

TEAM FOR TIGERS



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
College of Agriculture, Forestry and Life Sciences



Letter from the Director

Dear Fellow Educators,

I am very pleased you have elected to review and adopt the Team Up for Tigers program on tiger conservation in your school or classroom. As a consortium of four land-grant universities, we believe in the importance of educating the American people about the plight of the wild tiger — our beloved mascot. Since this is our mascot, we feel an obligation to help in the Global Tiger Recovery Program in any way we can.

Therefore, our efforts will have an impact both in tiger-range countries and here in the United States. One of the critical things we can do here at home is educate our citizens about the tragic decline in the number of tigers remaining in the wild. Today, there are fewer than 4,000 tigers left in the wild.

One of the best places to start is with our elementary school students. We have designed this program so you can flexibly change out components such as activities or videos depending on the needs of your students. The Resource Guide provides weblinks that take you easily to websites containing videos, maps and other educational materials. So, we hope you enjoy this unit on the world's largest cat! We welcome you and your students to our tiger family!

Appreciatively,



Brett A. Wright, Ph.D.
Director, Tigers United University Consortium

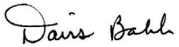


Letter from the CEO of IPTAY

Dear Fellow Tigers,

IPTAY, the fundraising arm of Clemson University Athletics, is excited to partner with the Tigers United University Consortium, an internationally important initiative. With a commitment of protecting wild tigers across the world, it is a cause special to those in the Clemson Family. We look forward to sharing this programming with our membership, especially those young people in our Cubs and CATS programs.

The continuation of this partnership will assist in the consortium's constant education efforts regarding the difficult reality about the limited number of tigers that remain in the wild today. Through our Cubs and CATS programs at IPTAY, we are thrilled to be able to share their various videos, activities and educational resources with our youth.



Davis Babb
CEO, IPTAY



Letter from the Director of Cooperative Extension Service

Dear Fellow Educators,

I am very pleased Clemson University Cooperative Extension has been asked to work with the Tigers United Program as a supporter of its elementary school Team Up for Tigers program through 4-H and FFA. We believe in the importance of educating the American people about the plight of wild tigers — our beloved mascot. Since this is our mascot, we feel an obligation to help in the Global Tiger Recovery Program in any way we can, and there is no better way than educating our children. The education program is based on true unbiased science-based research on the plight of the tiger.

Research efforts will happen in tiger-range countries, and they will happen here in the United States. One of the critical things we can do here at home is to educate our citizens about the tragic decline in the number of tigers remaining in the wild. Today, there are fewer than 4,000 tigers left in the wild.

Our research indicates the best way to educate young people is through an experiential learning platform. We have reviewed this program and realize the flexible change out components such as activities, or videos, depending on the needs of students. The Resource Guide provides weblinks that take you easily to websites containing videos, maps and other educational materials. So, we hope you enjoy this unit on the world's largest cat! We are excited to be asked to help deliver this excellent educational program.

Sincerely,



Thomas Dobbins, Ph.D.
Associate Dean of Outreach and Engagement
Director of Cooperative Extension Service
Clemson University



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Introduction

What is this program about?

This program is tailored to the needs of elementary-aged children from kindergarten to fifth grade. The resources found within focus on tiger conservation in the 13 tiger-range countries. This program is designed to teach children about 1) the current status of the wild tigers, 2) the culture and the people of a particular tiger range country, 3) threats to the tiger population, 4) Tigers United and our tiger conservation work and 5) how everyone can help save wild tigers.

We encourage you to introduce the program to your students through a science class or even in an after-school program. There are five lesson plans in each module to provide you with a lesson plan for each weekday. Consider this Resource Guide a foundation on which you can build and incorporate assignments and activities that align with your state's core curriculum requirements. For example, you can build vocabulary words into each grade that focus on tigers and conservation. Older students can calculate the percentage of habitat lost or the ratio of tigers to people within a country. You can build writing assignments on tigers into your language arts lessons or build a tiger model into either art or science by requiring students to use recycled materials to make the model. We want to provide a framework for you and offer a program that is flexible, so teachers can adapt to their classroom and pull activities from any of the lessons or the Resource Guide.

When you have completed the program, email rlbeckn@clermson.edu and tell us the number of students in your classroom. We will ship Tigers United gifts to you to distribute to your class. You can also download a certificate of completion from our website to give to your students.

Who is it for?

This program contains 16 lesson plans about tigers and tiger conservation for elementary school children in grades K-5. The first module (four lessons) provides an overview of the status of tigers in the wild. The activities included in the module are more complex and suggested for older students. Modules Two, Three and Four each focus on a specific tiger-range country, delving into specific aspects of tiger conservation in that country. The material increases in complexity in Modules Two, Three and Four. The modules are:

- Module One: Overview
- Module Two: India
- Module Three: Russia
- Module Four: China

How does it work?

Included in each of the four modules are three to four lesson plans that can be given during an intensive week-long event or spaced out over a longer time period. The lessons are generally organized as follows:

1. Tiger status in that country
2. Country and culture
3. Threats to the tiger population
4. How you can help

Each module contains basic information about these categories. We encourage you to build on this information and adapt the material to best suit your classroom needs by substituting various activities and facts from the Resource Guide into your instruction.

Why partner with Tigers United?

Tigers United University Consortium is comprised of four land-grant, tiger-mascot universities (Clemson University, Auburn University, Louisiana State University and the University of Missouri). As we have undertaken efforts to assist in the Global Tiger Recovery Program, our faculty and staff have been saddened to learn how little the students on our campuses understand about the status of wild tigers or why they are endangered. Therefore, each university has made education about tigers a priority and believes an early understanding of the plight of tigers among your students can positively influence the future of these majestic creatures. The ultimate goal of this education program is to bring awareness of tiger endangerment and conservation efforts around the world to elementary-aged children. In addition, we believe children in today's global economy need to have awareness of other countries and cultures beginning at an early age. By doing so, they are better equipped to save wild tigers and become engaged global citizens.



MODULE 1

Overview

Module One: Overview

What is this module about?

This module provides an overview of the worldwide status of wild tigers, the countries they live in today and the significant threats they face.

Outline

Lesson One: Tigers in Asia

- Activity: Share this video with students that introduces the importance of tigers to the planet
[youtube.com/watch?v=FK3dav4bA4s&t=51s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FK3dav4bA4s&t=51s)
- Learning: Facts about tigers worldwide
- Final Activity: Reading comprehension sheet

Lesson Two: Tiger-Range Countries

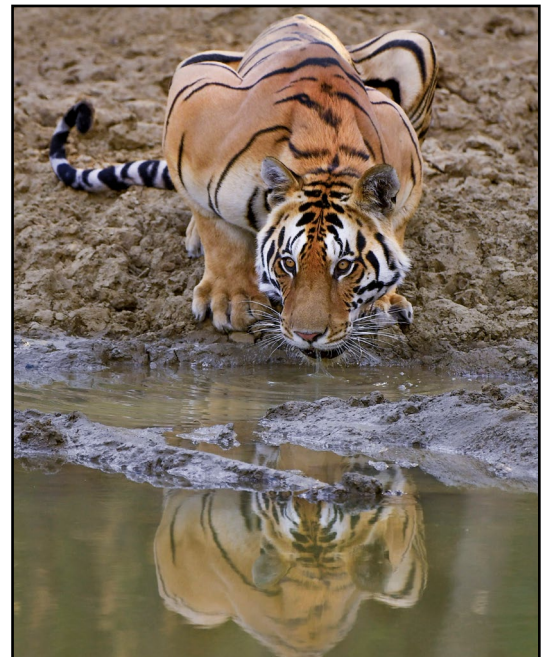
- Activity: Identify and label the 13 tiger-range countries on the map of Asia
- Learning: The geography of tigers

Lesson Three: Global Threats to Tiger Populations

- Learning
- Activity: Color by subtraction sheet

Lesson Four: How You Can Help

- Activity: Search for your congressperson on [congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov)
- Learning: Advocating for tiger conservation with elected officials
- Final Activity: Write a letter to your public officials



Lesson One: Tigers in Asia (30 minutes)

Objective

To inform children of the origin of tigers and their current status worldwide.

Materials Required

- Computer with internet connection
- Projector
- Screen
- Notebook paper (one sheet for each student)
- Color paper
- Crayons/markers

Share this video with students to introduce the importance of tigers in the world today: [youtube.com/watch?v=FK3dav4bA4s&t=51s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FK3dav4bA4s&t=51s).

Learning (10 minutes)

Basic Tiger Facts

- The Latin name for the tiger is *Panthera tigris*.
- Tigers are the largest cat species in the world and the third largest carnivore on land — polar bears and brown bears are larger.
- The average lifespan of a tiger is 10-15 years. However, tigers have been documented to live up to 26 years in the wild.
- In 1900, there were over 100,000 tigers roaming in the wild. Today, however, the estimated number of tigers remaining in the wild is sadly only 3,890.
- Even sadder, there are more tigers held as pets in private zoos and attractions than in the wild. Approximately 6,000 tigers are held captive in the U.S. alone.
- There are six subspecies of tigers remaining in the wild:
 - › Bengal — found in India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh and is the most common of the subspecies.
 - › Sumatran — found only on the island of Sumatra and is the smallest of all subspecies.
 - › Siberian or Amur — the largest of the subspecies and found only in the forests of the Russian Far East and China.
 - › Malayan — found at the tip of the Malayan peninsula.
 - › Indochinese — found in Indochina, is smaller than the Bengal and lives in high mountain forests.
 - › South China — the most endangered subspecies of tigers, nearing the point of extinction. The last South China tiger seen in the wild was spotted in 2007.
- Three subspecies are now extinct:
 - › Bali (last seen in 1940s) — found only on the Indonesian island of Bali.
 - › Caspian (last seen in 1970s) — found in modern-day Turkey and countries surrounding the Caspian Sea.
 - › Javan (last seen in 1980s) — found only on the Indonesian island of Java.
- Tigers once ranged from the Caspian Sea (modern-day Turkey) to the Russian Far East. Today, they are confined to less than 7% of their historical range.
- Today, tigers are native to 13 Asian countries known as “range countries.” They do not live in Africa (a common misunderstanding).

Final Activity (20 minutes)

1-1 — Reading Comprehension Worksheet

Popcorn read “Bengal tigers could vanish from one of their final strongholds” article (CNN) and answer the associated questions.

drive.google.com/file/d/1dcA_qYinD6o2bBQvRYfn9McGwfdy6wjP/view



Lesson Two: Tiger-Range Countries (20 minutes)

Objective

To familiarize students with the 13 tiger-range countries.

Materials Required

- Paper
- Pencils
- Colored pencils
- Map of Asia

Activity (10 minutes)

Included in the Resource Guide is a map of Asia. Students will learn about the 13 tiger-range countries by identifying and labeling the tiger-range countries on the map. They can color each country to further distinguish them.

1-2 — Asia Map Worksheet

Find and color the 13 tiger-range countries.

drive.google.com/file/d/1CjsvWvXI9ZSEiJ8nKMXy6kzTsduwRG/view

Learning (10 minutes)

Basic Tiger Facts

- Today, tigers are native to 13 Asian countries, known as “range countries.” They do not live in Africa (a common misunderstanding).
- The tiger-range countries include:
 1. India
 2. Nepal
 3. Bhutan
 4. Bangladesh
 5. Myanmar
 6. Thailand
 7. Malaysia
 8. Indonesia
 9. Laos
 10. Cambodia
 11. Vietnam
 12. China
 13. Russia
- However, tigers are believed to be functionally extinct in 1) Laos, 2) Cambodia and 3) Vietnam.
- Tigers are on the brink of extinction in China; the last estimate suggested there were only seven tigers remaining in the wild there.
- Today, more than half of the world’s population literally surrounds the remaining 3,890 wild tigers.



Lesson Three: Global Threats to Tiger Populations (20 minutes)

Objective

To inform students about the primary threats to survival of wild tiger populations around the world.

Materials Required

- Crayons
- Coloring sheet

Learning (10 minutes)

Basic Tiger Facts

- Humans are central to the three primary causes of tiger population decline, which include loss of habitat, poaching and human-wildlife conflicts.
- Tiger populations severely plummeted due to hunting during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, resulting in local extinctions from several sites.
- Today, many tiger-bearing forests have become fragmented, and the corridors between them have been cut off due to the conversion of forest land for development projects and the construction of linear-transportation corridors.
- Tigers are facing a severe threat from poaching and the illegal wildlife trade.
- Illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife parts by international crime syndicates is a \$20 billion annual business.
- Tigers are known as a keystone species, meaning they are critically important to the health of the ecosystem in which they live.
- As apex predators, tigers keep prey species from overpopulating, which protects the vegetation and in turn protects streams and water supplies, which directly affect human populations.
- When we protect tigers, we protect many, many other species, including homo sapiens.
- Today, the historic range for tigers has been reduced by 95%, leaving tigers with little room to roam freely.
- As a result of human population growth, forests are being rapidly converted for housing, agriculture and other public uses. This brings humans into closer contact with tigers, often resulting in human-tiger conflicts.
- In China, a tiger skin is worth more than \$10,000.
- A half-liter bottle of tiger-bone wine sells for \$135.
- All parts of the tiger are used for traditional Chinese medicines.
- The illegal trade of tiger parts on the black market stimulates the market by increasing demand, especially for tigers in the wild. The greater the demand, the greater the number of wild tigers poached.
- In China, over 200 commercial tiger farms breed tigers for these black markets. It is estimated that there are over 6,000 tigers present on tiger farms in China.
- Tiger farming has also begun in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. In three of these four countries, tigers are now extinct!
- The last remaining tigers in China are found in the remote northeast of China near the border with Russia. The estimate of wild tigers in China is now at only seven adults! When tigers live close to humans, human-tiger conflicts occur.
- Loss of livestock, and sometimes even loss of human lives occur when tigers enter towns and villages. Villagers sometimes retaliate for these losses by killing the tiger.

Activity (10 minutes)

Students will complete the tiger color sheet using subtraction to determine the colors for each area. The coloring sheet is included below and in the Resource Guide.

1-3 — Color by Number (Subtraction) Worksheet

Color the page by completing the subtraction equations to find the right color.

drive.google.com/file/d/1NqEzrtA5DQOIehsmYonmKkt9xwC2j8z/view



Lesson Four: How You Can Help (25 minutes)

Objective

To encourage kids to take action and help save the tigers.

Materials

- PowerPoint presentation
- Computer
- Projector
- Screen
- Paper
- Pen or pencil

Introduction (5 minutes)

Watch this video to introduce today's material:

[youtube.com/watch?v=skA-FBUr0tY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skA-FBUr0tY) (start at 3:11).

- How you can help: be aware of what you purchase.
- Stand up for tigers who are mistreated. Never participate in “cub-petting” schemes that encourage tiger captivity for photographs.
- Give them a voice: write a letter to your public officials stating your concern for captive tigers in America

Activity (5 minutes)

Visit [congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov) and find the congressperson for your area by searching your zip code. Write the person's name and contact information to use for your letter.

1-4 — Letter to Government Official (Letter Template)

Visit [congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov), insert your zip code, and write and send letters to your representatives.

drive.google.com/file/d/17kHAqM2pRI6xw2hn76VW-Vd-n9aeqeL6/view

Learning (5 minutes)

Talk about civic responsibility and advocacy within our government.

How can you help?

Use the “How You Can Help” PowerPoint found in the Resource Guide.

- Adopt a tiger.
- Take action: contact government officials.
- Stay educated.
- Be an advocate: teach others.
- Raise money and/or donate.

Final Activity (10 minutes)

Write a letter to your representative asking them to protect wild tigers and reduce the mistreatment of captive tigers in the United States.



MODULE 2

India



Module Two: India

What is this module about?

This module focuses on basic information about tigers in India, why they are endangered and what students can do to help save them.

Outline

Lesson One: Tigers in India

- Activity: YouTube video
- Learning
- Final Activity: Tiger Family Coloring Sheet

Lesson Two: Country and Culture

- Activity: Read from “Tiger on a Tree.”
- Learning

Lesson Three: Threats to the Tiger Population — Deforestation and Habitat Loss

- Activity: Musical Chairs — Tiger Version
- Learning: Share information about what students have learned so far about tigers

Lesson Four: How You Can Help

- Activity: Create awareness with a banner
- Final Activity: Create banner and posters



Lesson One: Tigers in India (20 minutes)

Objective

To inform children of the origin of tigers and tigers' current status in the tiger-range country of India.

Materials Required

- Computer with internet connection
- Projector
- Screen
- Notebook paper (one sheet for each student)
- Colored papers
- Crayons/markers

Activity (10 minutes)

Watch this [YouTube video](#) (Wild Kratts: Exploring India) and learn some fun facts about tigers! This video shows the vast difference between the number of wild tigers roaming the world versus the number in captivity just in Texas!

Learning (10 minutes)

Basic Tiger Facts

- Tigers live in 13 tiger-range countries in Asia, but the vast majority live in India. In fact, India holds about 70% of the world's remaining population of wild tigers.
- In a recent census, India reported having 2,947 tigers. This is a slight increase due to years of tiger conservation efforts in the country.
- India is home to the Bengal tiger, which is one of the nine subspecies of tigers. It is the second largest and most common tiger subspecies. These tigers can be found primarily in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (show students the enclosed map).
- The Pench Tigress, also known as "Collarwali," lives in central India in the Pench Tiger Reserve (PTR) and is famous as a super mom. She has given birth to 29 cubs in her 13 years. Most recently, she was seen with a litter of four cubs.
- The stripes of each tiger are unique. No two tigers have the same stripes, similar to how human fingerprints are all unique.
- The tiger is the only cat species that is completely striped; they even have stripes on their skin!
- A tiger's stripes can range from light brown to black in color.
- A tiger's stripes are not symmetrical on both sides.

Final Activity (10 minutes)

Students complete the Tiger Family Coloring Sheet found in the Resource Guide.

2-1 — Tiger Family Coloring Sheet

Students will color in the picture and take it home to share with their families or guardians.

drive.google.com/file/d/1IsQmbaAGsJpAWGh-p_Up_F8ENMBUMCfX/view



Lesson Two: Country and Culture (20 minutes)

Objective

To familiarize students with the country of India, its people and its culture.

Materials Required

- Children's book
- Paper
- Pencils
- Chairs (one per person)
- Playlist
- Speaker

Introduction (5 minutes)

Ask the students to share facts they learned about yesterday, and share today's lesson is focused on the people and the country where the tigers live.

Activity (5 minutes)

Read from the children's book "Tiger on a Tree." A link to purchase the book is found in the materials packet. Have students discuss what they learned from the story.

2-2 — Read from "Tiger in a Tree"

Book found on Amazon.com

[amazon.com/Notable-Childrens-Books-Younger-Readers/dp/0374375550/ref=sr_1_11?keywords=tiger+in+a+tree+book&qid=1581231586&sr=8-11](https://www.amazon.com/Notable-Childrens-Books-Younger-Readers/dp/0374375550/ref=sr_1_11?keywords=tiger+in+a+tree+book&qid=1581231586&sr=8-11)

Learning (10 minutes)

Basic India Facts

- India has 1.4 billion people.
- It is the second most populous country in the world and holds almost 18% of the world's population.
- There are 50 tiger reserves, special homes for the tigers that protect them, in India.
- India has the lowest meat consumption per person of any country.
- The main religion in India is Hindu. Hindus view the cow as a sacred animal, which is why they don't eat it.
- India produces 70% of the world's spices.
- India belongs to the continent of Asia. It is bordered by the countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Nepal and Pakistan.
- Because of India's location, it experiences periods of heavy rain in the summers called monsoons.
- In the summers, temperatures in India reach 125 degrees Fahrenheit.
- The Taj Mahal (a famous mausoleum and popular tourist attraction) is located in the region of Agra.
- The national symbol of India is the endangered Bengal tiger.



Lesson Three: Threats to Tiger Population

Deforestation and Habitat Loss (20 minutes)

Objective

To inform students about one of the main causes for the declining tiger population: deforestation and loss of habitat.

Learning (10 minutes)

- Deforestation is when people cut down trees in the forest, taking away the natural habitats of tigers and other animals.
- Today, there are 50 tiger reserves set aside in India to protect tiger habitats, but many tiger-bearing forests have become fragmented, and the corridors between them have been cut off due to conversion of forest land for development projects and construction of linear transportation corridors.
- As a result of human population growth, forests are being rapidly converted for housing, agriculture and other public uses. This brings humans into closer contact with tigers, often resulting in human-tiger conflicts.
- Tigers are known as a keystone species, meaning they are critically important to the health of the ecosystem in which they live.
- As apex predators, tigers keep prey species from overpopulating, which protects the vegetation and in turn protects streams and water supplies, which directly affect human populations.
- Three major watersheds originate in tiger landscapes in India, providing water for at least 830 million people.
- When we protect tigers, we protect many, many other species, including homo sapiens.

Activity (10 minutes)

Musical Chairs: Tiger Version

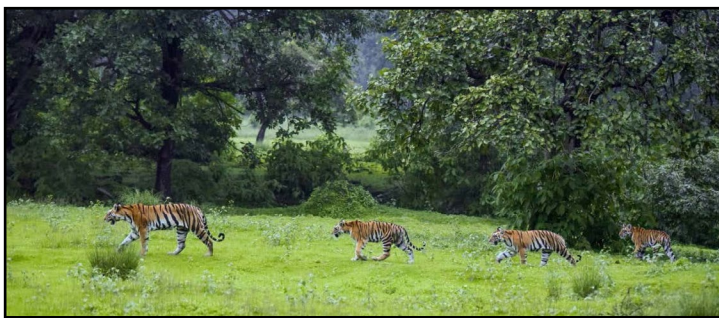
In this version, the chairs are referred to as trees, and they act as the tigers' safety. The children are the tigers. As the chairs are taken away, more and more tigers are eliminated. Before the round, make sure there is one less chair than there are students in the group. To play this game, start the music. When the music stops, each student has to find a chair to sit in. Whoever finds themselves without a chair is out of the game. Remove another chair. Continue the game until there is one person remaining.

2-3 — Musical Chairs (Tiger Version)

This game is a great way to teach children about the effects of deforestation on tigers. Explain how when you take a chair away, there are fewer places for a tiger to hide.

Suggested playlist:

- "Eye of the Tiger" by Survivor
- "Don't Stop Believin'" by Journey
- "Another One Bites the Dust" by Queen
- "Beat It" by Michael Jackson
- "The Final Countdown" by Europe



Lesson Four: How You Can Help (30 minutes)

Objective

To provide a culminating experience that brings everything students have learned this week together, give them a role in saving the tigers by creating a banner that can be displayed in your classroom, the hallway or the school lobby.

Materials Required

- Banner paper
- Markers or paint
- Paintbrushes
- Stencils
- Stickers
- Glitter
- Poster board

Introduction (5 minutes)

Explain the concept of a banner and where it is going to be hung. Show students examples of banners and how the banner will be something beautiful that others can admire and learn from.

Activity (5 minutes)

Have the students brainstorm what they want their banner to look like and come up with an outline. Split into groups based on who is painting letters, making decorations, applying glitter, etc.

Final Activity (20 minutes)

Make the banner. The banner should include information students have learned this week and should encourage people who see it to also become passionate about saving the tigers. If there are too many people, break off into two groups. One group can work on the banner while the other group creates awareness posters to hang around the school.

Share Your Work

We encourage you to take a picture of the class with your banner or other awareness materials and send it to us, so we can share it on our social media channels. (Teachers: If you share your photo with us, please ensure we have permission from all parents to share their child's photograph on social media.)



MODULE 3

Russia



Module Three: Russia

What is this module about?

This set of lessons specifically focuses on the tigers that are endangered in Russia. The curriculum will engage students and provide a fun way to learn about tiger conservation. After this module is completed, students will have a deeper understanding of Russia and its people, tiger conservation and how they can help save wild tigers.

Outline

Lesson One: Tigers in Russia

- Introduction: Initial video
- Learning: Exciting PowerPoint
- Activity: Siberian Tiger Video Worksheet and Tiger Maze Worksheet

Lesson Two: Country and Culture

- Introduction: Initial video
- Activity: Paper Cup Matryoshka Dolls
- Learning: Video on Russian culture
- Final Activity: Russian Flag Coloring Page

Lesson Three: Threats to Tiger Populations: Conflict with Humans

- Introduction: Initial video
- Learning: Russia PowerPoint
- Final Activity: Jeopardy Game

Lesson Four: How You Can Help

- Introduction: Initial video
- Learning: Brainstorm how to get involved
- Final Activity: Create giant banner for school



Lesson One: Tigers in Russia (30 minutes)

Objective

To teach kids about where Siberian tigers exist and these tigers' habitat.

Materials Required

- PowerPoint presentation
- Computer
- Projector
- Screen

Introduction (5 minutes)

[youtube.com/watch?v=MkxBd5D3wpY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MkxBd5D3wpY)

This video gives information specifically about Siberian tigers, the largest cats in the world.

Learning (10 minutes)

Basic Tiger Facts

- Siberian or Amur — the largest of the subspecies of tigers, weighing up to 660 pounds. These tigers are found only in the forests of the Russian Far East and China.
- The habitats for Siberian tigers in the Russian Far East absorb 130,000 tons of carbon per year, almost equal to more than 25,000 vehicles on the road.
- Siberian tigers differ from other tigers because they have fewer, paler stripes, and they also have manes. The mane, in addition to their thick fur, helps keep them warm.
- Siberian tigers are solitary animals, marking their scent on trees to keep other tigers away. They roam many miles and hunt often.
- There are about 500 Siberian tigers left in the world. In total, there are about 4,000 tigers roaming the Earth now. In 1900, there were 100,000 tigers on Earth.
- Tigers can reach a length of up to 11 feet long.
- The stripes of each tiger are unique. No two tigers have the same stripes, similar to how human fingerprints are all unique.
- The tiger is the only cat species that is completely striped; they even have stripes on their skin!
- A tiger's stripes can range from light brown to black in color.

Activity (25 minutes)

Students will complete the tiger activity worksheet and maze found in the Resource Guide.

3-1 — Siberian Tiger Video Worksheet

Watch the [video](#), pausing in order to discuss facts and allow students to accurately fill out the related worksheet.

drive.google.com/file/d/1P07Zx8k2vzFUjs4Jrdw-UaTwi67zW4VB/view

3-2 — Tiger Maze Worksheet

drive.google.com/file/d/1U71LbFy79abYb_HQpbJzZRjFoQseUq-J/view



Lesson Two: Country and Culture (35 minutes)

Objective

To familiarize students with information about Russia, its people and its culture.

Materials Required

- Projector
- Screen
- Computer
- Paper cups
- Glue sticks
- Flesh-colored paper
- Patterned scrapbook paper
- Pens

Introduction (5 minutes)

Watch this video to introduce Russia to your students:

[youtube.com/watch?v=7XeN4GfF1s0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7XeN4GfF1s0)

Activity (10 minutes)

Learn about a Russian tradition with this activity creating paper cup Matryoshka Dolls.

3-3 — Matryoshka Dolls Craft

Follow the instructions on the worksheet to make traditional Russian Matryoshka (or Nesting) Dolls.

drive.google.com/file/d/1fL-2h3pyx2_w7c1sTDYW5NiDuBdCSCL9/view

Learning (10 minutes)

A fun musical introduction to Russian culture.

[youtube.com/watch?v=Uh1I8w2zOLM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uh1I8w2zOLM)

Final Activity (10 minutes)

Students can color the Russian flag and map to finish out their studies on this country. Find these handouts in the Resource Guide.

3-4 — Russian Flag Coloring Page

Color the Russian flag and answer the associated vocabulary questions.

drive.google.com/open?id=1e7tct7ljsNAcgPpnXNY6H-IM2Ax58IGb



Lesson Three: Threats to the Tiger Population

Conflict with Humans (30 minutes)

Objective

To inform students about a major threat to wild tiger populations: conflicts with humans.

Materials Required

- PowerPoint presentation
- Computer
- Screen
- Speaker

Introduction (5 minutes)

Share the video that introduces Russia's tiger guardians. Teachers will need to read the subtitles to students.

youtube.com/watch?v=0zf9Arm-ldE

Learning (5 minutes)

Use the Russia PowerPoint found in the Resource Guide. After the learning part of the PowerPoint slide, show students the website.

Here is the link to the Siberian Tiger website for reference: russia.wcs.org/en-us/Projects/Siberian-Tiger-Project.aspx.

Final Activity (20 minutes)

Students will test their tiger knowledge with a game of Jeopardy. The Jeopardy game is found in the Resource Guide.

3-5 — Jeopardy Game

Divide students into groups and print off a Jeopardy board for each group. Students will choose a question together and will earn points if the question is answered correctly. Use missed or unknown questions as learning opportunities and a chance for a mini-discussion. After each turn, make sure students cross out the question.

drive.google.com/file/d/1e4CwYo2K0DHA80cGjzMVeBmV5w5a7IKy/view



Lesson Four: How You Can Help (35 minutes)

Objective

To encourage kids to take action and help save the tigers.

Materials

- PowerPoint presentation
- Computer
- Projector
- Screen
- Five poster papers
- Large variety of markers
- Large roll of paper (banner paper)

Introduction (5 minutes)

Watch this video to introduce today's material:

[youtube.com/watch?v=skA-FBUr0tY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skA-FBUr0tY) (start at 3:11).

How you can help:

- Be aware of what you purchase.
- Stand up for tigers who are mistreated. Never participate in “cub-petting” schemes that encourage tiger captivity for photographs.
- Give them a voice: write a letter to your public officials stating your concern for captive tigers in America.

Learning (10 minutes)

Talk about possible things students can do to raise awareness and support.

How can you help?

- Adopt a tiger.
- Take action: contact government officials.
- Stay educated.
- Be an advocate: teach others.
- Raise money and/or donate.

Use “How You Can Help” PowerPoint found in the link or the Resource Guide.

Final Activity (20 minutes)

- Make a large banner together.
- Write “Save the Tigers” on it or other important facts about tigers.
- Decorate the banner with bright colors.
- Have all of the students sign it as a pledge to spread tiger awareness.
- Display banner in a central location for the whole school to see.



MODULE 4

China



Module Four: China

What is this module about?

This set of lessons is designed to teach students about the South Chinese tiger, which is extinct in the wild. The South Chinese tiger was last seen in the wild in 2007 and now only exists in captivity. Wildlife officials estimate only 20 South Chinese tigers remain in captivity.

Outline

Lesson One: Status of the Tiger Population in China

- Introduction: Initial video
- Activity: South China Tiger Word Search
- Learning: Tiger Facts in China
- Final Activity: Tiger Mad Libs Worksheet

Lesson Two: Country and Culture

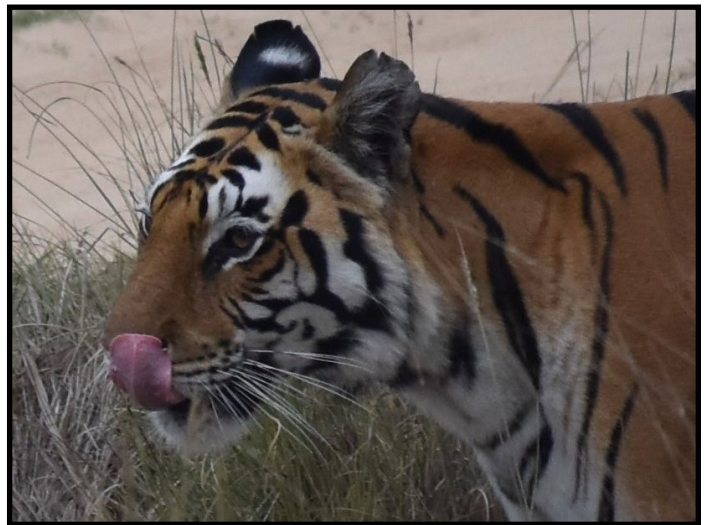
- Introduction: China and Chinese culture
- Activity: Chinese Hand Fan Craft
- Learning: Review Chinese culture facts
- Final Activity: Chinese Zodiac Worksheet

Lesson Three: Threats to the Tiger Population — Poaching

- Introduction: National Geographic video
- Activity: Tiger Mafia
- Learning: Talk about the trends of tigers within the past several decades
- Final Activity: Reading Comprehension Worksheet

Lesson Four: How You Can Help

- Introduction: Initial video
- Activity: Brainstorm how you can help and write/draw ideas
- Learning: How You Can Help PowerPoint
- Final Activity: Write a letter to family or friend



Lesson One: Status of the Tiger Population in China (30 minutes)

Objective

Students will learn about tiger endangerment in China.

Materials

- PowerPoint

Introduction (5 minutes)

Share this introductory video on the South Chinese tiger with students:

[youtube.com/watch?v=3BVjZowm_YI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3BVjZowm_YI)

Activity (5 minutes)

Students will complete the word search and Mad Libs found in the Resource Guide.

4-1 — South China Tiger Word Search

drive.google.com/file/d/18c2oB6ApCI7IzvSXm5btjFI9ta1fdcSg/view

Learning (10 minutes)

Share the facts below with students, then have them pair up and complete the Tiger Mad Libs activity found in the Resource Guide.

Basic Tiger Facts in China:

- Status: Critically endangered.
- In 2005, the captive population of South China tigers consisted of 57 individuals found in the subtropical evergreen forest of southeast China, close to provincial borders.
- In the early 1950s, the tiger population in China was estimated to be about 4,000.
- In the next few decades, tigers were hunted because they were considered “pests.”
- In 1979, the Chinese government banned hunting.
- In 1996, the tiger population was estimated to be between 30-80.
- The last South Chinese tiger seen in the wild was spotted in 2007.
- The South China tiger no longer lives in the wild.
- Today, they are only found in captivity.

Final Activity (10 minutes)

4-2 — Tiger Mad Libs Worksheet

This activity gives students the ability to work on practicing parts of speech while having fun in the process!

drive.google.com/file/d/1gtLXiMWcCZZiyRcydh83BwoETWUdDGGf/view



Lesson Two: Country and Culture (25 minutes)

Objective

Students will become global citizens by gaining better understanding of China, its people and its culture.

Materials Required

- Computer
- Screen
- Speaker

Introduction (5 minutes)

Introduce China and Chinese culture to students with this video.

[youtube.com/watch?v=2zBnPxHpugs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2zBnPxHpugs)

Activity (5 minutes)

4-3 — Chinese Hand Fan Craft

This craft can easily be modified according to what materials may be available.

drive.google.com/file/d/1AUUh_pBDBu5qu4IO-cpAqI90nJMIZ5t0/view

Learning (10 minutes)

Review these facts about Chinese culture with your students and engage in dialogue about the differences between Chinese and American culture.

1. China is the world's longest continuous civilization with some historians marking 6000 B.C. as the dawn of Chinese civilization.
2. China is about the same size as the continental U.S., but it only has one official time zone. The continental U.S. has four.
3. More people speak Mandarin, a Chinese dialect, as their first language than any other language in the world.
4. Chinese people place great importance on family and family structure. Marriage, family and children are all extremely important, and many Chinese families' lives revolve solely around the youngest children.
5. Ping-Pong is the most popular sport in China.
6. Tea is the national beverage of China. In traditional Chinese tea culture, the way you drink tea and which tea you drink can show your social status.
7. Traditional festivals are central to Chinese culture. The most important festivals include the Spring Festival (also known as Chinese New Year), Lantern Festival, Qingming or Tomb Sweeping Festival, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival.
8. Fortune cookies are not a part of Chinese culture. They are an American invention.

Final Activity (5 minutes)

4-4 — Chinese Zodiac Worksheet

Students complete the Chinese Zodiac worksheet and explore the meanings behind each zodiac. The next Year of the Tiger on the Chinese Zodiac is 2022, and conservationists aim to double the wild tiger population by 2022.

The Chinese Zodiac worksheet can be found here:

<https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/sites/kids/files/attachment/worksheets-chinese-zodiac.pdf>



Lesson Three: Threats to the Tiger Population — Poaching (30 minutes)

Objective

Students will learn that poaching is the biggest threat to the Chinese tiger populations and that the demand for traditional Chinese medicines still includes tiger parts, thus increasing poaching.

Materials

- Computer
- Screen
- Projector
- Reading comprehension worksheet

Introduction (5 minutes)

Share this National Geographic video with your class as a good introduction to what threats the tiger population faces and the current status of tigers worldwide.

[youtube.com/watch?v=qhrT0v7QSvc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qhrT0v7QSvc)

Activity (5 minutes)

Tiger Mafia

- Everyone sits in a circle with their eyes closed.
- If you get tapped on the head once, you are a poacher (there will be three).
- If you get tapped on the head twice, you are the tiger advocate (there will be one).
- Everyone who isn't tapped is a tiger.
- Everyone opens their eyes again.
- We tell everyone to close their eyes again.
- Then, only the poachers will open their eyes and choose one tiger to tag out.
- Then, poachers will close their eyes, and the tiger advocate will open his or her eyes.
- The tiger advocate will choose one tiger to save and then close his or her eyes again.
- Everyone opens their eyes. If the tiger advocate doesn't save the tiger chosen by the poachers, the tiger is out.
- Then, the rest of the tigers will guess who the poachers are. The most popular name said will be the group's guess.
- If the tigers are right, then the poacher sits out; if not, the game is repeated.
- The game concludes when all three poachers have been found.

Learning (10 minutes)

Students read the article "What Happened to the South China Tiger?"

worldatlas.com/articles/what-happened-to-the-south-china-tiger.html

The following facts and statistics can be discussed:

- In the early 1950s, the tiger population was estimated to be about 4,000.
- In the next few decades, tigers were hunted because they were considered "pests."
- In 1979, the Chinese government banned hunting.
- In 1996, the population was estimated to be between 30-80.
- Tiger populations severely plummeted due to hunting during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, resulting in local extinctions from several sites.
- Illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife parts by international crime syndicates is a \$19 billion annual business.
- The illegal wildlife trade has decimated many species of animals in the wild, including rhinos, elephants and tigers.
- Tigers are taken from the wild (i.e., poached) to be sold as tiger parts, either as exclusive symbols of affluence (e.g., skins for rugs) or for use in traditional Chinese medicines.
- In China, a tiger skin is worth more than \$10,000.
- A half-liter bottle of tiger-bone wine sells for \$135.
- All parts of the tiger are used in traditional Chinese medicines, some of which date back to the third century B.C.
- In China, over 200 commercial tiger farms breed tigers for these markets. It is estimated that there are over 6,000 tigers present on tiger farms in China.
- Tiger farming has also begun in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. In three of these four countries, tigers are now extinct.
- The last remaining tigers in China are Siberian tigers located in the remote northeast of China near the border with Russia.

Final Activity (10 minutes)

Students will complete the reading comprehension worksheet based on the reading assignment. The worksheet can be found in the Resource Guide.

Lesson Four: How You Can Help (30 minutes)

Objective

To encourage children to take action and help save the tigers.

Materials Required

- PowerPoint presentation
- Computer
- Projector
- Screen
- Five poster papers
- Large variety of markers
- Large roll of paper (banner paper)

Introduction (5 minutes)

Watch this video to introduce today's material:

[youtube.com/watch?v=skA-FBUr0tY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skA-FBUr0tY) (start at 3:11).

How you can help:

- Be aware of what you purchase.
- Stand up for tigers who are mistreated. Never participate in “cub-petting” schemes where you pay to hold and have pictures taken with tiger cubs.
- Give them a voice: work with organizations on legislation to have stricter rules for tiger captivity. The Big Cats and Public Safety Protection Act is one example. It's now or never for the tigers.

Activity (5 minutes)

- Brainstorm a list as a group on how to get involved in their school (e.g., fundraisers, clubs, assemblies, large school functions).
- Split into five groups.
- Distribute a wide variety of markers for everyone to use.
- Write all ideas on a large poster.
- Share ideas afterward.

Learning (10 minutes)

Talk about possible things students can do to raise awareness and support.

How can you help?

Use the “How You Can Help” PowerPoint found in the link or the Resource Guide.

- Adopt a tiger.
- Take action: contact government officials.
- Stay educated.
- Be an advocate: teach others.
- Raise money and/or donate.

Final Activity (10 minutes)

Students will spend 10 minutes writing a letter to a family member or caring adult to share what they have learned about tigers and ask them to help advocate for tiger conservation.



RESOURCE GUIDE



Tiger Facts

Tiger Populations

- The Latin name for the tiger is *Panthera tigris*.
- Tigers are the largest cat species in the world and the third largest carnivore on land — polar and brown bears are larger.
- The average lifespan of a tiger is 10-15 years. However, tigers have been documented to live up to 26 years in the wild.
- There is evidence of fossil remains of tigers found in parts of China that are believed to be 2 million years old.
- When Rudyard Kipling wrote “The Jungle Book” in 1894, there were over 100,000 tigers roaming in the wild.
- Today, there are more tigers held as pets in private zoos and attractions than in the wild. Approximately 6,000 tigers are captive in the U.S. alone.
- Sadly, the estimated number of tigers remaining in the wild is only 3,890.

Geography of Tigers

- There are six subspecies of tigers remaining in the wild:
 - › Bengal — found in India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh and is the most common of the subspecies.
 - › Sumatran — found only on the island of Sumatra and is the smallest of all subspecies.
 - › Siberian or Amur — the largest of the subspecies and found only in the forests of the Russian Far East and China.
 - › Malayan — found at the tip of the Malayan peninsula.
 - › Indochinese — found in Indochina, smaller than the Bengal and lives in high mountain forests.
 - › South China — the most endangered subspecies of tigers, nearing the point of extinction. The South China tiger was last seen in 2007.
- Three subspecies are now extinct:
 - › Bali (last seen in 1940s) — found only on the Indonesian island of Bali.
 - › Caspian (last seen in 1970s) — found in modern-day Turkey and countries surrounding the Caspian Sea.
 - › Javan (last seen in 1980s) — found only on the Indonesian island of Java.
- Tigers once ranged from the Caspian Sea (modern day Turkey) to the Russian Far East. Today, they are confined to less than 7% of their historical range.
- Today, tigers are native to 13 Asian countries known as “range countries.” They do not live in Africa (a common misunderstanding).
- The tiger-range countries include:
 1. India
 2. Nepal
 3. Bhutan
 4. Bangladesh
 5. Myanmar
 6. Thailand
 7. Malaysia
 8. Indonesia
 9. Laos
 10. Cambodia
 11. Vietnam
 12. China
 13. Russia
- However, tigers are believed to be functionally extinct in 1) Laos, 2) Cambodia and 3) Vietnam.
- They are on the brink of extinction in China; the last remaining tigers in China are located in the remote northeast of China near the border with Russia. The estimate of wild tigers in China is now at seven adults!
- Today, more than half the world's population literally surrounds the remaining 4,000 wild tigers.

Size and Stripes

- In all subspecies, the females tend to weigh less than males.
- The largest subspecies is the Siberian or Amur tiger, which can weigh up to 660 pounds.
- The smallest subspecies is the Sumatran tiger; males weigh up to 310 pounds.
- Tigers can reach a length of up to 11 feet long.
- The stripes of each tiger are unique. No two tigers have the same stripes, just like how human fingerprints are all unique.
- The tiger is the only cat species that is completely striped; they even have stripes on their skin!
- A tiger's stripes can range from light brown to black in color.
- A tiger's stripes are not symmetrical on both sides.
- On Sumatran tigers, the stripes are closer together than on other subspecies.
- The South China tiger has the fewest stripes, meaning that the stripes are farther apart on this subspecies.



Hunting and Feeding

- Tigers are typically nocturnal hunters, but they are opportunistic and will make a kill during the daytime when an opportunity presents itself. Their night vision is up to six times greater than a human's.
- Tigers are ambush hunters, meaning they prefer to sneak up on prey before exploding in for the kill rather than chasing the animal like a lion or cheetah.
- A wild tiger's diet consists mainly of deer, wild boar, buffalo and antelope, but tigers will eat what's available, including bear and the occasional elephant.
- An adult tiger can consume up to 88 pounds of meat in one meal and will stay with a kill for several days. It may not kill again for four to five days.
- It is estimated that a tiger makes a successful kill only once in 10-20 attempts.
- Tigers can go up to two weeks without feeding.
- In some cases, tigers have been known to travel more than 20 miles in search of the right prey.
- Tigers have been known to reach speeds of up to 40 miles per hour.
- A tiger's tail is approximately three feet long, enabling it to make tight turns when pursuing prey.

Mothers and Cubs

- Tigers typically give birth to two or three cubs, which are blind and helpless when born. They open their eyes approximately 14 days after birth. Initially, they follow their mother by way of smell.
- Cubs begin to learn to hunt at 6 months, but the female is the sole provider for the cubs until they reach independence around 2 years of age. At age 2, cubs leave to find their own territories.
- Around half of all tiger cubs do not live beyond 2 years of age.
- The Pench Tigress, also known as "Collarwali," lives in central India in Pench Tiger Reserve (PTR) and is famous as a Super Mom. She has given birth to 29 cubs in her 13 years. Most recently, she was seen with a litter of four cubs.
- Tigers live alone for the most part except for when females are raising cubs.
- Tigers are very territorial, fighting to protect their "home range." Their territories are often large, encompassing between 40-60 square miles.
- While it is rare to see tigers in groups other than females with cubs, the term for a group of tigers is called a "streak" or an "ambush."

Other Interesting Facts

- Tiger vocalizations include roars, growls, snarls, grunts, mews, hisses, moans and chuffs.
- You can hear a tiger's roar up to two miles away.
- A tiger usually roars for one of two reasons: to defend its territory or to invite females to mate.
- Unlike most cats, tigers like the water and will often be found playing or cooling off in the water during hot summers.
- Tigers are powerful swimmers, having been known to swim up to 6 kilometers (3.6 miles) to cross rivers to hunt.
- Tigers are excellent jumpers, too. They can leap 25-30 feet in one jump.
- Tigers have large, padded feet, making them more silent stalkers of prey.
- The track of a tiger found in the ground is called a "pug mark."
- White tigers are not a separate subspecies, nor are they albino. They are extremely rare, occurring only once in 10,000 times. They are the result of a recessive gene from each parent that affects pigmentation. White tigers usually have blue eyes.

Tigers as Apex Species

- Tigers are a keystone species, meaning they are critically important to the health of the ecosystem in which they live. As apex predators, they keep prey species from overpopulating, which protects the vegetation, in turn protecting streams and water supplies, which directly affects human populations. When we protect tigers, we protect many, many other species, including homo sapiens.
- Nine major watersheds are covered in tiger landscapes in Asia, providing water for at least 830 million people in Asia, including several cities across India, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.
- The habitats for Siberian Tiger in the Russian Far East absorb 130,000 tons of carbon per year, almost equal to more than 25,000 vehicles on road.

Human Causes of Tiger Loss

- Humans are the primary cause of loss of tigers due mainly to loss of habitat, poaching and human-wildlife conflict.
- Tiger populations severely plummeted due to hunting during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, resulting in local extinctions from several sites.
- Tigers are facing a severe threat from poaching due to use of their body parts and derivatives in traditional Chinese pharmacopeia. As per the recent estimates of recorded seizures, almost 124 tigers are killed every year for illegal trafficking.
- Many tiger-bearing forests have become fragmented, and the corridor linkages, which are key to tiger dispersal, have been cut off due to diversion of forest land for development projects and construction of linear transport infrastructure.

Tigers as Symbols

- Various tiger subspecies are the national animal for Bangladesh, India and Malaysia. They are also the national animal for both North and South Korea where they are not native in modern times.

Illegal Wildlife Trade

- Illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife parts by international crime syndicates is a \$20 billion annual business.
- Tigers are taken from the wild (i.e., poached) to be sold as tiger parts, either as exclusive symbols of affluence (e.g., skins for rugs) or for use in traditional Chinese medicines.
- In China, a tiger skin is worth more than \$10,000.
- A half-liter bottle of tiger-bone wine sells for \$135.
- All parts of the tiger are used for traditional Chinese medicines.
- The illegal trade of tiger parts on the black market stimulates the market by increasing demand, especially for tigers in the wild. The greater the demand, the greater the number of wild tigers poached.
- In China, over 200 commercial tiger farms breed tigers for these markets. It is estimated that there are over 6,000 tigers present on tiger farms in China.
- Tiger farming has also begun in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. In three of these four countries, tigers are now extinct.

Captive Tigers in the United States

- The total number of captive tigers present in the United States is difficult to determine due to the lack of regulation of the animals. The most conservative number of tigers held in captivity in the U.S. being reported is 5,000. Other estimates range upward to 10,000.
- While some tigers are smuggled into the U.S., most of the trade of tigers in the U.S. comes from breeders within the U.S.
- Historically, exotic animal seizures along our southern border used to be birds and reptiles coming into the U.S. from Mexico and South America. Today, however, the smuggling of tigers and big cats from the U.S. to Mexico has increased.
- The majority of tigers in the United States come from irresponsible captive breeding to supply the “cub-petting industry.”
- People typically acquire tigers when they are cubs — when they are cuter and handled more easily.
- Once a tiger reaches about 4-5 months of age, they are too large to be used in the industry and are often sold off for private exhibits or killed for parts.
- Once full grown, a private owner cannot care for a tiger adequately. A full-grown tiger requires:
 - › Up to 80 pounds of meat a day, costing about \$200/day.
 - › Large spaces to roam. Wild tigers require up to 20 square miles. It is cruel to subject these animals to small rooms and unsanitary cages.
- In some jurisdictions, people can legally keep a tiger on their property without reporting it to local officials or neighbors.
- In some states, it is easier to buy a tiger than to adopt a dog from the local animal shelter.
- Cub petting for photo opportunities “fuels a rapid and viscous cycle of breeding and dumping cubs after they outgrow their usefulness.”

Activity Center

We have organized activities into easily accessible Google Drive folders and documents. Links to downloadable files are provided.

Link to Entire Activity Center:

drive.google.com/drive/folders/12htLCz0mMS_kdFfUKm13tMizstJDGrpS

Overview

drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MOCHKHDkc-sxPtHJ4UizGM-L_yGb370_

1-1 — Reading Comprehension Worksheet

Popcorn read “Bengal tigers could vanish from one of their final strongholds” article (CNN) and answer associated questions.

drive.google.com/file/d/1dcA_qYinD6o2bBQvRYfn9McGwfdy6wjP/view

1-2 — Asia Map Worksheet

Find and color the 13 tiger-range countries.

drive.google.com/file/d/1CjsvWvXI9ZSEiJ8nKMXy6kzTsduwmtRG/view

1-3 — Color by Number (Subtraction) Worksheet

Color the page by completing the subtraction equations and finding the right color.

drive.google.com/file/d/1NqEzrtdA5DQOIehsmYonmKkt9xwC2j8z/view

1-4 — Letter to Government Official (Letter Template)

Visit [congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov), insert zip code, and write and send letters to your representatives.

drive.google.com/file/d/17kHAqM2pRI6xw2hn76VW-Vd-n9aeqeL6/view

India (Two)

drive.google.com/open?id=1LPGcJ6jkcZEDfTbqSN87PbleUrrbOnma

2-1 — Tiger Family Coloring Sheet

Color in the picture and take it home to share with family or guardian.

drive.google.com/file/d/1IsQmbaAGsJpAWGh-p_Up_F8ENMBUMCfX/view

2-2 — Read from “Tiger in a Tree”

Book found on Amazon.com.

amazon.com/Notable-Childrens-Books-Younger-Readers/dp/0374375550/ref=sr_1_11?keywords=tiger+in+a+tree+book&qid=1581231586&sr=8-11

2-3 — Musical Chairs (Tiger Version)

This game is a great way to teach children about the effects of deforestation on tigers. Explain how when you take a chair away, there are fewer places to sit, just like when you take a tree away, there are fewer places for a tiger to hide.

Suggested playlist:

- “Eye of the Tiger” by Survivor
- “Don’t Stop Believin’” by Journey
- “Another One Bites the Dust” by Queen
- “Beat It” by Michael Jackson
- “The Final Countdown” by Europe

Indian Flag Coloring Sheet

drive.google.com/file/d/1A3A2_9I-wsUu2XkwbVP13ka7jqOGVQxW/view

Russia (Three)

drive.google.com/drive/folders/1iB9z_L1cT40kZirKaBTyECKnmkljHR_

3-1 — Siberian Tiger Video Worksheet

Watch the [video](#), pausing in order to discuss facts and allow students to accurately fill out the related worksheet.

drive.google.com/file/d/1P07Zx8k2vzFUjs4Jrdw-UaTwi67zW4VB/view

3-2 — Tiger Maze Worksheet

drive.google.com/file/d/1U7ILbFy79abYb_HQpbJzZRjFoQseUq-J/view



3-3 — Matryoshka Dolls Craft

Follow instructions on worksheet to make traditional Russian Matryoshka (or Nesting) Dolls.

drive.google.com/file/d/1fL-2h3pyx2_w7c1sTDYW5NiDuBdCSCL9/view

3-4 — Russian Flag Coloring Page

Color the Russian flag and answer associated vocabulary questions.

drive.google.com/file/d/1e7tct7jsNAcgPpnXNY6H-IM2Ax58IGb/view

3-5 — Jeopardy Game

Divide students into groups and print off Jeopardy board for each group. Students will choose a question and together, if answered correctly, will earn points. Use missed or unknown questions as learning opportunities and a chance for a mini discussion. After each turn, make sure students cross out the question.

drive.google.com/file/d/1e4CwYo2K0DHA80cGjzMVeBmV5w5a7IKy/view

Siberian Tiger Coloring Sheet

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V4-1Fc7XPwKjNfIBCgp_cXDgqow3WHNH/view

China (Four)

drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-aZRDU5MCfNA10mpxpr6rpyj23toOqe

4-1 — South China Tiger Word Search

drive.google.com/file/d/18c2oB6ApCI7IzvSXm5btjFI9ta1fdcSg/view

4-2 — Tiger Mad Libs Worksheet

This activity gives students the ability to work on practicing parts of speech while having fun in the process!

drive.google.com/file/d/1gtLXiMWcCZZiyRcydh83BwoETWUdDGGf/view

4-3 — Chinese Hand Fan Craft

This craft can easily be modified according to what materials may be available.

drive.google.com/file/d/1AUUh_pBDBu5qu4IO-cpAqI90nJMIZ5t0/view

4-4 — Chinese Zodiac Worksheet

This is a really fun worksheet to help kids understand a part of Chinese culture and participate by finding out what year of the zodiac they were born.

drive.google.com/file/d/1qzTyEQgV8ICKq8jW_sfFd1Iz0kZgWr40/view

4-5 Catch the Dragon's Tail Game

The children all form a line with their hands on the shoulders of the child in front of them. The first in line is the dragon's head, the last in line is the dragon's tail. The dragon's head then tries to catch the tail by maneuvering the line around, so he can tag the last player. All the players in the middle do their best to hinder the dragon's head. Don't let the line break! When the head catches the tail, the tail player takes the front position and becomes the new dragon's head. All the other players move back one position.

4-6 Reading Comprehension Worksheet

This is another worksheet designed to test students' reading comprehension abilities. If helpful, have the class popcorn read together, so students can follow along and answer the questions.

drive.google.com/file/d/11Y86KhIAEacSN3rAG2xCG-qh9bDTdC4p/view

4-7 — Letter to Government Official (Letter Template)

Visit [congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov), insert your zip code, and write and send letters to your representatives. A template can be found in the Overview file (1-5).

drive.google.com/file/d/17kHAqM2pRI6xw2hn76VW-Vd-n9aeqeL6/view

Miscellaneous Activities

Simple Cartoon Tiger Coloring Sheet

drive.google.com/file/d/1Dy95sKMKCVNOjb_knQzStfF8nFMRSqoU/view

Tiger Magnet Craft

drive.google.com/file/d/14trUoGuVC1X7Y9Fp5wuc1duiLgXpmT8U/view

Tiger Handprint Painting

drive.google.com/file/d/1IMjZZdfk_53SFpII4Cx54wDg42-6lv6t/view



Video Library

Tigers 101 | National Geographic

youtube.com/watch?v=FK3dav4bA4s&t=51s

What's Driving Tigers Toward Extinction? | National Geographic

youtube.com/watch?v=qhrT0v7QSvc

Can We Save the Tiger?

youtube.com/watch?v=skA-FBUr0tY

Wild Kratts: Explore India! | Kids Videos

youtube.com/watch?v=SdvXm0IH2M&t=312s

Wild tiger cub | for the first time on film (BBC Earth, YouTube)

youtube.com/watch?v=kXmqwRj0o4E

A Roaring Tiger — One of the most amazing sounds! (Call of the Wild, YouTube)

youtube.com/watch?v=iT_flDZDp-k

Swimming tigers at Australia Zoo (Australia Zoo, YouTube)

youtube.com/watch?v=sMnK63ppBXU

How Big is the Siberian Tiger?

youtube.com/watch?v=MkxBd5D3wpY

Wild Snow Tiger Footage | Operation Snow Tiger | BBC

youtube.com/watch?v=pPElaRIV5QQ

Russia — Winter | Are We There Yet?

youtube.com/watch?v=Uh1I8w2zOLM

Russia Song | Learn Facts About Russia the Musical Way

youtube.com/watch?v=7XeN4Gf1s0

Meet Russia's Tiger Guardians | National Geographic

youtube.com/watch?v=0zf9Arm-IdE

How raising tigers as farm animals drives illegal poaching in the wild

youtube.com/watch?v=waEfAFF34a8

Chinese Culture: Customs and Traditions

youtube.com/watch?v=2zBnPzHpugs

Chinese Tea Ceremony by Tea Artist Si Chen

youtube.com/watch?v=LFWfJpgM8GU

Tiger Noises

Tiger Roar — Big Cat Rescue

youtube.com/watch?v=vXbzQun4A00

A Roaring Tiger — One of the most amazing sounds!

youtube.com/watch?v=iT_flDZDp-k

Tiger Talk — Big Cat Rescue

youtube.com/watch?v=cRyo5dxjLds

Chuffing with Carolina Tiger Rescue

youtube.com/watch?v=8ZS2Feuaa8o

Tiger Sounds

youtube.com/watch?v=SkFx45IxlVA



Supplemental Information

How You Can Help (PowerPoint)

drive.google.com/file/d/1FsOz6JMZ4OjJH946L3b2ICBCiZzLJx-d/view

Tiger Conservation in India (PowerPoint)

drive.google.com/file/d/1XFBxY1oxHTGZRzXtWZLMPkKfPkdSQ3YO/view

Tiger Conservation in China (PowerPoint)

drive.google.com/file/d/1MEqWDEVdTe9bErkDcdySG4jJLyJj49ji/view

Maps

Maps can be found on our Google Drive at the following link:

drive.google.com/drive/folders/1qP2UuevWAYpz3L5FsrZKMpki4wj_lxXh

VIDEO VISUAL: Our Mascot is Disappearing — Tigers United

youtube.com/watch?v=JcXU5j3xw88

References and Credits

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2. wcs.org/our-work/species/tigers
3. docs.google.com/presentation/d/1RSH5Tq-oVVISOMqjKj4rxnYYiYuSczOMUTwwmyNU-vg/edit?usp=sharing
4. "Tiger on a Tree" by Anushka Ravishankar
5. Gunther, Leanne. "Paper Bag Tiger Craft." *DLTK's Crafts for Kids*, dltk-kids.com/animals/mbagtiger.htm
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12. Link to World Life for information on the South China Tiger:
13. worldwildlife.org/species/south-china-tiger
14. docs.google.com/presentation/d/1a_pL6tWikNE2cTuK4keXG02WtPvO-x721TvEW5ZqkSQ/edit?usp=sharing
15. nationalgeographic.com/animals/reference/traditional-chinese-medicine/

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22. Join us. Don't let our Tiger be history. (n.d.). Retrieved from clemson.edu/tigers-always/
23. Additional Resources (organized by Country):
24. worldwildlife.org/species/south-china-tiger
25. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia
26. oum.ox.ac.uk/thezone/animals/extinct/define.htm







TEAMS FOR TIGERS

