Experience the life of South America and Caribbean Islands.

Beautiful weather, rich cultures, wonderful people, spectacular sites to visit.
Tour presented by
Cristina Garcia, Julie Hale, Laura Hamilton, Lupita Zeferino, Ramona Villavicencio

You deserve a vacation of a lifetime

Focus
South America and the Caribbean will leave you enchanted by the fabulous landscapes, rich cultures and beautiful people.

A native and expert guide your tour to each region providing you and your group with the experience of a lifetime.

Points of Focus
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
<th>Depart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale</td>
<td></td>
<td>5:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>At Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>1:30</td>
<td>12:00 midnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Martinique</td>
<td>7:00am</td>
<td>7:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Trinidad</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td>6:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>At Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>At Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cruising Amazon</td>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td>9:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Santarem, Brazil</td>
<td>7:00am</td>
<td>10:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cruising Amazon</td>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td>9:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mauaus, Brazil</td>
<td>7:00pm</td>
<td>7:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>Cruising Amazon</td>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td>4:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Iquitos, Peru</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td>2:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Back to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida</td>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Inquitos, Peru to Ft. Lauderdale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Airline</th>
<th>Flight</th>
<th>Travel Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inquitos, Peru</td>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale</td>
<td>Aero</td>
<td>2118</td>
<td>2 stops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next day arrival</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delta Air Lines</td>
<td>274/1127</td>
<td>change planes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in Lima, Peru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Atlanta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total travel time:** 15 h4s. 19 min.

**Price**

One way total: $1,346.00

**Cruise Itinerary Details**

**Ship Name:** Paradise Cruise Line Enchantment of Seas

**Sailing Date:** May 2004, June, 2004, July 2004, August 2004, September 2004 and more etc.

**Staterooms From:**

- Interior: $314
- Ocean View: $426
- Balcony: $689
- Suite: $694

**Cruise Description**

Aboard the Paradise Cruise Line leaving Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, you will enjoy all the services that are complementary to our guest. You will enjoy award winning cuisine and entertainment from around the globe. At port stop you will have the opportunity to go ashore and explore the scenic views. Take advantage of spectacular snorkeling, then experience the thrill of hands on adventure onboard Enchantment of Seas.
Martinique is an island in the Caribbean also known as where many aspects of the French culture and language are a way of life for the natives. Nonetheless, it is a unique place in the Caribbean rich in culture, music, art and architecture. The natives and citizens are some of the friendliest of the Caribbean. One of the many tourist attractions is the architectural masterpiece, the Bibliothèque Schoelcher. The library is truly a gem made from mosaic by mosaic built over 100 years ago for the Paris Exposition of 1889.

Another landmark to this historic island is the Cathedral of Saint-Louis. Built and rebuilt over seven times within 100 years, the cathedral now stands since 1895 with a 200 feet steeple, iron framework and a magnificent organ.

Touring the Island of Martinique will give you an understanding of its historical background. As you visit the sites you will learn and become familiar with French vocabulary by analyzing the systematic way of language use to describe the area.

Focus
You will find yourself involved in understanding the work in front of you, making personal connections to, and interpreting your idea of the work that must have been into the construction of such historical architectural buildings.


Welcome to Puerto Rico! This island is a neighbor of the United States of the coast of Florida. The island was first explored five hundred years ago by Ponce de León. Today, you will find yourself surrounded by white sandy beaches, rugged coastlines, mangrove forests along the coast, and rainforest in the mountains. You can also enjoy underwater coral reef dives or lounging on a beach.

One way to start your exploration of Puerto Rico is to start at the official tour of Ponce at Plaza Las Delicias. Be careful you don’t get lost, it’s tricky getting there. From San Juan, take Expressway 52 across the mountains to the outskirts of Ponce; get off at the Ponce/Route 1 exit, and follow the signs along Route 1 into the historical district (the signs are somewhat confusing, so pay attention). Driving time is about one and a half hours. There are a number of small parking lots scattered near the plaza.

You will enjoy this site for its eateries of seafood in vinaigrette and other Caribbean specialties. It’s an area is great for relaxation in front of its splendid fountain. In any direction you travel you will find a whimsical mix of colonial, neoclassical, and art deco styles adorning the elegant homes and buildings of turn-of-the-century Ponce, some of which are now museums. The historical sites are a short walk from the plaza, but you might want to go on a horse-drawn buggies from Thursday through Sunday, and on air-conditioned trolley buses that make regular daily tours of the old city and outlying districts, stopping at key sites along the way.
Young people listen to concerts in front of an open-air stage, and children enjoy what must be the largest playground in Puerto Rico.

Castillo Serralles, a magnificent 14,000 square foot mansion in Ponce's northern hills

One of the wealthiest families, The Serralles built a magnificent three-level, 14,000-square-foot mansion in the northern hills of Puerto Rico.

La Catedral De San Juan

Focus

As you tour this beautiful island in the Caribbean, focus on the location of the places you visit. Make the information of the location accessible and usable. You can organize based on your information a quick and rewarding tour of the area by organizing the features in text to locate relevant information about your visit to Puerto Rico.

http://www.enjoypuertorico.com/pages/special_tours/ponce.html
http://www.solboricua.com/sj_images.htm

Peru

Peru's crown jewel.
Machu Picchu sits on the spine of a ridge 2,000-ft/610 m above the rushing Urubamba River.

You are in for a treat with this magnificent tour of South America. South America is one of the most scenic and culturally diverse countries in the world. The cultures that dominate the different regions of the continent are the most rich in tradition in the entire world. Of all the countries, Peru, land of the ancient Incas is the one that demonstrates its proud ness and devotion to keep the traditional customs. On the borders of the countries lie coastal desert and a lush tropical rainforest. Between the desert and the rainforest, one will be enchanted by the majestic Andes, the longest continuous mountain range in the world.

You will explore the incomparable Lost City of Machu Picchu. Perhaps you would rather take a flight to the heart of Peru's Amazon region to spend a day investigating the incredibly diverse and colorful wildlife and flora of the Tambopata Reserve.

Your tour to Peru includes a lecture by a regional specialist.

- Overview of Peruvian History
- Inca architecture and archaeology
- Amazonian flora and fauna
- Gemology and the Lord of Sipán
- The Nazca culture
- Paso horses
- Natural healing in the Amazon
- Mummies of the Andes

Focus

Now that you have concluded your tour of Peru and an informational lecture, you are able to draw conclusions and inferences on the purpose of the Incas for the construction of their City of Machu Picchu. You might have had many questions about the areas you visited. Now perhaps you can support any conclusions you might have had with the knowledge about the important ideas, issues or events that serve as guidelines to discovering the life of the ancient people of Peru.

http://www.lonelyplanet.com/lpi_slides/htmshell/south_america/peru/sl-start.htm
http://www.ieplore.com/trip/machu.jhtml
http://www.ieplore.com/travel/result/7230

Trinidad
Maracas Bay

Maracas Beach is the most popular beach in the North of Trinidad Island it is located between two mountain ranges. The beach is about 1850 meters long and has off white sand. If you enjoy swimming and surfing you'll love this beach. The waves are an average height of 1.0 m. As you enjoy your day you may be serenaded by calypso music that is popular to the island.

Trinidad is not only an island of beautiful beaches, but also a place to enjoy music and colorful costumes. The Carnival is considered "The Greatest Show on Earth", the entire country stops their everyday life to take part in the celebrations. The major reason for the carnival is because the natives love to dance. The people love to show off their colorful costumes that are expressions of artistry and creative intricate designs of the art.

The Mas originating from the French word "masquerade(r)", which means costume or disguise. Hence the carnival experience: people, costumes, parade, music, fetes and pan.

Trinidad and Tobago are where Calypso and Steelband along with two new music art forms Chutney Soca and Rapso were born. Some of the different types of music include Calypso, Soca (Soul Calypso), Rapso (Rap and Calypso), Indian Music, Chutney Music and now Chutney Soca music, Parang, and of course the well known Steelband music (affectionately known as "Pan music").

Focus
You will have an unforgettable experience when you comethel island of Trinidad and take part in the "Carnival". Now that you have concluded your tour of stay Peru your are able to take with you a bit of the energy and the gusto to live life to its fullest. From any prior knowledge, important ideas, issues and events that you witnessed on the island will leave long impressions about the appreciation and meaning for life that the Trinicians have.

http://www.trinbagoinfo.com/trinbagoinfo/carnival/mas/index.htm
http://www.tntisland.com/sights.html
http://www.wowcuba.com/discovery/architecture.html
Brazil is a must for every trip into Brazil. Anytime of the year or any time of the day you will find out that Rio is known as the Marvelous City. It is nestled between the mountains and the sea, with breathtaking shoreline, bays and beautiful beaches running up and down the coast.
In the early years of the twentieth century the city of Manaus, capital of Amazonas, became very wealthy and the most important cultural center in the Northern Region of Brazil. The Palace of Justice has traces of the French architectural style, and many buildings, such as the Municipal Market, were influenced by the art nouveau style.

Another tourist attraction when in Brazil is Manaus, situated on the banks of the Negro river. Manaus is an important center for ecological tourism. The Manaus River leads to the forested area of the National Research Institute of Amazonia (INPA), made up of the Botanical Gardens, rich in plant life from the Amazon region, and the Zoological Gardens, home to various animal species of the region, including some on the verge of extinction.

São Paulo is the destination for over half the immigrants who settled in Brazil in the mid-19th century and the early decades of the 20th century. São Paulo has just over 34 million inhabitants, making up more than 22% of the population of Brazil. It is Brazil's largest industrial focus as well as the nation's financial metropolis, with its capital, the city of São Paulo, which is a point of reference in the supplying of information to the business world. The state of São Paulo, past times as varied as employment opportunities, there are a number of options ranging from exhibitions and open-air shows to museums with theatres putting on highly sophisticated performances.

Manaus is a modern city of over a million people. However, one can follow the River Amazon to another world. The Rainforest of South America.

Focus
From the city life to the tropical rainforest, you are able to see that Brazil is more than just a country. It is a way of life where people and animals coexist not very far from each other. From your tour of the city to the rainforest you might have gained a deeper understanding of what makes this place so special. You can use the information you acquired to note the important ideas, issues and events that make Brazil what it is. You can put into perspective the differences and
similarities between the two ecosystems and focus on the simple facts, details, examples and explanations of your visit to Brazil that you note most interesting and fascinating.

**Brazil**

**Money & Costs**

**Currency:** Real

**Meals**

**Budget:** US $5.00 - $10.00

**Mid-range:** US $10.00 - $20.00

**High:** US $20.00 +

**Lodging**

**Budget:** US $5.00 - $20.00

**Mid-range:** US $20.00 - $70.00

**High:** US $70.00 +

**When to Go**

Most of Brazil can be visited comfortably throughout the year, it's only the south which can be unbearably sticky in summer (December-February) and non-stop rainy in winter (June-August). The rest of the country experiences brief tropical rains throughout the year, which rarely affect travel plans. During summer (December-February) many Brazilians are on vacation, making travel difficult and expensive, and from Rio to the south the humidity can be oppressive. Summer is also the most festive time of year.

http://www.brazil.org.uk/page.php?cid=338&offset=0
http://www.brazil.org.uk/page.php?cid=353&offset=4
http://www.kontiki.org/country.cfm?countryid=5
Language Arts California Content Standards

Grade 5

Reading

1.0 Word Analysis, Fluency, and Systematic Vocabulary Development
Students use their knowledge of word origins and word relationships, as well as historical and literary context clues, to determine the meaning of specialized vocabulary and to understand the precise meaning of grade-level-appropriate words.

Vocabulary and Concept Development

1.2 Use word origins to determine the meaning of unknown words.

2.0 Reading Comprehension (Focus on Informational Materials)
Students read and understand grade-level-appropriate material. They describe and connect the essential ideas, arguments, and perspectives of the text by using their knowledge of text structure, organization, and purpose. The selections in Recommended Readings in Literature, Kindergarten Through Grade Eight illustrate the quality and complexity of the materials to be read by students. In addition, by grade eight, students read one million words annually on their own, including a good representation of grade-level-appropriate narrative and expository text (e.g., classic and contemporary literature, magazines, newspapers, online information). In grade five, students make progress toward this goal.

Structural Features of Informational Materials

2.1 Understand how text features (e.g., format, graphics, sequence, diagrams, illustrations, charts, maps) make information accessible and usable.

Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level Appropriate Text

2.4 Draw inferences, conclusions, or generalizations about text and support them with textual evidence and prior knowledge.

Expository Critique

2.5 Distinguish facts, supported inferences, and opinions in text.

3.0 Literary Response and Analysis

Students read and respond to historically or culturally significant works of literature. They begin to find ways to clarify the ideas and make connections between literary works. The selections in Recommended Readings in Literature, Kindergarten Through Grade Eight illustrate the quality and complexity of the materials to be read by students.

Structural Features of Literature

3.7 Evaluate the author's use of various techniques (e.g., appeal of characters in a picture book, logic and credibility of plots and settings, use of figurative language) to influence readers' perspectives.
Writing

1.0 Writing Strategies
Students write clear, coherent, and focused essays. The writing exhibits the students' awareness of the audience and purpose. Essays contain formal introductions, supporting evidence, and conclusions. Students progress through the stages of the writing process as needed.

Organization and Focus
1.2 Create multiple-paragraph expository compositions:
   a. Establish a topic, important ideas, or events in sequence or chronological order.
   b. Provide details and transitional expressions that link one paragraph to another in a clear line of thought.
   c. Offer a concluding paragraph that summarizes important ideas and details.

Research and Technology
1.3 Use organizational features of printed text (e.g., citations, end notes, bibliographic references) to locate relevant information.

Evaluation and Revision
1.6 Edit and revise manuscripts to improve the meaning and focus of writing by adding, deleting, consolidating, clarifying, and rearranging words and sentences.

2.0 Writing Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)
Students write narrative, expository, persuasive, and descriptive texts of at least 500 to 700 words in each genre. Student writing demonstrates a command of standard American English and the research, organizational, and drafting strategies outlined in Writing Standard 1.0.

Using the writing strategies of grade five outlined in Writing Standard 1.0, students:
2.2 Write responses to literature:
   a. Demonstrate an understanding of a literary work.
   b. Support judgments through references to the text and to prior knowledge.
   c. Develop interpretations that exhibit careful reading and understanding.

2.3 Write research reports about important ideas, issues, or events by using the following guidelines:
   a. Frame questions that direct the investigation.
   b. Establish a controlling idea or topic.
   c. Develop the topic with simple facts, details, examples, and explanations.
Brazil

Society
Brazil has produced a remarkably integrated society since the early days of Portuguese colonial settlement. The country was named after its first export, brasil, a red dye made from the wood. As the interior was opened up, other valuable items were exploited, including gold, diamonds and coffee.

**Climate**

The climate is generally warm and humid with seasonal rains, but varies somewhat across the country. Temperatures are higher around the Amazon basin, where they remain largely stable throughout the year. Conditions are similar along the east coast, while the Brazilian Highlands and the south are both cooler, with occasional winter frosts.

**Government**

Brazil is a federal republic. The 1988 constitution— the eighth in the county’s history— endorsed a two chamber multiparty federal assembly. The senators are elected for eight years, the deputies for 4 years, and the president for four. The country is divided into 26 states and a federal district (Brasilia). Each state elects at least three senators, as does the federal district, but the number of deputies from each depends on the population.

**People**

Brazilian population shows the results of large-scale immigration and integration. Just over one half of the population is mainly European descent, but most of the rest are mixed European, African, and Amerindian. More recent immigrants include the Japanese. Only a few pureblooded Amerindians remain, chiefly in the remote parts of the Amazon basin. An important unifying factor is the Portuguese language, which was adopted virtually by all immigrants. However, Brazilian Portuguese has become very distinct from its European counterpart, strongly influenced by Amerindian as well as other immigrant languages. The prevalence of Roman Catholicism is another unifying factor, although there is a significant Protestant minority.

**Rio de Janeiro**

It is known to Brazilians as “Cidade Maravilhosa” (The Wonderful City), Rio de Janeiro is always brimming with color, sound, rhythm, and joy, which makes it synonymous with arrival, happiness, and beautiful people. Very few places match the hospitality and natural charm in which Rio is perpetually swathed.

**Adventure in Peru**

A dventure in P eru
Why go to Peru?

South America’s most popular destination, there is a huge amount to see and experience. Whatever you are looking for—adventure, culture, wildlife—we can put together the perfect itinerary for you. You will visit the booming metropolis of Lima and cities and tours. High in the Andes near Cuzco, Peru, lie the ruins of Machu Picchu. Once a walled Incan city. Unknown to the Spanish it may have been a last hideaway from the doomed Inca people.

You will explore the ruins of Machu Picchu, the legendary lost city of the Incas. Machu Picchu, like most Inca sites, was undergoing constant construction and most had a resident crew of builders as well as attendants, planters, and others. In order to really understand how Machu Picchu remained a secret, it’s necessary to understand how Inca culture constricted travel and information.

Prepare yourself for adventure into an ancient civilization shrouded in mystery. Trace the steps of Inca warriors. Find your spirit amidst breath-taking Andes Mountains and beautiful scenery.

The Andes are by no means the only region to visit Peru. Also of great interest is Peru’s narrow, lowland coastal region, a northern extension of the Atacama desert. Although the Atacama is generally known as the most arid region on the planet, the climate along Peru’s shores is made cooler and less dry by La Garua, a dense fog created by the collision of the frigid waters of the Humboldt Current with the heated sands of the Atacama. Lima, Trujillo, and Chiclayo, three of Peru’s major population centers, are located along this coastal desert.

Money & Costs

Currency: Nuevo Sol
Meals

**Budget:** U S $2.00- $5.00

**Mid-range:** U S $5.00-$10.00

**High:** U S $10.00 +

Lodging

**Budget:** U S $5.00-$10.00

**Mid-range:** U S $10.00-$15.00

**High:** U S $15.00 +

When to Go

Peru's peak tourist season is from June to August, which is the dry season in the highlands, and this is the best time to go if you're interested in hiking. Travelers do visit the highlands year-round, though the wettest months, January to April. Many of the major fiestas occur in the wettest months.

http://www.toaster.org/art.html

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS (GRADE 5)

**United States History and Geography: Making a New Nation**

Students in grade five study the development of the nation up to 1850, with an emphasis on the people who were already here, when and from where others arrived, and why they came. Students learn about the colonial government founded on Judeo-Christian principles, the ideals of the Enlightenment, and the English traditions of self-government. They recognize that ours is a nation that has a constitution that derives its power from the people, that has gone through a revolution, that once sanctioned slavery, that experienced conflict over land with the original inhabitants, and that experienced a westward movement that took its people across the continent. Studying the cause, course, and consequences of the early explorations through the War for republic form the basis of a pluralistic society in which individual rights are secured.

5.1 Students describe the major pre-Columbian settlements, including the cliff dwellers and pueblo people of the desert Southwest, the American Indians of the Pacific Northwest, the nomadic nations of the Great Plains, and the woodland peoples east of the Mississippi River.

1. Describe how geography and climate influenced the way various nations lived and adjusted to the natural environment, including locations of villages, the distinct structures that they built, and how they obtained food, clothing, tools, and utensils.
2. Describe their varied customs and folklore traditions.
3. Explain their varied economies and systems of government.

5.2 Students trace the routes of early explorers and describe the early explorations of the Americas.
1. Describe the entrepreneurial characteristics of early explorers (e.g., Christopher Columbus, Francisco Vásquez de Coronado) and the technological developments that made sea exploration by latitude and longitude possible (e.g., compass, sextant, astrolabe, seaworthy ships, chronometers, gunpowder).

2. Explain the aims, obstacles, and accomplishments of the explorers, sponsors, and leaders of key European expeditions and the reasons Europeans chose to explore and colonize the world (e.g., the Spanish Reconquista, the Protestant Reformation, the Counter Reformation).

3. Trace the routes of the major land explorers of the United States, the distances traveled by explorers, and the Atlantic trade routes that linked Africa, the West Indies, the British colonies, and Europe.

4. Locate on maps of North and South America claimed by Spain, France, England, Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Russia.

5. Students understand the political, religious, social, and economic institutions that evolved in the colonial era.

6. Understand how the British colonial period created the basis for the development of political self-government and a free-market economic system and the differences between the British, Spanish, and French colonial systems.

7. Students describe the people and events associated with the development of the U.S. Constitution and analyze the Constitution's significance as the foundation of the American republic.

8. List the shortcomings of the Articles of Confederation as set forth by their critics.

9. Explain the significance of the new Constitution of 1787, including the struggles over its ratification and the reasons for the addition of the Bill of Rights.

10. Understand the fundamental principles of American constitutional democracy, including how the government derives its power from the people and the primacy of individual liberty.

11. Understand how the Constitution is designed to secure our liberty by both empowering and limiting central government and compare the powers granted to citizens, Congress, the president, and the Supreme Court with those reserved to the states.

12. Discuss the meaning of the American creed that calls on citizens to safeguard the liberty of individual Americans within a unified nation, to respect the rule of law, and to preserve the Constitution.

13. Know the songs that express American ideals (e.g., "America the Beautiful," "The Star Spangled Banner").
Discover the lush tropics of Martinique!

As rich in history and culture as it is beautiful, Martinique has something to offer vacationers of all ages. From sightseeing tours to a vibrant nightlife, there's always something to do in this tiny, French island country.

Money and Costs:
**Currency:** Euro (although many places will accept U.S. dollars)

**Meals:**
- **Budget:** U.S. $5.00 - $10.00
- **Mid-range:** U.S. $10.00 - $20.00
- **High:** U.S. $20.00 +

**Lodging:**
- **Budget:** U.S. $65.00 - $125
- **Mid-range:** U.S. $125 - $250
- **High:** U.S. $250 +

**When to go:**
Martinique is warm year round, with temperatures usually peaking close to 30°C (around 85°F) during the day. Humidity is highest in September and lowest in April. The best time to go to Martinique is during the slightly cooler, drier season of late winter to early spring (February to May).

**Exploring History and Culture:**
Learn about Martinique's history while visiting some of its most notable attractions. In Fort-de-France, Martinique's capital, begin your journey by checking out the Schoelcher Library. An impressive Romanesque-Byzantine structure, the library was named after Victor Schoelcher, who worked to end slavery on Martinique in 1848. It houses Schoelcher's personal book collection, as well as many other interesting artifacts. From there you can explore the Museum of Archaeology and Prehistory, which offers a glimpse into Martinique's ancient history. Items on display include relics from such prehistoric civilizations as the Arawaks and the Caribs. Other historical highlights in Fort-de-France include the Fort St. Louis, which was built in the 17th century to defend Fort-de-France bay and still houses a naval base, the Saint Louis Cathedral, and the Regional Museum of History and Ethnography.

Across the bay from Fort-de-France is the Musée de la Pagerie. Located in Trois-Ilets, the birthplace of Empress Josephine (wife of Napoleon Bonaparte), the museum features an extensive display of items that once belonged to the Empress. These include furniture from her childhood home, portraits of her and Napoleon, love letters between the two, and many other fascinating pieces of memorabilia.
Traveling northwest from Fort-de-France, you will come to the city of St. Pierre. The former capital of Martinique, this once-vibrant, bustling city was destroyed in 1902 by Mt. Pelee, a now-dormant volcano whose eruption killed all but one of St. Pierre’s citizens. (The sole survivor was a prisoner in the town jail!) The ruins of the former capital, often previously referred to as “the Paris of the West Indies,” provide a chilling retrospect of the devastation left by this tragedy. In addition, the Musee Volcanologique features many relics left by this catastrophe, as well as pictoral renditions of the city, before and after Mt. Pelee’s eruption.

If history isn’t to your liking, you can experience modern-day Martinique any number of ways. Discover the French and Creole influences that prevail throughout the island in its language, food and music. Taste the sumptuous culinary creations offered at any one of the island’s numerous restaurants and cafes, or enjoy the sounds of Martinican music styles such as zouk and the beguine. Shop till you drop in Rue Victor Hugo or at the Spice Market. Enjoy the outdoors by basking in the sun or swimming in warm waters at one of Martinique’s exquisite beaches, encountering surrounding sea life on a snorkeling or glass-bottom boat tour, discovering Martinique’s natural wonders on a nature tour, or even playing a round of golf at the Martinique Golf & Country Club. Whatever your choice, you’re sure to have a wonderful, relaxing time.

Several other museums and modern-day attractions throughout the island offer more insight into the fascinating history of Martinique. You can visit them as part of an organized excursion or you may opt for a self-guided tour. Either way, the memories will stay with you for a lifetime!

Exploring the Arts:

Music has historically had a great influence on Martinique’s culture. Perhaps the most famous of Martinique’s musical genres is the beguine. Originating in St. Pierre in the 1700s, it contains both French and Creole influences and was quite popular during the 1920s. It remained a considerable influence on Martinican music until the 1950s. In recent years, it has enjoyed a resurgence of popularity, especially as beguine moderne, in which it is crossed with reggae. Chouval bwa, rural in origin, has also transformed over the years into more modern forms such as zouk chouv. Kadans was introduced to Martinique in the 1970s by Haitian immigrants. This sophisticated jazz-based style has helped to unite the cultures of the French Caribbean nations. Zouk entered the Martinican musical scene in the mid-1980s, replacing Kadans as the prevailing musical style. It combines African, Indian, European, and even American musical genres, and its popularity has spread to the European continent. You can sample Martinique’s musical scene for yourself at any one of the many performing arts venues on the island.

Dating back to the Arawak and Carib Indians, basketry and pottery have also influenced and mirrored Martinique’s culture. The materials and techniques used in basketry have remained the same throughout the island’s history. Martinican natives still weave and dye many articles such as baskets, hats, pottery decorations, and trash cans, and use them in their everyday lives. Similarly, the art of pottery-making has endured throughout the years. Potters today still locate and use the clay-rich soil, dyes, and other color sources, and manipulate the shape of the material on the potter’s wheel, just as they did centuries ago. You can attend free workshops on basketry and pottery, and learn these arts for yourself.
Exploring Nature in Martinique:

Known as the “Ile des Fleurs” (isle of flowers), Martinique is renowned for its resplendent botanical gardens as well as its lush rainforest. This exquisite island is a verdant paradise for nature lovers, who will relish its many exotic locales.

You may choose to begin your exploration of Martinique at the MacIntosh Plantation in Morne Rouge. This vast estate is famous for its cultivation of the anthurium, a floral specialty of the island, as well as many other tropical flowers. In nearby Carbet, you can visit the Carbet Botanical Garden, which features the celebrated “Valley of the Butterflies,” and the Zoo du Carbet, which houses animals of Caribbean, Amazon, and African origin.

If you prefer some aquatic indulgence along with your botanical explorations, you will want to visit the town of Le Precheur, which features hot springs of volcanic origin, as well as Falaise Gorges. Located in Martinique’s northern rainforest along the Falaise River, these mini-canyons will lead you to a magnificent cascading waterfall, where you can swim or relax in the refreshing mist.

Not to be missed is the Route de la Trace, which will take you right to the heart of the lush Martinique rainforest. Originally a trail carved from the mountain and used by 17th-century Jesuit monks, the Route de la Trace is home to lofty tree ferns, climbing vines, bamboo groves, hillsides blanketed in anthuriums, and majestic hardwood trees such as the gommier, locust, mahogany, and rosewood. You will also see cane fields, avocado groves, and banana and pineapple plantations. In addition, you may spy mongoose and opossums, as well as amphibians and reptiles such as frogs, lizards, Martinique anoles, Martinique eleuths, and fer-de-lance snakes. The island’s many birds include the Martinique oriole and blue-headed hummingbird, and the endangered Martinique trembler, white-breasted trembler, and white-breasted thrasher. Traveling further, you will come to the Jardin de Balata (Balata gardens), where you will see more than 100 tropical plant species, including the anthurium, bromeliad, ginger, and heliconia.

The abundant beauty of Martinique will enthrall you and provide you with lifelong memories. Come and experience why this glorious island is truly the “Ile des Fleurs!”

Exploring Nature in Brazil:

The abundant beauty of Martinique will enthrall you and provide you with lifelong memories. Come and experience why this glorious island is truly the “Ile des Fleurs!”

Not to be missed is the Route de la Trace, which will take you right to the heart of the lush Martinique rainforest. Originally a trail carved from the mountain and used by 17th-century Jesuit monks, the Route de la Trace is home to lofty tree ferns, climbing vines, bamboo groves, hillsides blanketed in anthuriums, and majestic hardwood trees such as the gommier, locust, mahogany, and rosewood. You will also see cane fields, avocado groves, and banana and pineapple plantations. In addition, you may spy mongoose and opossums, as well as amphibians and reptiles such as frogs, lizards, Martinique anoles, Martinique eleuths, and fer-de-lance snakes. The island’s many birds include the Martinique oriole and blue-headed hummingbird, and the endangered Martinique trembler, white-breasted trembler, and white-breasted thrasher. Traveling further, you will come to the Jardin de Balata (Balata gardens), where you will see more than 100 tropical plant species, including the anthurium, bromeliad, ginger, and heliconia.
The Brazilian Amazon region is a dream come true for the most adventuresome of nature enthusiasts. Several of its tributaries lead to some of the most pristine rainforest areas of the entire Amazon. Here, you may experience all three different rainforest environments: the igapo, the terre firme, and the varzea.

The igapo, also known as the flooded forest, is an ever-changing environment. Due to the seasonal fluctuation of the water depth of up to 40 feet, much of the animal life changes frequently, and the plant life often takes on some very unusual forms. You will, however, see bromeliads and orchids hanging onto tree limbs, many fishing birds and colorful tree-dwelling birds, including parrots and toucans, and even some iguanas. The terre firme, the most prevalent kind of rainforest and the one with which people are most familiar, houses many great canopy trees, along with shade trees and plants that are rarely exposed to sunlight. With luck, you may observe such wild animals as the agouti, armadillo, jaguar, paca, and wild pig, as well as the very vocal howler monkey. The varzea, in fact another kind of flooded forest, is known for its milky water, which is the result of mineral and nutrient-laden sediment that has eroded from the Andes Mountains. The plant and animal life found in the varzea is unique and is not found in other areas of the rainforest. You will see any number of brilliantly colored birds, monkeys, and impressive trees covered with orchids and vines. It is a truly singular experience.

A wide assortment of riverboat excursions will take you through these mysterious territories, as well as some more accessible, but equally worthwhile, sights. The Anavilhanas, which is the world's largest freshwater archipelago, is well known for its striking vegetation along its riverbanks. Traveling further, you will likely see pink freshwater dolphins and such exotic birds as macaws, toucans, and the Amazon parrot. Navigating the various rivers will also take you to several tranquil lakes, where you can participate in canoeing trips. At Lake Acajituba, you'll take in the exquisite plant life and even fish for piranhas, and at Lake January Ecological Park, located at the confluence of the Amazon and Negro Rivers, you'll meander through the giant water lilies and even do some bird-watching, spotting cormorants, egrets, and hoatzins, among others.

Further excursions through the Amazon and its tributaries and into the surrounding rainforests will acquaint you with such mammals as armadillos, spider monkeys, howler monkeys, jaguars, sloths, peccaries, tapirs, and pink and gray river dolphins. You'll also see amphibians and reptiles such as alligators, caimans, anacondas, boa constrictors, and frogs; fish such as catfish and piranhas; birds such as hummingbirds, macaws, parrots, toucans, gaviao, cormorants, egrets, and hoatzins; as well as more than 1800 butterfly species and over 200 mosquito species. Botanists, ornithologists, and zoologists will accompany you and offer many intriguing facts about these incredible creatures. In addition, twilight canoe safaris add a sense of mystery to your adventure. These give you the chance to spy some alligators, caimans, jungle sloths, toro-rats, night hawks, frogs, and snakes, when they are most likely to be seen.

The many wonders of the Brazilian Amazon rainforest will leave you completely exhilarated. Come and see this incredible tropical paradise for yourself – treat yourself to the experience of a lifetime!

Science Content Standards:

Grade 4 Science Standards:

Earth Science:
5a. Students know some changes in the earth are due to slow processes, such as erosion, and some changes are due to rapid processes, such as landslides, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes.

Life Science:
3a. Students know ecosystems can be characterized by their living and nonliving components.
3b. Students know that in any particular environment, some kinds of plants and animals survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all.
3c. Students know many plants depend on animals for pollination and seed dispersal, and animals depend on plants for food and shelter.

Grade 5 Science Standards:

Earth Science:
3c. Students know water vapor in the air moves from one place to another and can form fog or clouds, which are tiny droplets of water or ice, and can fall to Earth as rain, hail, sleet, or snow.
4b. Students know the influence that the ocean has on the weather and the role the water cycle plays in weather patterns.

Julie Hale
Fine Arts

Vacations in Trinidad and Tobago

Where in creation could compare?
2300 species of flowering plants; over 600 different butterflies; over 400 species of birds. South America? No, just Trinidad & Tobago. Long the secret of wildlife film makers – (David Attenbourough has shot many sequences here) – T&T is a veritable ark flora and fauna, awaiting exploration... ...

Hundreds of scarlet ibises flock home to roost, making a vibrant red blanket of trees. Take a boat through the Caroni swamp to witness the sight.

On the remoter coasts of both Trinidad and Tobago, giant sea-turtles lumber up the beach to lay their eggs. Watch – (but never disturb) – as these dignified creatures dig, bury and return to the water.

In southeast Trinidad, the manatees wallow in their ancestral waters. A trip across Nariva Swamp can show them to you.

Asa Wright Nature Center offers shady pathways hewn through rainforest. Better yet, it offers a long, comfortable porch, where tea can be sipped and hummingbirds, tanagers and manakins gazed at. A short drive through the Northern Range will bring you there.

The Point-a-Pierre Wild Fowl Trust nurtures numerous species for return to the wild. A scenic drive south through the sugar-belt, and you’re there.

E co-V acations in T rinidad and T obago

W herein creation could compare?

2300 species of flowering plants; over 600 different butterflies; over 400 species of birds. South America? No, just Trinidad & Tobago. Long the secret of wildlife film makers – (David Attenbourough has shot many sequences here) – T&T is a veritable ark flora and fauna, awaiting exploration... ...

Hundreds of scarlet ibises flock home to roost, making a vibrant red blanket of trees. Take a boat through the Caroni swamp to witness the sight.

On the remoter coasts of both Trinidad and Tobago, giant sea-turtles lumber up the beach to lay their eggs. Watch – (but never disturb) – as these dignified creatures dig, bury and return to the water.

In southeast Trinidad, the manatees wallow in their ancestral waters. A trip across Nariva Swamp can show them to you.

Asa Wright Nature Center offers shady pathways hewn through rainforest. Better yet, it offers a long, comfortable porch, where tea can be sipped and hummingbirds, tanagers and manakins gazed at. A short drive through the Northern Range will bring you there.

The Point-a-Pierre Wild Fowl Trust nurtures numerous species for return to the wild. A scenic drive south through the sugar-belt, and you’re there.
Tobago boasts the first protected area in the northern hemisphere – the Main Ridge Forest, a reserve since 1776. Tobago dive-sites compare to any in the Caribbean, and include Buccoo Reef, where even non-swimmers can feast on the beauty. Just off the north-west coast are two of the region's most significant bird sanctuaries – Little Tobago and the sister isle of St. Gileas.

Nothing is certain. Trinidad & Tobago are poised to become a mecca for eco-tourists. Why not discover them now, before the rush?

Eating Out: Trinidad and Tobago Style!

Our Trinidad cuisine is as diverse as the different ethnic groups that make up our people. Trinidad’s multicultural society gives you the enjoyment of Indian, Creole, Chinese, Syrian-Lebanese and Italian foods. With such a range of choices and flavors, your taste buds are sure to be delighted.

Breakfast

For breakfast you can sample our sumptuous salt fish buljol, tomato choka or black pudding served with fresh hot coconut bake or hops bread. Fried Accra, Tannia cakes and boiled cassava with butter are also good to eat.

Trinidad has many types of health fruit for you to try for breakfast or as a snack. There are julie, vere, rose and calabash mangos. Paw paw, bananas, pineapples, oranges, tangerines (Portugals) and watermelons are conveniently available at roadside fruit and vegetable vendors. For those who want unique tastes, try our sapodillas, juicy pommeracs, ripe guavas, caimite, crisp "five fingers" and milky soursops. Savor our sweet preserves (jams and jellies) which are made out of local fruit and are delectable with toast. And for those of you who love spicy and peppery tastes, we recommend that you add a little locally made pepper sauce to your food. But be careful, it is much hotter than Tabasco sauce!

Main Meals

For the main meals, such as lunch and dinner, there are many choices of appetizing foods. Fast foods such as fried chicken, hamburgers, pizzas and lasagnas are available at local and international fast food outlets.

Some East Indian favorites include curried chicken, potato, shrimp, goat, duck or beef packages in a roti skin – a special type of pastry. These spicy meals usually come with the added options of curried mango, chataigne (chick peas), pumpkin or mango kuchela. Special potato or aloo pies are also local favorites that can be consumed on the run.

A "brown down" of stewed chicken, beef, pork or fish is a tasty and spicy creole dish. This is regularly complemented by a mouth watering array of vegetable side dishes such as "ochro rice" (green rice), plantain (a large sweet banana), sweet potatoes, or cassava and eddoes in a thick cream sauce. You can also savor a "pelau" made with rice, pigeon peas, and either chicken, beef or pork. Another must is callaloo, uniquely spicy "Trinbagonian" spinach soup. Chinese food is a local favorite. Wantons, lemon chicken, garlic and pepper shrimp and "char sui" pork are all very popular.
When it comes to seafood you will find yourself feasting on our many varieties of flying fish, king fish, carite, red fish and bonito. These are best-enjoyed stewed, barbequed or curried with coconut milk. If you want a quick snack you can try our local "shark and bake". If you are ever near to Maracas beach on the north coast of Trinidad, make sure to try this delicacy. Many restaurants serve lobster, shrimp and conch (a giant snail!) with spicy sauces. If you love crab, you must try our seasoned crab as an appetizer or some curried crab and dumplings as a main meal. A rare delicacy is cascadura, a small fresh water fish. Local legend has it that if you eat cascadura you will return to Trinidad again and again.

Deserts

Local desserts such as paimie, pone and stewed guavas are sinfully sweet. Try our sweetbread, paw paw balls, toolum, guava cheese, jujube and sugar cakes. Also don't forget the Indian delicacies like kurma, goolab jamon and barfi. These are exotic delights. If you love ice cream, then you are in heaven. Some of the local flavors include coconut, passion fruit, soursop, and peanut. The list is long.

Beverages

We have many natural fruit drinks to offer you. Quench your thirst with some delicious seasonal drinks such as portugal juice, sorrel and ginger beer. Fresh coconut water is available year round. You should also try seamoss, soursop and barbadine punches. They are all supposed to be aphrodisiacs! If you are an alcohol aficionado, then try our ponche-de-creme, rum punch and homemade wines made from local fruit.

Links

Recipes for some of our more popular local dishes

Social Studies

Trinidad was first seen by Columbus in 1498 on his third visit to the New World. He named Trinidad after the Holy Trinity, which he saw represented by three peaks on the southern coast. The island was settled by the Spanish, but the colony struggled until Spain granted land to Roman Catholics from other Caribbean islands. As a result, many planters came to the island and brought with them large numbers of slaves. In 1797, the British invaded and the island became a British holding. When Britain banned the slave trade, indentured workers from India were brought to the island to work the sugarcane plantations.
Oil made Trinidad one of the richest nations in the Caribbean in the 1970’s, but a fall in oil prices led to difficult economic and political times. Expansion of the natural gas industry in the 1990’s strengthened the economy. In 1995 Trinidad elected its first prime minister of Eastern Indian descent, an event that focused attention on the racially based political divisions in Trinidad.

Although British influence is still present, most obviously in the islanders’ love for cricket, other nationalities are more visible today.

**Society**

The original inhabitants were the Arawak peoples, exterminated on Tobago by the fierce Caribs. After colonization by Spain and France, both peoples were wiped out by disease and enslavement on tobacco and sugar plantations; they were replaced by African slaves. Full independence was granted in 1976 the island became a commonwealth republic, which survived an abortive coup led by Asian Trinidadians in 1980. The islands’ ethnic mix of people has created a colorful local culture including carnival and calypso music.

**Economy**

The islands are among the most prosperous in the Caribbean. The economy depends heavily on the refining and export of the extensive petroleum reserves. Agriculture concentrates on cash crops for export—principally sugar cane, cocoa and coffee with less emphasis on staple crops such as rice and vegetables. Tourism is an important source of revenue, and there are good education and health care facilities.

**Tropical Mix**

Trinidad is full of variety. Industrial in parts, it also has fertile agricultural land. In the towns mosques and temples, English churches, the sounds of calypso and steel bands, all combine to form a vibrant cosmopolitan society.
Beaches in Tobago

Pigeon Point

Located on the leeward side of Tobago is perhaps the island's best sea and land encounter with over 1600 m of white sand. Swimming is ideal in these calm waters and visitors can leave from there for the famous Buccoo Reef. Restaurant, bathroom and changing facilities, sporting and shopping facilities are available at the privately owned resort and a new hotel has been opened nearby. The Division of Tourism also provides lifeguards on request.

Store Bay

This Tobago beach which is over 200 m long lies on the doorstep of a popular hotel. Every year Store Bay is the site of the Great Race, which is one of Tobago's most exciting events. Its waters are ideal for swimming and visitors can also leave for Buccoo Reef from this point. Lifeguards provided by the Division of Tourism ensure the safety of visitors. Facilities are well maintained and include changing rooms with showers and toilets and seating accommodation. Visitors can enjoy the tasty local food such as "crab and dumpling" from nearby vendors.

Mount Irvine

This beach with about 800 m of sand is ideal for swimming and bathing. Lifeguards, change rooms, toilet facilities and huts are provided for visitors. It is close to one of Tobago's largest hotels, the Mount Irvine Bay Hotel, which has one of the best golf courses in the Caribbean.

Speyside Beach

Follow the Windward Road past King's Bay and you will experience a most picturesque view of the coastline. Before or after bathing, visitors can go out to the magnificent Speyside Bay Reef where the Brain Coral is among the largest in the world. Changing and bathroom facilities are provided.

Some other popular beaches in Tobago

King's Bay

Located along the Windward Road. Beach—about 800 m. Shaded seating provided.

Man 'O War Bay

On the Windward Road. Beach—about 1600 m. Lifeguards, changing facilities.
Castara Beach
Located along North Side Road. Beach-about 2400 m. Changing facilities available.

Englishman's Bay
Located along North Side Road past Castara Bay. Beach-about 800m. No facilities.

Turtle Beach
Located at the Great Courland Bay. Hotel nearby.

Canoe Bay Resort
Located at Canoe Bay. Changing, camping and sporting facilities available.

Contacts and Information
For further information on guided tours and hikes contact:

The Forestry Division
Long Circular Rd.,
Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Tel: (868) 622 4521/622 7476/622 7256

Trinidad and Tobago Field Naturalists' Club
C/o Secretary,
Errol Park Road,
St. Ann's, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Tel: (868) 624 3321, evenings or weekends.

Trinidad and Tobago Incoming Tour Operators Association
C/o Travel Centre,
Uptown Mall, Edward St.,
Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Tel: (868) 622 7480
Exploring nature in Trinidad:

One could say that Trinidad is for the birds – literally! That is why bird-watching enthusiasts from all over come to Trinidad – to experience the many avian wonders that the island has to offer. Along with its sister island, Tobago, Trinidad hosts over 430 species of birds, of which more than 260 reside on the island, while 150 migrate from North and South America. This unusual phenomenon is explained by the geology of the island, which once was part of South America, and today lies only seven miles off the Venezuelan coast. Therefore, Trinidad’s location makes it a perfect place for migrating birds and butterflies to take a much-needed pit stop before continuing their journey.

Along with this incredible diversity of bird species, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is home to some 620 species of butterfly, 150 amphibians and reptiles, including the leatherback and other varieties of turtles, anacondas, and caimans, and over 100 mammal species, including dolphins, manatees, two species of monkeys, and 57 species of bats. It also harbors 2,300
flowering plants and trees, including bromeliads and 700 varieties of orchids, that provide homes to countless species of insects.

Perhaps the best place on Trinidad for bird-watching is the Asa Wright Nature Centre. Located in the lush Northern Range, the Centre offers guided tours along many trails that wind their way through Trinidad’s resplendent tropical rainforest. Among the innumerable species of birds you will see along the way are the red-legged and purple honeycreepers, golden head and other manikins, channel-billed and other toucans, collared and other trogons, tufted coquettes, bellbirds, and several species of hummingbirds. Nearby are the Aripo Caves, where the rare oilbirds reside along with their fellow nocturnal bats.

There are several other highly recommended bird-watching venues on the island. One of these is the Nariva Swamp and Bush-Bush Wildlife Sanctuary, where you may find blackbirds, crakes, pinnated bitterns, jacanas, morehens, rails, blue-and-yellow macaws, ornate hawk eagles, and savannah hawks, along with anacondas, caimans, and endangered manatees. The Caroni bird sanctuary also houses a variety of birds, including the exquisite scarlet ibis, a rare treasure that is the national bird of Trinidad. Coastal areas may reveal the red-bellied macaw, swallow-tailed kite, white-tailed trogon, bat falcon, brown pelican, frigatebird, and any number of hummingbirds. Other species, such as the rufous-vented chachalaca, white-necked jacobin, green kingfisher, blue-crowned motmot, speckled and hepatic tanager, black-tailed tityra, and with luck, the extremely rare, indigenous Trinidad piping guan, can be encountered throughout the island.

Trinidad is truly the supreme choice when it comes to bird-watching. Home to more birds than any other Caribbean island, this avian paradise is a must-see for bird lovers everywhere!

**FINE ARTS/ DANCE STANDARDS (GRADE 5)**

3.0 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.0 Understanding the Historical Contributions and Cultural Dimensions of Dance

Students analyze the function and development of dance in past and present cultures throughout the world, noting human diversity as it relates to dance and dancers.

Development of Dance

3.1 Describe how and why a traditional dance may be changed when performed on stage for an audience.

History and Function of Dance

3.2 Identify and perform folk/traditional, social, and theatrical dances done by Americans in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Diversity of Dance

3.3 Select traditional dances that men, women, or children perform and explain the purpose(s) of the dances.

4.0 AESTHETIC VALUING

Responding to, Analyzing, and Making Judgments About Works of Dance

Students critically assess and derive meaning from works of dance, performance of dancers, and original works according to the elements of dance and aesthetic qualities.
Description, Analysis, and Criticism of Dance

4.1 Use dance vocabulary to identify and support personal preferences for dances observed or performed.

Meaning and Impact of Dance

4.3 Identify the special and challenging characteristics of the experience of dancing for an audience.

5.0 CONNECTIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, APPLICATIONS

Students apply what they learn in dance to learning across subject areas. They develop competencies and creative skills in problem solving, communication, and management of time and resources that contribute to lifelong learning and career skills. They also learn about careers in and related to dance.

Connections and Applications Across Disciplines

5.1 Describe how historical events relate to dance forms (e.g., the rebellion of the 1960s was represented in popular social dances with a move from partners to individual expression).

5.3 Cite examples of the use of technology in the performing arts.

5.4 Demonstrate social skills that enable students to become leaders/teachers and followers/learners.

FINE ARTS/MUSIC STANDARDS (GRADE 5)

3.0 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

Understanding the Historical Contributions and Cultural Dimensions of Music

Students analyze the role of music in past and present cultures throughout the world, noting cultural diversity as it relates to music, musicians, and composers.

Role of Music

3.1 Describe the social functions of a variety of musical forms from various cultures and time periods (e.g., folk songs, dances).

Diversity of Music

3.2 Identify different or similar uses of musical elements in music from diverse cultures.

3.3 Sing and play music from diverse cultures and time periods.

3.4 Describe the influence of events on musical forms and styles.

3.5 Describe the influence of various cultures on the music of the United States.

4.0 AESTHETIC VALUING

Responding to, Analyzing, and Making Judgments About Works of Music

Students critically assess and derive meaning from works of music and the performance of musicians according to the elements of music, aesthetic qualities, and human responses.

Analyze and Critically Assess

4.1 Identify and analyze differences in tempo and dynamics in contrasting music selections.
4.2 Develop and apply appropriate criteria to support personal preferences for specific musical works.

5.0 CONNEC TIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, APPLICATIONS

Students apply what they learn in music across subject areas. They develop competencies and creative skills in problem solving, communication, and management of time and resources that contribute to lifelong learning and career skills. They also learn about careers in and related to music.

C ommunity Events

Explain the role of music in community events.

Careers and Career-Related Skills

Identify ways in which the music professions are similar to or different from one another.

Lupita Zehlino

Math
History of Puerto Rico

El morro, one of the two 16th-century forts of the clifftops of San Juan, Puerto Rico, this is an impressive reminder of the days of Spanish control.

Puerto Rico is located in the Caribbean Ocean. It is the smaller of the greater Antilles Islands. Puerto Rico is only 100 miles long by 35 miles wide. It is 1000 miles from Miami. Puerto Rico is often referred to as Boriquen or Boriken, indigenous names, as well as Isla del Encanto, Perla del Caribe. Puerto Ricans refer themselves as Puertorriqueños or Boricuas. Boricua is used as a term of endearment and cultural affirmation.

Before the Spaniards discovered Puerto Rico, it was populated by Taino Indians. The Tainos were a peaceful, gentle nation. They welcomed the conquistadores and shared their homes and food and gave the Spaniards many gifts.

Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain in his second voyage and discovered Puerto Rico on November 19, 1493. He named the Island San Juan Bautista. Columbus thought this island to be very beautiful and wrote so in his diary. Soon after, the island’s name was changed to Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico, without a doubt has several unique characteristics that distinguish their culture from any other. Culture is a visual manifestations and interactions with the environment that make a region and/or a group of people different from the rest of the world.
What to Do
After marveling at 16th-century structures all day, hit an in-the-moment night spot.

Old San Juan
Old San Juan, PR
Picturesque and teeming with history, this quaint walled city offers an array of attractions.

Castillo de San Felipe del Morro ("El Morro")
Calle El Morro and Calle Norzagaray, Old San Juan, PR
Explore an impressive labyrinth-like fort built in 1539 to protect San Juan Bay.

Castillo de San Cristobal
501 Norzagaray St, Old San Juan, PR
Tunnels, turrets and sweeping coastal views at a 17th-century fortress.

Paseo La Princesa
Paseo La Princesa, Old San Juan, PR
Follow the ancient city walls along a picturesque bayside promenade

Liquid/Wet
2 Tartak St, Isla Verde, Carolina, PR
Seductive ambience draws the beautiful people at the Water Club's two trendy nightlife scenes.
When visiting Puerto Rico, nature lovers will relish the impressive splendor of El Yunque. This 3,493 – ft. high mountain, located in the heart of Puerto Rico’s rainforest and part of the northeastern Luquillo range, is home to several hundreds of species of trees, ferns, flowers, and other plantlife. The rainforest receives over 100 billion gallons of rain each year, thanks to the numerous rainclouds blown in from the Atlantic.

El Yunque offers a great variety of sightseeing options. Hikers can choose from 13 different trails, ranging from unhurried walks to a rigorous climb to the summit. Along the way are breathtaking species of trees, such as the yagrumbo humbra canopy tree, the ausubo and tabonuco, which live under the canopy, and the beautiful mahogany. Among the many exquisite species of flowers you will see are 20 varieties of wild orchids, including miniature orchids. You’ll also find any of several refreshing waterfalls beckoning you to take a dip in them.

The mountain and surrounding rainforest also feature several rare and fascinating animal species. Perhaps the most celebrated of these is Puerto Rico’s national mascot, the coqui frog. Native only to Puerto Rico, this tiny amphibian that ranges in size from one-quarter inch to about two inches makes a surprisingly resonant “ko-kee” chirping sound. You may have some difficulty spotting one, but you’ll certainly delight in its manner of singing. Another rare native to the island is the Puerto Rican parrot. About a foot long, this bird can be recognized by its plumage of bright green, with a red forehead and blue wing feathers. Several other bird species as well as reptiles inhabit this lush, tropical forest.

El Yunque boasts breathtaking views of a Puerto Rican rainforest that is not to be missed by nature lovers. Whether you make the challenging ascent to the top or simply take a leisurely stroll, soaking in the majestic surroundings, you’ll experience an adventure guaranteed to leave lifelong memories.
**Money & Costs**

(M ath)

**Meals**
- **Budget**: US $3.00-$15.00
- **Mid-range**: US $15.00-$30.00
- **High**: US $30.00 +

**Lodging**
- **Budget**: US $40.00-$75.00
- **Mid-range**: US $75.00-$200
- **High**: US $200 +

**When to Go**

Puerto Rico enjoys year round summer temperature, an average annual temperature of 82°F (28°C). The peak tourist season is between December and April. The best time to avoid the crowds is the low season between May and November, which is also hurricane season.

The Taíno tribe-people, the Spanish, and the black slaves imported from Africa all contributed to the folklore heritage of Puerto Rico. The Taíno passed their legends down orally; they were first recorded by the Spanish colonialists. Some of the Taíno language was preserved by writers who used Taíno words to describe the alien aspects of their new surroundings, including *casabe* (a kind of bread) and *bohío* (a native thatched hut).

Fray Damian López de Haro (1581-1648) and Juan de Castellanos (1522-1607) both recorded some of the more frequently recited Taíno folk tales. Today, Puerto Rican anthropologists, writers, and artists are once again examining Taíno folk culture to better understand their "roots".

Many of these legends are ghost tales about demons who roam the island after dark, pursuing food or people or else protecting gold and loot that pirates long ago stashed away for safekeeping. Much of the island's folklore also dealt
with the forces of nature that would descend in the form of a "big blow" (hurricane), decimating local crops and settlements. Recently some Puerto Rican writers have made serious attempts to collect this body of written folk tales. Cayetano Coll y Toste (1850-1930), for example, published his literary classic *Leyendas y tradiciones puertorriqueñas* between 1924 and 1925.

One of the most prominent Puerto Rican figures is "el jíbaro" (hillbilly), a country person from the mountainous interior, is an idealized folk hero, common in island literature and the arts. The jíbaro continues to fascinate artists of various disciplines, and the term is used on a daily basis as a sign of affection, but occasionally as an insult.

Local Holidays

Christmas

In Puerto Rico, as in most of Latin American countries, Christmas traditions have their roots in Catholicism. Due to the influence of other cultures (such as U.S.), some traditions have evolved and changed through time. Puerto Rico's Christmas season is long, starting right after Thanksgiving day and officially lasting until Three Kings Day on January 6. Yet, this can extend until "Las Octavitas", eight days after Epiphany. Homes are decorated with lights and poinsettias, Christmas trees and scenes of the Nativity, also known as "nacimientos" or "pesebres" are very popular. The season combines delicious food, great music and festive merry-making. Typical dishes are roast pork, seasoned rice with pigeon peas, fried plantains, cooked green bananas, cooked yam and "pasteles", made of mashed plaintains or yucca, filled with meat and other vegetables, wrapped in the leaves of the banana tree. The most famous drinks are "arroz con dulce" (rice cooked with spices, raisins, sugar, milk, and coconut milk) and "tembleque" (a custard made with cornstarch, sugar, and coconut milk). The cycle repeats itself, usually until next day. Christmas Eve is a more solemn occasion spent at home with family.

On December 24th, a Catholic mass is celebrated at midnight, called "Misa de Gallo", celebrates the birth of Jesus. On this day, commonly known as "Nochebuena", many families organize a special dinner or party to celebrate. On December 25th, Puerto Ricans celebrates Jesus' birthday. Santa Claus brings gifts to the children who had been good during the year. This tradition originated in the U.S., but since the 1940's has become part of Puerto Rico's holiday traditions.

On December 28th, marks the day of the Holy Innocents. Catholics commemorate the mass slaying of male children by Herod in Bethlehem following the birth of Christ, as it is told in the Gospel.

On January 5th, the feast of Epiphany's Eve, children place water and grass under their beds for the three wise men's (or
the Three Kings, as they are better known locally) camels, and in return, the Three Kings brings presents, which they leave under the bed, after the camels eat the grass. Children wake up early on January 6 (“Día de Reyes”) to check out what Baltazar, Melchor, and Gaspar left them. Epiphany commemorates the day in which the three wise men arrived bearing gifts for the Christ child. On this day, the Governor’s Mansion in the capital of San Juan is opened to large crowds of wellwishers who are treated to toys, refreshments, and musical entertainment.

During this season the San Jose Church in San Juan, features an animated nativity scene - birth of the Christ. In addition, on January 6, the Governor’s Mansion in San Juan opens its facilities to large crowds of well wishers who are treated to toys, refreshments, and musical entertainment.

Town Festivals

Each town celebrates an annual festival to honor its patron saint. The festivities usually last as week and features dances, food, parades and religious processions. There are also other holidays, sometimes called carnivals, that have been adopted from Catholic or pagan traditions. Special folk festivals, usually featuring an important product to the region, also take place, such as Yauco’s “Festival Nacional del Café”.

Traditions and Special Events

Weddings

Throughout history there have been interesting similarities in the wedding traditions all around the world, but there are also some differences in the way they get married and celebrate such events. One unique characteristic of a Puerto Rican wedding is the bridal doll. A bridal doll, in a dress identical to the bride’s gown, is usually placed on the head or center table with souvenirs attached to its dress. During the reception, the bride and groom will walk to each person and thank him or her for their presence at the nuptials. Each person is then pinned with a souvenir, some people in return pins dollars into the doll’s dress.

Quinceañeros

The quinceañera tradition started centuries ago with the indigenous people as an important social ritual to commemorate the transition from adolescence to womanhood. At that time, fifteen year old girls were taken from their families to prepare for womanhood by learning about the history and traditions of her people. The return of the girl to the community was cause for a great celebration because of her new found knowledge and understanding of what womanhood entailed. Today, this celebration often includes a religious ceremony at church, more often practiced in the Catholic Church, although other religions have similar services to celebrate the young woman’s coming of age, followed by a party.

The girl on her special day wears an extravagant white or pastel ball gown, similar in style to a modern day wedding gown. During the festivities, males take turns dancing with the girl and as customary, the first dance is a waltz danced with her father. Dinner is often included as part of the night’s festivities and the cutting of the multi-tiered cake.

Spotlight!

The Guayabera - Traditional dress for men on the island. Shaped rather like a jacket or an extended shirt, this is worn as the outer garment over an undershirt or T-shirt. Most are made of cotton and are worn during the day, but there is a more formal version for evening wear, made with pineapple fiber. The guayabera is usually embellished with patterned embroidery, running in stripes down the chest.

Dominoes - Played in just about every bar throughout the Caribbean. The pieces are usually laid on the playing board with a grand flourish and loud slap.
Azabache Bracelets - Mal de ojo, or evil eye, is believed to result from excessive admiration or envious looks by others. Having newborn babies wear an azabache (a gold bracelet or necklace with a black or red coral charm in the form of a fist), is believed to protect them from the evil eye.

M A T H S T A N D A R D S (G R A D E 4)

By the end of grade four, students understand large numbers and addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers. They describe and compare simple fractions and decimals. They understand the properties of, and the relationships between, plane geometric figures. They collect, represent, and analyze data to answer questions.

N u m b e r S e n s e

10 Students understand the place value of whole numbers and decimals to two decimal places and how whole numbers and decimals relate to simple fractions. Students use the concepts of negative numbers:

1. Read and write whole numbers in the millions.
2. Order and compare whole numbers and decimals to two decimal places.
3. Round whole numbers through the millions to the nearest ten, hundred, thousand, ten thousand, or hundred thousand.
4. Decide when a rounded solution is called for and explain why such a solution may be appropriate.
5. Explain different interpretations of fractions, for example, parts of a whole, parts of a set, and division of whole numbers by whole numbers; explain equivalents of fractions (see Standard 4.0).
6. Write tenths and hundredths in decimal and fraction notations and know the fraction and decimal equivalents for halves and fourths (e.g., 1/2 = 0.5 or .50; 7/4 = 1.75).
7. Write the fraction represented by a drawing of parts of a figure; represent a given fraction by using drawings; and relate a fraction to a simple decimal on a number line.
8. Use concepts of negative numbers (e.g., on a number line, in counting, in temperature, in "owing").
9. Identify on a number line the relative position of positive fractions, positive mixed numbers, and positive decimals to two decimal places.

2.0 Students extend their use and understanding of whole numbers to the addition and subtraction of simple decimals:

1. Estimate and compute the sum or difference of whole numbers and positive decimals to two places.
2. Round two-place decimals to one decimal or the nearest whole number and judge the reasonableness of the rounded answer.

M e a s u r e m e n t a n d G e o m e t r y

10 Students understand perimeter and area:

1. Measure the area of rectangular shapes by using appropriate units, such as square centimeter (cm²), square meter (m²), square kilometer (km²), square inch (in²), square yard (yd²), or square mile (mi²).
2. Recognize that rectangles that have the same area can have different perimeters.
3. Understand that rectangles that have the same perimeter can have different areas.
4. Understand and use formulas to solve problems involving perimeters and areas of rectangles and squares. Use those formulas to find the areas of more complex figures by dividing the figures into basic shapes.

2.0 Students use two-dimensional coordinate grids to represent points and graph lines and simple figures:

1. Draw the points corresponding to linear relationships on graph paper (e.g., draw 10 points on the graph of the equation y = 3x and connect them by using a straight line).
2.2 Understand that the length of a horizontal line segment equals the difference of the x-coordinates.
2.3 Understand that the length of a vertical line segment equals the difference of the y-coordinates.

Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability

2.0 Students make predictions for simple probability situations:
2.1 Represent all possible outcomes for a simple probability situation in an organized way (e.g., tables, grids, tree diagrams).
2.2 Express outcomes of experimental probability situations verbally and numerically (e.g., 3 out of 4; 3/4).

Mathematical Reasoning

1.0 Students make decisions about how to approach problems:
1.1 Analyze problems by identifying relationships, distinguishing relevant from irrelevant information, sequencing and prioritizing information, and observing patterns.
1.2 Determine when and how to break a problem into simpler parts.

2.0 Students use strategies, skills, and concepts in finding solutions:
2.1 Use estimation to verify the reasonableness of calculated results.
2.2 Apply strategies and results from simpler problems to more complex problems.
2.3 Use a variety of methods, such as words, numbers, symbols, charts, graphs, tables, diagrams, and models, to explain mathematical reasoning.
2.4 Express the solution clearly and logically by using the appropriate mathematical notation and terms and clear language; support solutions with evidence in both verbal and symbolic work.
2.5 Indicate the relative advantages of exact and approximate solutions to problems and give answers to a specified degree of accuracy.
2.6 Make precise calculations and check the validity of the results from the context of the problem.

3.0 Students move beyond a particular problem by generalizing to other situations:
3.1 Evaluate the reasonableness of the solution in the context of the original situation.
3.2 Note the method of deriving the solution and demonstrate a conceptual understanding of the derivation by solving similar problems.
3.3 Develop generalizations of the results obtained and apply them in other circumstances.

Website Resources

http://www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/caribbean/martinique/environment.htm
http://www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/caribbean/martinique/culture.htm
http://www.travel-peru.net/iquitos_tours.htm