah and Sarawak. Longhouses have been known to house hundreds of individual families under a single roof.

Activity - Discuss the various styles of homes with your class. Discover their thoughts and preferences of each style.





Cool Places to Visit in Malaysia

3-5

Malaysia is a country of many cultures, and many cool places to visit. It has much to offer its visitors, regardless of what their idea of fun might be. From Kuala Lumpur with amazing shopping and buildings to islands, mountains, and enormous caves, to countless temples and a unique chance to explore the jungles of Borneo. Malaysia is also a popular destination for outdoor sports like snorkeling and scuba diving. Here are some of Malaysia's top tourist attractions and brief descriptions:

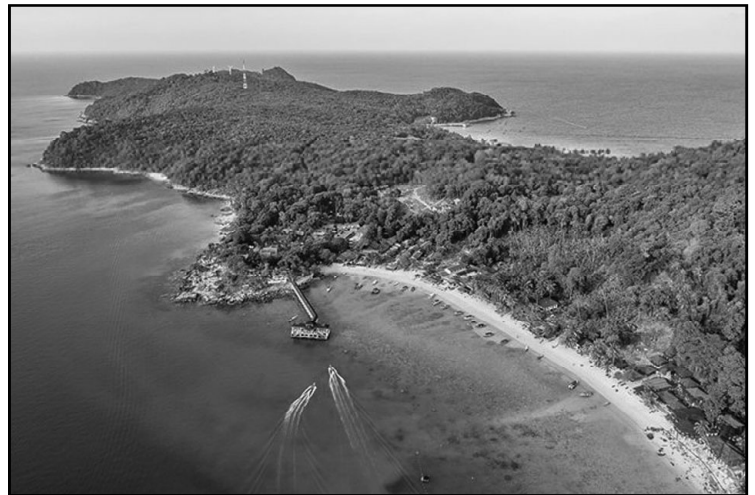
Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur - The tallest twin towers in the world, with 88 floors and 76 elevators. The two towers are connected by a double skybridge on the 41st and 42nd floors. The bottom floors are reserved for one of the largest shopping centers in Malaysia. With over 300 stores, an art gallery, and even space for a Philharmonic Hall, this retail and entertainment space will keep visitors occupied for hours.

Batu Caves in Selangor - The complex consists of three main caves plus many smaller ones, most containing statues and 100-year-old shrines dedicated to Hindu gods. The main cave, Cathedral Cave, is at the top of a massive colorful staircase. Make it all the way up the 272 steps to find a space decorated with statues, altars, and lights. At the bottom of the stairs, a 43-meter gold statue of Lord Murugan welcomes visitors.

Mount Kinabalu in Sabah - The tallest mountain in Malaysia, located in one of its oldest national parks. Home to an impressive range of plant and animal species, including the threatened orangutans. Mount Kinabalu is a major destination for climbers, however only 185 climb permits are issued daily. Visitors must hire a mountain guide in advance in order to be allowed to hit the trails.

Perhentian Islands in Terengganus

This group of small islands can be accessed by either ferry or small boats. The two larger islands offer accommodations, shops, and amenities. Pulau Perhentian Besar has more of a backpacking scene, while Pulau Perhentian Kecil is a little more upscale. Scuba diving, snorkeling, and kayaking are popular activities here, but visitors can also volunteer in turtle conservation programs and get unique access to the areas where turtles come to lay eggs.



Perhentian Islands

Sipadan Island in Sabah - Part of the world's richest marine habitat, home to endangered hawksbill turtles, whale sharks, monitor lizards, and hundreds of coral species. Also considered one of the best diving destinations in the world. Reaching the island requires an hour-long ride on a speed boat. Once here, the island can be easily explored on foot, with different beaches and reef sites within minutes of each other.

Gunung Mulu National Park in Sarawak - This UNESCO World Heritage Site might be more famous for its impressive karst limestone pinnacles that resemble people standing in large formations, but the park's massive caves are just as stunning. The largest passage and the largest underground chamber in the world are located in caves here. Deer Cave is beautiful with ceilings over 122 meters tall and cascading waterfalls.

Penang Hill in Penang - The top can be reached via the Penang Hill Railway, a funicular that makes the 1.25 mile-long climb up in five to 10 minutes. The top of Penang Hill offers beautiful green views over the city and is home to the Habitat Penang Hill, a 1 mile nature trail cutting through the rain forest, a canopy walk 130 feet up in the sky; ziplines; and the Skyway, which offers three viewing decks and a 360-degree view of the bay and islands.



3-5

Cool Places to Visit in Malaysia *(continued)*

Sepilok Orangutan Rehabilitation Center in Sandakan, Sabah -

Founded in 1964 to help orphaned orangutan babies rescued from the pet trade or saved from illegal hunting learn how to survive in the wild. Over 80 orangutans currently live in the reserve. While visitors cannot interact with the animals, they can learn more about orangutans and the challenges they face, see the nursery and the climbing area through a glass window, and attend feeding times.

Kek Lok Si Temple in George Town - Malaysia's largest Buddhist temple. The massive seven-story Pagoda surrounded by 10,000 Buddha statues make this a striking destination. Surrounded by gardens, fish ponds, prayer halls, and a number of stalls selling both religious and secular souvenirs, the pagoda is also home to a 36-meter-tall statue of Kwan Yin, the Buddhist goddess of mercy.

Langkawi Sky Cab in Kedah - These glass-bottom gondolas make a 1.3 mile trip to the top of Gunung Machinchang mountain and offer sweeping views of the bay, the Telaga Tujuh waterfall, and the turquoise waters around Langkawi Island. At the top is a pedestrian skybridge and an evergreen jungle trail.



LEGOLAND Malaysia

Bako National Park in Borneo - Sandy beaches and steep sandstone cliffs welcome you. Reach the park by bus, then a 20-minute motorboat ride. The island features 16 trails where you might see waterfalls and unusual flora and fauna including carnivorous plants and endangered proboscis monkeys.

Cameron Highlands in Pahang - A stunningly emerald green hill station featuring tea plantations, like the Boh Sungei Tea Estate, a legacy from British colonial times. The area, however, also offers orchards; lavender farms; and plenty of opportunities to hike through the local mossy forest to reach aboriginal villages, waterfalls, and lakes.

Ipoh Caverns in Peraks - Home to many limestone caves. Gua Tempurung is one of the longest caves in Malaysia with crystal formations covering the walls, giant chambers, and an underground river. Sam Poh Tong Cave Temple is filled with Buddhist statues, gardens and a turtle pond. Panjang Cave is known for its 5,000-year-old Neolithic paintings. The city of Ipoh is one of Malaysia's food capitals and also hosts the Lost World of Tambun theme park.

LEGOLAND® Malaysia Resort in Johor - The first international theme park in Malaysia and the first LEGOLAND® in Asia. Enjoy tons of rides and shows, build your own robot, navigate your own LEGO® boat, pilot your own LEGO® airplane, and simulate a firefighting drill at the Rescue Academy.

Genting Sky Worlds Theme Park in Pahang - One mile from Kuala Lumpur. Developed across 26 acres and featuring 26 rides and attractions, takes guests on a sky-high adventure through nine movie and adventure-inspired 'worlds' - Eagle Mountain, Central Park, Liberty Lane, Robots Rivet Town, Andromeda Base, Ice Age, Studio Plaza, Epic and Rio.

Activity - Have students choose a popular Malaysian tourist attraction (there are many more available online) and create a promotional brochure about the attraction. Include detailed description and great pictures. Provide clear location, and other nearby things to do. Display brochures in your classroom.

Standards

Social Studies
3-5 3.01, 3.03
3.04, 3.08
3-5 SSP.01
3-5 SSP.02
3-5 SSP.06



Two-Part Word Search Puzzle

3-5

Malaysia is made up of two separate landmasses, Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia (on the island of Borneo). This puzzle has two separate parts, as well.

Students should first answer the 24 questions below. Answers can be found by searching through this guide or online. Then locate each of the 24 answers hidden within the “Word Search” puzzle on the following page. Words can be written forward or backward, across, up and down or diagonally. The number at the end of each question is the number of letters in the answer. Answers can be found on page 68.

Standards

Social Studies
3-5 3.01, 3.03
3.04, 3.08
3-5 SSP.01
3-5 SSP.02
3-5 SSP.05
3-5 SSP.06

1. It is the official religion of Malaysia (5): _____
2. The Malay term for the “Original People” of Malaysia” (2 words) (9): _____
3. The Administrative Center of Malaysia’s government is here (2 words) (9): _____
4. The capital of Malaysia (2 words) (11): _____
5. This Malaysian designer is world famous for his expensive shoes (2 words) (9): _____
6. This Federal Territory is located in East Malaysia (6): _____
7. The state you find the Cameron Highland tea plantations (6): _____
8. From whom the Federation of Malaya gained independence in 1957 (7): _____
9. It is the national flower of Malaysia (8): _____
10. Full name of the ninth Prime Minister of Malaysia (3 words) (17): _____
11. This Malaysian state is the gateway to Singapore (5): _____
12. The Malaysian Hindu festival of lights (9): _____
13. The National Palace of the Malaysian monarch (2 words) (12): _____
14. Wealthiest and most populated state of Malaysia (8): _____
15. Name of Kuala Lumpur’s famous twin towers (8): _____
16. Malaysia’s “Head of Government” (2 words) (13): _____
17. What Malaysians call “Independence Day” (2 words) (11): _____
18. Kicking game like volleyball, with a rattan ball (2 words) (11): _____
19. The Malaysian color of the ocean (4): _____
20. Malaysia’s premier body builder (2 words) (11): _____
21. The country to the north of Peninsular Malaysia (8): _____
22. Residents of Sepilok Rehabilitation Center in Sandakan (10): _____
23. Malaysian currency (7): _____
24. They stand on both sides of the Malaysian Coat of Arm (6): _____



3-5

Two-Part Word Search Puzzle *(continued)*

Make copies of the Word Search puzzle below, and distribute to your students. After answering the 24 questions on the previous page about Memphis in May's honored country of Panama, have them locate those words within the Word Search puzzle below. They should circle each answer as it runs forward or backward, either across, up and down or diagonally. Answers to this puzzle can be found on page 68.

L	I	L	S	A	G	N	A	R	O	L	O	G	J	B	R	I	T	I	S	H	E	Y	O	U	F	S
S	P	N	A	K	O	N	I	A	U	A	S	A	M	I	A	N	R	T	O	I	D	A	W	C	S	T
E	A	U	A	E	U	D	E	R	L	S	R	V	A	R	N	E	C	E	O	N	N	W	C	A	A	W
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Sang Kancil Folktales

3-5

Stories about Sang Kancil (pronounced: *sung kahn-chill*) or Kanchil, who is a small mouse-deer (*Tragulus kanchil*) are among the most famous folktales in Malaysia. The animal is highly regarded as being very intelligent, quick-witted and sometimes cunning (most of the time for protecting itself from dangerous situations) by the Malay community. There is a Malay idiom that is based on the animal “Cerdik macam Kancil” which is translated as “clever as a mouse-deer.” Of course, the saying is used to describe a very intelligent person. These stories have been passed down from one generation to another. By now, most of the stories have been recorded in Malaysia folklore books but one might find the stories are different from one publisher to another due to their oral nature.

Fresh Fruit & Crocodile Tears

Malaysia has many major cities, as well as smaller towns steeped in traditions acquired through many years of history. Of course, Malaysia also has many miles of tropical rainforests, filled with unique plants and animals. Deep in the Malaysian rainforest lived a mouse-deer named Sang Kancil (pronounced “sung kahn-chill”) If you are unfamiliar with a mouse-deer, just study its name, and it will give you an idea. We can imagine a small deer like Bambi, however Bambi was a very young deer. Once he grew up, he was almost as tall as a horse. A mouse-deer, on the other hand, while not actually the size of a mouse, is actually very small its whole life... only about 12 inches tall, making it the smallest living hoofed animal on Earth!

They often roam in herds, like other types of deer, however Sang Kancil was more of a loner. There were no other mouse-deer bucks or does running these woods. Sang would explore the rainforest, often hearing magpies, cuckoos and hornbills singing in the tall branches of the trees, or the cries of siamangs and lotongs swinging from tree to tree.

Sang Kancil lived alone in the jungle, he had neither a wife nor any offspring. He also did not have a particular place to call home; his home was everywhere and anywhere in the forest. One could find him sleeping in a thick bush under a big tree. Sometimes he slept between the large buttress roots of a kekabu tree - the big roots protected him and were quite comfortable. He could use the dead leaves which fell between the roots as his bedding. On this particular day he was sleeping in a thick tangling shrubbery quite near a cengal tree.

On this particular sunny morning, Sang Kancil was terribly hungry. He roamed the forest searching for breakfast... maybe a few young branches sprouting from low shrubbery... but there were none. “I bet those tall rusa sambars came before me and striped all the tasty leaves from these shrubs,” said Sang. These tall deer usually search for food as dusk or dawn... long before Sang awakens. He continued his search at a nearby chestnut tree, but all he found were prickly chestnut shells scattered on the ground. All he found was one half-eaten chestnut, “probably a leftover from the boars’ feeding time last night.” But he ate it anyway.

Sang Kancil walked and walked. Even though it is difficult for the sunlight to penetrate the dense green canopy of the rainforest, the sun increased the humidity. Now, not only was Sang hungry, he was also hot and now terribly thirsty, as well. His head throbbed from the heat. He walked and walked, looking for something to eat.

He finally came upon a muddy river, which provided a thirst-quenching drink. As he drank, he noticed a large shade tree on the other side of the river. Plump red fruits had fallen from the tree and were scattered along the bank. Some had plopped into the caramel-brown water and were carried away by the



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3-5

Sang Kancil Folktales *(continued)*

slow current. It was a bell fruit tree... and its red fruit was delicious. Even though the river meandered slowly, the water was very deep and the river was just too wide for Sang to swim across.

Mesmerized by the thoughts of lunch waiting for him on the far riverbank, pondering ways to cross safely, the mouse-deer failed to notice the log that drifted through the water toward the river bank where Sang Kancil's feet touched the water. Suddenly there was a loud "snap" and Sang Kancil felt an excruciating pain on his front leg. It was no log! Sang saw the big hideous mouth and protruding teeth of a crocodile which had bitten down on his leg.

Trying to keep a cool head, and trying to keep from being pulled into the dangerous river, his mind was racing to discover a way to free his leg from the crocodile's jaws. "Sang Buaya (pronounced "sung boo-ah-yah"), you silly crocodile... you missed my leg and bit a cengal tree root... haha." Everyone knows that the legs of a mouse-deer are long and thin, and that crocodiles are not the brightest animals in the Malaysian rainforest. Now confused, Sang Buaya released the "root." Seeing his chance, Sang Kancil used his three strong legs to jump higher and away from the riverbank. Now Sang Buaya was angry and tried to climb the steep bank to chase down his possible lunch.

The quick thinking mouse-deer (knowing that he could not run fast) called out, "Sang Buaya, my best friend, please don't try to eat me. At least give me the opportunity to tell you the special reason I came to find you today."

"Hmmm," Sang Buaya pondered, "Special reason? Please, then, tell me why you paid me a visit."

"Actually, King Soloman asked me to provide an accurate count of all of the animals living in this great river," Sang Kancil replied.

Sang Buaya shuttered upon hearing the mention of King Soloman. Every creature in the rainforest was afraid of the mighty King, who ruled over all humans, all animals and all jinns throughout the land.

"So dear Sang Buaya, please don't waste anymore time. Tell all of the crocodiles who call this river home to gather at this bank. I shall start counting soon," instructed the mouse-deer. "And do not forget any croc, or King Soloman will not be happy."

Without wasting any time, the green scaley reptile prepared to dive into the water to inform his leader. "Oh, and I forgot to tell you, Sang Buaya," Sang Kancil called to him, "The King said he would reward anyone who has assisted me with this count. Have I ever been deceitful to you, Sang Buaya?" The crocodile swam away to inform his friends and family.

Within minutes, it appeared that hundreds of logs were clogging and drifting down the calm, lazy river. They, of course, were crocodiles. The waters were filled with crocodiles of various sizes and ages... some more than 200 years old! It is possible for Malaysian crocodiles to grow that old, in the absence of pollution and the great availability of food.

There is a Malay saying: "Air yang tenang jangan disangka tiada buaya.: It literally means "Do not expect that calm waters are void of crocodiles!" This old saying warns to never expect a calm situation to be without any dangers. Perhaps this is how that saying originated!

"My fellow crocodiles," the mouse-deer greeted. "I shall begin counting now. Please assist by aligning yourselves in a straight line, head to tail, so that my count will be accurate." He instructed the swarm of crocodiles while pointing from the nearest bank to the far bank on the opposite side of the river. Everyone quickly cooperated. As he began his count, he bounced from one crocodile Sang Kancil moved across, crocodile after crocodile, until he reached the far shore, where he jumped to the bank. Addressing the crocodiles. "My dear crocodiles. Thank you for your assistance!

All crocodiles have been counted for the King. Now, you are free to go."

Standards	
Social Studies	3.1.spi.1
Social Studies	3.1.tpi.5
Social Studies	3.3.spi.1



Sang Kancil Folktales *(continued)*

3-5

After hearing those orders, the crocodiles began to swim away. Only one crocodile remained at the bank. The persistent crocodile was none other than Sang Buaya. “Sang Kancil, my friend, have you forgotten your promise?”

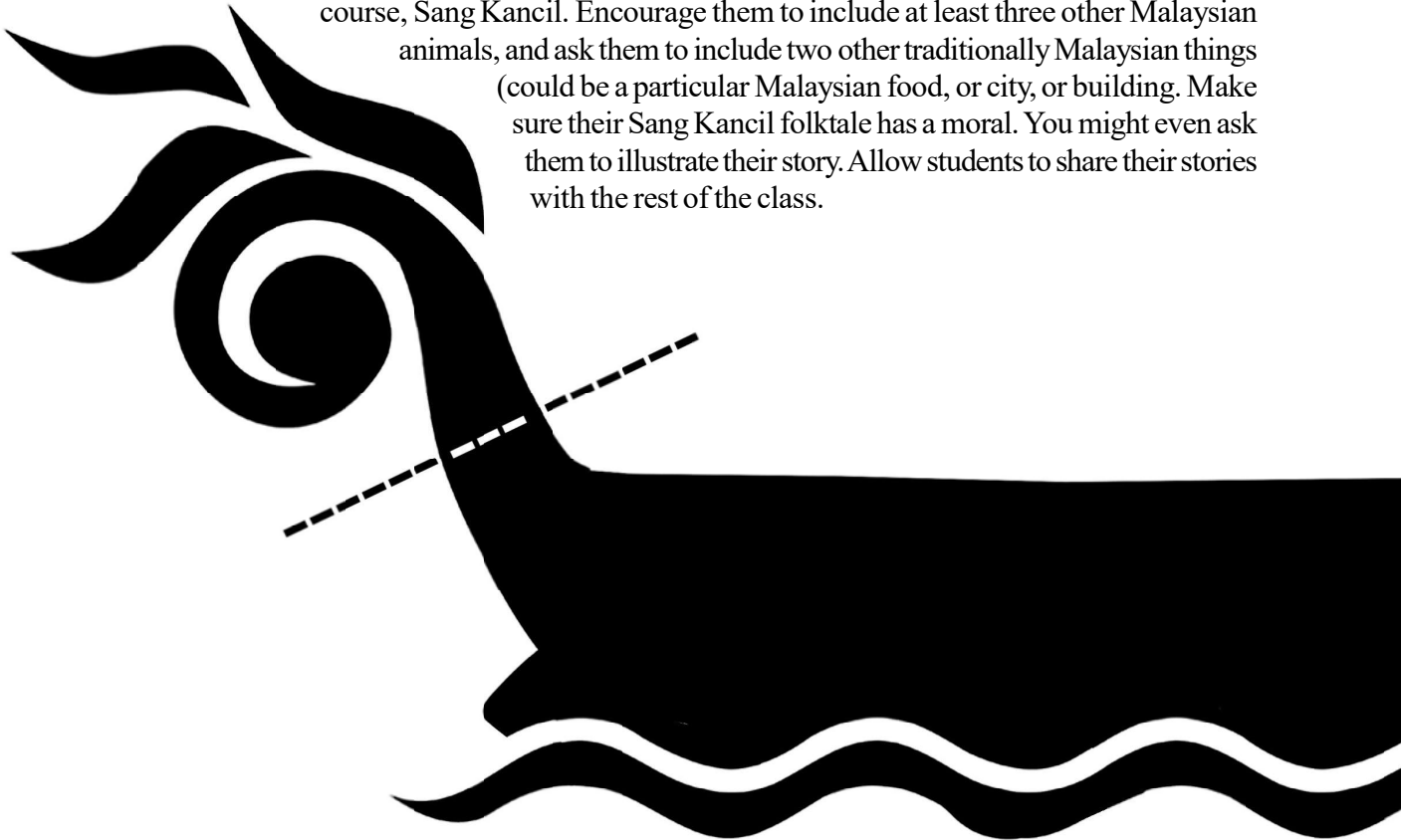
“My promise?” asked Sang Kancil, speaking with his mouth full of the ripe fruits from the tree on the far bank. “What promise? Did you mean King Solomon’s promise?”

“Yes, Sang Kancil,” he replied, with ideas of luxurious gifts floating in his head. “Where are King Solomon’s gifts to me? What will it be... perhaps a gold service medal?”

Something plopped into the water near Sang Buaya, splashing water in his face. A piece of the bright, red fruit bobbed in the water. “Those are your gifts, Sang Buaya,” said Sang Kancil with a smirk, as he tossed more fruit into the lazy river. “Those are the gifts from His Excellency himself. You must eat them all... or else. You know what happens when the King is enraged.”

“Why would a crocodile like me want to eat these fruits?” Buaya grumbled as he caught the fruits in his mouth. “If these were meatballs, it would make sense.” Sang Kancil grinned as fruit juice dripped from his chin... safe on the other side of the river, with all of the crunchy ripe fruit he could ever wish for!

Activity - After reading this Sang Kancil folktale to your class, ask them some of the following questions: (A) Was Sang Kancil’s tactic smart or mean? Was there a better way to get to the fruit? Explain. (B) Did sang Buaya deserve to be tricked the way Sang Kancil tricked him? Was there a moral to the story (like many folktales... if so, ask students what they think the moral of the story might be. (C) Other than crocodiles and Sang Kancil the mouse-deer, the story mentions several other Malaysian animals, including the magpie, hornbill and lotong. Ask students if they know anything about any of these animals. Do they think they might be birds, or reptiles, or turtles, or monkeys? (D) Ask students to write their own Sang Kancil folktail. Make sure that there story includes, of course, Sang Kancil. Encourage them to include at least three other Malaysian animals, and ask them to include two other traditionally Malaysian things (could be a particular Malaysian food, or city, or building. Make sure their Sang Kancil folktale has a moral. You might even ask them to illustrate their story. Allow students to share their stories with the rest of the class.





3-5

Bang Drums! It's Dragon Boat Time

In Malaysia, the annual Dragon Boat Festival and the Dragon Boat Race used to be organized by the Chinese communities, and they were also its participants. Now, it not only attracts other ethnic groups in Malaysia, but international participants, as well. The annual event is held in the states of Penang, Putrajaya, Malacca, and Sabah. Duanwu or Dragon Boat Festival, a Chinese ritual with over 2000 years of history, began as an event to ward off evil spirits and diseases, which were then very rampant during the summer.

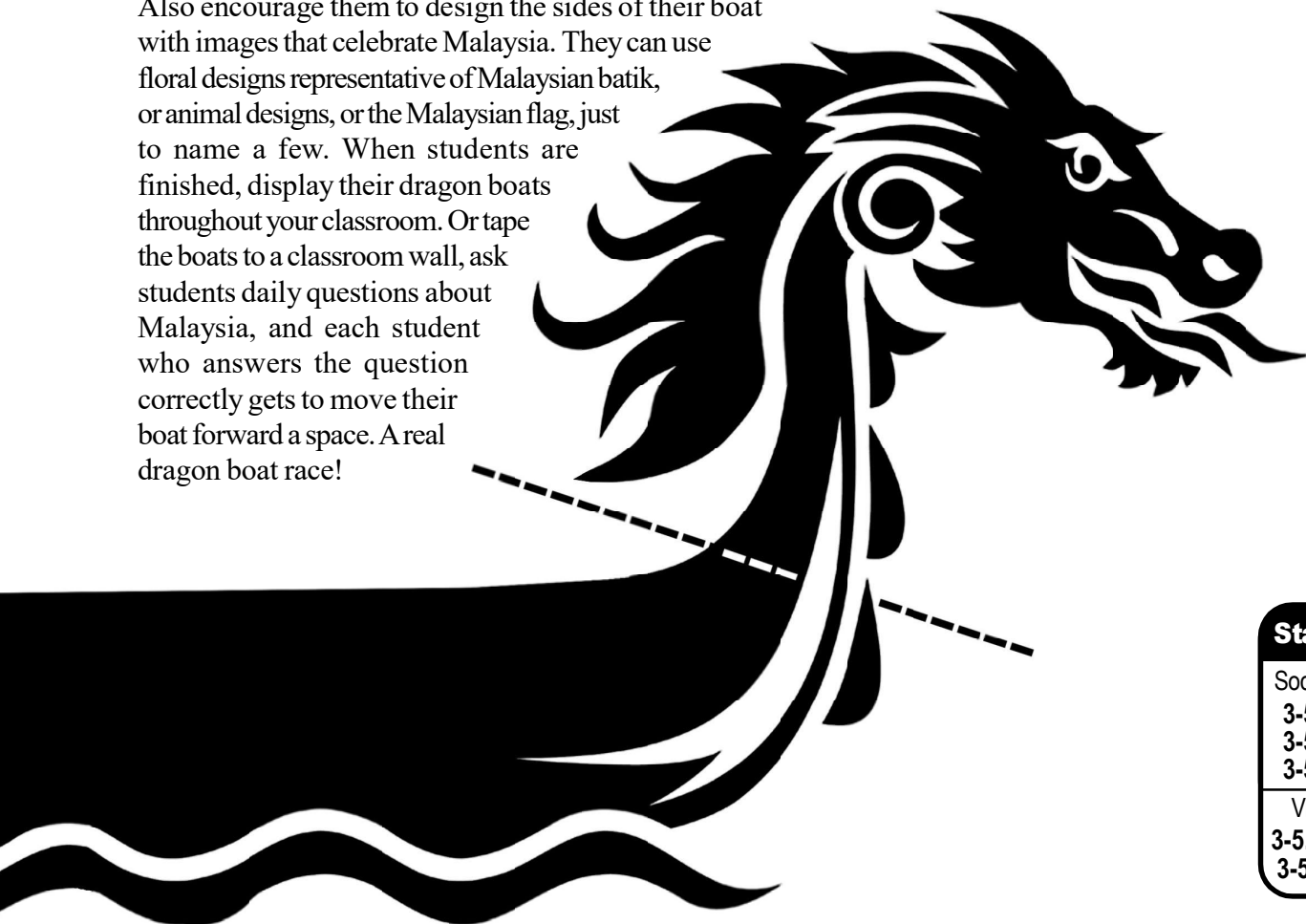
In this race, competing teams will paddle their boats forward to the beat of thumping drums, to the finishing line.

Why is it in the shape of a dragon? Another version of the origin of Dragon Boat Festival is the worship of dragon, the god in charge of water. Therefore, during Duanwu Festival, people will entertain the dragon god by racing in a wooden boat with colorful dragon head and tail, and offer gifts in exchange for a good weather and agricultural produce.



Activity - Provide the Dragon Boat pattern below for each student to trace their own Dragon Boat on a large sheet of paper. Notice the dotted lines at the neck and tail. Those are to encourage students to use their imaginations and to replace the pattern design with their own unique dragon head and a different tail from their own imagination.

Also encourage them to design the sides of their boat with images that celebrate Malaysia. They can use floral designs representative of Malaysian batik, or animal designs, or the Malaysian flag, just to name a few. When students are finished, display their dragon boats throughout your classroom. Or tape the boats to a classroom wall, ask students daily questions about Malaysia, and each student who answers the question correctly gets to move their boat forward a space. A real dragon boat race!



Standards	
Social Studies	
3-5 SSP.01	
3-5 SSP.02	
3-5 SSP.06	
Visual Arts	
3-5.VA.Cr2.C	
3-5.VA.P3.A	



Let's Explore Some Caves!

3-5

Malaysia has tons of caves (many with thousands of bats!). You can find cool caves to explore on both sides of Malaysia... in Peninsular Malaysia to the West, and on the island of Borneo in East Malaysia. Much of the rock underground in Malaysia is made of limestone. Ground water “washes” away the limestone over centuries, and you are left with huge caves featuring tons of stalagmites and stalactites (to remember which is which, “stalagmite” has a G in it, so those rise up from the Ground; “stalactites” has a C in it, so they hang down from the Ceiling!). Malaysia has many caves to choose from with lots of claims... like “the world’s largest cave chamber” and “the world’s biggest cave passage.” Let’s explore a few!



The Batu Caves near Kuala Lumpur are one of the country’s biggest tourist attractions and a pilgrimage place for Hindus. A colossal gold-painted statue of Murugan, made from reinforced concrete and 140 feet in height, stands near the base of a flight of 272 steps. As visitors climb the steps, they are frequently accosted by macaques begging for food. The cave is also full of monkeys. At the top of the steps is the entrance to the largest cave, Cathedral Cave. Within it is the largest of several temples on the site.



Gua Tempurung is a beautiful limestone cave located in Gopeng in Perak which is perfect for caving enthusiasts. It is the largest cave in all of peninsular Malaysia. A part of this mile long cave has been developed as a show cave, complete with walkways and electric lighting. This river cave is quite easy to explore and has a long river passage running through the hills. There are three very large chambers and spectacular stalactites and stalagmites. Comprised of five huge domes with ceilings resembling coconut shells.



Located in Sabah, **Gomantong** offers two cave complexes - Simud Hitam (Black Cave) the more accessible of the two, soaring almost 300 feet high, and Simud Putih (White Cave), which requires a steep, 30-minute uphill walk, where the more valuable swiftlet nests are found, which are harvested and sold for big dollars for the “birds nest soup” delicacy. Bats are the other resident creatures of the caves. Outside, other birds such as serpent eagles, bat hawks and kingfishers can be seen. You might even spot an orangutan or two!



The Mulu Caves are the world’s largest network of caves. Located in Sarawak on the island of Borneo. The Sarawak Chamber, at an astounding 230 feet high, 2,300 feet long and 1,310 feet wide is the largest cave chamber in the world. The caves, cliffs, gorges and rock pinnacles are limestone formations dating from between 17 and 40 million years ago. Discovered in 1858, with new caves uncovered as recently as 2011. The caves themselves are home to unique fauna and flora that has adapted to live in this unusual environment.



3-5

Let's Explore Some Caves! *(continued)*

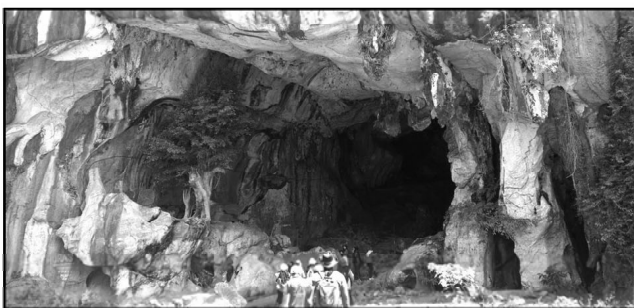
Activities - Have students choose one of these caves, or one of many others scattered across either side of Malaysia (there are even some underwater caves). Have them prepare a report or classroom presentation about their cave. Have them describe the area of the country where it is located, and all of the details and features of the cave, including stalactites, stalagmites, flowstones, cave pearls or cave curtains. . Have them research and explore any animal life which is prevalent within their cave, and whether the cave is also used for any religious purposes. Allow each student to present their cave to the class. Also, ask students, the names of many caves include the word “gua.” Have students research the meaning of that word.



Gua Nasib Bagus, or “The Good Luck Cave” is in Mulu National Park, Sarawak and contains one of the largest cave chambers in the world, the Sarawak Chamber. To put it into perspective, the chamber is so large that a 8 Boeing 747 jetliners could fit within that chamber. You need to hike for a few hours through the jungle before reaching the entrance of the Good Luck Cave. There’s even a river inside the cave before reaching the chamber and you need to go through it, and the river even turns into whitewater as it nears the chamber.



Perak Cave and the Buddhist temple at the entrance are situated in a limestone hill at Ipoh, Perak. The temple is built into the huge Perak Cave with a 40-foot tall sitting Golden Buddha statue surrounded by four guardian deities, called as goddesses. A staircase of 358 steps behind the main alter are lined with pavilions and gazebos and lead to a great view from the top. Colorful murals on the cave walls depict events and characters from the Chinese folklore and Buddhist scriptures, painted by Chong Yin Chat.



Gua Payong is located in the state of Kelantan in the northeast, sharing a border with Thailand, rising high on the slopes of Gunung Korbu, the second highest peak in Peninsular Malaysia. The cave is situated inside Gunung Reng, a limestone hill. The cave also has the unique structure of stalactites and stalagmites. The fact is, certain rock formations within this granite and limestone mountain are the same as found in Gua Niah. Gua Payong hosts many visitors, who can expect to encounter bats and different species of insects.



The Dark Cave, located in Selangor, is one of the main caves at the Batu Caves hill, separate from the Hindu shrine caves. It is home to an ancient animal community of 100 million years old, including the rarest spider in the world, the Trapdoor spider (*Liphistius batuensis*). Dark Cave has its own special features of magnificent cave formations, including stalactites, stalagmites, flowstones, cave pearls and cave curtains. No lights are installed in Dark Cave. Visitors are given torchlights to experience the scenery of the ecosystem.



Crazy Fruits of Malaysia

3-5

If you check your students' lunch boxes, you'll probably find a few apples, a few ziplock bags of grapes, and certainly a few bananas. They are all the fruits that we know so well... and so do your students. As we learn more about Malaysia, we should learn about some of their crazy looking fruits, as well. Some are seasonal, but since Malaysia has a tropical climate, many can be enjoyed year-round. If you're planning on throwing a Malaysian festival in your classroom, why not incorporate some of these peculiar fruits found in Malaysia. Most can be found at Fresh Market or Whole Foods. Even if they don't sample, it's cool to explore their weird shapes and textures. You can also show these photos to your class, and ask students their opinions about each fruit. Do any of their names fit the fruit? Do any of them look similar to common U.S. fruits? Have them speculate what each might taste like.



DURIAN

"Duri" means thorn (makes sense). They have sweet yellow flesh, a spiny shell, and a strong, unpleasant smell. They can also grow to the size of a basketball. Known as the "King of Fruits."



SNAKE FRUIT

Notice those scales? Also known as salak, this fruit is available year-round. It's crunchy like an apple, but some say it tastes like a combination of a banana and a pineapple.



SAPODILLA

Also called "ciku," the tree only bears fruit twice a year, usually March and November. It looks similar to a kiwi fruit, and tastes sweet, even though it has brownish looking flesh.



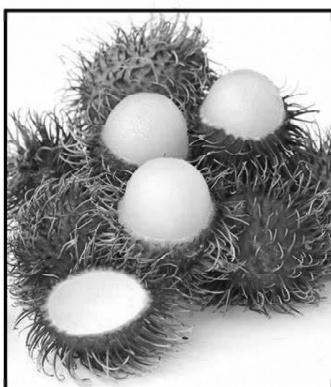
LONGKONG

Also known as langsat. Its flesh is transparent with a sweet and sour taste. Langsat has been known for its cancer fighting properties. These fruits are seasonal, only around June to August.



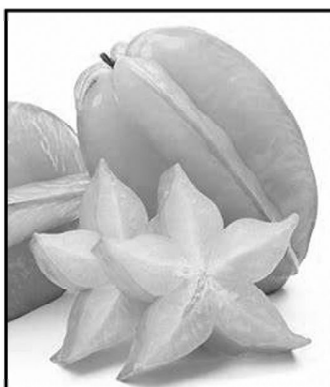
CEMPEDAK

Looks similar to a jack fruit. The rind is dull green, the flesh is yellow and sweet, often made into fritters. The seeds of Cempedak are also edible; people would boil the seeds and eat them like nuts.



RAMBUTAN

The word "rambut" means "hair" (makes sense). It has a white creamy flesh that is sweet and juicy, and is rich in vitamin C. They are small in size, never larger than a table tennis ball.



STAR FRUIT

The skin is waxy, while the flesh is juicy and crunchy. They come in yellow, which taste sweet, and light green, which have a slightly salty taste. Sometimes they're used in dishes in place of meat.



MANGOSTEEN

Known as the "Queen of Fruits." A small fruit with purple rind and white flesh segmented into five or more pieces. High in vitamin C and other health benefits.



3-5

Creating a Ketupat

In Malaysia, ketupat are unique and widely popular rice cakes cooked within hand-woven “baskets,” usually made from young palm, coconut or pandan leaves. They appear in numerous shapes, although the most common is the cube-shaped ketupat. When the pouch is completed, the rice is sealed inside, and the whole packet is usually boiled in water, or occasionally a mixture of coconut milk and water. After they have been boiled, the cakes are chilled, and can then be cut into slices. They are typically paired with other Malay dishes, or simply sliced and served with a peanut sauce.

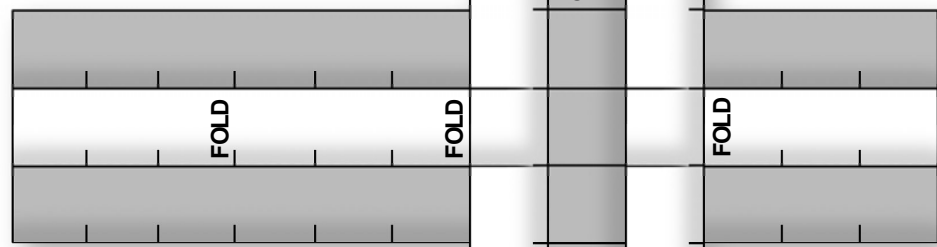
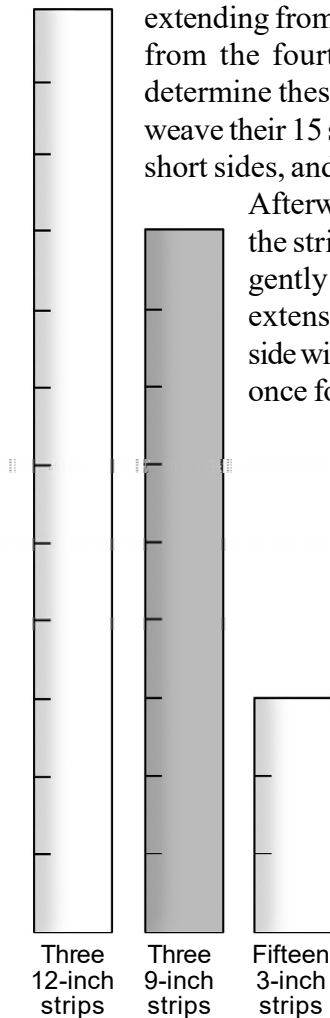
They can be found being sold in city markets throughout Malaysia. Ketupat is particularly important during the Eid festival in the Muslim community. It holds strong religious symbolism, with the intricately woven leaves representing the mistakes caused by human nature, and the white rice stands for innocence, purity, and the deliverance of sins.

For this fun craft, provide each student with three 12-inch construction paper strips of various colors, three 9-inch strips, and fifteen 3-inch strips (each strip is 1-inch wide). First have students make little hashmarks along one side of each strip, designating 1-inch marks. After lining up three 12-inch strips of varying colors, weave three 9-inch through them. Once finished, their piece should resemble a cross, with 3-inches extending from three sides, and 6-inches extending from the fourth side (the hashmarks help them determine these measurements). They should then weave their 15 short strips (3 woven within the three short sides, and 6 woven throughout the long side).



Afterwards, they should secure the ends of the strips with glue or tape. All that remains is gently folding the four extensions (the long extension twice) to create a box. Secure each side with tape. The final 3-inches of the long side, once folded, creates the top of the box.

After weaving, secure each end, then make 5 folds where shown. Secure 4 sides with tape. The remaining 3 inches of the long side folds to create the lid.

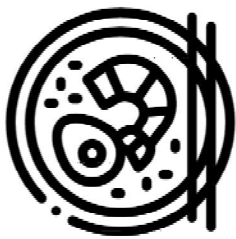


After completing their box, students can attach a ribbon “hanger,” and decorate the outside of their ketupat basket with an image representing Malaysia. They can also place images or information about Malaysia on cards inside their ketupat basket.

Standards

Social Studies
 3-5 SSP.01
 3-5 SSP.02
 3-5 SSP.06

Visual Arts
 3-5.VA.Cr2.C
 3-5.VA.P3.A



The Malaysian Coat of Arms

3-5

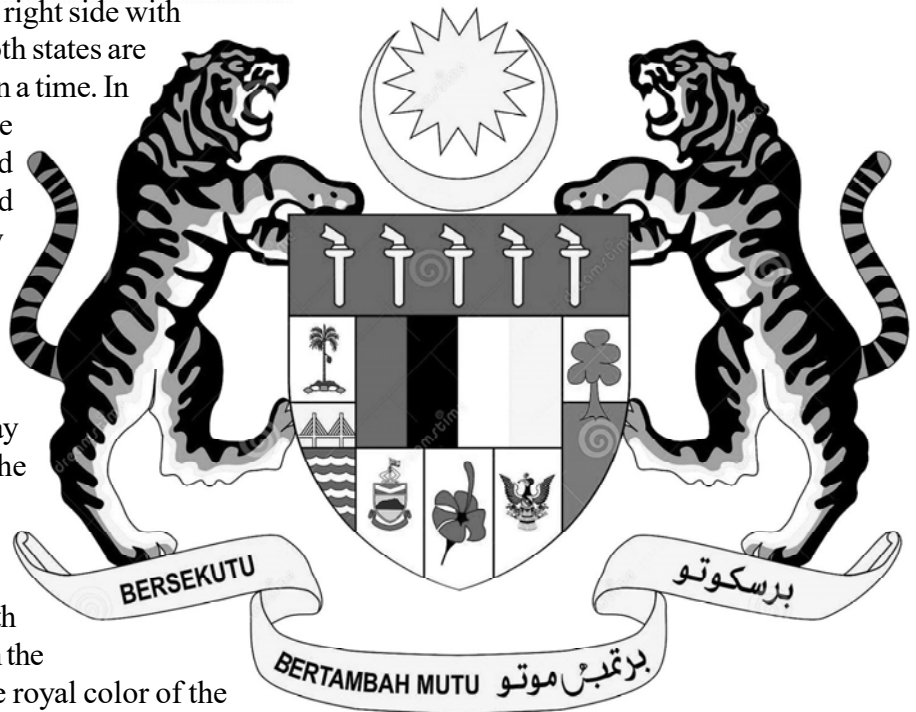
Most countries have a Coat of Arms. Along with the national flag, they help to define certain aspects of the country, and what the nation stands for. They are usually a great way to learn about almost any country. Malaysia is no different!

The Coat of Arms of Malaysia dates back to 1952, even before Malaysia's final independence. This national emblem shows a fourteen-pointed star marking the 13 states and a Federal Territory which is included in the Malaysian Federation and the Federal Government. The star together with the crescent on the other hand symbolizes the Islamic Religion as Malaysia's official religion. The five keris (torches) represent the five formal Unfederated Malay states namely Johor, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Terengganu. The left

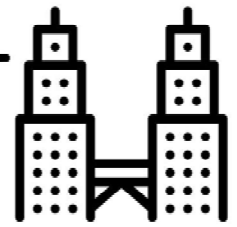
part of the shield marks Penang and the right side with

the Malacca tree represent Malacca. Both states are a part of the Straits Settlement once upon a time. In

the four equal size strips in the center, the black and white represent Pahang; red and yellow represent Selangor; black, white and yellow, Perak and red, black and yellow represent Negeri Sembilan. Those colors are represented on their state flags. These four states are the origins of the Federated Malay states. The two tigers are also the symbol of the Federated Malay states. In the lower part of the shield, the left represents Sabah and right represents Sarawak. In between both the states is the national flower, the hibiscus. The phrase "Unity is Strength" is written in both Romanized Malay on the left and Jawi on the right. The yellow banner represents the royal color of the King and the Sultanate.



Activity - Now that you've reached the conclusion of your Grade Unit in this curriculum guide, here's a fun activity to incorporate all you have learned about Malaysia. Imagine that the current monarch and Prime Minister came to you to design a Coat of Arms for Malaysia. Now, we want it to look totally different from their current Coat of Arms, however we do want it to truly represent the country of Malaysia by incorporating as many design elements as possible (which still making it attractive). Most Coat of Arms emblems feature a shield in the center, and often two prominent things on each side. You don't have to stick to those norms. It can incorporate works, just like the one above. Make it colorful! Think of all of the things you have learned about for ideas. Don't forget the 13 states, the two different parts of Malaysia, all of the wildlife, the exotic plants and fruit, the rich history of the country, the unique geological features and landscapes (mountains, cave, beaches, ocean), the cuisine, the many exciting tourist destinations and Malaysia's distinctive architecture. There are many, many things to include! Teachers, provide each student with a white sheet of paper to design their Coat of Arms. Provide them with either crayons, colored pencils or markers (the brighter, the better!). They can either work individually or in small groups. Once everyone has completed their Coat of Arms, allow each student to explain their design and all of its components to the class. They are sure to deliver many excellent designs, which would make it very difficult for the King and the Prime Minister to choose (fortunately, they don't really have to!). Afterwards, display all of the new Malaysia Coat of Arms designs throughout your classroom.



6-8

What I Know About Malaysia

Grades 6-8 Learning Unit

Traveling the world is tough. The pandemic made it even tougher. However, the internet always provides a means to explore foreign countries, whether through online websites or through the words of bloggers who have experienced those countries firsthand. By 6th to 8th grade, your students may not have traveled to many countries, but they probably know someone who has... and they've developed some knowledge about many foreign lands... through books, online, movies or word of mouth. They likely know of the pyramids in Egypt, the soccer games in Brazil and the cold weather in Antarctica... but what do they know about Malaysia. They shouldn't be intimidated. Many adults may conclude that Malaysia is in, well, Asia... however may not know much about its history, diverse population, currency, or anything else.

As a measure of your classroom's study of Malaysia, begin with a classroom discussion (or individual activity) to determine how much your students learn through your Malaysian study. Make copies of this page and distribute to students prior to beginning your study. To the left, have students list what they already know about Malaysia. Some students may fill the entire list, others may only name a few facts, if any. The smallest of details count... like the capital is Kuala Lumpur, or that orangutans exist there. Have students keep their comparison chart. Once your classroom has completed its study of Malaysia, have students then list the new items they have learned about the country. Then have students discuss which new facts were most surprising to them about Malaysia.

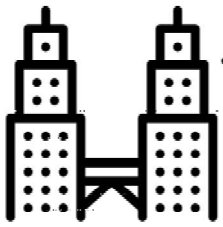
What I Knew About Malaysia

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

What I Learned About Malaysia

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

The Petronas Towers are 88-story skyscrapers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. At 1,483 feet tall, the towers were officially classified as the tallest buildings in the world from 1998 until 2004, when it was surpassed by the 2005 completion of the Taipei 101. The Petronas Towers remain as the tallest twin towers in the world, and remained as the tallest buildings in Malaysia until 2022.



6-8

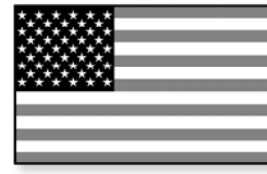
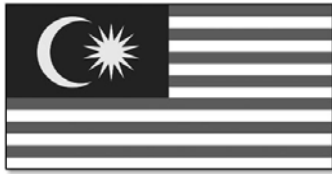
Comparing Malaysia & The U.S.

The CIA online “World Factbook” at <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/> offers information about all countries around the globe, regarding topics ranging from natural resources, population, government, military and more. In addition to the information provided for this activity, many more facts about Malaysia and the United States are available. Consider having students select a category from the web site not represented below, make a comparison, and present it to the class. Use the information below to answer questions on the following page.

Malaysia

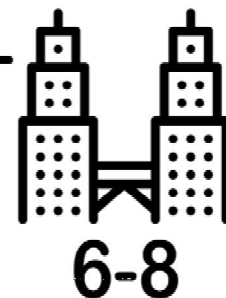
(Source:
CIA “World Factbook”)

United States



Population:	33,871,431 (2022.)
Population Growth Rate:	1.03% (2022)
Total Area:	329,847 sq km
Obesity Rate:	15.6% (2016)
GDP:	\$855.6 billion (2020)
GDP per capita:	\$26,400 (2020)
Labor Force:	15.139 million
Population Below Poverty Rate:	5.6% (2018)
Public Debt:	54.1% of GDP (2017)
Industries:	rubber, petroleum, palm oil, natural gas, manufacturing, medical technology, electronics, pharmaceuticals
Agriculture Products:	oil palm fruit, rice, eggs, poultry, vegetables, rubber, coconuts, pork, bananas, pineapple
Exports:	\$207.37 billion (2020)
Export Partners:	Singapore 13%, China 13%, US 11%, Hong Kong 6%, Japan 6% Thailand 5% (2019)

Population:	337,341,954 (2022)
Population Growth Rate:	0.69% (2022)
Total Area:	9,833,517 sq km
Obesity Rate:	36.2% (2016)
GDP:	\$19.85 trillion (2020)
GDP per capita:	\$60,200 (2020)
Labor Force:	146.128 million
Population Below Poverty Rate:	15.1% (2010 est.)
Public Debt:	78.8% of GDP (2017)
Industries:	high tech innovator, petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics
Agriculture Products:	corn, milk, soybeans, wheat, sugar cane, sugar beets, poultry, pork, potatoes, cotton
Exports:	2.127 trillion (2020)
Export Partners:	Canada 17%, Mexico 16%, China 7%, Japan 5% (2019)



Comparing Malaysia & The U.S. *(continued)*

Malaysia

Imports:	\$185.59 billion (2020)
Import Partners:	China 24%, Singapore 14%, US 6%, Japan 6%, Taiwan 5%, Thailand 5% (2019)
Military Expenditures:	1% of GDP (2021)
Life Expectancy	76.13 (2022)

United States

Imports:	\$2.808 trillion (2020)
Import Partners:	China 18%, Mexico 15%, Canada 13%, Japan 6%, Germany 5% (2019)
Military Expenditures:	3.6% of GDP (2021)
Life Expectancy	80.59 (2022)

The information on the previous page, pulled from the CIA “World Factbook” web site, provides economic, government, geographical, military and population comparisons between Malaysia and the United States. Utilize the information provided, as well as other research sources such as library reference materials and the internet, to determine answers to the following questions.

Activity - Study the charts comparing Malaysia and the U.S., and answer the following questions.

1. Teachers, there is no doubt that we draw conclusions about countries based on their size, their location and their perceived geography. These are sometimes rough discussions as they are sometimes led by perceived stereotypes, just as many countries have perceived stereotype opinions about the U.S. (i.e. Americans are overweight ... and sometimes stereotypes are true; sometimes unfair). Prior to reviewing the World Factbook numbers, hold a classroom discussion and determine a consensus on the following questions:

- A). Do you believe the obesity rate is higher for the U.S., or higher for Malaysia... and why?
- B). Do you believe the poverty rate is higher in the U.S., or higher in Malaysia... and why?
- C). Do you believe life expectancy is higher in the U.S., or higher in Malaysia... and why?

2. Many comparable numbers are similar between Malaysia and the U.S. (such as population growth rate and life expectancy. As a class, discuss some of the numbers with the greatest difference. Have students express their opinions of why (for example, GDP per capita or obesity rate).

3. Compare import dollars for both countries and export dollars for each country. Hold a classroom discussion as to what the numbers mean, why they might be as they are, and what that might mean for each country today and in the future. Come up with two problems that these numbers might induce, and for which country.

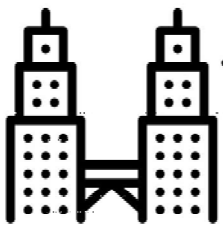
4. Compare and discuss in class the numbers for military expenditure. These numbers are based on GDP. What does GDP stand for? Based on GDP for each country, calculate the total dollars that each country spends per year on the military. Come up with three possible reasons why Malaysia spends so much less on the military.

4. How is population growth rate calculated? Notice that Malaysia has a much greater population growth rate than the United States. As a class, discuss reasons why this is the case. What are the up and down-sides of having a high population growth rate? (Malaysia ranks 94th, U.S. 130th)

5. Have each student visit the World Factbook and select an interesting, comparable listing between Malaysia and the U.S. not discussed here. Have them bring it to class, present the findings to the classroom, and open the comparison to classroom discussion.

Standards

Social Studies
 6-8 SSP.01
 6-8 SSP.02
 6-8 SSP.06
 6.04, 7.21,
 7.23, 7.24



Malaysian Map Skills

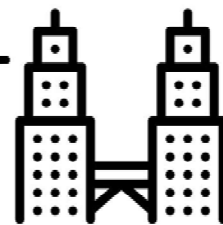
6-8

Most countries around the globe have one major landmass, perhaps with several islands scattered around its coastlines. Malaysia is two separate and distinct landmasses (also with quite a few islands scattered around its coastlines). This Southeast Asian country includes Peninsular Malaysia to the

west and East Malaysia to the east. Peninsular Malaysia is on the southernmost part of the Malay Peninsula, south of Thailand, north of Singapore and east of the Indonesian island of Sumatra; East Malaysia comprises most of the northern part of Borneo island, and shares land borders with Indonesian Borneo to the south and Brunei to the north (in fact, Eastern Malaysia wraps around Brunei). Many people think that Borneo is a country, though it is not. It is, however, the third largest island in the world, and the largest in Asia. It boasts one of the oldest rainforests in the world, and is one of the few remaining natural habitats for the endangered Bornean orangutan.

As one can imagine, with the great separation between the two landmasses of Malaysia, geography, climate, ecosystems and populations vary greatly. Located near the equator, Malaysia's climate is categorized as equatorial, being hot and humid throughout the year. The average rainfall is 98 inches a year. The average temperature is 80.6 degrees F. The climates of the Peninsula and the East differ, as the climate on the peninsula is directly affected by wind from the mainland, as opposed to the more maritime weather of the East. Malaysia faces two monsoon winds seasons, the Southwest





6-8

Malaysian Map Skills *(continued)*

Monsoon from late May to September, and the Northeast Monsoon from October to March. The Northeast Monsoon brings in more rainfall compared to the Southwest Monsoon, originating in China and the north Pacific. The southwest monsoon originates from the deserts of Australia. March and

October form transitions between the two monsoons seasons.

The most common kind of rock is limestone that formed during the Paleozoic Era. Limestone that had accreted in East Malaysia during the Tertiary period later eroded, forming basins of sedimentary rocks that are rich in oil and natural gas. The total land area of Malaysia is 127,350 sq miles, making it the 66th largest country in the world. Peninsular Malaysia makes up 51,000 sq miles, or almost 40% of the country's land area, while East Malaysia covers 76,780 sq miles, or 60%. Malaysia has the 29th longest coastline in the world. The two distinct parts of Malaysia, separated from each other by the South China Sea, share a largely similar landscape in that both West (Peninsular) and East Malaysia feature coastal plains rising to hills and mountains.

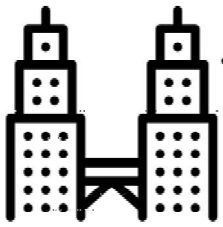
The highest mountain range in Malaysia is the Crocker Range in Sabah in East Malaysia, which divides the state in half. This range includes Mount Kinabalu, the highest mountain in the country. Mount Kinabalu, located in East Malaysia, is the tallest mountain in Malaysia and is protected as Kinabalu National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. 20th most

(continued)



Standards

- Social Studies
- 6-8 SSP.01
- 6-8 SSP.02
- 6-8 SSP.06
- 6.04, 7.21, 7.23, 7.24



Malaysian Map Skills *(continued)*

6-8

prominent mountain in the world by topographic prominence. Numerous caves run through the country due to the karst landscape caused by water eroding limestone. The Mulu Caves in East Malaysia are the largest caves in the world. They are located between the Penambo range and Brunei, and form a major tourist attraction. Over 8% of Malaysian land areas are protected as natural reserves or national parks, and many boast one of the planet's most diverse plant and animal ecosystems. Find more information on page 64 - 65.

Activities - Provide students with a copy of the Malaysian map on the previous page, or have them find a map on their own. Have them use the map, and their own research, to answer these questions. *Answers on Page 68.*

1. Obviously, most students would conclude that the honored country of Malaysia is located in Asia, but do they really understand its exact location in relation to other countries? Have students use cardinal directions (north, south, east west) and ordinal directions (northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast) to describe Malaysia's location in relation to each of these countries:

- China • Philippines • Australia • Sri Lanka • Japan • Myanmar • Somalia • Madagascar

2. Have students transfer the Map Key located within the Legend of the map on the previous page onto an index card, and then use that card to determine the distance in miles if they were flying from one city to the next:

- Distance from Ipoh to Kuantan
- Distance from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore
- Distance from Sibiu to Kota Kinabalu
- Shortest distance from the easternmost border of Peninsular Malaysia and the westernmost border of East Malaysia
- Distance from state capital of Kedah to state capital of Kuala Terengganu
- Distance from the state capital of Sarawak to the national capital

3. Use the map to answer these questions:

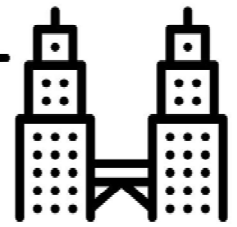
- Which Malaysian state capital is furthest north?
- Which Malaysian state capital is located the closest to the Gulf of Thailand?
- Which Malaysian state capital is located the closest to the Turtle Islands?
- Which Malaysian state is largest in land area?
- Which is the only Malaysian state capital located on a connected by two bridges?
- What island is the largest island in Malaysia, and also represents the most northern point in Malaysia?



Kuala Terengganu drawbridge



Thean Hou Temple, Kuala Lumpur



6-8

What Is the Plural of Ringgit?

The Malaysian ringgit, formerly the Malaysian dollar, is the official currency of Malaysia, issued by the Central Bank of Malaysia. . It is divided into 100 sen (formerly cents).

The word “ringgit” is an obsolete term for “jagged” in the Malay language. The word was originally used to refer to the coins’ serrated edges. The first European coins to circulate widely in the region were Spanish “pieces of eight” or “cob,” with their crude appearance, hence the word jagged. Some printed sources reference the use of the ringgit as early as 1812. The Malay names ringgit and sen were officially adopted as the official names in August 1975. In the northern states of Peninsular Malaysia, denominations of 10 sen are called kupang.

Like almost all world currency, the value of each currency fluctuates as stock markets and world economies fluctuate. For this activity, we will lock the value of the Malaysian ringgit where 10 ringgit equals 2.13 US dollars.

Activities - Have students use the conversion of 10 ringgit to equal 2.13 US dollars (or 2 dollars and 13 cents).

1. You’re traveling to Malaysia, and you booked a hotel in Kuala Lumpur online for \$150 US dollars per night for 3 nights. You received an email from the hotel. As a first-time guest, they were discounting your stay by 10%, and would give you the difference upon your arrival. How many ringgit should they give you upon your arrival?
2. Your friend wanted you to buy her batik scarves while you were in Malaysia. She gave you \$100 UD dollars and asked you to buy as many scarves as you could for that. At the market, you found beautiful batik scarves for RM90 (or Ringgit Malaysia) each. How many scarves can you buy?
3. You enjoyed a great restaurant meal of Nasi Lemak, which cost you \$100 USD. You wanted to leave a 20% tip for your waiter, so slipped an RM50 bill and another RM10 bill under your plate before you left. Did you leave him a good enough tip?
4. Before you left the hotel to head to the airport for your flight home, you gave the hotel concierge RM150, and asked him to give the bellhop, the housekeeping attendant and the valet parking attendant each one-third for their gratuity. How much did you give each of them in U.S. dollars, Mr. Big Tipper?

5. You are shopping like crazy. Before you leave, you want to buy yourself and official Melaka United F.C. football jersey, but you need \$20 US dollars for the Uber ride home from the airport when you return. You just bought yourself a coconut milkshake for 40 RM, leaving you with only RM340. Can you afford the RM200 jersey?

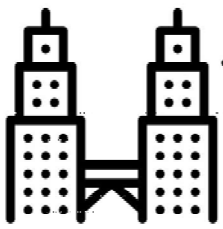
6. Currency are often like history lessons. By studying U.S. dollar bills you are introduced to U.S. presidents (plus Ben Franklin, who was not a president!). Have students go online and research the bill for one Malaysian Ringgit, as well as the 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 RM banknote, designed and issued in 2012 by the Central Bank of Malaysia. What Malaysian is featured on each banknote (you’ll find it’s different than in the U.S.). To expand the lesson, what is featured on the back of each of those banknotes?



Standards

Social Studies
3-5 SSP.06

Math
3-5.OA.A.1
3-5.NBT.A.1



Discover Malaysia State-by-State

6-8

Most students hate the dreaded “Name All 50 State Capitals” quiz. That exam may be easier in Malaysia, where there are only 13 states, however some of the cities and state capitals might be more difficult to spell! Eleven of Malaysia’s states are located on the Malay Peninsula, with the two remaining located on the island of Borneo in East Malaysia. There are also three Federal Territories, which is similar to our Washington, D.C. (which is a district, not a state). For this activity, have students review the very brief descriptions of each Malaysian state provided below, then choose one and research and prepare a paper or classroom presentation about it. Remind students to consider the state capital, geographical features, state government and rulers, history, location on the map, flag and motto and their description, major cities and tourist attractions. Have students prepare a promotional brochure for their state, or a tourism pitch for the classroom.

Standards

Social Studies
6-8 SSP.01
6-8 SSP.02
6-8 SSP.06

Negeri Sembilan (or Nine State in Bahasa) refers to the nine counties sandwiched between Selangor and Pahang that form the state. Fewer travelers may visit this state in Malaysia and those who do head to Port Dickson. Port Dickson, a small seaside town that attracts mostly Malaysian tourists. At state capital of Seremban, guests can unravel Negeri Sembilan’s history at the State Museum and visit the local art complex, or visit forgotten forts and a 16th-century Portuguese lighthouse.

Selangor holds the title as both the wealthiest and most populated state in Malaysia (four million residents live here). Sprawling through the Klang Valley, it houses some fascinating attractions, such as capital Shah Alam’s gigantic blue-dome Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Mosque. The Kampong-style town of Kuala Selangor offers river cruises to watch the fireflies dance above the murky river.

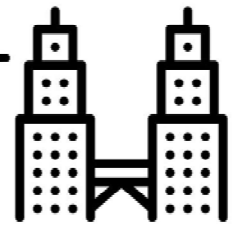


George Town

Malacca oozes with history and culture, with a celebrated title as one of the most historically important states in Malaysia. Its 15th century Sultanate led to the modern Malay identity, accepting three eras of colonial influence (Portuguese, Dutch and British influence) that spanned almost five centuries. Today, UNESCO-listed Malacca City bursts with centuries-old structures, including St Paul’s, Malaysia’s oldest church. It also has a thriving food scene, especially along Jonker Street.

Johor is located on the Malay Peninsula’s southern tip. Capital Johor Bahru is the gateway into Singapore. One fascinating highlight is the unusual Sultan Abu Bakar State Mosque. Rather than the traditional domes, this mosque looks almost Victorian. From a distance, the four minarets resemble British Malayan clock towers. Step away from JB and find celebrity-standard resorts on Rawa Island and an (almost) secret diving oasis on Sibu Island.

Pahang is among the more diverse states in Malaysia, offering highlands, beaches and islands. Cameron Highlands sits at approximately 3,937 feet above sea level, with terraced tea plantations sprawling across the forested mountains. Visitors can hike to waterfalls, pick strawberries and indulge in English-style afternoon tea. Head a little deeper into Pahang to Taman Negara National Park. This 130-million-year-old rainforest features the world’s longest canopy walk and Mount Tahan (West Malaysia’s tallest and toughest peak).



6-8

Malaysia State-by-State *(continued)*

Perak is one of the most underrated states in Malaysia, hiding limestone cliffs and mysterious cave temples within its reach. The cities of Ipoh and Taiping boast stunning architecture and a thriving food scene. Explore the Ipoh Heritage Trail, visit cave temples and discover Neolithic cave art. The half-finished and haunting Kellie's Castle sits in nearby Batu Gajah. Former tin-mining Taiping is entirely off the tourist trail, but features English-style Lake Gardens, Taiping Zoo (with orangutans) and dramatic mountains.

Kedah State covers a section of the Malay Peninsula and the famously duty-free Langkawi Island. World-acclaimed Langkawi receives the most of the state's tourists, home to beautiful beaches, verdant hills and a colorful nightlife. As an alternative, the dazzling white-sand beaches of Pantai Cenang provide the perfect place for relaxation, especially with cheap cocktails in beachside bars overlooking the gentle sea. Mainland Kedah offers a completely different travel package. Alor Setar's modern city center blends decorative, traditional and Islamic styles of architecture, while paddy fields forming the famous 'Rice Bowl of Malaysia' stretch towards the horizon.

Perlis is the smallest and northernmost state in Malaysia. The Thai border sits about 25 miles north of state capital Kangar. A raja, not a sultan, rules over Perlis. This technicality dates back to the 19th century, when Perlis became part of Siam, which instated a king. Despite the Malay royal bloodline, the king became a raja because another sultan didn't explicitly bestow him. Culture Trip recommends visiting the Arau (royal capital) and Masjid Terapung Al-Hussain floating mosque. Limestone caves penetrate many of the surrounding hills.

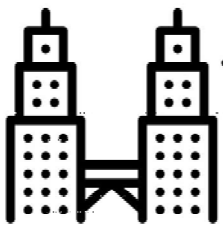
Penang, once Malaysia's colonial jewel and now proud street art and food capital, is split between Penang Island and mainland Butterworth. Capital George Town's historical center includes dozens of colorful restored British colonial buildings, with traditional two-story decorated shophouses lining the narrow streets. More curious travelers can stop by Butterworth, the hub connecting Penang and Kuala Lumpur. This city offers colorful Chinese temples and views over the Straits and Penang Bridge.

Kelantan is known as both the 'Land of Lightning' and 'Balcony of Mecca', the northeastern state advocates conservative Islam, meaning all visitors need to dress appropriately and respect its religious customs. Kota Bharu offers attractive Islamic architecture combined with fascinating museums, including the Kelantan Museum and Museum Islam. The city's highlight is the nightly Pasar Malam (Night Market), serving delicious Kelantanese street food. Local-style beach resorts free of international tourists line the eastern coast while Gunung Stong State Park in the Kelantanese highlands offers hiking, waterfalls and caves.

Terengganu sits between Kelantan and Pahang in northeast Malaysia. If you want empty beaches and perfect snorkeling conditions, head to Perhentian Islands. This diving oasis consists of two main islands: budget-friendly Perhentian Kecil (small) and upscale Perhentian Besar (big). It offers backpacking and affordable diving schools. For a more luxurious getaway, spend a few nights in Redang Island's exclusive resorts, while Kapas Island gives a welcome opportunity to get off the grid.

Sabah on the island of Borneo showcases Malaysia's biodiversity. Prehistoric rainforests cover most of the state, and house endemic proboscis monkeys and orangutans. Mount Kinabalu at 13,435 feet stands as Malaysia's tallest peak, with travelers arriving at Kota Kinabalu, a base for scaling this beast. Speedboats connect the city with Tunku Abdul Rahman Marine Park's beach and snorkeling opportunities within minutes. Take a day trip to watch the fireflies in Kota Belud, or to explore the jungle spend a few nights in Danum Valley or the Maliau Basin.

Sarawak on Borneo is the largest state in Malaysia. Dense and almost impenetrable jungle covers its vast interior, interspersed with caves and national parks. Long coasts stretch across the South China Sea housing cities like Kuching, Sibiu and Miri. Travelers usually start in Kuching, affectionately called 'City of Cats'. Check out the Kuching Waterfront, Astana (Palace) and Carpenter Street. Visit Bako National Park, where proboscis monkeys, endemic to Borneo, watch curiously near Park HQ. If you have more time, head to Sarawak's famous caves. Niah National Park near Miri is the most accessible.



Celebrate Malaysia All Year!

6-8

Malaysia is a nation that loves to celebrate! The fact that this country is a hotpot of vibrant cultural diversity and religious tolerance makes it obvious that many Malaysian celebrations evolve around these rich traditions. Two things about celebrations in Malaysia should be noted. First, almost all celebrations are open to everyone and most are free for all to attend. Secondly, unlike many western celebrations, such as Christmas, most Malaysian celebrations have no fixed dates on the Georgian calendar, as they are based on the lunar or Islamic calendar. So, if you ask a Malaysian Chinese what date the coming Chinese Lunar New Year falls on, he may scratch his head to ponder. Check the ‘local’ Malaysian calendar for the exact dates. So, pack your bags for Malaysia! You will probably find a great celebration any month of the year.

January - Let’s kick off the year with Thaipusam. Some call this the Mardi Gras of Malaysian celebrations. Enormous crowds converge at the world-famous Batu Caves north of Kuala Lumpur for this dramatic Hindu festival which involves body piercings, parades and coconut smashing in homage to Lord Murugan’s victory over the evil spirit Soorapadam.



Thaipusam at Batu Caves

February - The Chinese New Year stretches for 15 days and features dragon dances and parades to start off the new year, culminating in the spring lantern festival of ‘Chap Goh Mei’ when single ladies throw mandarin oranges into the sea in hope of finding their partners (well, there’s that). Since its based on the lunar calendar, it sometimes happens in January.



Chinese New Year

March - Birthday of the popular Chinese Goddess of Mercy, Kuan Yin. Offerings are made at temples across Malaysia.

April - This is one of the wettest months along the West coast, so celebrate indoors or bring an umbrella... so not your heaviest month for festivals. However, jump across the border for Singapore’s three-day International Jazz Festival. Also celebrated in this month is one of Malaysia’s major celebrations, which is Hari Raya Aidilfitri. It is celebrated by the Muslims which makes 2/3 of the country’s population. This celebration commemorates the victory of Muslims fulfilling one of the main tenets of the “Rukun Islam”, which is fasting for a month. Since this celebration is subjected to the Islamic calendar, the date of celebration varies each year.

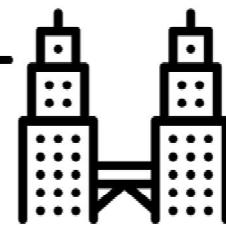
May - Wesak (or Vesak) Day, when Buddha’s birth, enlightenment and death are celebrated with processions and the release of caged birds to symbolize the setting free of captive souls. And in Sarawak, and Sabah, celebrations for the end of the rice-harvest season are called Gawai Dayak and Ka’amatan Festival.

Standards

Social Studies
6.1.spi.1

Social Studies
6.1.tpi.6

Social Studies
7.1.spi.04



6-8

Celebrate Malaysia All Year! *(continued)*

June - So popular that it's become a "thing" right here in Memphis! Malaysia's Dragon Boat Festival commemorates the Malay legend of the fisherman who paddled out to sea to prevent the drowning of a Chinese saint, beating drums to scare away any fish that might attack him..

July - Busy month! The Rainforest World Music Festival performs for three-days in the Sarawak Cultural Village near Kuching. The George Town Festival is an amazing arts, performance and cultural festival on Penang Island.

August - For Malaysia's National Day, skip your bedtime and join the crowds at midnight to celebrate Malaysia's independence, with parades and festivities the next morning. Oh, and for Chinese communities, there's the Hungry Ghost Festival with operas, open-air concerts and the laying out of food for their ancestors.

September - DiverseCity is Kuala Lumpur's festival of contemporary dance, music, arts and comedy. And don't forget the big Malaysia Day celebration on the 16th.

October - The Chinese Moon Cake Festival (can fall in September) is a vibrant celebration full of zest and vigor to commemorate the overthrowing of the Mongols during the Yuan Dynasty. Hooray! Muslims throughout the country commemorate Awal Muharram or "Maal Hijrah," more popularly coined as the Islamic New Year.



Chinese Moon Cake Festival



Deepavali

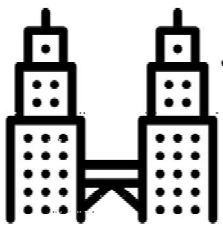
November - For Deepavali, tiny oil lamps are lit outside Hindu homes to attract the auspicious gods Rama and Lakshmi. Indian businesses start the new financial year with Little Indias across the region ablaze with lights.

December - Even though there is no snow or chimneys, Malaysians still commemorate Christmas with brightly lit Christmas trees and Santa Claus at the shopping malls.

Activity - Have students choose a Malaysian holiday or festival and research its origins, how it is celebrated and where it takes place. There are hundreds to choose from, including the Malaysia Water Festival, the Tadau Ka'amatan Harvest Festival in Sabah (arm wrestling and blowpipe shooting!), Hari Raya Aidil Fitri (the end of Ramadan). If you're really into it, borrow components from one or more Malaysian festivals and create your own classroom Malaysian festival, and invite the whole school.

Standards

Social Studies
6-8 SSP.01
6-8 SSP.02
6-8 SSP.06



Saya Anak Malaysia

6-8

Malaysia Day, or “Hari Malaysia,” is celebrated on September 16 each year, and commemorates the anniversary of the formation of the Malaysian Federation, which took place on that date in 1963.

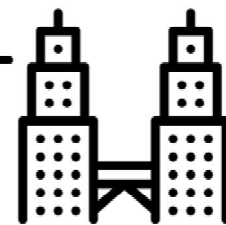
It has been recognized as a national holiday since 2010. This is when the states of Sabah and Sarawak and the former British Colony of Singapore combined with the Malaya Federation to form Malaysia. However, Singapore separated from the Federation two years later on August 9, 1965. So Malaysia actually has two different national days, however both are embedded with tales of sacrifices and freedom. Malaysia’s Independence Day (or “Hari Merdeka”) is celebrated on August 31 each year, and is a national holiday. It celebrates the formation of the “Federation of Malaysia” and the country’s “Declaration of Independence” in 1957.

The song “Saya Anak Malaysia” is one of the most popular Malaysian patriotic songs to date. The song was first sung by Dr Sam and Kumpulan Musafir in 1986 and continues to be celebrated, especially on Malaysia’s National Independence Day. The song’s lyrics are very fresh and easy to memorize, and the beat is infectious. The song describes the unity of the races in Malaysia and the spirit of love for the country. The National Unity Ministry of Malaysia launched a video makeover of the song in 2020, featuring 26 popular artists and musicians from throughout Malaysia, to boost the spirit of unity in conjunction with the Malaysia Day 2020 celebration.



Standards
Social Studies
6-8 SSP.01
6-8 SSP.02
6-8 SSP.06

Activities - Several student or classroom assignments are provided surrounding Malaysia’s National Independence Day, Malaysia Day and the popular makeover of the patriotic song, “Saya Anak Malaysia.” These can be assigned as individual student assignments, by dividing your classroom into smaller groups, or as a total classroom study. Start by providing a brief explanation of the patriotic song, “Saya Anak Malaysia,” which was introduced in 1986. Ask students to speculate how they think the words “Saya Anak Malaysia” might translate. Sometimes words in other languages provide a clue to the words meaning... other times not. It will be impressive if anyone guesses the correct translation... but it’s cool!



6-8

Saya Anak Malaysia *(continued)*

1. Have students research the origins and details of both Malaysia’s National Independence Day on August 31, and its Malaysia Day on September 16. Both are rooted in the country’s development and drive toward independence. Have them answer these questions: (A) What is the difference and the significance of each holiday? (B) From whom were they seeking independence, and was it a peaceful transition? Provide details and a timeline of that drive towards independence. (C) Are the two Malaysian holidays celebrated differently (they’re only 2 weeks apart), and, if so, how? Are there traditions associated with each?



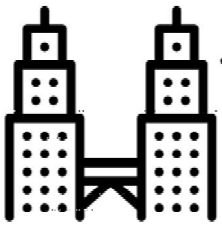
2. Now it’s time for some comparisons! Have students research and compare Malaysia’s independence with that of the United States. These questions will help: (A) On what date did each country gain independence, and how were the details of that independence becoming a reality similar, and how were they different? (B)

Compare and contrast the components that come along as a part of national unity for each country, including (if applicable) formal documents of independence or a “declaration” of freedom, a national flag, a national anthem, establishment of a national capital (and on what basis were those national capitals chosen. (C) Compare how America’s Independence Day celebrated in contrast with Malaysia’s Independence Day. Does everyone in Malaysia

embrace the celebration of their Independence Day, and does everyone in the U.S. celebrate equally? Discuss why or why not.

3. The video of the 2020 makeover of “Saya Anak Malaysia” is easily found on YouTube. Have students (either individually or in the classroom) watch the video, and discuss their impression of the video. How did it make them feel? Did any particular participants stand out? Do students feel it serves as a great national song? Have students use an online translator to provide the words to the song in English (provided below for teachers). Discuss the lyrics (and research any lines of the song which don’t make sense). If America were to develop a great national song (not a national anthem) which 26 artists, musicians or celebrities might we choose to feature in the video?

Saya Anak Malaysia (4x)	I am a Malaysian Child (4x)
Sembilan belas lima puluh tujuh	Nineteen fifty seven
Bulan lapan kita merdeka	The 8th month we are independent
Setelah dijajah oleh orang Inggeris	After being colonized by the British
Kamikaze dan Portugis	Kamikaze and the Portuguese
Dari Perlis ke kota Kinabalu	From Perlis to Kota Kinabalu
Rakyat bersatu dan maju	People unite and progress
Bumi bertuah hasil melimpah	The earth is blessed with abundant produce
Siapa rajin hidup mewah	Who diligently live a luxurious life
Saya anak Malaysia (4x)	I am a Malaysian Child (4x)
Melayu Cina Iban India	Malay Chinese Iban Indians
Kadazan Portugis pun ada	Portuguese kadazan is also there
Semua kaya dengan budaya	All rich in culture
Di bawah kibaran satu bendera	Under one flag
Saya anak Malaysia (4x)	I am a Malaysian Child (4x)
Hujan emas di negeri orang	Golden rain in the land of people
Hujan batu di negeri kita	Hail in our country
Walaupun cantik negeri orang	Even though the country is beautiful
Tentunya Malaysia cantik lagi	Of course Malaysia is beautiful again
Melayu Cina Iban India	Malay Chinese Iban Indians
Kadazan Portugis pun ada	Portuguese kadazan is also there
Semua kaya dengan budaya	All rich in culture
Di bawah kibaran satu bendera	Under one flag
Saya anak Malaysia (4x)	I am a Malaysian Child (4x)



Ultimate Malaysian Quiz

6-8

Malaysia is a diverse country with a major international footprint. The country offers sprawling metropolitan cities, culinary sensations, breathtaking landscapes (mountains, coasts, national parks packed with wildlife). Equally rich and diverse is the country’s fascinating multi-ethnic cultural mix.

After your students complete their exploration of Malaysia, put their studies to the test with “The Ultimate Malaysian Quiz.” Answers can be found on page 68. Or use this quiz as a starting point. Distribute to students and see which answers they know before your study, then re-take the quiz to show how much they learn.

Standards

Social Studies
6-8 SSP.01
6-8 SSP.02
6-8 SSP.06

1. What is the tallest mountain in Malaysia? _____
2. Who is the “Head of State” of Malaysia? _____
3. What was the first European country to rule over Malacca? _____
4. What Batu Cave celebration is like the “Mardi Gras of Malaysia”? _____
5. What Peninsular Malaysian state capital is on an island? _____
6. Malaysians speak many languages, but what is the official language of Malaysia? _____
7. What fruit is known as the “King of Fruit” in Malaysia? _____
8. What are the four colors on the Malaysian flag? _____
9. What major body of water separates Peninsular Malaysia from East Malaysia? _____
10. What does “Saya Anak Malaysia” mean in English? _____
11. Whose statue stands at the base of the steps at Batu Cave? _____
12. Speaking of the steps at Batu Cave, how many of them are there? _____
13. What does “sembilan” mean in Malay? _____
14. What kind of animal is Sang Kancil? _____
15. What is a wau bulan? _____
16. How old are the rainforests of Taman Negara National Park believed to be? _____
17. What is a sape? _____
18. What is the name of the Malaysian government’s House of Representatives in Malay? _____
19. Speaking of the House of Representatives, how many members are there? _____
20. What is a “pasar malam”? _____
21. Who became the first Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya on August 31, 1957? _____
22. When was the Wildlife Commission of Malaya established? _____
23. How many holes are on a “congkak” board? _____
24. On what date do Malaysians celebrate Independence Day? _____
25. On what date do Malaysians celebrate Malaysia Day (or “Hari Malaysia”)? _____



9-12

Two Nations of Diversity

Grades 9-12 Learning Unit

Malaysia is known for being a multiracial country. Well, so is the United States. Malaysia has a large population of over 31 million people (the U.S., over ten times that). The people of Malaysia are unevenly distributed between Peninsular and East Malaysia (do similar variations of population distribution happen in the U.S.?).

Malaysian population diversity can be explained in different ways. For administrative purposes, there are the bumiputra, including the Malays, and the non-bumiputra. Sometimes the population is defined by percentages of Malays (and indigenous people), the Chinese, the Indians, and a percentage of immigrant workers from various countries. You may also hear references of the Orang Asli, or “Original People” (are these indigenous people?)

When speaking about diversity of people, one must also consider linguistic diversity. In the U.S., one may consider themselves “black” (one population classification), though a person of color with Brazilian heritage or another of Samoan heritage may speak different languages... so “black” could include linguistic diversity consisting of dozens of languages. Brace yourself - Malaysia has over 20 languages, but also boasts over 100 indigenous languages!

Then, another way we sometimes categorize ourselves... there is religious diversity. Both Malaysia and the United States have populations which deliver religious diversity to each country.



Standards

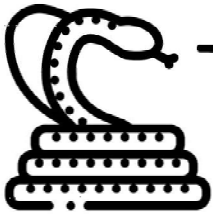
Social Studies
9-12 CI.04

Activity - Prior to your classroom’s exploration of Malaysia, prepare by engaging students in this classroom discussion. You might want to divide the classroom into two groups, one assigned the U.S. and other assigned Malaysia. Begin with an overnight research assignment, providing each group with the following topics. Have them return the next day for an open classroom discussion (or debate) about the diversity of the U.S., and of Malaysia.

1. Like a game show: “People who comprise American (who comprise Malaysian) diversity include...”. Interestingly, it’s expected that quickly from the U.S. side of the room, you’ll get “blacks and white” followed by ethnic groups (Chinese, etc.). “Black” or “white” may not be referenced at all by the Malaysian side, although the country boasts varying skin color. Have students discuss why. Have the Malaysian side of the classroom define “Orang Asli.”

2. How many “official” languages does each country have? Which country’s diversity boasts the greatest number of languages? See if the U.S. side of the classroom references Native Americans or Inuit as “indigenous populations.”

3. Have both sides of the classroom discuss their country’s religious diversity. Is there a consensus?
“Which country is more religiously diverse?”



Malaysian Government Comparison

9-12

We all know that the head of the United States government is based in Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia, which is the capital city and federal district of the United States. It is not a state, and is not located within a state. Within this district, all three branches of federal government are located... the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches.

In Malaysia, the Federal Government is based in the Federal Territory of Putrajaya with the exception of the legislative branch, which is in Kuala Lumpur. Similar to the U.S., the Federal Territory of Putrajaya, Kuala Lumpur (which is also the nation's capital), and a third, Labuan, are not states, and are not cities located within states... they are Federal Territories. There are aspects of the Malaysian government which are similar to the U.S. government, and there are aspects of the Malaysian government which are similar to the government of the United Kingdom. After all, much of modern-day Malaysia was under British control from the late 18th century until the mid-20th century (when it was known as British Malaya), and, of course, the United States emerged from Great Britain and governments still share some similarities (and many differences).

Under this British hegemony, Malaya was one of the most profitable territories of the British Empire, being the world's largest producer of tin and later rubber. During the Second World War, Japan ruled a part of Malaya as a single unit from Singapore. The Federation of Malaya became fully independent on August 31, 1957. On September 16, 1963, the federation, along with North Borneo (Sabah), Sarawak, and Singapore, formed the larger federation of Malaysia. Singapore separated two years later.



Istana Negara, National Palace of the Yang di-Pertuan Agung

Through this lesson plan, it's up to students to determine in what ways the Federal Government is similar to the U.S. government, is similar to the British government, and in what ways it is different from either... or both.

Malaysia is a federation of 11 states on Peninsular Malaysia, and the two larger states of Sabah and Sarawak in East Malaysia (on the island of Borneo) and the 3 Federal Territories. The Federal Government operates within a constitutional monarchy under the Westminster system and is categorized as a representative democracy. The government adheres to and is created by the Federal Constitution of Malaysia, the supreme law of the land.

The federal government adopts the principle of separation of powers under Article 127 of the Federal Constitution of Malaysia, and has three branches: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary (similar to the United States). Each of the state governments in Malaysia also have their respective executive and legislative bodies. The judicial system in Malaysia is a federalized court system operating uniformly throughout the country. The federal or central government is the ultimate authority in Malaysia and located in Putrajaya. It is headed by the Prime Minister of Malaysia who is also known as the Head of Government (notice... not the Head of State).

The bicameral parliament consists of the lower house, the House of Representatives or Dewan Rakyat (which literally means the "Chamber of the People") and the upper house, the Senate or Dewan Negara (which literally means the "Chamber of the Nation"). There are seventy members of the Senate, each of whom serves a three-year term (with a maximum number of two terms).

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Standards

Social Studies
9-12 CI.04

English L.A.
9-12.W.RBPk.7
9-12.W.TTP.1
9-12.SL.PKI.4



9-12

Malaysian Government *(continued)*

Twenty-six are elected by the thirteen state assemblies, and forty-four are appointed by the King based on the advice of the Prime Minister (the King is also known in Malaysia as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong). The 222 members of the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives) are elected from single-member districts by universal suffrage. The parliament follows a multi-party system and the governing body is elected through a first-past-the-post voting system. Parliament has a maximum mandate of five years by law. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may dissolve parliament at any time, upon the Prime Minister's advice.

While the Monarch is the Head of State, executive power is vested in the cabinet, led by the Prime Minister as the Head of Government. The constitution stipulates that the prime minister must be a member of the lower house of parliament who, in the opinion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, commands a majority in parliament. The cabinet is chosen from among members of both houses of Parliament and is responsible to that body. The Executive branch consists of the Prime Minister as the head of the government, followed by the various ministers of the Cabinet.

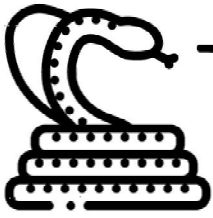
The highest court in the judicial system is the Federal Court, followed by the Court of Appeal, and two High Courts, one for Peninsular Malaysia, and one for East Malaysia. The subordinate courts in each of these jurisdictions include Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts, and Courts for Children. Malaysia also has a Special Court to hear cases brought by or against all Royalty.

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong (literally, "He Who is Made Lord"), also known as the Supreme Head or the King, is the constitutional monarch and the head of state of Malaysia. The office was established in 1957, when the Federation of Malaya (now Malaysia) gained independence from the British. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected by the Conference of Rulers, comprising the nine rulers of the Malay states, with the office de facto rotated between them, making Malaysia one of the world's few elective monarchies. In accordance with the Constitution, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is Commander-in-Chief of the Malaysian Armed Forces. As such, he is the highest-ranking officer in the military chain of command. The Istana Negara is the residence and office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Prime Minister is the indirect head of government. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the head of state, who in His Majesty's judgment is likely to command the confidence of the House of Representatives majority, the elected lower house of Parliament. The Prime Minister heads the Cabinet, whose members are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, on the advice of the prime minister. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are collectively responsible to Parliament. The Prime Minister's Department (sometimes referred to as the Prime Minister's Office) is the body and ministry in which the Prime Minister exercises their functions and powers.

The law of Malaysia is mainly based on the common law legal system. Federal laws enacted by the Parliament apply throughout the country. There are also state laws enacted by the State Legislative Assemblies. The constitution of Malaysia also provides for a unique dual justice system - the secular laws (criminal and civil) and sharia laws. Parliament has the exclusive power to make laws over matters falling under the Federal List (such as citizenship, defense, internal security, civil and criminal law, finance, trade, commerce and industry, education, labor, and tourism) whereas each State, through its Legislative Assembly, has legislative power over matters under the State List (such as land, local government, Syariah law and Syariah courts, State holidays and State public works).

Activities - Have students research one of these topics, and prepare a paper or classroom presentation: (1) politics established under British rule, (2) explanation of three Federal Territories, (3) Malaysian government divisions, (4) similarities and differences between Malaysian and U.S. governments, (5) similarities and differences between Malaysian and British governments, (6) history of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, (7) difference in powers between the Prime Minister and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, (8) comparison of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the British monarch, (9) explanation of the full Malaysian judicial system, (10) description and definitions between secular laws and sharia laws.



Discovering Malaysia's Wildlife

9-12

Malaysia is a megadiverse country... not only the melting pot of different people and their own individual cultures, but equally diverse in its wildlife. Some say that the oldest rainforests on the planet can be found in Malaysia... aging at one hundred and thirty million years old. Also, most of the country is covered in rainforest, which hosts a huge diversity of plant and animal species. There is even a rainforest in the middle of the capital city of Kuala Lumpur. Mingled within all of these rainforests located on both Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia, there are approximately 361 mammal species, 694 bird species, 250 reptile species and 150 frog species. Obviously, with over 2,900 miles of coastline and the South China Sea separating the two Malaysian landmasses, there is an enormous diversity of marine life. Malaysia is estimated to contain 20% of the world's animal species. The diverse forests throughout the mountains of East Malaysia on the island of Borneo host high levels of endemism, with the mountains and lowland forests isolating animal populations from each other.

The Malaysian government has always prioritized wildlife and woodland protection, although many challenges exist. A Wildlife Commission of Malaya was established by the British colonists in 1932 to make full inquiry into existing regulations for protection of wildlife; ways to deal with wildlife damage to agriculture; and the organization needed to administer the preservation of wildlife. It included the appointment of Commissioner for Wildlife and another for National Parks,

Standards

Social Studies
9-12.CI.04

English L.A.
9-12.W.RBPK.7
9-12.SL.PKI.4
9-12.SL.PKI.5
9-12.SL.CC.1



Asian Elephant



Asian Arowana



Atlas Moth



Barking Deer



Bearded Pig



Clouded Leopard



Serpent Eagle



Crab-Eating Macaque



Ferret Badger



Flying Lizard



Gaur



Giant Stick Insect



Green Sea Turtle



Hornbill



Indochinese Tiger



Indochinese Leopard



King Cobra



Kingfisher



9-12

Discovering Malaysia's Wildlife *(continued)*

the establishment of Taman Negara and Krau Game Reserve, total ban on wildlife commercialization, and more. The Commission provided the framework for the consolidation of the state game offices and establishment of the Wildlife Ordinance 1955 in Malayan States. Later, the 1955 Ordinance was repealed with the enactment of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 by the Malaysia Parliament. The 1972 Act enabled the federalization of all state wildlife departments and appointment of the Director-General of Department of Wildlife and National Parks.

In 2010, the Malaysian government passed a new, stronger Wildlife Protection Act, vastly improving Malaysia's ability to protect its plants and animals. The country and its commitment to wildlife protection has battled against one of the world's fastest-accelerating rate of deforestation, illegal wildlife poaching, pollution and animal smuggling to supply demands for exotic pets and cuisine. Before the 2010 Wildlife Protection Act, penalties for offenses against wildlife were "nothing more than a slap on the wrist," according to World Wildlife Fund coordinator Preetha Sankar in a 2010 quote.

The Wildlife Conservation Act updated a 30-year-old Piece of legislation. Just before the Wildlife Conservation Act was passed, 369 Radiated Tortoises, 47 Tomato Frogs and several chameleons were seized by customs officers at Kuala Lumpur International Airport - but the officers couldn't detain or

(continued next page)



Langurs



Lar Gibbon



Leatherback Turtle



Malayan Tapir



Malayan Tiger



Manta Ray



Mongoose



Monitor Lizard



Mouse Deer



Orangutan



Proboscis Monkey



Rhinoceros Beetle



Scorpion Fish



Silvered-Leaf
Monkey



Slow Loris



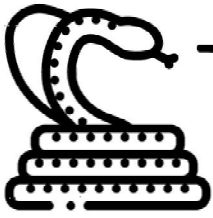
Sun Bear



Whale Shark



Wild Boar



Discovering Malaysia's Wildlife *(continued)*

9-12

arrest the smuggler. This was partly because the law didn't authorize Malaysia's wildlife enforcement division, called Perhilitan, to arrest traffickers and poachers unless they were caught red-handed.

Fortunately, things changed greatly in 2010. When the Conservation Act was passed, Perhilitan was given more manpower, doubling its wildlife conservation staff in 2010, reinforced vigilance at 13 checkpoints on suspected trafficking routes, and established an integrated enforcement task force combining the Malaysian military, police, customs and airport security. Poachers and smugglers of endangered species in Malaysia now face tens of thousands of dollars in fines and mandatory jail time. Also, the list of protected species is far longer than it used to be, and regulations cover hunting, fishing, capturing wildlife, and an especially important addition, animal cruelty.

Conservation vacations and internships have also expanded Malaysia's protection of the country's wildlife. Malaysian Wildlife offers ethical wildlife volunteering and conservation tourism, which support wildlife and local communities. Volunteers can spend 1 week to 6 months assisting at one of Malaysia's inspirational conservation projects... from turtle beach patrol to rainforest education. There are a wide range of internships available for young graduates and budding conservationists, gaining valuable work experience and conservation skills. Project locations are generally in the tropical rainforest or on paradise islands. Communication interns are usually based in the vibrant capital city Kuala Lumpur. More information available at contact@malaysianwildlife.org.



Activities

1. Share information about Malaysia's rainforests, wildlife and conservation. Share the list of 36 wildlife species featured on the previous pages. Assign or allow students to choose one of the animals (or choose from hundreds more Malaysian animals identified through internet searches). Have them present a report or classroom presentation about the animal. Reports should include (A) the scientific name and/or any variation within the species, (B) a full description of the animal, (C) description of its world habitats (whether exclusive to Malaysia or not). (D) an idea of its population or risk of extinction, and (E) its diet, predators and threats.
2. Have students choose one of Malaysia's government wildlife commissions or wildlife or conservation acts (including the Wildlife Commission established in 1932, the 1955 Wildlife Ordinance, the 1972 Wildlife Protection Act, or the 2010 Wildlife Protection Act. Have them research the act or commission in detail and prepare a classroom presentation or written paper about it. What led to its origination? Provide details of its scope and power. What were its strengths and weaknesses in regards to wildlife preservation? Provide historic instances of its proven successes or shortcomings.
3. Have students research opportunities for wildlife conservation research and internships in Malaysia (either through malaysianwildlife.com or through other private or government agencies. The example listed above mentions communications, conservation efforts and benefits to local communities. Have them identify specific projects undertaken by volunteers, the wildlife species they aided, any qualitative information about success rates, how projects have positively impacted Malaysian villages. Have them prepare a written paper or classroom presentation.

Standards

Social Studies
9-12 CI.04

For page
63 puzzle

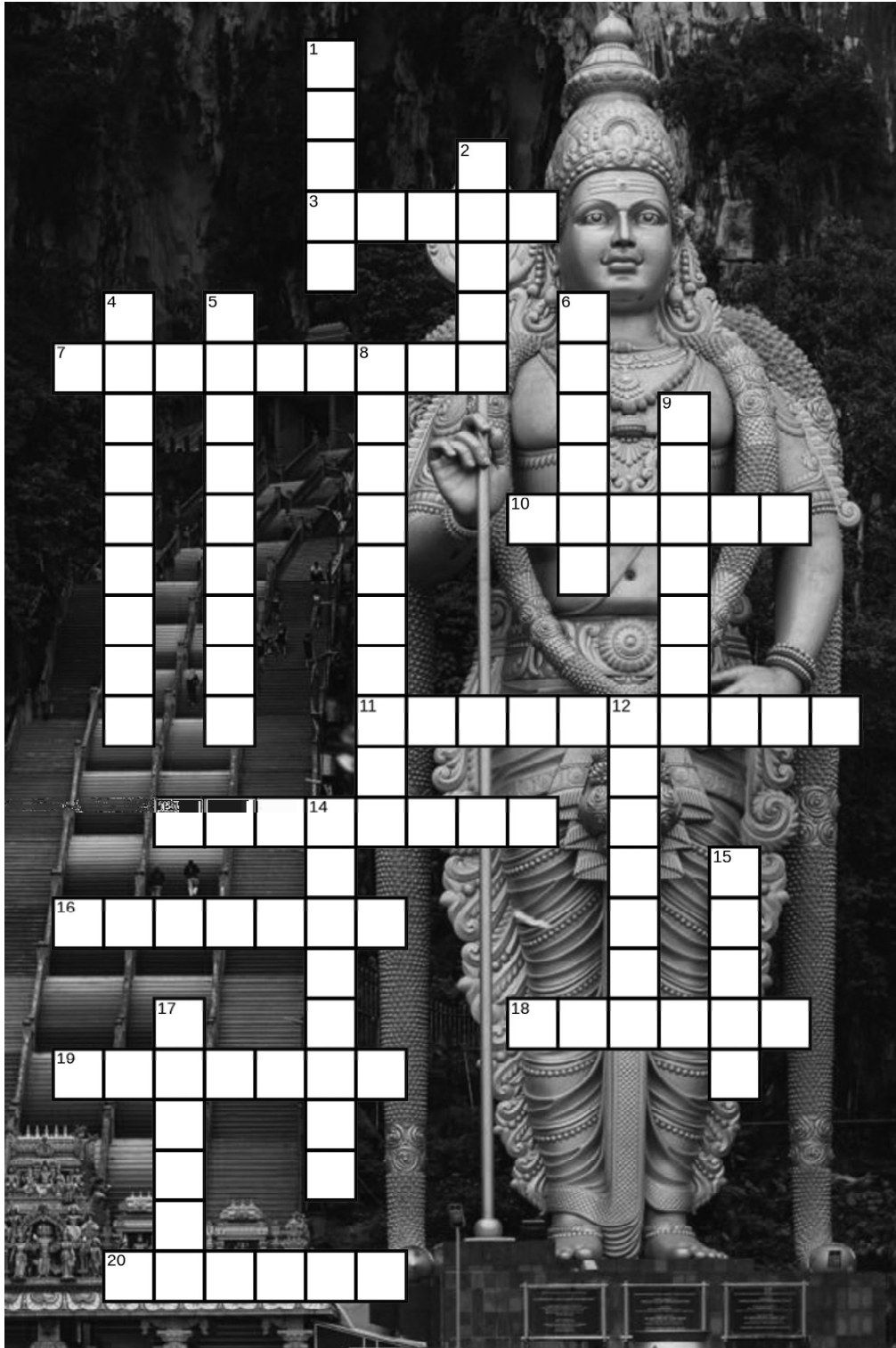


9-12

Malaysian Crossword Puzzle

Throughout the previous 62 pages of this Curriculum Guide, we have explored Malaysia's geography, politics, food, language, government, history and so much more. So, how much have you learned about the Memphis in May honored country of Malaysia? This is pretty self-explanatory. Try to complete

this Malaysian Crossword Puzzle by answering the "Across" and "Down" clues below. If you get stumped... all of the answers can be found throughout the pages of this Curriculum Guide (or search online). Answers won't be confined to just the senior high section of the guide, but are scattered throughout. Teachers, consider making copies of this page and distribute to all of your students to complete in the classroom or as an at-home or assignment.



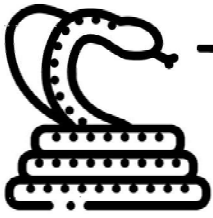
Across

- 3 Official Religion of Malaysia
- 7 Rice in Coconut Milk, Meat, Egg, Wrapped in Banana Leaf
- 10 Island on Which East Malaysia is Located
- 11 Queen of fruit
- 13 First European Country to Rule Malacca
- 16 Rice Boiled in Woven Palm Leaf Baskets
- 18 First Prime Minister of Federation of Malaya
- 19 Largest State
- 20 Smallest, Northernmost State

Down

- 1 Herbivore With Prehensile Nose
- 2 Fabric Dying Process with Wax
- 4 "Meat Flower"
- 5 Part of Federation of Malaya, Not Part of Malaysia
- 6 Color of Star on Malaysian Flag
- 8 Pink (2 Words)
- 9 Official Currency
- 12 Ten
- 14 Shares Northern Border
- 15 Occupied Malay During WWII
- 17 British Explorer Who Became Raja of Sarawak

Answers on Page 68



Malaysia's Beautiful National Parks

9-12

Over 60% of Malaysia's total land area is forested, and currently 8% of Malaysia's total land area is classified as protected, with another 8% set aside as forest reserves. Protected areas include national and state parks, wildlife sanctuaries, wildlife reserves and marine parks. Malaysia can boast of 25 terrestrial national and state parks (with another 40 marine parks) managed by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks. New areas of outstanding beauty are regularly being added to the list of protected areas, particularly peat swamps, mangrove forests and limestone habitats.

Conservation areas range from the massive Taman Negara, featuring over a million acres of the world's oldest primary rainforest, to the man-made Taman Wetlands in Putrajaya. It is said that there are more species of trees in one square mile of Taman Negara than in all of North America.

Visiting Malaysia's rainforests, nature reserves and national parks should be a must on any tourist's "must-do" list. It allows one to enjoy the sights diverse wildlife. This is just a small sample, however here are some of the best places in Malaysia to enjoy its glory and bounty the natural way:

1. Taman Negara National Park

The rainforests of Taman Negara are believed to be 130 million years old. These untouched and impenetrable forests support various species of flora and fauna, including the rare rafflesia flower. The central location of the national park makes it easily accessible to people from all parts of the country. Those who visit will enjoy the sights of elephants, monkeys, deer, hornbills, and lizards among other Malaysian wildlife. Location: North eastern Kuala Lumpur.

2. Danum Valley Conservation Area

- Tourists visit Danum Valley, not just for its Malaysian wildlife, but also for its other fun activities like jungle trekking, canopy walks, and night time safaris. Lucky visitors might spot orangutans, pygmy elephants, and sambar deer while at the conservation area. Apart from being home to 272 square miles of rainforests, it is also one of the most important conservation field centers in all of Asia. Visitors have access information probably not available in any other part of Malaysia. Location: Lahad Datu, Sabah.



Tun Sakaran Marine Park

3. Mulu World Heritage Area

- Home to a rainforest which took around 60 million years to grow and prosper. One of the most important nature sites in all of Southeast Asia. The area is also home to the largest underground chamber of the world, the Sarawak Chamber, as well as the longest network of caves across the planet, the Clear Water Cave. But the most famous aspect of this sight is the evening bat exodus, when millions of bats fly from the caves in large groups. Location: Sarawak.

4. Royal Belum State Park

- Located around Lake Temenggor and on the border of Thailand, the Royal Belum State Park is one of the best nature reserves in all of Malaysia. Established as recently as 2017, the park has grown in popularity and has made a name for itself for housing some of the rarest species of wildlife in



9-12

Malaysia's National Parks *(continued)*

Malaysia, including the Malayan Tiger, Sumatran rhinoceros, sun bear, and white-handed gibbon. The park is also famous for the bird watching opportunities. It shelters over 300 different bird species, from the red-crowned barbet to ten different species of the Malaysian hornbill. Location: In the Malaysian state of Perak and into Southern Thailand.

5. Bako National Park - The oldest nature reserve in Sarawak, and every nature lover's dream come true. Not only does it offer the chance to see kingfishers, wild boars, and monkeys, but also provides opportunities to enjoy hiking, rock formations and beaches... all with the breathtaking Borneo sunset in the background! Located on the Muara Tebas peninsula, the park also has a variety of terrains, including mangroves, swamps, and dipterocarp forests. It's known for being one of the best nature reserves in all of Malaysia. Location: Sarawak.

6. Talang-Satang National Park - The first marine protected area to have been established in Sarawak, it's comprised of four different islands in all. Due to the favorable conditions, including hard and soft corals as well as shallow reef areas, the majority of the turtle landings in Sarawak occur here. The place, therefore, is also more commonly known as the Turtle Islands. Apart from this awe-striking turtle landing, the national park is also famous for its sanctuary that shelters a range of Malaysian wildlife, for its fish breeding areas, and its various nesting sites. Location: Sarawak.

7. Mossy Forest, Cameron Highlands - Gunung Brinchang is home to the Mossy Forest. A rather mystical ecosystem, the forest is always enveloped by cloud and fog, which adds to the joy of visiting. At these high elevations, the forest has responded to the unique climatic conditions there. These conditions have also led to the evolution of a special ecosystem. It is an ideal place for those interested in spotting indigenous flora rather than wildlife. It hosts pitcher plants, varieties of fern, mosses, lichens, and orchids. Location: Brinchang, Pahang.

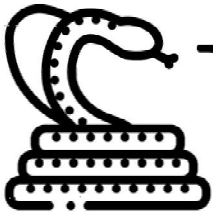
8. Kinabalu National Park - Malaysia's first UNESCO World Heritage Site, and also happens to be one of the most diverse areas across the planet when it comes to wildlife and biodiversity. Home to four different climatic zones, the area supports over 5,000 species of plants alone, including the rafflesia and a thousand types of orchids; as well as a variety of birds and animal species, including orangutan, rhinoceros hornbill, leopard, Malayan weasel, Bornean gibbon, bearded pig, tarsier, elephant, and mountain serpent-eagle. Location: Sabah.

9. Semenggoh Nature Reserve - A really unique concept, with the nature reserve also doubling up as an important orangutan rehab center where homeless and injured orangutans are taken care of. These animals are free to move around wherever they want within a massive 16.5 square mile forested reserve area, all while tourists view them in their natural habitat. The reserve, however, is not a petting zoo or a performance area, and the animals are not exploited. Location: Siburan, Sarawak.

10. Kilim Geoforest Park - Spread over a total area of 62 square miles, the Kilim Geoforest Park has thick mangroves teeming with wildlife and birds, and vertical limestone hills. Mangroves surrounding the Kilim river forms the core of Kilim Geoforest, with monkeys and pythons living in the mangroves, the red backed sea eagles flying in the sky and the fruit bats hanging in caves. The 500-million-year-old limestone cliffs which surround the Kilim river give a glimpse of geological evolution. Location: Kampung Kilim.

Activity - Have each student choose one of the listed national parks or reserves (or research online and choose from dozens of other national or state parks or marine parks). Have them write a paper or create a classroom presentation detailing their park or reserve. They should include maps or location, history, size, animal and plant life, impact and annual visitation details.

Standards
Social Studies 9-12.AH.49 9-12.CI.04 9.AAH.02
English L.A. 9-12.W.RBPk.7 9-12.W.TTP.2 9-12.SL.PKI.4



Savoring Malaysia's Diverse Cuisine

9-12

Influential food bloggers have opened our eyes to cuisine from around the world. They bring to us ideas and opinions about spices, techniques, traditions and culinary origins. One of the most popular is Christine, a travel blogger from Sweden and host of Christineabroad.com, who has been traveling the planet and writing since 2014, including her stop in Malaysia. She writes:



“The Malaysian cuisine reflects the country’s diversity. Chinese, Indian, and Southeast Asian flavors represent the Malaysian cuisine – a great mix of ingredients, techniques, and flavors. It’s no secret that locals are proud of their food since everything is so delicious. Typical Malaysian food has some of the best flavor combinations in the world. From the street food in George Town to Indian food and Muslim food along the western coast – Malaysia offers some of the most delicious dishes I’ve ever tasted. Here are 12 traditional dishes from Malaysia that you can taste for a local experience:”

“**Nasi Lemak** is considered to be Malaysia’s national dish and is one of the most popular dishes to eat in the country. The most common version of Nasi Lemak is rice cooked in coconut milk topped with spicy sambal/ chili sauce, served with a boiled egg and wrapped in banana leaves. Delicious!”

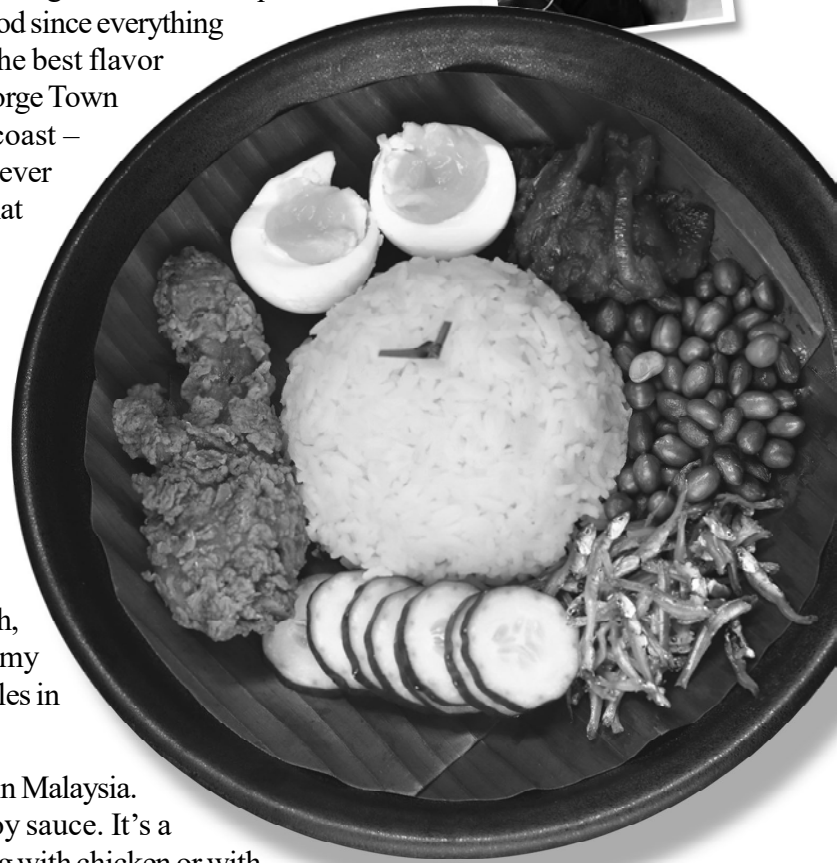
“**Hokkien Mee** is one of the dishes that are inspired by the Chinese cuisine. This dish consists of fried noodles in various flavors. There are different versions of this dish, such as Hokkien Mee Hae (shrimp noodles), and my personal favorite called Hokkien Char Mee (fried noodles in dark soy sauce).”

“**Nasi Goreng** is one of the most classic dishes to eat in Malaysia. It’s made of fried rice with vegetables, garlic, and soy sauce. It’s a simple but delicious dish. Some people eat Nasi Goreng with chicken or with shrimp, but it’s just as good without the meat.”

“**Apam Balik** is a snack that originally comes from Sri Lanka, but is just as popular in Malaysia. It’s sold at almost every street market around of the country. It’s almost like a crepe, but much more thick, doughy, and crispy. It’s filled with everything from peanuts to corn, but can also be eaten plain or together with a sweet santana sauce. These are found at most “pasar malams” (local food markets), and are perfect as a snack on the go!”

“**Char Kuay Teow**... no wonder why I love Malaysia so much, they are just as passionate about food as I am! If there’s one dish that you have to taste while you’re in the country, it’s Char Kuay Teow. This is Malaysia’s version of Pad Thai and is made of fried rice noodles, shrimps, bean sprouts, chives, and egg.”

“**Nasi Campur** is a traditional local dish that’s common to eat in Malaysia as well. It’s made with white rice and small portions of meat, vegetables, peanuts, eggs, and fried prawn chips. Depending on where you buy your Nasi Campur it can be served with different kinds of side dishes.



Standards

Social Studies
9-12 CI.04

English L.A.
9-12.W.RBPk.7
9-12.W.TTP.1
9-12.SL.PK1.4



9-12

Malaysia's Diverse Cuisine *(continued)*

“**Ikan Bakar** is a fish and seafood dish that’s common to eat at local food markets in Malaysia. First you choose your seafood, then it’s marinated in a spicy and sour sauce before it’s wrapped in banana leaves and grilled over charcoal. It’s served with a sauce made from chilies, garlic, and lime.”

“**Roti Canai** is a simple Indian dish that’s served for breakfast, but also as a snack. It’s a fluffy Indian bread that’s fried and served together with a curry. This dish can also be eaten as a dessert, together with banana and condensed milk. It’s heavenly good!”

“**Satay** is a popular dish in Malaysia. Satay is grilled meat on skewers (chicken, beef, or pork), often served with a delicious peanut sauce. It’s a classic dish to eat in Malaysia, so make sure to add it to your Malaysian food bucket list!”

“**Laksa** is a popular spicy noodle soup with Chinese and Malaysian influences. It’s made in different ways with slightly different ingredients depending on where you taste it. Some make it with fish and some with prawns.”

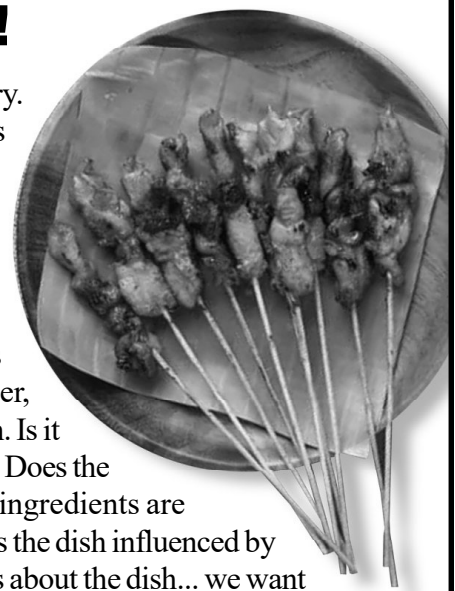
“**Cendawan goreng** is a dish made of deep-fried mushrooms. It’s typically prepared with a barbecue and chili seasoning, which gives it that special kick. It’s eaten as a snack or appetizer at restaurants.”

“**Rendang** is a Malaysian food that’s made of coconut milk, spices, and meat (chicken, lamb, or beef). It’s slowly cooked to absorb all the spices. It’s a common dish that can be found all over Malaysia. It’s especially popular to eat during local festivals.”

Malaysia is a multi-cultural country, and that is something reflecting its cuisine. As the saying “Malaysia Truly Asia” goes, the Malaysian cuisine has become a collision of interesting ingredients and flavors from all over the Asian region. Common ingredients include; coconut cream and oil, dried chilies, tamarind, lemongrass, dried noodles, jasmine rice, and spices such as cinnamon, star anise, green cardamom, and cloves.”

It’s About More Than Eating!

Activity - This activity is meant to do more than make you hungry. Food is often an excellent starting point toward exploring a country or its culture... especially a country as diverse as Malaysia. Have each student choose one of these 12 Malaysian dishes, or assign them or have students randomly draw. The blog christineabroad.com only provides a few sentences about each. Have students thoroughly research their dish... and bring the results back for a classroom presentation. As they’ve learned in this guide, Malaysia is populated by dozens of different types of people and different cultures. For their presentation (or research paper, if you wish) have them really dig into the origins of their Malaysian dish. Is it indigenous to Malaysia, or was it brought to the country by immigrants? Does the recipe differ in different parts of the country (or the world)? Which ingredients are indigenous to Malaysia, and how are they grown and cultivated? How is the dish influenced by the region where it is most popular? We want to know more than details about the dish... we want to know all of the details of why it is Malaysian!



Thanks again to Christine and christineabroad.com. It’s a great resource to learn about countries all over the world, and not just about cuisine, but about cities, wildlife, photography, responsible travel and more.



Answers to Quizzes and Puzzles

INFO

Included below are the answers to most of the puzzles and quizzes included throughout this Curriculum Guide honoring Malaysia.

Map Skills, Page 48

- China - South
Philippines - Southwest
Australia - Northwest
Sri Lanka - East
Japan - Southwest
Myanmar - Southeast
Somalia - East
Madagascar - Northeast
- Answers:
165, 200, 390, 365, 200, 600
- A. Kangar
3.B. Kota Baharu
3.C. Kota Kinabalu
3.D. Sarawak
3.E. George Town
3.F. Pulau Banggi

Two-Part Word Search Page 32

- Islam
- Orang Asli
- Putra Jaya
- Kuala Lumpur
- Jimmy Choo
- Labuan
- Pahang
- British
- Hibiscus
- Ismail Sabri Yaakob
- Johor
- Deepavali
- Istana Negara
- Selangor
- Petronas
- Prime Minister
- Hari Merdeka
- Sepak Takraw
- Biru
- Sazali Samad
- Thailand
- Orangutans
- Ringgit
- Tigers

Ringgit, Page 49

- 211 ringgit and 27 sen.
- Five scarves.
- No, you only left a 12.78% tip.
- \$10.65 each
- Yes, and you still have enough for another coconut shake!

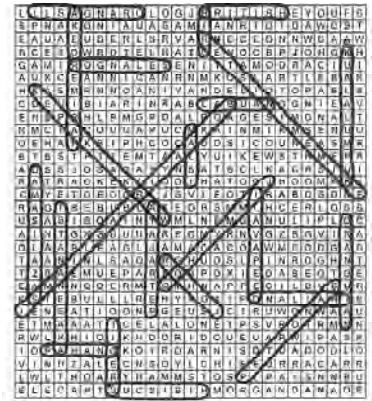
What is That?, Page 17

- Sepak Takraw ball.
- Slow Loris.
- Chinese calligraphy.
- Sape musical instrument
- Durian fruit.
- Wau Bulan kite
- Tapir.
- Ketupat, rice in small woven basket.
- Congkak mancala board game.

What Is That?, Page 17

- That is a rattan ball (muzzle) used for the kicking game of sepak takraw.
- That is a slow loris, a nocturnal primate.
- This a Chinese caligraphy. About 22% of Malaysians are ethnic Chinese.
- That is a sape, a stringed musical instrument played by the Orang Ulu community.
- That is a durian fruit, known for its spiky exterior and bad odor.
- That is a Wau Bulan, a Malaysian kite without a tail.
- That is a tapir, a herbivore with a prehensile trunk, related to horses and rhinoceroses.
- That is a ketupat, woven of palm fronds, rice boiled inside.
- That is a congkak board, used for a game of logic which originated as early as 7000 B.C.

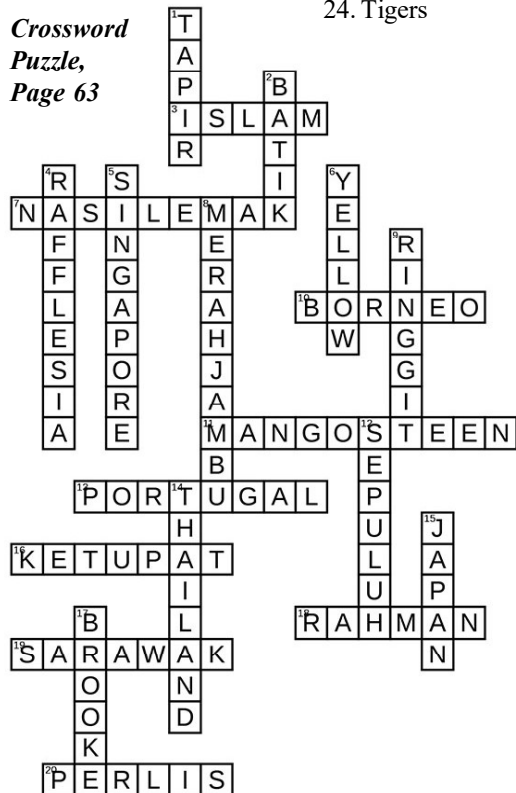
Two-Part Word Search Solution, Page 33



Ultimate Malaysian Quiz, Page 56

- Mount Kinabalu
- Yangdi Pertuan Agong (Monarch)
- Portugal
- Thaipusam
- George Town
- Malay
- Durian
- Red, white, blue, yellow
- South China Sea
- I Am a Malaysian Child
- Lord Murugan
- 272
- “Nine” in Malay
- Mouse-deer
- A type of Malaysian kite
- 130 million years old
- A stringed musical instrument
- Dewan Rakyat
- 222 members
- A local food market
- Tunku Abdul Rahman
- 1932
- 14 (it’s a board game)
- August 31
- September 16

Crossword Puzzle, Page 63



Resources - A good selection of books and websites to assist you and your students in the study and exploration of the country of Malaysia, and to help with puzzles and assignments like those in this page, can be found list on page 72 of this guide.



Education Programs & Contests

Education Programs

Your exploration of Malaysia continues past this curriculum guide. Each year, Memphis in May produces many educational and cultural events and contests to showcase its honored country. Throughout the year, Memphis in May offers contests, exhibits, performances and other educational opportunities for teachers and students to learn all about Malaysia. Additional information about each, as well as updated details and deadlines, is available at www.memphisinmay.org/education. All programs are subject to change or modification.

The Official Memphis in May International Classroom Program

Make Your Classroom the Official Memphis in May International Classroom

Why should you become a Memphis in May International Classroom? International awareness is at the core of Memphis in May International Festival's commitment to the education of the Mid-South community. Memphis in May's goal: by the time a student graduates from high school, they will have had the opportunity to experience the customs and cultures of 13 different countries from around the world. Help us achieve that goal by starting in your classroom!

Participation is simple! Just incorporate a combination of Memphis in May resources into your classroom. It is very easy to get started. Register online now! Visit <http://bit.ly/MIMCompetitions> for details.

World Cargo Crates

The incredible country of Malaysia is sending a bit of its own culture straight to your classroom! Each year, Memphis in May receives an international shipment from its honored country. The festival loads the goods into four different "World Cargo Crates" designed to be transported to Memphis area schools. "World Cargo Crate" is loaded with educational items, cultural items, historical items, games, musical instruments, costumes, handicrafts, and more, as well as a description of each item and its significance to Malaysian culture. Your school can reserve a crate free of charge for a one-week period so that classrooms throughout your school will have the chance to explore the crate. The Memphis in May "World Cargo Crates" are available for reservation for dates between February and May 2023. **To reserve a crate for your school, or for more information, please email education@memphisinmay.org.** One week per school, please. The crate will be delivered to your school before 12 noon Monday morning, and picked up the following Monday by 10:00 a.m., courtesy of Blue Sky Couriers.



Colorful kite shop in Kuala Lumpur

Applications, additional details, deadline information, program changes and frequent educational opportunity updates are available online at [memphisinmay.org/education](http://www.memphisinmay.org/education)



Education Programs & Contests *(cont.)*

INFO

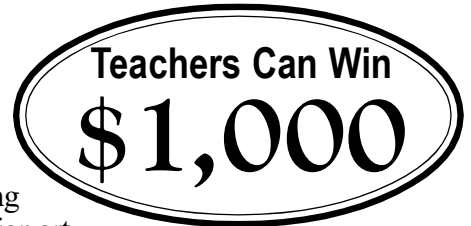
Education Contests

Memphis in May provides easy to use resources to enable teachers to integrate education about the honored country into your classroom. Memphis in May will recognize teachers that utilize these resources during the year as an Official Memphis in May International Classroom. A minimum level of participation is required. Visit memphisinmay.org/education for details.

Become the Official Memphis in May Classroom Program

Classroom Competition / Grades K - 12

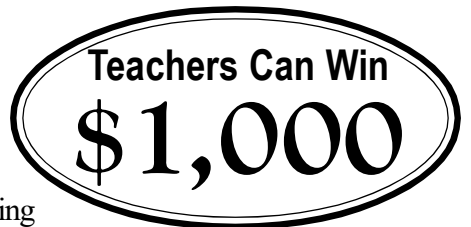
Teachers, you can win \$1,000 just by incorporating the honored country of Malaysia into your classroom. Involve students in your classroom or grade level in classroom decorations and activities with a theme based on this exciting country. Fill your classroom (and your students' minds) with images of Malaysian art, animals, landscapes and culture. For details, visit memphisinmay.org/education. Entries must be received by **Friday, May 5, 2023 at 5:00 pm.**



International Teacher Competition

Teacher Competition / Grades K - 12

Now teachers have the chance to win alongside their students! If you're ready to celebrate Memphis in May's honored country in your classroom, this competition is for you. Memphis in May will recognize the teachers with the most outstanding "global classrooms," teachers who utilize international programming to supplement their curriculum and introduce a foreign culture to their students. Sign up and participate in one or more of Memphis in May's education programs and events, complying with all program guidelines. Participate in as many of the programs and events as possible to increase the international appeal of your classroom. Entries will not be judged solely on the quantity of Memphis in May activities, but rather the main criteria will be the educational impact, creative use of curriculum, and quality of the learning and educational activities in the classroom. Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at memphisinmay.org/education. Entries must be received by **Friday, May 5, 2023 at 5:00pm.**



Creative Writing Contest Grades 4 - 12

The Creative Writing Contest promotes literary creativity and allows students to incorporate what they have learned about the Memphis in May honored country through the written word. Creative Writing Contest entries can include any type of literary work, fiction or non-fiction, including but not limited to poems, essays, short stories, plays, narratives, scripts and biographies. First, second and third place winners will be chosen in three grade categories (Upper Elementary - 4th & 5th grades, Middle - 6th - 8th grades, High - 9th - 12th grades). The competition is open to students attending any public, private or home school within the Shelby County area. Each entry must be submitted with a completed Creative Writing Contest entry form (typed or printed only). Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at <http://bit.ly/MIMCompetitions> (subject to change, check website for any updates). Entries must be received by **Wednesday, March 22, 2023 at 5:00 p.m.** Entries must be submitted to the Memphis in May International Festival offices at 56 S. Front Street, Memphis, TN 38103.

International Paper Children's Poster Competition Grades K - 6

The International Paper Children's Poster Competition promotes the creative artistry of students in grades K-6. Patterned after the Memphis in May Fine Art Poster Program, the student's work must depict some aspect of the honored country of Malaysia through the medium of drawing and coloring. One student will become





Education Programs & Contests *(cont.)*

the Grand Prize winner, and their work depicting Malaysia will then be printed and sold by Memphis in May as the 2022 International Paper Children's Poster. Since there will be a limited number of signed and numbered prints created, this lucky young artist's poster has the potential of becoming a unique collector's item. The Grand Prize winner will sign and number 100 of the prints. First, second and third prize winners will also be recognized in various grade divisions. All artwork must be designed and executed by the student. Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at memphisinmay.org/education. Entries must be received by **Wednesday, March 22, 2023 at 5:00 p.m.** Entries must be submitted to the Memphis in May International Festival offices at 56 S. Front Street, Memphis, TN 38103.

Graphic Design Competition Grades 7 - 12

This competition promotes the creative artistry of students in grades 7-12. Patterned after Memphis in May's Fine Art Poster Program, the student's work must depict some aspect of the honored country through the medium of graphic design. First, second and third prize winners will be recognized in various grade divisions. All artwork must be designed and executed by the student. Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at memphisinmay.org/education. Entries must be received by **Wednesday, March 22, 2023 at 5:00 p.m.** Entries must be submitted to the Memphis in May offices at 56 S. Front Street, Memphis, TN 38103.

Multimedia / PowerPoint Competition Grades 9 - 12

This competition promotes design creativity and allows students to incorporate what they have learned about Malaysia through overall presentation, graphic design, and written word. Students have a chance to create unique presentations illustrating the honored country's history, geography, people, music and culture. This competition is a wonderful tool to get students acquainted with Video or PowerPoint, important programs in the business world. As an additional activity, teachers may also opt to have students present in front of the class, giving them valuable practice in communication skills, all while exposing them to international history and culture. This competition is open to all high school students attending public, private, or home school within the Shelby County area. First, second, and third place prizes will be awarded. Downloadable entry forms are available on the Memphis in May website at memphisinmay.org/education. Entries must be received by **Wednesday, March 22, 2023 at 5:00 p.m.** Entries must be submitted to the Memphis in May offices at 56 S. Front Street, Memphis, TN 38103.

Memphis in May World Cargo Crate Photo Contest

The World Cargo Crate Photo Contest encourages teachers to use their cameras to capture special moments in their classrooms. The photographic entries portray special "learning moments" between the students, their teachers, and the unique items from the honored country. As most of these items are foreign to the students, their reactions of interest, surprise, and curiosity are clearly visible in the photos. The winning teacher receives a Memphis in May prize package for their classroom and the privilege of being the first to reserve the World Cargo Crate for the upcoming school year. The winning teachers and students also get to see their pictures displayed on the Memphis in May website as "the face" of the World Cargo Crate for the next year. Up to 5 photos may be submitted per entry, along with the teacher's name and title, school name, school address, school phone number, and teacher's email address. Entries must be received by **Friday, May 12, 2023 at 5:00 p.m.** Entries must be digital and may be submitted by email or on a CD to 56 S. Front Street, Memphis, TN 38103. For more information, see Memphis in May's website at www.memphisinmay.org or contact education@memphisinmay.org with any questions.

Exhibitions & Field Trip Opportunities

Each year, Memphis in May plans cultural exhibitions and performances involving art, artifacts, speakers and performers from the honored country. In 2023, teachers and students can expect many opportunities to explore the beauty, culture and history of Malaysia. Many exhibits and performances offer great opportunities for classroom field trips. As the festival approaches, visit the Memphis in May website at www.memphisinmay.org/education for updates on exhibitions, field trips opportunities and additional educational materials.



Books, Websites & More

INFO

Below are many useful books and websites which can help teachers and students locate additional information for many of the educational assignments throughout this Curriculum Guide. These resources will also help them explore many more fascinating aspects of the interesting and beautiful country of Malaysia. Teachers may also want to utilize the Internet to reach out to schools and educational facilities within Malaysia to establish communication between their classroom and a similar classroom in that country, especially since English is frequently spoken. The student exchange results could be outstanding!

Books

Lonely Planet: Malaysia, Singapore & Brunei, by Simon Richmond, Brett Atkinson.

Malaysia: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture, by Culture Smart! and Victor King PhD.

Making Heritage in Malaysia: Sites, Histories, Identities, by Sharmani Patricia Gabriel.

Authentic Recipes from Malaysia, (part of the Authentic Recipes series).

Where in Asia is Malaysia? Geography Literacy for Kids, Children's Asia Books, by Baby Professor.

DK Eyewitness Malaysia and Singapore (Travel Guide), by DK Eyewitness.

A Brief History of Singapore and Malaysia: Multiculturalism and Prosperity: The Shared History of Two Southeast Asian Tigers, by Christopher Hale.

Where Are You, Sun Bear?: Malaysia, Global Kids Storybook, by Eun-mi Choi and Seong-bin Noh.

UFOs Over Malaysia & Southeast Asia: An Islamic Perspective of a Global Enigma, by Ahmad Jamaludin and Robert Bartholomew.

Wild Malaysia: The Wildlife, Scenery and Biodiversity of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, and Sarawak, by Geoffrey Davison, Melvin Gumal

Websites

Britannica Encyclopedia - Malaysia - www.britannica.com/place/Malaysia.

Malaysia Truly Asia - The Official Tourism Website of Malaysia - www.malaysia.travel.

26 Interesting Facts About Malaysia - www.factinstitute.com/facts-about-malaysia.

Culture of Malaysia - Language, Religion, Customs, Traditions - <https://www.holidify.com/pages/culture-of-malaysia-3586.html>.

The Ultimate Malaysia Itinerary for the Ultimate Trip! 5 Days to 2 Weeks - <https://diveintomalaysia.com/malaysia-itinerary/>.

Questions?

Every year, Memphis in May receives important questions from teachers about the honored country. This year, teachers may be interested in Malaysian pronunciations or how to tell a durian from a mangosteen! Each year, Memphis in May strives to identify local citizens who are native to the festival's honored country. These citizens are often available to answer teachers' questions, and sometimes are available for classroom visits. Memphis in May also organizes a speakers bureau which offers slide show presentations to schools and civic organizations. Requests can be made by calling 525-4611 or by emailing Memphis in May at education@memphisinmay.org.

Join the Memphis in May Education Email List!

Receive information and applications
as soon as they become available.
To join the information list, email
education@memphisinmay.org!



 **Memphis
in May**
International Festival

Generously supported by

INTERNATIONAL  PAPER

