



2019

ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CENTRE'S

OzAsia Festival

17 OCT - 3 NOV 2019

OZASIA MOON LANTERN PARADE TEACHING AND LEARNING RESOURCE

SUPPORTED BY



Government of South Australia
Department for Education



ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CENTRE

Festivals are a time for rich learning experiences in schools

This Teaching and Learning Resource has been produced to support South Australian schools' participation in an authentic learning experience for **OzAsia Festival's Moon Lantern Parade**.

The key education contacts for this program are:

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Adelaide Festival Centre's centrED Learning Program, exists to make the resources of the Adelaide Festival Centre accessible to South Australian school communities and to support the Australian Curriculum and SACE requirements. This program is supported by the Department for Education.

Learning through the Australian Curriculum

Cross Curriculum Priority: Asia and Australia's Engagement with Asia

Adelaide Festival Centre's annual OzAsia Festival Moon Lantern Parade provides the impetus for rich authentic learning beyond the classroom. Adelaide Festival Centre is leading the country in bringing together diverse communities for this celebration. OzAsia Festival and the Moon Lantern Parade are great examples of how the links between Australia and our Asian region neighbours can be explored through an array of performing and visual arts experiences. South Australian teachers and student audiences have a unique opportunity to increase their respect and understanding for Asian cultures while identifying with a diversity of perspectives and experiences.

Moon Lantern Parade

Each year the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month is celebration time for the Moon Lantern Festival, which is also known as Mid-Autumn Festival. This year, OzAsia Festival has been moved later in the year and will celebrate with the Moon Lantern Parade on **Saturday 27 October 2018**.

Thousands of people of diverse ages and a multitude of cultural backgrounds gather in Elder Park, South Australia, to celebrate the OzAsia Festival Moon Lantern Parade. As the sun sets and the moon lights the sky the thousands of people will be directed to look up to the bright full moon to sense the feelings of unity and connectedness. School students, their parents, teachers and community groups parade with traditional and contemporary hand-made lanterns through Elder Park celebrating the beauty of the full moon.

The event begins in the early evening and provides an incredible opportunity for attendees to wander through the park and look at lantern installations, try a variety of cuisine, participate in workshop activities and watch the community performances.

Future dates for Mid-Autumn Festival

The fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 2019 | September 13 |
| 2020 | October 1 |
| 2021 | Sept 21 |

Teaching for Effective Learning (TfEL)

Actions

- Negotiate the nature of the learning and involvement in the festival with your class and the Student Rep Council
- Create safe conditions for students to take risks and share their ideas and learning
- Establish and monitor explicit expectations and criteria for success and negotiate the modes in which students demonstrate their learning

Considerations

- How can your students use this authentic context to demonstrate their learning?
- How are you building a community of learning through the process?
- How can you challenge and support your students to achieve a high standard for public display?

Developing expert learners by personalising and connecting the learning

Teachers' comments on their students' experience of the OzAsia Festival's Moon Lantern Parade

"[My memorable moment was] parading through the crowd, the look on my students' faces as they realised they were involved in something big"

"We felt connected as a group – with the Adelaide community and as global citizens."

"We really enjoyed being part of a significant state-wide event."

"Students gained a greater understanding and appreciation of Asian culture and communities."

"This was an opportunity to promote and showcase our school in a new and different cultural celebration."

"A lovely sense of community – a village feel."

"Overall my experience was truly something that both my students and I will remember for our lifetimes!"

"This authentic experience fits in perfectly with our study of the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival in Chinese lessons"

"It substantially meets the needs of both HASS curricula and the Cross Curricula Priority of Links to Asia. The experience provides real life opportunities for all strands of The Arts curriculum from design through to presenting to an audience and has significant links to literacy and numeracy concepts in a real and meaningful way. The access it provides for students to artists and other adults which add to educational experiences through experts and specialists is of significant importance to developing a comprehensive schooling experience."

Inquiry/Focus Questions

General

- How do traditional celebrations provide an insight into the life of different cultures?
- Why do people celebrate festivals?
- Where do ceremonies originate?
- How do parades reflect community interest, values and beliefs?

Mid-Autumn or Moon Lantern Festival

- How do people across the world celebrate this festival?
- Why is the festival important to Asian cultures?
- Why has it maintained its importance to Asian Cultures?
- How do different Asian cultures celebrate the moon lantern festival?
- How have they changed over time?

Key learning ideas within the Australian Curriculum Priority:

Asia and Australia's Engagement with Asia

The OzAsia Festival Moon Lantern Parade presents an authentic context to address the Asia and Australia's Engagement with Asia Cross-Curriculum Priority in all learning areas through the development of key ideas, and organising ideas including:

- The peoples and countries of Asia are diverse in ethnic background, traditions, cultures, belief systems and religions (OI.1).
- The arts and literature of Asia influence aesthetic and creative pursuits within Australia, the region and globally (OI.4).
- Collaboration and engagement with the peoples of Asia support effective regional and global citizenship (OI.5).
- Australia is part of the Asia region and our histories from ancient times to the present are linked (OI.6).
- Australians of Asian heritage have influenced Australia's history and continue to influence its dynamic culture and society (OI.8).

Cross Curriculum Ideas for Learning with Moon Lantern Festival

*Please note that in these learning suggestions the terms 'Moon Lantern Festival', 'Moon Lantern Parade' and 'Mid-Autumn festival' are used interchangeably

English

General Capabilities: Literacy, Critical & Creative Thinking, Personal & Social Capability, Intercultural Understanding

- Compare the difference in language choices between imaginative and informative texts about Mid-Autumn Festival. ([ACELA1478](#)) Year 3
- Research and read stories about the history of Moon Lantern Festival and how it is celebrated around the world. ([ACELY1679](#)) ([ACELY1680](#)) Year 3 ([ACELY1691](#)) ([ACELY1692](#)) Year 4 ([ACELY1702](#)) ([ACELY1703](#)) Year 5
- Based on your own experiences and imagining of Moon Lantern Festival, write a short story, poem or play about the festival. ([ACELT1601](#)) Year 3 ([ACELT1607](#)) Year 4
- Write poems about how Moon Lantern Festivals would look and feel in different countries. ([ACELT1601](#)) Year 3 ([ACELT1607](#)) Year 4
- Create a student learning journal for recording your Moon Lantern Festival and lantern making experience. ([ACELY1682](#)) Year 3 ([ACELY1694](#)) Year 4 ([ACELY1704](#)) Year 5
- Create and record your own recipe for moon cakes. ([ACELY1682](#)) Year 3 ([ACELY1694](#)) Year 4 ([ACELY1704](#)) Year 5
- Write a report about how Moon Lantern Festivals have changed over time. ([ACELY1682](#)) Year 3 ([ACELY1694](#)) Year 4 ([ACELY1704](#)) Year 5
- Write the procedure for making a lantern. ([ACELY1682](#)) Year 3 ([ACELY1694](#)) Year 4 ([ACELY1704](#)) Year 5
- Write a persuasive text arguing that Moon Lantern Festival is an important cultural event and should be a public holiday in South Australia. ([ACELY1682](#)) Year 3 ([ACELY1694](#)) Year 4 ([ACELY1704](#)) Year 5
- Inspired by what you have read or experienced of Mid-Autumn Festival, create a story using either realistic or fantasy settings to explore the world where Moon Lantern Parade takes place. ([ACELT1612](#)) Year 5
- Plan and deliver a presentation to teach your school community about Mid-Autumn Festival. ([ACELY1677](#)) Year 3 ([ACELY1689](#)) Year 4 ([ACELY1700](#)) Year 5

The Arts – Dance, Drama, Media Arts, Music & Visual Arts

General Capabilities: Literacy, Critical & Creative Thinking, Personal & Social Capability, Intercultural Understanding

- Choreograph a dance for parading at OzAsia Festival. ([ACADAM005](#)) ([ACADAM006](#)) ([ACADAM009](#)) ([ACADAM010](#))
- Perform a dance that tells a cultural or community story related to Mid-Autumn Festival or one of the many cultures that celebrates it. ([ACADAM007](#)) ([ACADAM011](#)) ([ACADAR012](#))
- Explore lantern making practices, purposes and processes across different cultures and use a variety of materials to make a lantern. ([ACAVAM110](#)) ([ACAVAM111](#)) ([ACAVAR113](#)) ([ACAVAM114](#)) ([ACAVAM115](#))
- Plan the display of your lantern and create a plaque that explains the visual conventions or helps enhance and communicate the lantern's meaning. ([ACAVAM112](#)) ([ACAVAM116](#)) ([ACAVAR117](#))
- Use improvisation to create a short play about a Moon Lantern Festival celebration. ([ACADRM031](#)) ([ACADRM035](#))
- As a class, compose a musical soundtrack for the Moon Lantern Parade. ([ACAMUM086](#)) ([ACAMUM090](#))
- Create an advertisement or brochure page for OzAsia Festival Moon Lantern Parade. ([ACAMAM058](#)) ([ACAMAM060](#)) ([ACAMAM064](#))

Humanities and Social Sciences

General Capabilities: Literacy, Critical & Creative Thinking, Intercultural Understanding, Numeracy

Best Australian Curriculum HASS link is Year 3's 'Celebrations' focus

- Research how different Asian cultures celebrate moon lantern festival. Compare the celebrations - identifying and describing similarities and differences. ([ACHASSK069](#)) ([ACHASSK065](#)) ([ACHASSI053](#)) ([ACHASSI054](#)) ([ACHASSI058](#)) ([ACHASSI061](#))
- Investigate the origins and significance of Moon Lantern Festival in a chosen Asian country (e.g. China, Vietnam, Japan or Korea) ([ACHASSK065](#)) ([ACHASSK069](#)) ([ACHASSK065](#)) ([ACHASSI053](#)) ([ACHASSI054](#)) ([ACHASSI058](#)) ([ACHASSI061](#))
- Create a timeline to sequence the history of Moon Lantern Festivals. ([ACHASSI076](#)) Year 4

Technologies: Design and Technology

General Capabilities: Literacy, Critical & Creative Thinking, Personal & Social Capability, Intercultural Understanding

- Design and make a signature moon cake for a specific community or event (e.g. OzAsia Festival vendor, class party, canteen menu) ([ACTDEK012](#)) ([ACTDEP018](#)) Year 3/4 ([ACTDEK021](#)) ([ACTDEP026](#)) Year 5
- Using provided tools and materials, design and build a lantern that symbolises what's important in your school, your community or your backyard. ([ACTDEK013](#)) ([ACTDEP015](#)) ([ACTDEP014](#)) Year 3/4 ([ACTDEK023](#)) ([ACTDEP026](#)) ([ACTDEP028](#)) Year 5

Technologies: Digital Technologies

General Capabilities: Literacy, Critical & Creative Thinking, Personal & Social Capability, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Capability

- Keep a class blog of your lantern design and creation process. ([ACTDIP013](#)) Year 3/4 ([ACTDIP022](#)) Year 5

Science

General Capabilities: Critical & Creative Thinking

Physical sciences – Year 5 - Light from a source forms shadows and can be absorbed, reflected and refracted ([ACSSU080](#))

- Explore different types of lighting for lanterns
- Explore the distance light can be seen from lanterns
- Find out what colours allow the most amount of light to be projected
- Discover what shape of lantern allows the most light to be projected

Mathematics

General Capabilities: Literacy, Numeracy, Critical & Creative Thinking

Measurement and Geometry

- Measure and compare the dimensions of your lantern. ([ACMMG061](#)) Year 3 ([ACMMG084](#)) Year 4 ([ACMMG108](#)) Year 5
- Make a three dimensional lantern and describe the key features. ([ACMMG063](#))
- Create and interpret a simple grid map of the Moon Lantern Festival site and parade route. ([ACMMG065](#)) Year 3
- Identify symmetry in the Moon Lantern Festival site map ([ACMMG066](#)) Year 3
- Using the scales, directions and legends on the Moon Lantern Festival site map, describe the event elements. ([ACMMG090](#)) Year 4
- Use a grid reference system to describe the Moon Lantern Festival site and parade route. ([ACMMG113](#))

Statistics and Probability

- Collect and organise data about the lanterns your class has made (shape, colour, size etc.) and create data displays (lists, tables, graphs) with the information. Interpret, compare and evaluate your classmates' data displays. ([ACMSP069](#)) ([ACMSP070](#)) Year 3 ([ACMSP096](#)) ([ACMSP097](#)) Year 4 ([ACMSP119](#)) ([ACMSP120](#)) Year 5

Poems by South Australian Students

At the Moon Lantern Festival by Seth Garner (Year 1, Hills Montessori School, 2010)

See the tigers, up in the air
In the new moon light
Crowds cheer for the tiger lanterns
See the pale moon rising
See the river ever so still,
Its black water holding the boats on top.
See the fireworks, colours so bright
It's all for enjoying.

The Moon Lantern Festival by Charlotte O'Reilly (Year 3, Hills Montessori School, 2010)

The exciting night where lanterns bobble up and down.
See the tigers and the hares
The river black and still.
See the lotus and the tea pot.
Drums, loud and easy to hear.
See the dragon and the fruit.
Fireworks bang, pink and green, gold as well.
A moon big and soft yellow.

History and Origins

Why did the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival originate?

Whether it's to honour the gods or celebrate long held traditions every part of the world has its share of great festival celebrations. China's festivals mainly fall into three categories, agricultural, religious and social festivals.

Through celebrations modern Chinese societies continue to retain their links with China and its values emphasizing the important place that tradition and longing for times past occupy in people's lives. Besides the ethnic, geographic, historic, and linguistic ties that unite Chinese people, traditional festivals are one of the strongest bonds reinforcing the cultural identity of the Chinese nation.



The moon has long held a special significance, within many Asian cultures. It is a symbol of life or death and as it determines the calendar, it also determines when the rains will fall and has always been believed to influence the growth of vegetation. For thousands of years it was a rural rule that farmers should always plant during the new moon when the moon is at its fullest and brightest, it marks an ideal time to celebrate the abundance of the summer's harvest.

The first Chinese civilisations arose on an agricultural base in the great river valleys and plains and agriculture became the most dominant employment and major source of production for Chinese people. Agricultural wealth has long supported the successive empires and cultures of China.

Today it's not just the magnificent temples, palaces and terracotta armies of China's past that remain but it's wonderful tradition of celebrations and its longest and most significant is the celebration of the Mid-Autumn Festival also come to be known as the Moon Lantern Festival. It falls on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month of the Chinese lunisolar calendar, it's a legal holiday in many Asian countries, the other being the Chinese Lunar New Year.

During these ancient times, the Chinese emperors practiced the tradition of worshipping the sun in spring, and the moon in autumn. Rulers came and went, empires collapsed and were rebuilt, the so called "conquering barbarians" would invade and take over civilised communities, but the celebration of the Mid-Autumn or the Moon Lantern Festival has survived over 3,000 years.

Moon Lantern Festivals – Celebrations across the world

The Moon Lantern Festival is **celebrated** by many Asian cultures, Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai, Laotians, Cambodians, Koreans, Japanese, Indonesians, Malaysians and Singaporeans. The South East Asian beliefs is that the moon provides positive influences over the earth during this time of the year.

Moon Lantern Festivals in Australia

Every year people of Asian descent celebrate the Moon Lantern Festival across Australia. In Australia 'mid-autumn' is early spring so "the first full moon of the new season is a nostalgic time. Winter is behind us and the energy of summer is on the horizon" (Chinatown.com.au). People celebrate the beauty of the moon at public celebrations across Australia, as well as in backyards, with lanterns and moon cakes.

Moon Lantern Festivals in Vietnam

Vietnamese name: Tet-Trung-Thu (Tet-Troong-Tho)

Also known as The Children's Festival, Tet-Trung-Thu is one of the most popular family holidays, which is planned around their children because the Vietnamese people used to leave their children to play by themselves while they were working to prepare for the upcoming harvest.

The most popular Vietnamese lantern is the star lantern.

Vietnamese Moon Festival Legend

According to the history of Asia, one of the most well-known Vietnamese legends related to the Moon Festival is the Legend of Thằng Cuội. Cuội had a sacred banyan tree that could restore life. He always reminded his wife to water it with clean water, so it did not get exposed to contamination. However, one day the wife forgot to water the tree when Cuội was away and so she urinated on it. The tree began to grow incessantly and when Cuội tried to chop it down with an axe, he got stuck on the tree and floated upwards with it. Eventually, Cuội was stranded on the moon. Therefore, each year the children light colourful lanterns to lead Cuội's way back to Earth. www.asianinspirations.com.au/asian-culture/vietnamese-moon-festival-legend/

Moon Lantern Festivals in Korea

Korea name: Chuseok or Korean Thanksgiving

The festival occurs during the harvest season and Korean families thank their ancestors for providing them with rice and fruits. Korean families spend three days together celebrating the moon by praying, eating rice cakes, playing games, dancing and singing.

Moon Lantern Festivals in Japan

Japanese name: Tsukimi

Moon viewing is when the Japanese people view the full moon in September in the clear autumn sky. They admire its beauty and pray for a good harvest of rice. Japanese people believe one rabbit lives on the moon and pounds rice to make rice cakes.

Legends and Stories associated with the Moon Lantern Festival

As with all traditional festivals the Mid-Autumn or Moon Lantern Festival has its connection with legends and stories that represent its origins. Here are three legendary stories that have been passed down through the ages and through oral history. There are many versions of these stories.

The Lady - Chang'e Flying to the Moon



In Chinese culture, the moon is much more than just a piece of rock orbiting the earth reflecting the sun's light. The time of this story is around 2170 B.C. The earth once had ten suns circling over it; each took its turn to illuminate to the earth. But one day all ten suns appeared together, scorching the earth with their heat and instantly dried the crops and caused disaster to the people on earth.

A strong local archer, named Hou Yi, had great sympathy for the people suffering the blistering heat and decided to climb up to the summit of Kunlun Mountains and shoot down the suns leaving only one to benefit the people and the crops.

Hou Yi naturally became a hero and then married a beautiful girl called Chang'e. The young Hou Yi was so famous for his perfect archery skills that he had a lot of apprentices, including the unrighteous Peng Meng.

One day Hou Yi was given an elixir of immortality as a reward for his heroic undertaking from the Queen Mother of the West with a warning not to swallow the pill before preparing himself with prayer and fasting for a year.

Hou Yi gave the elixir to his wife Chang'e for safekeeping and she took it as a treasure (in other versions of this story the Queen is referred to as a Goddess and claims that Hou Yi actually stole the elixir). One of Hou Yi's apprentices, the unrighteous Peng Meng discovered this secret and planned to steal the elixir. When Hou Yi and the other apprentices went out to hunt, Peng pretended to fall ill and stay back to force Chang'e to give him the elixir. Knowing that she could not defeat Peng, Chang'e swallowed the elixir herself and immediately started floating up into the sky.

Chang'e's love for her husband was so great that she chose to be an immortal on the moon, close to the earth and her husband. When Hou Yi returned and was told what had happened he became heart-stricken. He began calling his wife's name endlessly until he found that the moon one night was extremely clean and bright and he could see a moving figure like Chang'e in the moon.

Within a short time, more and more people heard about the news that Chang'e had become an immortal and they would pray to Chang'e for good fortune and safety. From then on, the custom of worshipping the moon on the Mid-Autumn Festival began to spread in China.

This story is one that most Chinese know and has enough importance that China has named its lunar orbiter *Chang'e*.

Jade Rabbit Making Heavenly Medicine

This legend is considered to be an extension of Chang'e Flying to the Moon. It tells the story of three fairy sages who transformed themselves into pitiful old men and begged for something to eat from a fox, a monkey and a rabbit. The fox and the monkey both had food to give to the old men, but the rabbit, with nothing to share offered his own flesh instead, jumping into a blazing fire to cook himself. The sages were so touched by the rabbit's sacrifice that they let him live in the Moon Palace where he became the "Jade Rabbit".

At first sight, Chang'e, liked the Jade Rabbit and they became inseparable friends. Upon hearing about the story of Chang'e and Hou Yi, the Jade Rabbit felt sympathetic to them and decided to make a special heavenly medicine, which could help Chang'e return to Earth. He worked hard for years to make the medicine but unfortunately, he had no success. On the Mid-Autumn Day, it is believed the Jade Rabbit can still be seen making his heavenly medicine on the moon.

The legends associated with Moon Cakes

The tradition of eating moon-cakes on this festival has a long history in China. There are a number of versions of the story about the revolution or rebellion that highlighted the importance of the mooncake to the Mid-Autumn festival.

According to one Chinese folk tale, it was during the Yuan Dynasty (A.D.1280-1368) that a Han Chinese rebel leader named Liu Fu Tong devised a scheme to arouse the Han Chinese to rise up against the ruling Mongols to end the oppressive Yuan Dynasty. He decided to coordinate a rebellion without it being discovered. He sought permission from Mongolian leaders to give gifts to friends as a symbolic gesture to honour the longevity of the Mongolian Emperor.

Knowing that the Moon Festival was drawing near, he ordered the making of special round moon cakes. Inside each moon cake was a message with the outline of the planned attack, eating moon cakes was not a Mongolian tradition so they would not be interested. Inside the moon cake, Liu had his followers place pieces of paper with the date the Han Chinese were to strike out in rebellion - **the fifteenth night of the eighth month**. Families were instructed not to eat the mooncakes until the day of the Mid-Autumn festival.

On the night, the full moon shone brightly on the pathways to guide the rebels through the maze of the palace was the rebellion took place. Liu was able to get word to his people, who when they cut open the mooncakes would find the revolutionary message and set out to overthrow the Mongols, thus ending the Yuan dynasty.

Since this time on the evening of the Mid-Autumn festival, the eating of moon cakes and the carrying of lanterns are traditional celebratory practices along with burning incense, planting sweet-olive trees, lighting lanterns on towers and fire dragon dances.

Creating and Making Lanterns



East Torrens Primary School Student, 2017

Your individual 'small lantern' designs

Participating schools will 'adopt' a large *signature lantern* from the Adelaide Festival Centre and design small individual lanterns to complement the large one.

- May be a traditional or contemporary design
- May reflect themes of your community or your school
- Use the cross-curriculum ideas to brainstorm lantern designs that mean something to your school

Some suggested Moon Lantern themes

- Asian animals
- Asian flowers
- Symbols of Asia
- Families and celebrations
- Natural elements: Fire, earth, water, wood, wind

Once a basic design has been chosen, it is important to calculate if the shape has narrow elements that will not be illuminated by the interior light.

For example, if the design of a bird with outstretched wings is very narrow, the end of the wings might not be illuminated. This could be overcome by either additional lights in the wings, or by making the wings wider. It helps to draw the lantern in a variety of profiles, face on, side view and overhead view. These drawings can be put onto overhead transparencies and projected onto butchers' paper to be used to plot the sculpture of the lantern.



Moon Lantern Festival 2016. Photograph Claudio Raschella

Constructing the lantern

Handheld Lantern Parameters

- Optimal 50 x 50 x 50 cm.
- Small lanterns are suspended from the end of a 1 metre carrying pole.
- They need to be small and light enough to be carried aloft by a child for 45minutes, large enough to display decorated panels to the audience
- The small lanterns need to be transported to the event by the school in private vehicles.

Workspace in Schools

- A large, open-space area with tables, convenient water supply and no carpet is vital (**preferably an indoor wet area**).
- The papering process involves messy, drippy, sticky, stinky PVA glue and is best done in a wet area with heavy duty plastic sheeting on the ground and on the table.
- Children should wear smocks or aprons to avoid damage to clothes.
- During the project, space will need to be set aside for the construction and storage of the lanterns.
- An adult or older student is best to use the secateurs to cut the cane.

Materials provided by Adelaide Festival Centre

- **Rattan cane** - dry cane can be used for the majority of lanterns. Soaking the cane overnight in water makes it more pliable, and when shaped into a position, and then bound with string, and left to dry it will hold an element of the shape. Your artist will guide you on this.
- **Gaffa Tape** – can be torn into narrower strips. Wrap diagonally around two pieces.
- **White greaseproof tissue paper**
*Through Adelaide Festival Centre’s centRED Education Program participating schools are supplied with rattan cane, tape and white tissue paper. This is to be collected from our warehouse in advance.
- On the night of the event, schools are provided with **LED “stick and click” lights** for the small lanterns (which are collected and returned to the AFC).

Materials Schools Must Provide (per 60 students)

- Cable ties x 60
- Coloured tissue paper x 10 packets
- PVA (kid's craft – not industrial) glue x 8-10 litres. Water down at a 1:1 ratio for workshops
- **Heavy Duty** Builders' Film/Plastic (black) to cover all necessary surfaces. Available at Bunnings.
- Sponges x 10
- Small paper plates x 60
- Glue containers
- Scissors
- Buckets
- Old towels
- Carrying Poles x 60 – 1m in length – can be sourced from hardware stores. These will be attached on the day to avoid tangling.

Papering Small Lanterns (school artist will lead)

- Prepare different sizes of paper. Place on a chair or dry area – paper on the table will get covered in glue and ruined!
- Mix PVA glue with water 50:50 ratio
- Soak sponge in glue and wipe onto plastic on the table
- Choose suitable size sheet of paper for panel
- Lay paper on the glue and wipe with sponge. Start on the middle of the sheet and spread glue to edges
- Lay another sheet on top and wipe with glue again
- Peel both sheets off the table together and drape over the frame
- Wrap paper tightly around the cane, pressing down to ensure full contact
- Use smaller pieces to fill any gaps
- Repeat until all panels are covered, including the base
- Leave to dry
- When the lantern is dry, a small trap door can be cut in with a stanley knife so the light can be placed on the plate

Decorating the lantern (school artist will lead)

- When designing decorations, remember it is a lantern and must emit light
- It will probably be seen from a distance, so keep it simple and bold (small details will not be seen)
- Coloured tissue is much thinner than the white so the technique is different
- Cut out coloured paper shapes and put them in a dry place (not the table!)
- Apply glue to white paper panel, place colour and gently dab (not wipe) glue on top, sticking down the edges

The Making of Moon Cakes

Moon cakes are a delicacy eaten during Mid-Autumn Festival. Usually round or rectangular, these cakes can have a variety of fillings including bean paste, lotus seed paste, melon seed and nuts.

Moon cakes usually come in square red and gold tins with Chinese characters and motifs printed on them, and containing four individually wrapped cakes, and is a traditional gift from one family to another.



Make your own moon cakes!

Recipe from Maggie Zhu. Visit her website for step by step pictures:
<http://omnivorescookbook.com/traditional-mooncake>

INGREDIENTS

Mooncake filling

- 1 cup (140 grams) raw black sesame seeds
- 1/3 cup (45 grams) icing sugar
- 1/4 cup (55 grams) unsalted butter
- 1/4 cup (40 grams) glutinous rice flour
- 5 salty duck egg yolks, about 14 grams per yolk, halved (*footnote 1)

Mooncake dough

- 56 grams homemade golden syrup (or store-bought)
- 1/2 teaspoon homemade kansui (or store-bought)
- 20 grams peanut oil (or vegetable oil that doesn't have a strong flavor)
- 1/8 teaspoon salt, and a pinch for the egg wash
- 100 grams cake flour, and extra to dust the mooncake dough
- 1 large egg yolk (or a whole egg) (*see footnote 2)

Method to make filling

1. Spread black sesame seeds in a large skillet and turn to medium heat. When the skillet gets hot, turn to medium low heat. Stir every 3 to 4 minutes. Cook until you smell a very strong nutty aroma and hear the sesame seeds sizzling. Transfer to a plate to cool.
2. When the black sesame seeds cool off, transfer to a food processor. Blend until the sesame seeds start to seep oil and thicken, about 2 minutes. Use a spatula to thoroughly scrape the paste from the walls and bottom of the food processor. Blend again until it forms a fine paste, about 1 minute. Scrape the paste from the walls and bottom.
3. Add icing sugar and butter. Blend again until everything is fully mixed. Transfer to a bowl.
4. Add glutinous rice flour. Fold with spatula until the flour is fully blended and the paste forms a dough. If the dough can't be lifted by hand and is still a bit runny, blend in more rice flour.
5. Divide the sesame paste into 10 parts, about 1.5 tablespoons (20 to 30 grams) per portion. Shape each portion into a small ball.
6. To shape the mooncake filling, flatten one black sesame ball with the hands. Place half a duck egg yolk in the middle. Wrap the sesame paste until it fully covers the egg yolk. Roll with hands to shape a ball. If you hold the filling ball up to a mooncake mould, the ball should be slightly smaller than the opening of the mould.
7. Place mooncake filling in the fridge to cool. Wait until the balls harden.

Method to make mooncake dough

1. Combine golden syrup and kansui in a large bowl. Mix with a spatula until emulsified (*footnote 3).
2. Add peanut oil (or vegetable oil) and mix again until evenly blended. They will still appear separated, but try to mix as evenly as possible.
3. Sift cake flour into the bowl. Gently fold the dough with a motion of scraping from bottom to top, like you are folding a cake dough. Do not stir the dough in a circular motion. It will toughen the dough.
4. When the flour is fully combined, shape the dough into a ball. The dough should be soft and a bit sticky but still hold its shape. Slowly add more flour if the dough is too difficult to handle. Gently knead the dough a few times with hands (*footnote 4), with a folding motion. Seal with plastic wrap. Let rest for 30 minutes.
5. Gently knead the dough a few more times and place it back in the plastic wrap. Let rest for another 20 to 30 minutes. Then the dough will be ready to use (*footnote 5).

Method to assemble mooncakes

1. Work on the mooncakes one at a time. Scoop 2 teaspoons dough (I love to use a medium-sized cookie scoop for this) and place between two pieces of parchment. Press it into a flat disc. Roll into a small round sheet. If possible, make the middle of the sheet thinner than the edges.
2. Place the black sesame ball in the centre of the dough sheet. Carefully wrap the dough around the filling. Spread the dough until it seals the filling in completely. Try to wrap the filling in a thin, even layer of dough. If you find the dough on some spots is too thick, pull off the dough and smooth the surface. It is doesn't matter if the dough is so thin that it reveals the colour of the filling.
3. Dust both hands and the dough with a bit of cake flour. Roll the dough between hands so the surface will be dusted evenly.
4. Slide the plastic pattern disc into the mooncake mould, pattern side down. Sometimes you need to twist the handle a bit to make the pattern disc slide to the end.
5. Carefully place the mooncake into the mould. If you find it difficult to do without scraping off dough, you can gently roll the mooncake to fit into the mould.
6. Place the mould on the parchment and press the handle until you cannot move it any further. Pull the handle up and release the mooncake.
7. Carefully hold the mooncake without squeezing it, and remove the pattern disc.
8. If you find the process too difficult and cannot shape a clear pattern, wrap all the mooncakes first and shape them into balls. Place the mooncake balls onto a large baking tray and seal it with plastic wrap. Place in fridge for 10 to 20 minutes until the dough hardens a bit (do not chill the dough for too long).

To cook mooncakes

1. Preheat oven to 180 degrees Celsius.
2. Place mooncakes on a big metal baking tray, 1 inch (2cm) apart. Spray a thin layer of water onto the mooncakes to prevent the dough from cracking.
3. Beat the egg yolk with a pinch of salt in a small bowl.
4. Bake on the middle rack for 8 to 9 minutes, until the dough toughens and the edges of the mooncakes start to turn golden.
5. Remove the mooncakes from the oven. Brush a thin layer of egg wash on the surface of the mooncakes. Only brush the top surfaces, not the vertical surfaces. If you accidentally brush too much egg wash and it fills up the pattern, use a small brush to clean the gaps and remove excess egg wash.
6. Place mooncakes back in the oven and continue baking until the egg wash turns golden brown, about 8 minutes.
7. Let mooncakes cool in the tray before removing (*footnote 6). Use a spatula to gently push mooncakes to detach them from the baking tray. Transfer to a plate to cool completely.
8. Store mooncakes in an airtight container. The mooncakes can be served after 24 hours, and they will look and taste better after 3 days.

Notes

1. To make black sesame mooncakes without egg yolk, double the black sesame filling and you will be able to make 10 mini mooncakes.
2. I found using egg yolk with salt yields prettier mooncakes with a nice aroma. However, egg yolk is quite thick and might be a bit difficult to brush. You can use a whole egg alternatively or slowly add egg white into the beaten egg yolk to dilute it.
3. If you're using store-bought golden syrup, you might not be able to get the emulsified mixture due to the lower acid ratio. You can read more about the details in this post.
4. Do not knead the dough on a wooden board or working surface. It will stick the surface.
5. If the black sesame filling hasn't toughened, keep the dough in the plastic wrap until you're ready to assemble the mooncakes. It's OK to let the dough rest for another hour or two on the countertop. But if you leave the dough there for too long (half a day or overnight), it will become tough.
6. The mooncakes will be flaky and soft when hot. If you remove them right after baking, you will crush the cakes easily.



**This resource was originally compiled by Robyn Goldsworthy and has been revised for OzAsia Festival from 2017 by Renee Gibson - centrED Education Officer at Adelaide Festival Centre
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