

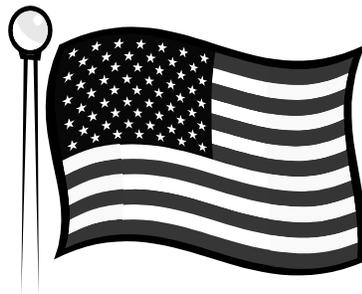
NORTH AMERICA

BHSU READING COUNCIL
2010-2011



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South Dakota State Standards

FOURTH GRADE HISTORY STANDARDS

STUDENTS WILL:

1. examine various regions of the United States in order to focus on how the following affected development of South Dakota, including site selection of settlements (geographical location – where and why), opportunities available, natural resources, and population influences.

FOURTH GRADE GEOGRAPHY STANDARDS

1. Differentiate between state and national boundaries.
2. Define regions as categorized by geographic location.
3. Use appropriate maps for a specific purpose, including elevation, land use-resource, road maps and mileage tables, time zones, and migration/movement patterns.
4. Recognize that longitude and latitude constitute a map grid used in absolute locations.

FOURTH GRADE MATH STANDARDS

Fourth grade students performing at the advanced level:

- solve algebraic equations using inverse operations and order of operations with addition and subtraction using whole numbers;
- solve word problems by converting them to algebraic statements;
- Create patterns to solve problems and justify their solution.

FOURTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

Indicator 2: Students are able to evaluate text structures, literary elements, and literary devices within various genres to develop interpretations and form responses.

4.R.2.1 Students are able to identify text structures and the specific text that demonstrates that form of organization. *To meet this standard students may:*

- compare various structures of ideas that are embedded in the organization of text (for example: compare/contrast, problem solving, description, and sequence); discuss the structure of the various genres (for example: traditional literature including folktales, fairytales, legends; contemporary realistic fiction; historical fiction; fantasy; poetry; non-fiction including biographies and autobiographies; international literature; and informational text).

Source: <http://doe.sd.gov/contentstandards/>

Children's Top 30 Books

Title	Author
Arthur (series)	Marc Brown
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Roald Dahl
Charlotte's Web	E. B. White
Clifford the Big Red Dog (series)	Norman Bridwell
Goosebumps (series)	R. L. Stine
Green Eggs and Ham	Dr. Seuss
Harry Potter (series)	J. K. Rowling
Hatchet	Gary Paulsen
Holes	Louis Sachar
Little House on the Prairie (series)	Laura Ingalls Wilder
One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish	Dr. Seuss
Pokemon (series)	Tracey West, Maria S. Barbo
Ralph S. Mouse (series)	Beverly Cleary
Ramona Quimby, Age 8 (series)	Beverly Cleary
Sideways Stories from Wayside School (series)	Louis Sachar
Stuart Little	E. B. White
The Adventures of Captain Underpants (series)	Dav Pilkey
The Babysitters Club (series)	Ann M. Martin
The Berenstain Bears (series)	Jan and Stan Berenstain
The BFG	Roald Dahl
The Boxcar Children (series)	Gertrude Chandler Warner
The Cat in the Hat	Dr. Seuss
The Chronicles of Narnia	C. S. Lewis
Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing (series)	Judy Blume
The Giver	Lois Lowry
The Giving Tree	Shel Silverstein
The Polar Express	Chris Van Allsburg
Where the Red Fern Grows	Wilson Rawls
Where the Sidewalk Ends	Shel Silverstein

Mapping

Major Mountains



Major Rivers



MATH Conversion Chart

Miles ~ Kilometers

(1 mile = 1.609344 kilometers)

Spearfish to _____

Spearfish to _____

Spearfish to _____

Spearfish to _____

Put **one** on the classroom map. Go to the maps, measure with a yard stick to the town; cut a yarn length the distance plus 4 inches; then make a sign for the town with miles and kilometers on a note card; and last post it on the map.

Native Americans

Native Americans (American Indians) make up less than one percent of the total U.S. population but represent half the languages and cultures in the nation. The term "Native American" includes over 500 different groups and reflects great diversity of geographic location, language, socioeconomic conditions, school experience, and retention of traditional spiritual and cultural practices. However, most of the commercially prepared teaching materials available present a generalized image of Native American people with little or no regard for differences that exist from tribe to tribe.

Native Americans Internet Resources - <http://falcon.jmu.edu/~ramseyil/native.htm>

Bibliography of Native North Americans- <http://www.silverplatter.com/catalog/bnna.htm>.

**Native Health History Database
<http://hsc.unm.edu/nhhd/>.**

**Native American Women Bibliography -
<http://www.radcliffe.edu/schles/libcolls/bksper/bibs/native.htm>.**

Ethnic Heritage: American Indian - <http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/catsig/ethind.htm>.

National Museum of the American Indian - <http://www.si.edu/resource/faq/nmai/start.htm>

Associations & Discussion Groups H-AmIndian - <http://www.h-net.msu.edu/~amind/>

**Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)-
<http://trc2.ucdavis.edu/ssila/default.asp>**

Native American Manuscript Collections - <http://www-lib.ou.edu/depts/west/namr.htm>.

**Suggestions for Native American Research (Cherokee)
<http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/pubsvs/chokeokee.htm>.**

**American Indians: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications
<http://www.nara.gov/publications/microfilm/amerindians/indians.html>.**

Map depicting concentration of various tribes throughout the United States



Regions



Language Arts / Geography

The South

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia
West Virginia

Midwest

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

The West

Alaska
Colorado
California
Hawaii
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

Mid-Atlantic

Delaware
Maryland
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Washington D.C.

New England

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Southwest

Arizona
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Texas

Agriculture

MINERALS OF NORTH AMERICA

North America Minerals

- Gold
- Malachite
- Autunite
- Andradite
- Hematite
- Smoky Quartz
- Silver
- Millerite
- Sphene
- Copper
- Cyanotrichite
- Chalcantite
- Rhodochrosite
- Ferberite
- Stilbite
- Ludlamite
- Orpiment
- Herkimer Diamond
- Malachite after Azurite
- Hemimorphite
- Endlichite
- Fluorite
- Tourmaline
- Barite
- Rutile

Canada Minerals

- Cubanite
- Polyasite
- Hessonite garnet
- Pyromorphite
- Lazulite
- Tremolite

Mexico Minerals

- Barthite
- Mimetite
- Sphalerite
- Creedite
- Ludlamite
- Koettigite
- Helidor
- Hematite
- Adamite
- Axinite
- Silver
- Amethyst
- Arsenopyrite
- Endlichite
- Mimetite
- Epidote
- Danburite
- Manganadamite
- Boleite
- Legrandite

MONEY



AMERICAN DOLLAR

The dollar was unanimously chosen as the monetary unit for the United States on July 6, 1785. The word "dollar" is derived from the name of a European silver coin with the German name of "thaler" meaning "valley-er" after the mines' locations in what is now the Czech Republic. Until 1974 the value of the United States dollar was tied to and backed by silver, gold, or a combination of the two. From 1792 to 1873 the U.S. dollar was freely backed by both gold and silver at a ratio of 15:1 under a system known as bimetallism. In this system, the dollar could be exchanged for 371.25 grains (24.06 g) of silver or 24.75 grains (1.60 g) of gold. In 1834, due to a drop in the value of silver, the 15:1 ratio was changed to a 16:1 ratio. This created a new U.S. dollar that was backed by 1.50 g (23.2 grains) of gold. However, the previous dollar had been represented by 1.60 g (24.75 grains) of gold. The result of this revaluation, which was the first-ever devaluation of the U.S. dollar, was that the value in gold of the dollar was reduced by 6%. The discovery of large silver deposits in the Western United States in the late 19th century created a political controversy. On one side were agrarian interests such as the United States Greenback Party who wanted to retain the bimetallic standard in order to inflate the dollar, which would allow farmers to more easily repay their debts. On the other side were Eastern banking and commercial interests who advocated sound money and a switch to the gold standard. This issue split the Democratic Party in 1896. It led to the famous "cross of gold" speech given by William Jennings Bryan, and may have inspired many of the themes in *The Wizard of Oz*. Despite the controversy, the status of silver was slowly diminished through a series of legislative changes from 1873 to 1900, when a gold standard was formally adopted. The gold standard survived, with several modifications, until 1971.

Source: <http://www.answers.com/topic/history-of-the-united-states-dollar>



CANADIAN NOTES

Canadians use coins and bills (called "bank notes" officially, but not in ordinary usage) of similar denominations to money in the United States. The historical sizes of the coins less than 50¢ are identical to those of U.S. coins due to both nations using the Spanish dollar as the basis of their money. Modest quantities of U.S. coinage circulate in Canada at par, and some Canadian coins (generally less than one-dollar) circulate in some places in the United States as well, though recent changes to the appearance and composition of Canadian coinage have made it more difficult for these coins to be used in the United States. In Canada, it is common to find U.S. 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, and 25¢ coins in circulation. This interchangeability led to some concern when the United States Mint decided that the new Sacagawea Dollar coin would have the same coloring as the Canadian \$1 coin, the "[loonie](#)", although this proved to be a non-issue. Canada, although with the current difference, people tend to save them for future trips below the border.

Source: <http://www.answers.com/topic/canadian-dollar>

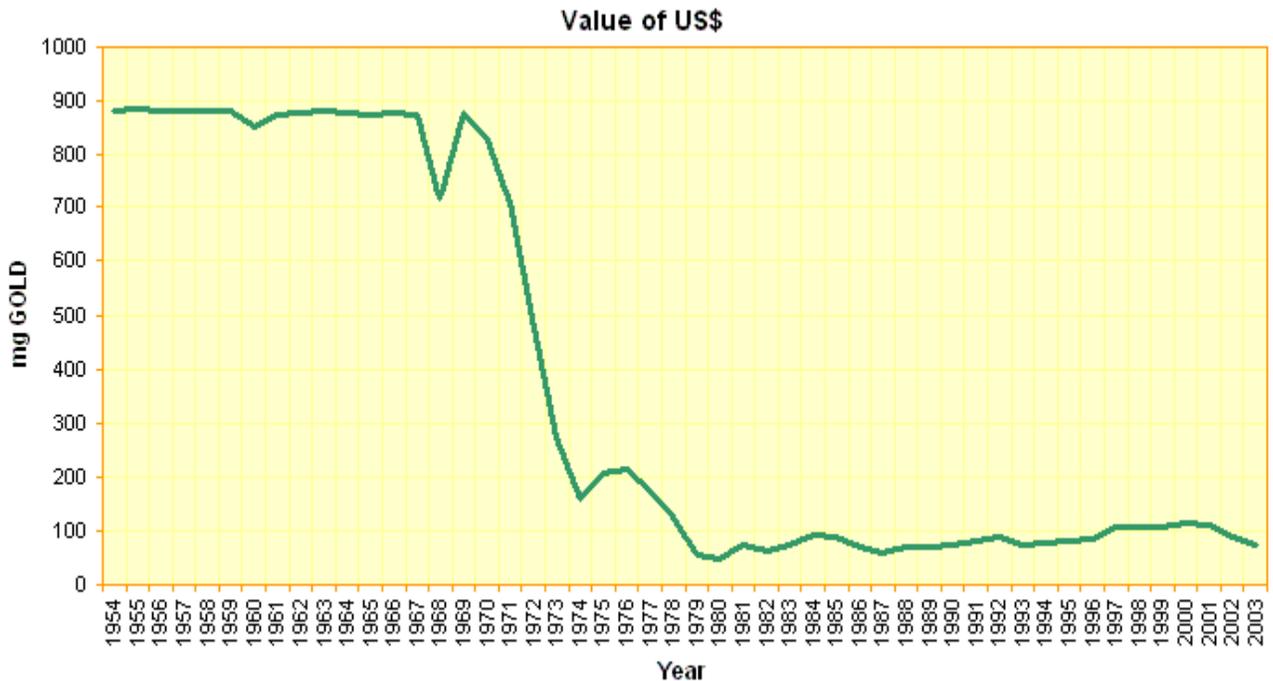
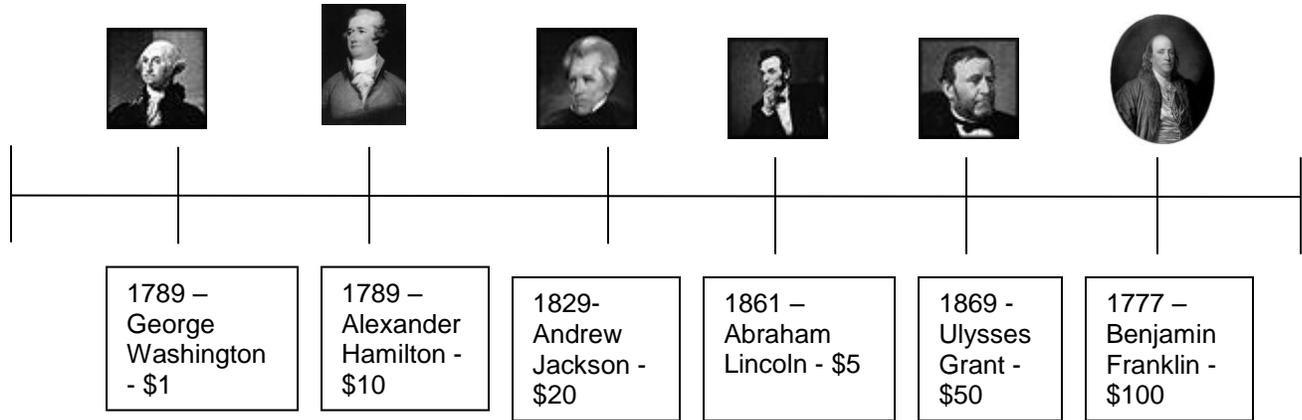


MEXICAN PESO

The peso was originally based on imperial Spain's silver dollars, the renowned pieces of eight of pirate literature and Hollywood swashbucklers. The name *peso* means weight, and this is a reference to the principal characteristic of the coin. During colonial times, the silver mines of Mexico supplied ample sources of pure silver and, more importantly, the peso was the first coin to have a border that made it easy to detect if the coin had been tampered with. It was a common practice to cut or wear down the edges of gold and silver coins, thus obtaining raw precious metal. Since the peso was a coin of pure silver with an exact weight, it became very popular. After a decree adopted by the United States on 6 July 1785, the peso became the official system of all North America; it also became the foundation for the U.S. monetary system, at a rate of one peso to one dollar. The US dollar was not issued until 2 April 1792, but the peso continued to be officially recognized and used until 21 February 1857. In Canada, it remained a legal medium of payment until 1858.

Source: http://www.reference.com/browse/wiki/Mexican_peso

Time Line of American Money & Faces



This graph shows the final closing value of the U.S. dollar for each calendar year. Value is measured in milligrams of gold. By this measure the U.S. dollar lost a very significant amount of value during the 1970s.



Mexican Flag (La Bandera de México)

<p><i>Green –Hope:</i> The Independence Movement</p>	<p><i>White-purity:</i> The purity of the Catholic faith.</p>	<p><i>Red - Union:</i> The Spaniards that joined in the quest for Independence. The blood of the National Heroes</p>
<p>The emblem-shield symbolizes the Aztec heritage. According to a beautiful legend, the gods had advised the Aztecs that the place where they should establish their city was to be identified when they saw an eagle, perched on a prickly pear tree, devouring a serpent. They saw this mythical eagle on a marshy lake that is now the zócalo or main plaza in Mexico City.</p>		

This flag was created in 1821, when the Independence movement had ended victoriously.

El Día de la Bandera or the ***Fiesta*** of the Mexican Flag is celebrated on February 24.

CANADAN FLAG



The Canadian National Flag was adopted by the Canadian Parliament on October 22, 1964 and was proclaimed into law by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (the Queen of Canada) on [February 15, 1965](#). The Canadian Flag (colloquially known as The Maple Leaf Flag) is a red flag of the proportions two by length and one by width, containing in its centre a white square, with a single red stylized eleven-point maple leaf centred in the white square.

The colours red and white used in the Canadian flag are the same as those colours used in the Union Flag (of the UK). Red and white are the national colours of Canada since 1921 (when they were proclaimed by King George V on the recommendation of the Canadian Government). The heraldic description of the Canadian National Flag is: Gules on a Canadian pale argent a maple leaf of the first.

Philatelists will note the issue of a Canadian stamp commemorating the 30th. Anniversary of the National flag on May 1, 1995.

Holidays

American Holidays

- Columbus Day
- Halloween
- Veteran's Day
- Thanksgiving
- Christmas
- Martin Luther King Jr. Day
- Groundhog Day
- President's Day
- St. Patrick's Day
- April Fool's Day
- Easter
- May Day
- Memorial Day
- Flag Day
- Fourth of July
- Labor day

CANADIAN HOLIDAYS

- Boxing Day
- New Year's Day
- Canada Day
- Remembrance Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- Good Friday
- Easter
- Easter Monday
- Valentine's Day
- Victoria Day
- Labour Day

MEXICAN HOLIDAYS

- **January 1: Año Nuevo** (New Year's Day)
- **January 6: Día de los Santos Reyes** is the day when Mexicans exchange Christmas presents in accordance with the arrival of the three gift-bearing wisemen to Jesus Christ. This day culminates the Christmastime festivities.
- **January 17: Feast Day of de San Antonio de Abad** is a religious holiday during which the Catholic Church allows animals to enter the church for blessing.
- **February 2: Día de la Candelaria** or Candlemas, is a religious holiday that is celebrated with processions, dancing, bullfights in certain cities, and the blessing of the seeds and candles. The festivities are best seen in: San Juan de los Lagos, Jalapa; Talpa de Allende, Jalisco; and Santa Maria del Tuxla, Oaxaca.
- **February 23-28 (2006): Carnaval** is an official Mexican holiday that kicks off a five-day celebration of the libido before the Catholic lent. Beginning the weekend before Lent, Carnaval is celebrated exuberantly with parades, floats and dancing in the streets. Port towns such as Ensenada, La Paz, Mazatlán and Veracruz are excellent places to watch Carnaval festivities. *Dates change slightly as follows: 2006: Feb 23-28; 2007: Feb 15-20; 2008: Jan 31 - Feb 5; 2009: Feb 19-24; 2010: Feb 11-16.*
- **February 5: Día de la Constitución** an official holiday that commemorates Mexico's Constitution.
- **February 24: Flag Day**, This Mexican national holiday honors the Mexican flag.
- **March 19: St. Joseph's Day**, Día de San José, a religious holiday best seen in Tamulin, San Luis Potosi.
- **March 21: The Birthday of Benito Juárez**, a famous Mexican president and national hero, this is an official Mexican holiday.

- **Semana Santa:** [Semana Santa](#) is the holy week that ends the 40-day Lent period. This week includes Good Friday and Easter Sunday. It is Mexican custom to break confetti-filled eggs over the heads of friends and family.
- **May 1: *Primero de Mayo*** is the Mexican national holiday that is equivalent to the U.S. Labor Day.
- **May 3: *Holy Cross Day*** Día de la Santa Cruz, when construction workers decorate and mount crosses on unfinished buildings, followed by fireworks and picnics at the construction site.
- **May 5: [Cinco de Mayo](#)** is the Mexican national holiday that honors the Mexican victory over the French army at Puebla de los Angeles in 1862.
- **May 10: *Mother's Day***, Due to the importance of the mother in Mexican culture, Mother's Day is an especially significant holiday.
- **June 1: *Navy Day*** is an official Mexican holiday.
- **June 24: *Saint John the Baptist Day*** is celebrated with religious festivities, fairs, and popular jokes connected to getting dunked in water.
- **June 29: *Fiesta of Saint Peter and Saint Paul*** notable celebrations in Mexcaltitán, Nayarit and Zaachila, Oaxaca.
- **September 1: *Annual State of the Union***, Through this date is an approximation, the President delivers the address in the autumn.
- **September 16: [Mexican Independence Day](#)** celebrates the day that Miguel Hidalgo delivered *El Grito de Dolores*, and announced the Mexican revolt against Spanish rule.
- **October 12: *Día de la Raza***, This day celebrates Columbus' arrival to the Americas, and the historical origins of the Mexican race.
- **November 1&2: [Día de los Muertos](#)** is an important Mexican holiday that merges Pre-Columbian beliefs and modern Catholicism. Europe's All Saints' Day and the Aztec worship of the dead contribute to these two days that honor Mexico's dead.
- **November 20: [Mexican Revolution Day](#)**, This official Mexican holiday celebrates the Mexican Revolution of 1910.
- **December 12: [Día de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe](#)**, or the day of the Virgin of Guadalupe is celebrated with a feast honoring Mexico's patron saint.
- **December 16: [Las Posadas](#)** celebrates *Joseph and Mary's search for shelter in Bethlehem* with candlelight processions that end at various nativity scenes. Las Posadas continues through January 6.
- **December 25: [Navidad](#)**, Mexico celebrates the Christmas holiday.

Thanksgiving - A North American Holiday

Although most people outside North America have heard of Thanksgiving, not many really know much about it. This article explains what Thanksgiving is, who celebrates it and why.

Thanksgiving is a National Holiday celebrated in both Canada and the US. In Canada it is celebrated on the second Monday of October, and in the US on the fourth Thursday of November.

Thanksgiving in Canada

The Canadians can actually lay claim to having had the first Thanksgiving celebration in North America. Martin Frobisher, an English Navigator, held a formal ceremony in Newfoundland in 1578. He did this to give thanks for surviving the long sea journey. Other settlers continued the tradition after they arrived in Newfoundland. At the time of the American Revolution, Americans who remained loyal to the Government in England, moved to Canada and thus Thanksgiving celebrations spread throughout Canada.

In 1879, Parliament declared November 6th a national holiday of Thanksgiving. Over the years this date changed, and on January 31, 1957, Parliament declared the second Monday in October of each year to be "A Day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed".

Passports



A **passport** is a formal identity document or certification issued by a national government that identifies the holder as a national of a particular state, and requests permission, in the name of the sovereign or government of the issuing country, for the bearer to be permitted to enter and pass through other countries. Passports are connected with the right of legal protection abroad and the right to enter one's country of nationality. Passports usually contain the holder's photograph, signature, date of birth, nationality, and sometimes other means of individual identification. Many countries are in the process of developing biometric properties for their passports in order to further confirm that the person presenting the passport is the legitimate holder.

Types of passports

Most citizens are issued with **ordinary passports** for regular travel.

Diplomatic personnel are issued **diplomatic passports** which identify them as diplomatic representatives of their home country. Although they may then enjoy certain privileges in the country they are performing their duties in, this is a consequence of their position rather than the possession of a Diplomatic Passport.

Service passports are issued to the technical and administrative personnel of **diplomatic missions** such as embassies and consulates. These personnel have fewer immunities and privileges than diplomatic personnel. The details are laid out in the [Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations](#).

Some countries issue **official passports** to some of their **civil servants**, for travel on official purposes although some countries will use an Official passport interchangeably with a Service passport.

A **group passport** may be issued, for example, for a school trip. All children on the trip would be covered by the group passport for the duration of the trip.

A **lookalike passport** may be issued by countries with complex nationality laws. In the [United Kingdom](#), as a result of its colonial heritage, and domestic constitution has developed [different classes of citizenship](#). Some passports are simply travel documents which offer no [right of abode](#), while others indicate full right of residence. Meanwhile, not all U.K. citizens are automatically [European Union citizens](#), and are issued with passports which carry no EU endorsements.

Multiple passport regimes can operate in one country. The main example of this is China, where the [One country, two systems](#) model has resulted in [Hong Kong](#) and [Macao](#) having their own passports and immigration regulations. Numbers of countries and territories offering [visa](#)-free entries to these three type of passports vary.

[Internal passports](#) have been issued by some countries, as a means of controlling the movement of the population. Examples include the Soviet internal passport system and the hukou residency registration system used in the People's Republic of China

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passport>

Will I need a passport or Visa to go to.....? Go to this site to find out!

<http://www.passportexpress.com/default.aspx?page=visa>

RECIPES

Spinach Dip

Ingredients:

- 1 cup Miracle Whip...(mayonnaise)
- 1 cup Sour Cream
- 1 10 oz. package Chopped Spinach
- 1/2 tsp Lemon Juice
- 1 tsp Dill Weed
- 1 Knorr Dry Vegetable Soup Mix

Directions:

- Squeeze liquid from Spinach. Mix all ingredients well.
- Cover and refrigerate 24 hours.
- Serve with Party Rye Bread, Pumpnickel Bread, Crackers or whatever you desire.

SISTERS Queso Dip

Ingredients:

- 1 (32 oz.) package Velveeta
- Cheese – cut into cubes
- 1 (16 oz.) jar SISTERS SALSA

Directions:

- Cut the cheese into 1/2" cubes and place in microwave able bowl. Heat in microwave until cheese is completely melted.
- Add the jar of SISTERS SALSA and microwave for an additional minute. Stir and serve.

POETRY

After a game of colors and shapes, we ask that students write poetically about the story. A favorite type of poem at the beginning of the year is what we call a circle poem. It is not written in the shape of a circle, but the thoughts in the poem come full circle from beginning to end. Students begin with one word; that word triggers another word, and so on, until the last word is an approximation of the beginning word. Notice how each word in the poem leads to the next until she comes to a synonym for wizard at the end of the poem.

Examples:

Wizard
Magic
Black
Night
Dark
Shadow
Reflection
Mirror
Glass
Sand
Hard
Problem
Question
Fortune teller

-Tammy, grade 8

Soldier
Army
War
Peace
Activist
Jane Fonda
Workout
Music
Singer
Sew
Patch
Eye
Blind
Handicap
Veteran

-Kim, grade 8

Source: Dr. Jones poetry collection

Poem – Circle Poem

From the two examples above of the circle poems, make your own circle poem from a state. Choose any state and try to make a circle poem. Make sure it is long enough to fit around your wrist. When finished with the poem, you will close with the flag of the state that you choose.

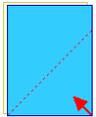
ACTIVITIES

Patriotic Pinwheel

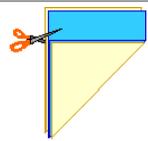
(This craft uses a push-pin, so it is not suitable for younger children.)

Supplies needed:

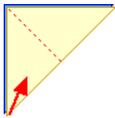
- 2 pieces of construction paper (the thicker the better)
- Scissors
- A hole punch
- A push-pin
- A pencil with an eraser
- Markers or crayons



Start by making two square pieces of paper. To start making a square, put the two pieces of paper together. Fold the corner of the pieces of paper over as shown.

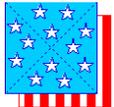
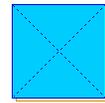


To finish making the squares, cut off the small rectangles, forming two squares (which are already folded into a triangle).



Fold the triangle in half.

Unfold the paper.



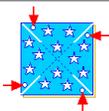
Decorate one side of each sheet of paper.



Cut along the black lines

Put the undecorated sides of the paper together.

Make four cuts along the fold lines - about halfway to the center.

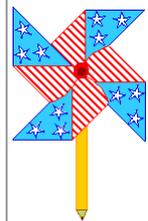


Punch four holes in the pinwheel, one at each corner.



Gently gather each of the four points (with a hole) to the center. (Be careful not to crease the paper.)

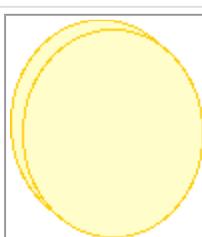
Push a push-pin through the four punched holes through the center of the pinwheel to attach the pinwheel to the side of a pencil's eraser.



Stained Glass

This is an easy way to make pretend stained glass using:

- wax paper
- crayons
- crayon sharper (or a knife- to make crayon shavings)
- scissors
- any flat objects (like glitter, dried leaves, stickers, paper scraps, pictures from magazines, etc.)
- an iron. You'll encase the flat objects and crayon shavings in waxed paper, iron it, and then hang your masterpiece from a window!



Cut 2 pieces of waxed paper (the same size). Choose any size that you want your masterpiece to be. Cut them to be matching shapes.



Collect flat things that you want to encase in the waxed paper. Put one piece of the waxed paper on a flat surface. Arrange the objects on the paper. Add crayon shavings for color accents (these will melt later on). The easiest way to get crayon shavings is by using a crayon sharpener.



This part is for an adult to do. Put a few layers of newspaper on your ironing board. Put the waxed paper artwork on top of this. Put the second piece of waxed paper on top of the artwork. Carefully put a few layer of newspapers on top of the whole thing. Now iron it on medium heat, checking it frequently to make sure it isn't burning. Stop ironing when the waxed paper layers are stuck together and the crayon shavings are melted.

To help avoid unsealed parts, try to leave a rim of waxed paper around the edges without any fillings.



When the artwork has cooled off, trim the edges carefully; using pinking shears on the edges can look nice (don't trim right near any of the fillings). If there any unsealed parts, patch them with some transparent tape. Punch a hole near the top for hanging (or just use tape).