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A
seek-
and-find
book

Skip through the Seasons

Stella Blackstone
Maria Carluccio



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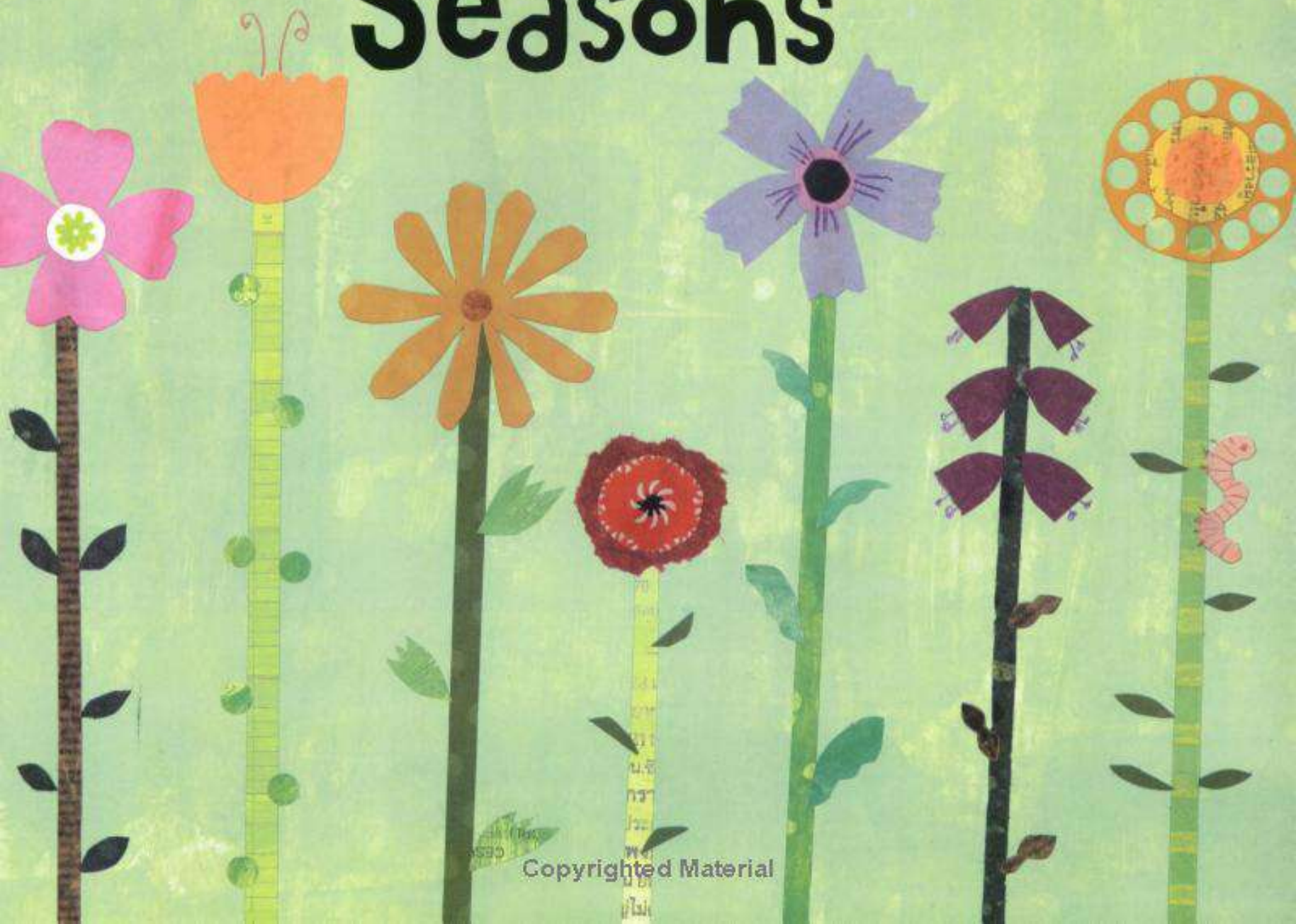
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To Cecilia — S. B.

To Mom and Dad — M. C.

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the reader to find objects hidden in the pictures that depict that
month's activities, such as earmuffs and pine trees in January, or
scooters and a picnic bench in June.

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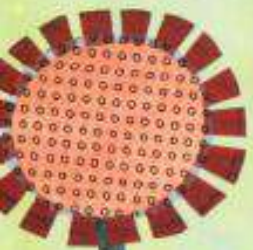
Stella Blackstone

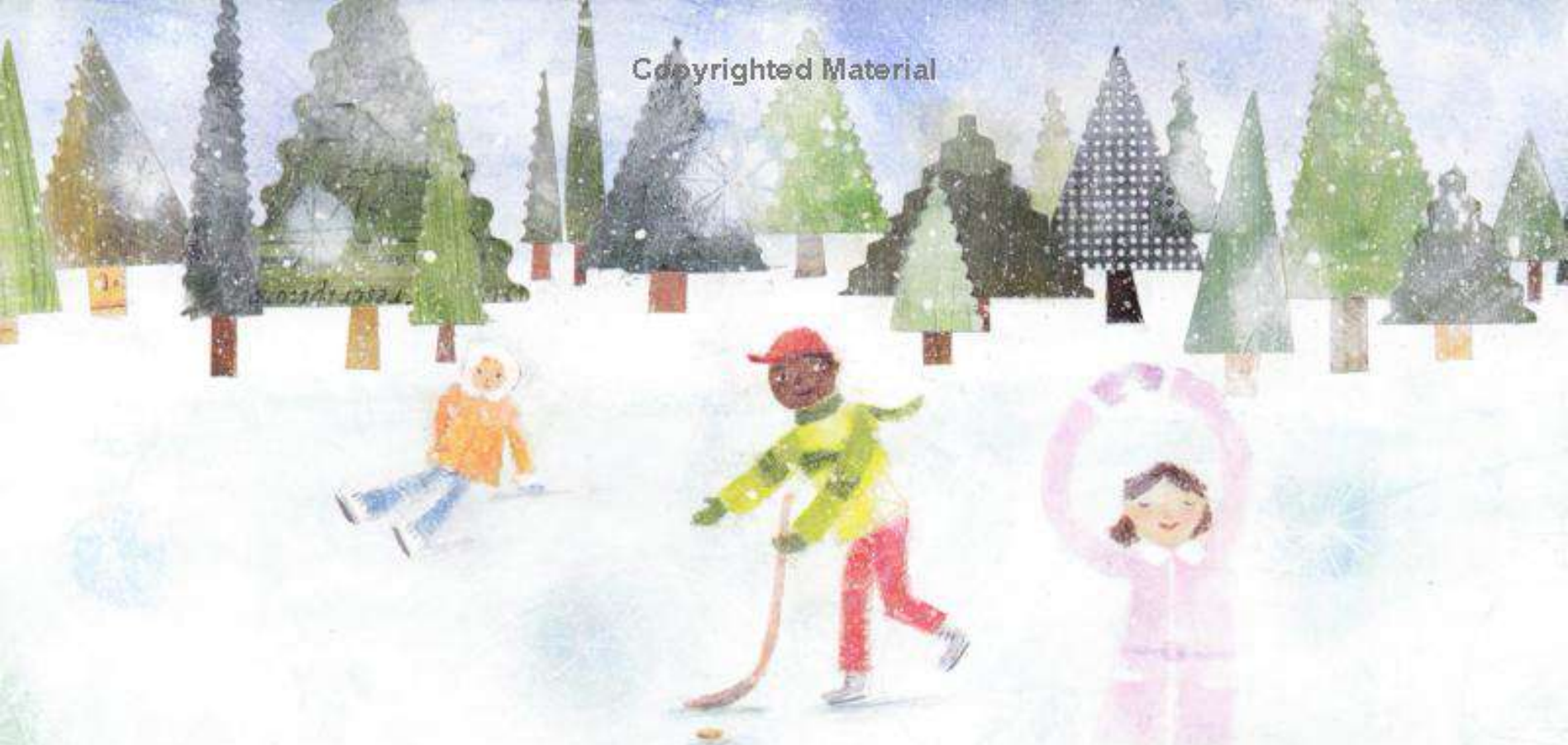
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Barefoot Books
Celebrating Art and Story

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Jump into January, come along with me!



teddy bear

hoods

footprints

puck

house

earmuffs



The local pond is glazed with ice — what can you see?

- pine trees skates pipe hockey stick dog smoke

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Fly into **February**, come along with me!

skis

carrot

snowball

snowman

sleds

mittens

The hillside glistens, white with snow — what can you see?



snow boots

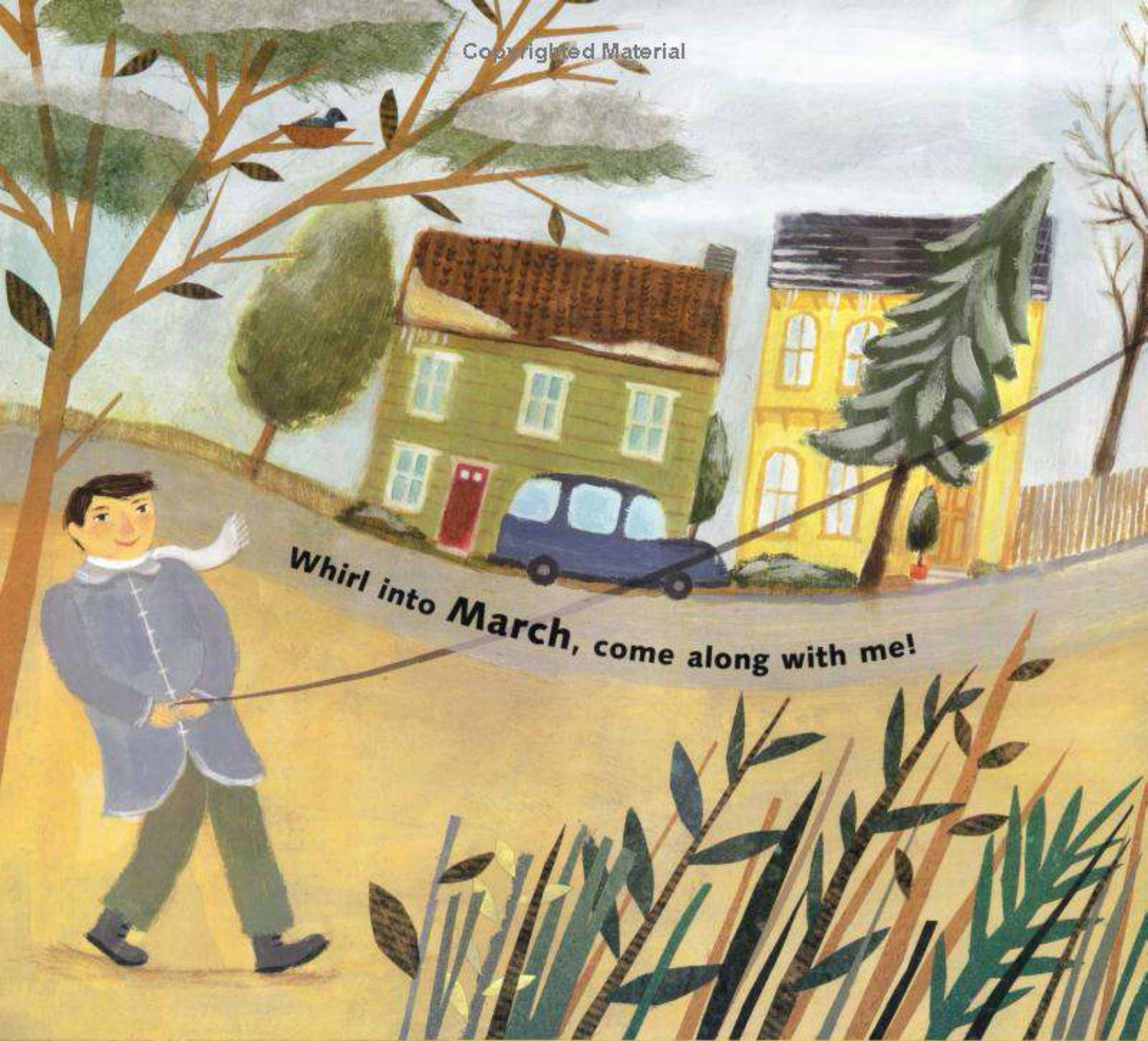
jacket

goggles

ski poles

rabbit

bird



Whirl into March, come along with me!

church

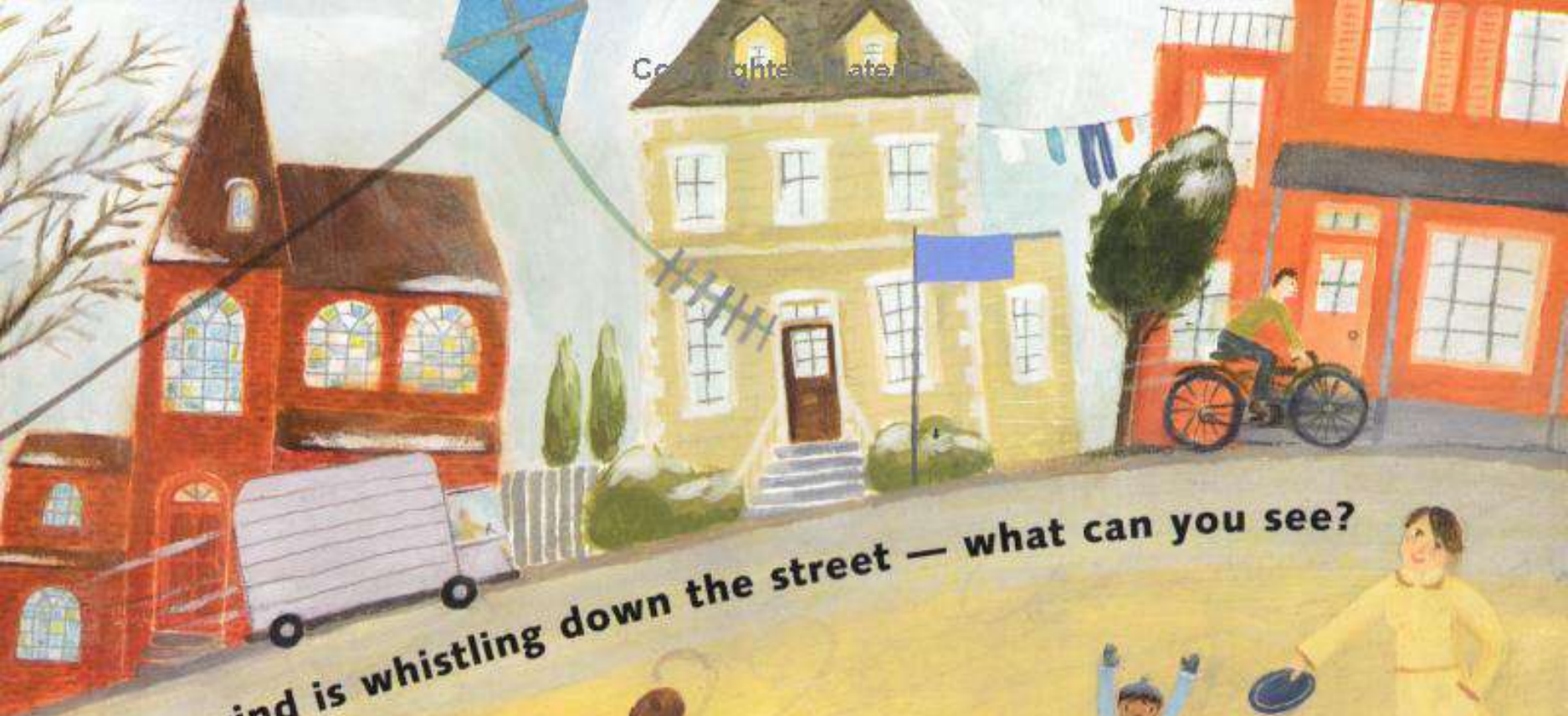
flag

truck

bicycle

frisbee

hats



The wind is whistling down the street — what can you see?



nest kite clothesline dog package

All Around the Calendar

Now that you've traveled all around the changing year, find out where the names of the months come from:

January – named after Janus, Roman god of doorways and beginnings

February – named after Februa, Roman festival of purification

March – named after Mars, Roman god of war

April – from the Latin word *aperire*, meaning “to open”

May – named after Maia, Roman goddess of spring

June – named after Juno, Roman goddess of marriage

July – named after Julius Caesar, Roman general and dictator

August – named after Augustus, Roman emperor

October – from the Latin word *octo* meaning “eight” (October was the eighth month of the earliest Roman calendar)


September – from the Latin word *septem*, meaning “seven” (September was the seventh month of the earliest Roman calendar)

November – from the Latin word *novem*, meaning “nine” (November was the ninth month of the earliest Roman calendar)

You'll notice a Roman influence – that's because our calendar (365 days in the year, with an extra day added every fourth year) was introduced by the Roman Dictator, Julius Caesar, in AD 45. The Romans brought their calendar to the countries they conquered and over the centuries it became adopted by different cultures across the world.

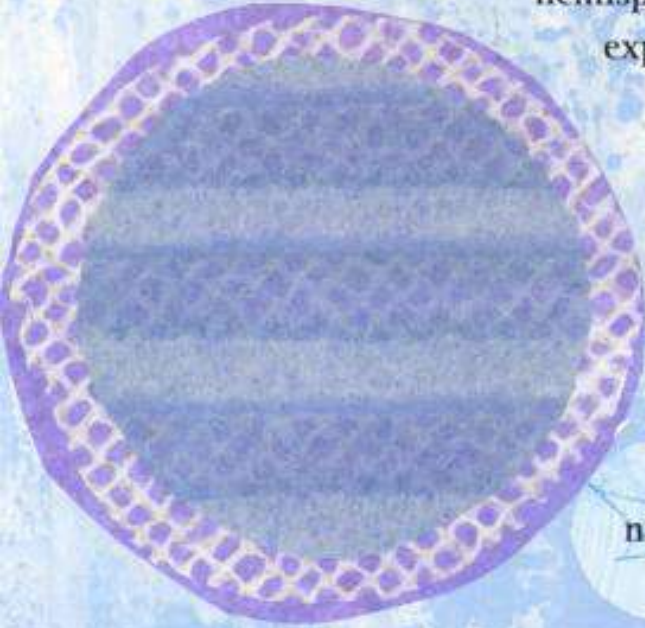
December – from the Latin word *decem*, meaning “ten” (December was the tenth month of the earliest Roman calendar)

The Changing Seasons



The year is divided into four seasons – spring, summer, fall and winter. But what makes these seasons? Each year the Earth travels once around the sun. The seasons are defined by the Earth's position on this journey – or orbit.

While the Earth travels around the sun, it also spins on its axis. It takes the Earth one day to rotate completely. The Earth is tilted on its axis. This causes the North Pole to be tilted toward the Sun for half of the year, and the South Pole to be tilted toward the Sun for the other half of the year. The hemisphere that is tilted toward the Sun has a longer day and receives more of the Sun's rays than the hemisphere that is tilted away. Therefore, the hemisphere that is closest to the Sun at any given time is experiencing summer.



If the Earth's axis was not tilted, each night and day everywhere on Earth would always be twelve hours long and we would have no seasons!

The Calendar

Calendars are a system of keeping track of time. They divide time into days, weeks, months and years. There have been many different calendars throughout the ages:

Babylonian – a calendar of twelve lunar months of thirty days each. The Babylonians added extra months when necessary to keep the calendar in line with the seasons.

Ancient Egyptian – the first to replace the lunar calendar (determined by the moon phases) with a calendar based on the solar year (determined by the sun). Each week was ten days long.

Roman – the original Roman calendar had ten months, with 304 days in a year. The year began with March.

Aztec – each week was only five days long, each month was four weeks long.

Gregorian – in 1582 Pope Gregory introduced a new calendar that adjusted the leap years so that time ran more smoothly. This evolved into the calendar we know today.

Hebrew – a lunar calendar divided into twelve months of twenty-nine or thirty days each. The year is about 354 days long. The result of this is that the entire year moves eleven or twelve days per year. An additional month is added about every three years to compensate for this shift.

Islamic – the Islamic year consists of twelve lunar months, and its starting point is AD 622, the day after the *Hegira*, or the emigration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina.

Hindu – a lunar calendar that dates from 3101 BC. The year is divided into twelve lunar months in accordance with the signs of the zodiac. The months vary in length from twenty-nine to thirty-two days.

Days of the Week

English	French	Spanish	Italian	German	Anglo-Saxon
Sunday	dimanche	domingo	domenica	Sonntag	Sunnandaeg
Monday	lundi	lunes	lunedì	Montag	Monandaeg
Tuesday	mardi	martes	martedì	Dienstag	Tiwesdaeg
Wednesday	mercredi	miércoles	mercoledì	Mittwoch	Wodnesdaeg
Thursday	jeudi	jueves	giovedì	Donnerstag	Thuresdaeg
Friday	vendredi	viernes	venerdì	Freitag	Frigedaeg
Saturday	samedi	sábado	sabato	Samstag	Saeternesdaeg

Most of the French, Spanish and Italian names for the days of the week are close to the Roman names for the gods and planets. The English and German names are closer to those of the Norse gods. For example, Donner means thunder, so that Thursday is the “day of thunder” – the mark of the great god Thor.

Deities of the Week

Day	Planet	Babylonian	Greek	Roman	Norse
Sunday	Sun	Shamash	Helios/Apollo	Mithras	Sunna
Monday	Moon	Sin	Selene/Artemis	Diana	Sinhtgunt
Tuesday	Mars	Nergal	Ares	Mars	Tiw
Wednesday	Mercury	Nabu	Hermes	Mercury	Woden/Odin
Thursday	Jupiter	Marduk	Zeus	Jupiter	Thor
Friday	Venus	Ishtar	Aphrodite	Venus	Freya
Saturday	Saturn	Ninurta/Ninib	Cronus	Saturn	(Saturn)



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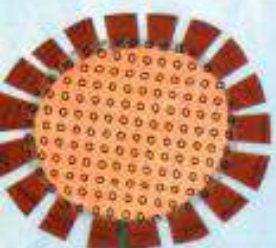


Jump into January — and dance into December!

This hide-and-seek book is full of things to look at and talk about as you journey through the changing year.

You can learn all about the seasons as well as different types of calendars throughout the ages.

A Changing Seasons Matching Game is also available as a companion to this book.




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