Winter greetings from the Smithsonian! When I was in school, I was always looking to learn, especially when school let out for the holidays and weather began to limit outdoor activities. As you look for things to do during winter break, the Smithsonian wants to help you have fun exploring and learning in your home by tapping the power of your own imagination.

I hope you enjoy these activities, from decoding a secret message in your bathroom mirror to creating snow-themed stories based on artworks in our collections. Inspired by some of the coolest stuff the Smithsonian has to offer, it proves that even if you’re stuck inside, you can have limitless fun when your creativity guides you.

Lonnie G. Bunch III
Secretary of the Smithsonian

Wherever you are in the United States, there are ways to get outside and explore the place you live year-round. It’s prime time for hiking in the desert Southwest. Skiing – downhill or cross-country – is fun in snowy areas. Exploring with family and friends and continuing to learn new things even when school’s out is fun – even if it’s chilly out.

This section is all about taking adventures, even if you’re not able to get outside for an adventure.

Build a feeder and identify the birds that show up in warmer states. If you’re in a colder area, create a snow-inspired story based on artworks in the Smithsonian collection. Create a sign of gratitude for your mail carrier, wherever you are.

There is so much to do here. And when you’re done, you can share your journey with friends and relatives near and far.

I hope you enjoy this guide as much as we enjoyed creating it.

Have fun on your journey!

Nicole Carroll
Executive editor - USA Today
AT HOME ACTIVITIES

Let's look at our homes and neighborhoods together in new ways! In this guide, you'll find fun activities and puzzles you can do at home. Use your imagination to explore new ideas with the Smithsonian.
INVITE A BIRD TO BREAKFAST

THIS HOMEMADE BIRD FEEDER WILL MAKE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD BIRDS SING WITH JOY!

SUPPLIES:
• Toilet paper tube
• Bird seed
• Peanut butter, nut butter or shortening
• Scissors or hole punch
• Butter knife
• String or ribbon
• Flat craft stick or clean popsicle stick

INSTRUCTIONS:
1. With a pair of scissors or a hole punch, make a hole on both ends of the tube. This is for the string to hang your feeder.
2. Make a small slit straight through the center of the tube for the perch. You may need an adult’s help for this step!
3. Use a butter knife to cover the tube with an even coat of peanut butter, nut butter or shortening. Make sure to leave some room around the perch slits!
4. Roll the tube in the birdseed. Push down gently so that the seeds stick.
5. Thread the string through the holes on either end of the tube. Tie double knots so that the string stays secured.
6. Find the slits and slide the craft stick through them to make the perch.
7. Hang your bird feeder someplace where you can see it!

Keep an eye out your window and track the resident birds that make your region home year-round, as well as the migratory birds who travel through in the spring and fall.

Adapted from an activity created by the Smithsonian’s National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute.
THE WEATHER OUTSIDE YOUR WINDOW

Though snowflakes are a common symbol for winter, winter weather can be different depending on where you live. Sketch the symmetrical reflection of each of these snowflakes bringing a little snow to where you are.

Attaching a camera to his microscope in 1885, Wilson Bentley took these photomicrographs and more than five thousand others. These supported the belief that no two snowflakes are alike, leading scientists to study his work and publish it in scientific articles and magazines.

EL CLIMA FUERA DE TU VENTANA

Aunque los copos de nieve son un símbolo común del invierno, el clima invernal puede ser diferente según el lugar donde vives. Dibuja el reflejo simétrico de cada uno de estos copos de nieve trayendo un poco de nieve a donde estás.

Al colocar una cámara en su microscopio en 1885, Wilson Bentley tomó estas microfotografías y más de cinco mil otras. Estos apoyaron la creencia de que no hay dos copos de nieve iguales, lo que guió a científicos a estudiar su trabajo y publicarlo en revistas de ciencia.
DID YOU KNOW?
Joseph Henry, the first Smithsonian Secretary and leader, began the first national weather service. He collected and analyzed weather data from across the U.S. to provide warnings about storm patterns.

What’s the forecast for today where you are?
Today is: ____________________________
Location: ____________________________
Low temperature: _____ High Temperature: _____
Will it be sunny, cloudy, rainy, snowy, windy? Draw a picture.

What clothing should you wear today? Draw a picture.

¿Cuál es el pronóstico del clima hoy en tu ciudad?
Hoy es: ____________________________
Ubicación: ____________________________
Temperatura mínima: _____ Temperatura máxima: _____
¿Estará soleado, nublado, lluvioso, nevado, ventoso? Dibuja una imagen.

¿Qué ropa deberías ponerte hoy? Dibuja una imagen.
In the late 1800s, fun (and a bit silly!) seed cards like this one featuring a carrot man with a mustache, monocle and top hat were used to inspire people to buy seeds. Think about your favorite vegetable or fruit that maybe others in your home don’t appreciate quite as much as you do.

Draw its outline. Next, let’s give it a personality just like carrot man! Add your own accessories and human features to it. The next time everyone sees that vegetable or fruit, perhaps they’ll smile just a little bigger!

BRAINSTORM YOUR IDEAS HERE!

Favorite vegetable or fruit:

__________________________

SOME IDEAS: POTATO, STRAWBERRY, JALAPEÑO PEPPER

Personality: ______________________

SOME IDEAS: SERIOUS, GOOFY, HEROIC

Accessories: ______________________

SOME IDEAS: NECKLACE, CAPE, BOOTS

>> SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES AND SMITHSONIAN GARDENS

BONUS:

Play an online interactive game from the Smithsonian Science Education Center that lets you travel around the world to learn about building healthy meals s.si.edu/PickYourPlate
CULINARY CREATIVITY

There seems to be a kitchen utensil for every need. Many chefs are known for stocking their home kitchen with gadgets and utensils that help create amazing culinary creations.

What types of gadgets can you dream up for the kitchen?

To help you brainstorm ideas, circle the action words you might help with in the kitchen.

WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS OBJECT IS USED FOR?

This is a comal (or griddle) used by Concepción “Concha” Sanchez, who migrated from Mexico in 1912. She supported her family by selling tortillas and tamales in her California neighborhood.

Sometimes families use special tools or cookware to make and eat foods from their culture. What does your family use to cook?

Based on an activity from the Smithsonian Latino Center and an invention challenge created by the Spark!Lab team at the National Museum of American History.
THINK IT!
Have a great idea for an invention. We could really use a kitchen gadget that...

EXPLORE IT!
Investigate inventions and ideas of the past. Is there a gadget in a drawer that might need a few tweaks? A task that could be improved with the right combination of tools?

SKETCH IT!
Draw pictures and diagrams to figure out how your invention might work.

CREATE IT!
Build a prototype or model of your idea.

¡PIÉNSALO!
Desarrolla una gran idea para un invento. Realmente nos vendría bien un aparato de cocina que...

¡EXPLÓRALO!
Investiga inventos e ideas del pasado. ¿Hay algún aparato o juguete guardado en la cajonera que pueda necesitar algunos ajustes? ¿Podrías cumplir con esa tarea utilizando las herramientas adecuadas?

¡PLÁSMALO!
Haz dibujos y diagramas para descubrir cómo podría funcionar tu invención.

¡CREALO!
Construye un prototipo o modelo de tu idea.

BONUS:
Download a free Spark!Lab Inventor’s Notebook to help you document all the fun and hard work that goes into inventing. s.ai.edu/InventorsNotebook
Use your imagination: Design a utensil you could use to eat... a cloud! These examples from a catalog in 1915 might help you with some ideas, but use your imagination. You can create something totally new and mix ideas from things you’ve seen before.

CAUSING A STIR
Take a look at these utensils. What do you imagine they are used to eat or scoop up?

1. This fork might be used to ___________________.

2. I would eat ___________________ with this spoon!

3. I imagine this spoon is for ___________________.

Adapted from an activity created by the Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum.

>> Smithsonian Institution Libraries
WHAT'S IN YOUR CUP?

CLASSIC MEXICAN HOT CHOCOLATE FROM THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN'S MITSITAM CAFE

- 1 gallon milk
- ½ stick Mexican or regular cinnamon
- 3 arbol chiles
- 1 pasilla pepper, or dried poblano
- ½-1 cup sugar (depending on taste)
- 3 pieces Mexican chocolate
- 1 cup cocoa powder

TO PREPARE WITH AN ADULT:
Heat milk with cinnamon and dried peppers. Once milk has scalded, remove pan from heat. Remove cinnamon and dried peppers. Break Mexican chocolate into small pieces. Whisk sugar, cocoa powder, and Mexican chocolate pieces into hot milk. Place pan back on stove and whisk spiced chocolate milk until it simmers. Serve immediately. Makes 8 very generous servings.

WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS OBJECT IS USED FOR?
A molinillo, or stirring stick, is a kitchen tool similar to a whisk. Molinitlos like this one, created in 1930, are fit into a container. The handle is then used as a rotational axis, turned between two hands placed palms inward until the hot beverage begins to froth.

What designs would you add to your own cup? You might consider patterns of different colors, flowers and shapes!

Notice the red, yellow and black floral and geometric designs that are painted on these gourd cups and bowl. These cups and bowls were created by Mayan artisans in 2000 and are used to serve hot chocolate.
SPOTLIGHT ON SHADOWS

Look at these artworks of two kitchen tables. What do you notice? Where do you think the light is coming from? What shapes is the light making?

TRY THESE ACTIVITIES FOR EXPLORING SHADOWS AND LIGHT:

Take a flashlight into a dark room. Shine the light onto a wall, then play with moving your hand in front of the light. What shadows can you make? Then, try other objects. What do their shadows look like? Try moving your hand or the object further from the light. What happens?

Cut out figures, such as animals or people, then attach them to a popsicle stick. Set up a lamp or flashlight in front of a wall, then darken the room. Hold and move the figures in front of the light. Take on a character and act out a scene with a partner in your home!

GUESS WHAT IS MAKING THESE SHADOWS.

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BONUS:
Learn more about the science behind shadows you see throughout different parts of the day with the Smithsonian Science Education Center. s.si.edu/Shadows

Adapted from a “Talk with Me Toolkit” activity from the Smithsonian Center for Learning and Digital Access.
SCREEN TIME

You can think of Japanese screens as portable works of art that can fold and unfold. About 300 years ago, Japanese homes did not have separate rooms like living rooms or bedrooms. Families would eat, entertain, and study during the day and use the same room at night to sleep in.

So, what if you wanted to study while your sibling wanted to hang out with friends? Here’s where a Japanese folding screen comes in handy to give you privacy. Take a look at this artwork: this is a Japanese folding screen and then there’s a painting of a Japanese folding screen on it!

How many cats do you notice in this Japanese screen? How many panels, or individual rectangles do you see?

How would you decorate a screen for your home?

BONUS:
Learn more in this online activity and create a mini folding screen with some household supplies s.si.edu/JapanAtHome

Adapted from an activity created by the National Museum of Asian Art
TURN BACK TIME WITH TOYS

Do you recognize any of these games and toys? Many of these were activities that adults in your life might be especially familiar with from their own childhoods.

Match the clues with the toys from the 20th century.

RETROCEDE EL TIEMPO CON JUGUETES

¿Reconoces alguno de estos juegos y juguetes? Muchas de estas eran actividades con las que los adultos podrían estar familiarizados desde que eran niños.

Une las pistas con los juguetes del siglo XX.
This puzzling toy was created by a Hungarian professor of architecture in 1974 and is made up of 26 visible “cubies”.

This two-player strategy board game played on a checkerboard with 64 squares arranged in an 8×8 square grid was created by artist Man Ray in 1962.

This toy was created by two Brooklyn, NY candy store owners in 1903 and based off of a newspaper story about a U.S. President.

This toy was created in 1989 and allowed gamers to travel with their video games, including the very popular game of Tetris.

This toy, made in 1984, is a modern day stereoscope, allowing the user to view a pair of separate images, depicting left-eye and right-eye views of the same scene, as a single 3D image.

This toy was made in 1933 with corn husks by an artist and doll-maker from the Seneca tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy.

This gameboard is for playing ayoayo, the Yoruba version of mancala, the generic version of “count and capture” games.

BONUS:
Read about the stories behind the beloved characters of the movie, “Toy Story” with the Smithsonian Tween Tribune. s.si.edu/Toys

ANSWER KEY: A, C, E, D, F, B, G
Quilts do so much more than keep us warm. They are works of art that tell stories, preserve history and help us celebrate and remember important moments in our lives – and are often passed down through generations.

Look carefully at this quilt. What do you think it represents? When do you think it was made?

How is this quilt different from a quilt in your home?

What do quilts remind you of? What moments in our lives do we associate with quilts?

How does this quilt tell a story? Can a story be told by more than just words?
NAME YOUR QUILT:

Use these quilts as inspiration to create your own quilt. You can create a story quilt like the “Solar System” quilt, or create a repeating pattern that reminds you of something else in your neighborhood, like groups of birds or colorful cathedral windows.

>> FOUR SW ALLOWS, SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN ART MUSEUM
*NOTE: SW ALLOWS ARE BIRDS FOUND AROUND THE WORLD ON ALL CONTINENTS, INCLUDING OCCASIONALLY IN ANTARCTICA!

>> CATHEDRAL WINDOW QUILTS, ANACOSTIA COMMUNITY MUSEUM

NOMBRA TU EDREDÓN:

Utiliza estos edredones como inspiración para crear tu propia colcha. Puedes crear una colcha de historia como la “Solar Colcha System”, o crea un patrón repetitivo que te recuerde algo más en tu vecindario, como grupos de pájaros o coloridas ventanas de catedral.
This image shows “an ideal bathroom” from around 1900—over 100 years ago! Circle all of the things that look different from your own bathroom today.

• What changes would you make to update this bathroom?
• How would you decorate the walls to add your own personality?
MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL

Have you ever noticed how sometimes writing you see in a mirror is confusing to read. You can read this message by standing a mirror above the writing.

HINT:
Think about which letters of the alphabet are made only of letters that have a horizontal axis of symmetry, meaning if you “folded” the letters, their two halves would match perfectly.

FOR EXAMPLE:
B, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

ANSWER THIS MESSAGE IN THE SAME KIND OF WRITING:

ANSWERS INCLUDE:
BOOK, OX, HIDE, CHOKE, CODE, EEK, DECK, HIKE

Based on an “Art to Zoo” activity from the Smithsonian Center for Learning and Digital Access.
FUN FACES FROM FOUND OBJECTS

Artist Marisol Escobar was a French sculptor of Venezuelan heritage who worked in New York City. Much of her work included 3-dimensional portraits using found objects, including pieces of wood, plastic, television sets, clothes, jewelry, shoes, and drinking glasses.

Let’s try assemblage, sculptures made by grouping objects together, like Marisol Escobar!

SUPPLIES:
Found objects – that means anything! You can use paper scraps, boxes, food, craft supplies, toys, the entire artwork should be made from objects.

INSTRUCTIONS:
Assemble faces of family, friends, teachers and neighbors from your “found objects”. Share your portraits with others and see if they can guess who’s who.

CARAS DIVERTIDAS DE OBJETOS ENCONTRADOS
La artista Marisol Escobar fue una escultora francesa de ascendencia venezolana que trabajó en la ciudad de Nueva York. Gran parte de su trabajo incluyó retratos tridimensionales utilizando objetos encontrados, como piezas de madera, plástico, televisores, ropa, joyas, zapatos y vasos para beber.

SUMINISTROS:
Objetos encontrados: eso significa cualquier cosa! Puedes utilizar trozos de papel, cajas, comida, materiales para manualidades, juguetes, toda la obra de arte debe estar hecha de objetos.

INSTRUCCIONES:
Reúne rostros de familiares, amigos, maestros y vecinos a partir de sus “objetos encontrados”. Comparte tus retratos con otras personas y ve si pueden adivinar quién es quién.

BONUS:
Learn more about artist Marisol Escobar in this Young Portrait Explorers collection of resources. s.si.edu/MarisolEscobar
Based on an activity from the National Portrait Gallery.
CREATING WITH CLOTHING FROM YOUR CLOSET

SUPPLIES:
A variety of colorful shirts, socks, pants and shoes. Shape your clothes to create a composition as colorful as Rufino Tamayo's prints. Your wardrobe is your paint palette!

INSTRUCTIONS

1. GATHER YOUR MATERIALS:
Find some clothing that is patterned, and some that is solid. What other clothing items might work for your composition?

2. SET UP YOUR CANVAS:
Lay down the canvas for your composition. You can use one big piece or several little pieces to create the background.

3. FOLD AND MOLD:
You can make neat folds, or scrunch clothing into the shapes in the artwork. What do you prefer?

4. LAYER UP:
Add layers and arrange your own composition with the colors of the fabrics until you're happy with the result.

5. IT'S ALL IN THE DETAILS.
Fluff, crinkle, wrap, or pinch your clothes to create volume, texture, and more defined shapes (like a nose).

6. LOOK AT WHAT YOU CREATED!
You can do this again and again with other artworks and other items from your closet. Just remember to clean up and put everything back when you finish.
GETTING AROUND TOWN

Do you recognize the place in this painting? This is a painting of Sesame Street. A man named Alan Compton who worked on the TV show, “Sesame Street” painted this picture in 1979. Look closely at the painting.

What do you see in this neighborhood? Who do you see in this neighborhood?

Take a walk around your own community. Most communities contain lots of different building styles. Think about things like the age of the buildings in your area, what the buildings are used for, and what the surrounding environment is like. After you return home, draw a picture of one part of a building that was especially interesting to you.

UNA VUELTA POR LA CIUDAD

¿Reconoces el lugar en esta pintura? Esta es una pintura de Plaza Sésamo. Un hombre llamado Alan Compton, que trabajó en el programa de televisión “Plaza Sésamo”, pintó este cuadro en 1979. Mira de cerca el cuadro. ¿Qué ves en esta Plaza? ¿A quién ves en esta Plaza?

Da un paseo por tu propia comunidad. La mayoría de las comunidades contienen muchos estilos de construcción diferentes. Piensa en cosas como la edad de los edificios en tu área, para qué se utilizan los edificios y cómo es el entorno alrededor. Después de regresar a casa, haz un dibujo de de un edificio que te haya parecido interesante.
DID YOU KNOW?

The National Museum of African American History and Culture is the first museum on the National Mall to be recognized as a LEED Gold building. To minimize energy use, the architects and engineers designed the building to allow lots of natural light inside of the museum. The Corona, the ornamental bronze-colored metal lattice that covers the museum like a crown covers a head, helps to keep the museum cool by allowing some sunlight inside, but by blocking the rest. As a result, the museum uses less electricity for lights and air conditioning.

BONUS:
Can you find any “green building” features? What do you think is the environmental impact of the buildings that you see? Learn more with the Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum in a challenge to design a green roof: s.si.edu/GreenDesign

Adapted from an activity created by the National Museum of American History.
Have you noticed any bridges in your community, or when you’ve traveled? What do those bridges look like? What forces are at work?

Tension forces pull and stretch material in opposite directions, allowing a rope bridge to support itself and the load it carries.

Compression forces squeeze and push material inward, causing the rocks of an arch bridge to press against each other to carry the load.

Try this! Ask a partner to work with you to demonstrate Force 1 and Force 2 as shown in the illustrations. As you work with your partner, can you feel which way the forces are directed? Based on the definitions, circle which force is tension and which is compression?
Now think about how it felt to experience these forces. When pulling apart from your partner, what shape did your bodies resemble? How about when pushing against your partner's hands? Notice that when pulling apart from your partner, your bodies form a suspended curve much like the Q'eswachaka bridge in Cusco, Peru, and when pushing toward each other, your bodies form an arch much like the Taft Bridge, in Washington, D.C. near the Smithsonian's National Zoo.

**BONUS:**
Learn more about Inka engineering technology and the Q'eswachaka bridge, an important example of sustainability from both environmental and engineering perspectives, with the National Museum of the American Indian. s.si.edu/InkaInnovation

Based on an activity created by the National Museum of the American Indian.
PREPARE FOR A NATURE WALK

This creative camera craft will help you focus in on all the plants and animals you might see on your next nature walk.

SUPPLIES:
• Rectangular piece of sturdy paper or cardboard
• We suggest 8.5” x 5.5”
• Cup
• Pencil
• Scissors
• Tape
• String, yarn or ribbon (24 – 30 inches long)
• Crayons and markers and other things to decorate your camera like stickers or stamps

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Trace a circle in the middle of your paper or cardboard.
2. Poke a hole in the middle of your circle, and cut around the circle to make the “lens”.
3. On the long edge of the rectangle, make a small cut about 1.5 inches away from the corner. Turn your scissors to cut to the other side of the rectangle. This creates your camera button.
4. Decorate!
   Attach your string to the back of the camera, using tape or stickers. You can also make two holes with a hole punch or scissors to tie your string to the camera.
5. Take your camera with you on your next walk outside or when you look out the window. What observations can you make?

BONUS:
Looking for a challenge? Explore biodiversity of your own backyard with these instructions for building a “biocube” and documenting any changes you notice. s.si.edu/biocube

Adapted from an activity created by the National Museum of Natural History.
BEYOND YOUR DOOR

When exploring beyond your door on your next nature walk, try these challenges with your family:

• A color challenge: what can you find that’s yellow?
• A sensory challenge: how can we use our five senses to explore?

YOU CAN USE THIS CHART TO BEGIN DOCUMENTING YOUR OBSERVATIONS IN THIS FIELD JOURNAL.

DATE & TIME:
LOCATION:
WEATHER:
OBSERVATIONS:

Writer:
For more tips, watch this video series led by an educator from the National Zoo with ideas for what to focus on on your next nature walk.
s.si.edu/NatureWalk

Adapted from an activity created by Smithsonian’s National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute.
FROM THE RECYCLING BIN:
CREATE A PAPER BEAD NECKLACE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Find magazine pages or wrapping paper with interesting designs. Cut the paper into triangular strips. You can use the template on this sheet to make lots of strips quickly. You need 10 to 20 beads to make a necklace.

Start at the base of the triangle and wrap the paper around your stick or straw. Roll the paper all the way up.

In a small cup or bowl, mix glue with a few drops of water to make it easy to spread. Use a paint brush to coat one side of the paper.

Gently pull the beads off of the stick. Let dry for 30 – 60 minutes, then string your beads with thread or yarn. You can mix other beads with your recycled beads to make interesting patterns!

INSTRUCCIONES:

Encuentra páginas de revistas o papel de regalo con diseños interesantes. Corta el papel en tiras triangulares. Puedes utilizar la plantilla de esta hoja para hacer muchas tiras rápidamente. Necesitas de 10 a 20 perlas para hacer un collar.

Comienza en la base del triángulo y envuelve el papel alrededor de tu palito o popote pequeño. Enrolla el papel completamente.

En una taza o tazón pequeño, mezcla el pegamento con unas gotas de agua para que se esparza fácilmente. Usa un pincel para cubrir un lado del papel.

Retira suavemente las perlas del palo. Deja sear durante 30 a 60 minutos, luego ensarta tus perlas con hilo o estambre. ¡Puedes mezclar otras curiosidades con tus perlas recicladas para hacer diseños interesantes!
SUPPLIES:
• Magazine pages or wrapping paper
• Scissors
• Glue
• Water
• Small cup or bowl
• Paint brush
• Toothpicks, chopsticks, or a straw

SUMINISTROS:
• Páginas de revistas o papel de regalo
• Tijeras
• Pegamento
• Agua
• Taza o tazo pequeño
• Palillos de dientes, palillos chinos o un popote pequeño

BONUS:
Learn how you can help protect our ecosystems and join the millions of environmental stewards taking care of our planet with the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center. s.si.edu/TakeAction

Adapted from an activity created by the Smithsonian's National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute.
On November 15, 2020, Commander Victor Glover, along with fellow NASA astronauts Shannon Walker, Mike Hopkins, and Japan’s aerospace exploration agency astronaut Soichi Noguchi launched into space aboard the SpaceX spacecraft Resilience. They will stay six months upon the International Space Station joining NASA astronaut and two Russian cosmonauts.

While in space, the crew will complete science experiments, spacewalks and perform upkeep on the station. Other teammates on Earth include mission control in Houston, Texas, as well as scientists and engineers across the globe. The astronauts, scientists, and engineers collaborate to bring together different knowledge and skills to ensure that their mission is a success.

DID YOU KNOW?
Since November 2, 2000, there has been a continual presence of humans in low Earth orbit living on the International Space Station. That means most students have never known a day without humans in space!

BONUS:
Watch an interview with Astronaut Victor Glover from the International Space Station with the National Museum of African American History and Culture and the National Air and Space Museum. s.si.edu/AstronautInterview
Whether it's on a sports team, at your school, or in your community, what does teamwork look like in your life? Use this space to express what teamwork means to you through art.

BONUS:
Learn how your family can spot the International Space Station from your backyard with the National Air and Space Museum’s STEMin30 team’s helpful tips. s.si.edu/SpotTheISS

>> THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION IN 2001, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM.
BUILDING BEDTIME STORIES

Let’s build a snow-inspired story together.

Choose an artwork. Which one makes us curious?

Look closely. What are five things that we see?

Let’s talk about what’s happening in the picture. What’s going on? What makes you say that?

CONSTRUYENDO CUENTOS PARA DORMIR

Construyamos juntos una historia inspirada en la nieve. Elige una obra de arte. ¿Cuál nos causa más curiosidad?

Mira de cerca. ¿Cuáles son las cinco cosas que vemos?

Hablemos de lo que sucede en la imagen. ¿Qué está pasando? ¿Qué te hace decir eso?

¿Qué crees que pasará después? Dibuja una imagen.

Adapted from an activity created by the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

> BARNYARD IN WINTER, SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN ART MUSEUM

> WINTER ON THE CREEK, SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN ART MUSEUM

> SKI JUMP SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN ART MUSEUM
A fable is a different type of story that often includes a moral lesson and features animals as the characters. An example you might have heard of is “The Tortoise and the Hare”. In this fable, we’ll tell the story of the spider and the leopard.

First, fill in the blanks with your own words. The parts of speech are included to help guide you but they may also add a little bit of silliness to the story. Then, read your fable aloud to a partner.

THE SPIDER AND THE LEOPARD: A FABLE

Once upon a __________ (noun), Spider went down the __________ (adjective) path that led to the __________ (noun). Leopard was there with a __________ (adjective) look in his eye. Spider ______________ (past-tense verb) behind a great ____________ (noun), and Leopard could not find him. “Never mind,” Leopard thought. “I will go to Spider’s __________ (noun). I will __________ (verb) behind his __________ (noun) and then I will ______________(verb) him.”

Spider was scared when he got home, so he hatched a ____________ (noun). He ______________ (past-tense verb) out, “Ho! My ____________ (noun)!” Nobody answered. “That’s funny,” said spider loudly, “my little ______________(noun) always answers me.” With all his ______________(noun), he __________ (past-tense verb), “Ho! My house. How are you?” A ________________ (adjective) voice answered. “I am fine, Mr. Spider. Come on in.”

The Spider ________________ (past-tense verb) out laughing. “Now I know where you are, Mr. Leopard, and you shall never catch me.”

THE END

Adapted from an activity created by the National Museum of African Art.
WINTRY WORDS
Use the clues to complete the puzzle below.

DOWN

1. Contract mail carrier Ed Biederman used this dog sled for his 160-mile route between Circle and Eagle, Alaska during _______ months. Though most contractors had replaced their sleds with airplanes by the late 1930s, a team still carried mail in Alaska into the early 1960s.

3. This yellow, rectangular tin with black lettering and design was used to store and market Huyler's drinking _______. In the late 19th and early 20th century, it went from being something a person drank to being something to eat, finally becoming a treat.

4. Planning her outfit for March for Our Lives, then 11-year-old leader and speaker Naomi Wadler wanted to wear all black. Her mother said she should wear some color. The compromise? Her aunt knit her this bright ______ the night before.

8. This ____ from the late 19th century is decorated with stars and stripes. It includes painted wood with metal runners, a sleigh bell, and a leather strap.
ACROSS

2. This well-worn child's ______ is pieced in the Tumbling Blocks pattern, also referred to as Cubework or Boxes. The placement of the four-inch diamond shaped pieces cut from various roller-printed cottons creates an example of an optical illusion in textiles.

5. This jersey was worn by defenseman Bill Baker as a member of the 1980 U.S. Olympic ______ team. During that year's games, held in Lake Placid, New York, Baker and Team USA participated in one of the greatest sports upsets of all-time, defeating the Soviet Union in the medal round in the game now known as "The Miracle on Ice."

6. Attaching a camera to his microscope in 1885, Wilson Bentley took these photomicrographs and more than five thousand others. These supported the belief that no two ________ are alike, leading scientists to study his work and publish it in numerous scientific articles and magazines.

7. ________ (two words) worn and signed by American Kristi Yamaguchi, the first Asian American woman to win a gold medal in Olympic competition when she finished first in women's singles at the 1992 winter games in Albertville, Canada.

9. The owner of this snow-themed ______ was Clarence E. "Hank" Snow, who enjoyed one of the most successful and long-running careers in country music. He was known for his especially distinctive voice and style.
2020 was a difficult year for many. From the xenophobia (the irrational fear and hatred of foreigners and those perceived to be foreign) and racism towards Asians and Asian Americans caused by COVID-19, the disproportionate number of COVID-19 cases affecting Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) communities, and to the national uprisings surrounding the Black Lives Matter movement, 2020 has also brought attention to longstanding injustices and how we can hope to change for the better.

We can become stronger together as we embrace the lesson that #KindnessHeals.

**Who can you talk to?**

When times feel difficult, who can you talk to? Who do you trust will listen to you? A trusted support network— a group of friends, family members, community members, and neighbors— can help you navigate difficult moments.

How do you stay in touch and stay connected? Do you call them on the phone regularly? ...send them a text? ...write them a handwritten letter or send them artwork you’ve created?
VISIT YOUR MAILBOX AND THANK A MAIL CARRIER

Show your gratitude for the mail and package carriers working hard to keep us connected with this coloring page. Display your finished sign on your window, mailbox or door as a message of support and thanks.

Adapted from an activity created by the National Postal Museum.

MAIL & PACKAGE CARRIERS!

WE APPRECIATE YOU!
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