The Harvest Moon

19 Nov 10:30 Duty six : Blue

Start	Time	Activity	Requirements	Instructions	Scoute
	Harvest	Festival is a celebration of the food grown	n on the land. Thanksgiving ceremonies and celebrations for a	successful harvest are both worldwide and very ancient.	
19 Nov 10:30	10	Activities : Opening	Register, beans, flag, totem and skin	Grand Howl Flag Break Register Inspection - belts and shoes	Akela
		The harves	st of vegetables includes many different types. What is your fa	vourite vegetable.	
19 Nov 10:40	10	Game : Vegetable Stew		Cubs sit in a circle with one cub in the center. The leader assigns the name of a vegetable to each of two cubs in the circle. When the name of their vegetable is called, the two "corns" or "potatoes" run to change places, while the cub in the center tries to get one of the vacant places. When the leader calls "vegetable stew," everyone scrambles to get a different seat. The one left standing is "It" for the next round.	Riki
		Native Americans believed that the har	vest would be bountiful that season if the feathers of the drear	ncatcher ruflled more than 5 times in one night	
19 Nov 10:50	40	Crafts : Make a Dreamcatcher	Bamboo or wire rings Scraps of material String/wool Feathers Beads	Dreamcatchers originated with the Ojibwe people, who wove these magical webs from willow hoops and sinew. The hoop represents the travel of <i>giizis</i> , the sun, through the sky. At night, the hole in the center only lets <i>bawedjige</i> , good dreams, pass. <i>Bawedjigewin</i> , bad dreams, are trapped in the web, and dispelled at the first light of morning.	Akela
			Time to enjoy some of the fruits of the harvest		
19 Nov 11:30	5	Activities : Juice and biscuits		Juice and biscuit break	Mang
			Gathering the harvest can be hard work		
19 Nov 11:35	10	Game : Roll the Potato	Gathering the narvest can be hard work		Riki
CC.11 YOU CT				Form Cubs into relay teams. Cubs get on the floor on their hands and knees. On a signal, the cub in the front of each line takes a raw potato and rolls it on the floor to the end using his nose. When he reaches the end, he can grab the potato	NIA

				and run back to tag the next person in line.	
		The dream catcher	shape is that of the moon - do you want to hear the story	of where dreamcatchers began?	
19 Nov 11:45	10	Yarn : Ojibwe Dream Catcher History		See attached	Raksha
			Follow the trail to see the phases of the moo	n	
19 Nov 11:55	20	Activities : Moon Trail	Cut out pieces of paper in the phases of the moon Sticks and stones for trail signs Puzzle/names of phases on board	Create a trail using the various trail signs ong the route, place (or hide) pieces of the moon phases puzzle as per the image: You can run a night trail with glow-in-the-dark paint on the signs, etc.	Mor
		Being thankful for the harvest is an im	portant celebration for many different cultures. How do y	ou celebrate during autumn or the end of summer?	
19 Nov 12:15	5	Activities : Closing	Totem, Skin Badges, certificates	Announcements Badge handouts Grand Howl Flag Down Prayer Dismiss	Akela

Programme prepared on 09 May 01:15

Make a Dreamcatcher

Category	Crafts
Badge	Handcraft
Time to allocate (mins)	30
Outcome	Make a traditional dream catcher
	Bamboo or wire rings
	Scraps of material
Resources	String/wool
	Feathers
	Beads
Instructions	Dreamcatchers originated with the Ojibwe people, who wove these magical webs from willow hoops and sinew. The hoop represents the travel of giizis, the sun, through the sky. At night, the hole in the center only lets bawedjige, good dreams, pass. Bawedjigewin, bad dreams, are trapped in the web, and dispelled at the first light of morning.

Documents

Instructions 13a3542988059aaa8a58f4deb8bcceb7.jpg

Ojibwe Dream Catcher History

Category	Yam
Time to allocate (mins)	5
	Long ago in the ancient world of the Ojibwe Nation, the Clans were all located in one general area of that place known as Turtle Island. This is the way that the old Ojibwe storytellers say how Asibikaashi (Spider Woman) helped Wanabozhoo bring giizis (sun) back to the people. To this day, Asibikaashi will build her special lodge before dawn. If you are awake at dawn, as you should be, look for her lodge and you will see this miracle of how she captured the sunrise as the light sparkles on the dew which is gathered there.
Story	Asibikaasi took care of her children, the people of the land, and she continues to do so to this day. When the Ojibwe Nation dispersed to the four corners of North America, to fill a prophecy, Asibikaashi had a difficult time making her journey to all those cradle boards, so the mothers, sisters, & Nokomis (grandmothers) took up the practice of weaving the magical webs for the new babies using willow hoops and sinew or cordage made from plants. It is in the shape of a circle to represent how giizis travels each day across the sky. The dream catcher will filter out all the bad bawedjigewin (dreams) & allow only good thoughts to enter into our minds when we are just abinooji. You will see a small hole in the center of each dream catcher where those good bawadjige may come through. With the first rays of sunlight, the bad dreams would perish. When we see little asibikaashi, we should not fear her, but instead respect and protect her. In honor of their origin, the number of points where the web connected to the hoop numbered 8 for Spider Woman's eight legs or 7 for the Seven Prophecies.
	It was traditional to put a feather in the center of the dream catcher; it means breath, or air. It is essential for life. A baby watching the air playing with the feather on her cradleboard was entertained while also being given a lesson on the importance of good air. This lesson comes forward in the way that the feather of the owl is kept for wisdom (a woman's feather) & the eagle feather is kept for courage (a man's feather).

Entry written by Sharon Venn of 1st Randburg