



FUNDA DAY TIMES



Little dancer at Kandy Esala Perahera

Pic. by Ruwan Walpola

COMPETITION
PAGE 2

**kids
art** 
PAGE 3



LANDMARK
PAGE 4

(ONLINE)



HISTORY
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KIDS NEWS
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Please send competition entries to:

Funday Times
C/O the Sunday Times
P.O. Box 1136, Colombo.
Or
8, Hunupitiya Cross Road,
Colombo 2.

Please note that competition entries are accepted by email.

Write the name of the competition and the date clearly at the top of your entry and include the following details:

Full Name (including Surname).
Date of Birth, Address,
Telephone Number and School.

Please underline the name most commonly used.

All competition entries should be certified by a parent or guardian as your own work.

Competition entries without the full details requested above, will be disqualified.

Closing date for this week's competitions:
September 11, 2024

Telephone: 2479337/2479333

Email: fundaytimes1@gmail.com



24th Anniversary

Funday Times celebrates 24 years in August this year. We now have eight pages, four in print and four additional pages online. The fundaytimes.lk website is also up and running. We thank all our readers for being with us through the years.

To mark the Anniversary, we are planning an Essay and Art Competition for all our young readers.

Essay Competition

Age Group: 9 years and below

Topic: My favourite hobby

Word Count: 150 - 200

Age Group: 10 - 12 years

Topic: Why I like to read

Word Count: 200 - 250

Age Group: 13 - 15 years

Topic: Pros and cons of digital reading and art

Word Count: 250 - 300

or
 fundaytimes1@gmail.com

Art / Digital Art Competition

Age Groups:

4 - 7 years and 8 - 15 years

Entries for Art Competition could be sent on any topic of your choice. The topic should be clearly stated on your entry. You could use any art medium such as paints, crayons etc., or Digital media.



Entries for Essay and Art should include Full Name, Date of Birth, Home Address, Telephone Number and School.

All entries should be certified by a parent or teacher as your own original work. Winners will be awarded attractive prizes!

Closing Date: August 27, 2024



Prize Sponsors



Happy Birthday



Umar Shamroz
13 years on August 17

Photographs of members and non-members between 4 - 15 years, for the birthday page, should reach us at least ten days before the birthday, along with a letter from a parent giving full details.



Young participants in action at the Kandy Esala Perahera on the final night of festivities on August 19, 2024.



Pix by Ruwan Walpola

A Park



Thinuli Goonewardana (9 years)
Lyceum Int. School, Nugegoda

Fruit seller



R.M.S. Ranathunga (Grade 2)
President's College, Embilipitiya

We are Friends



Hiruthi (Grade 5)
Royal Int. School, Kegalle

Love of God



Lily Zipporah (Grade 1)
Atamie Int. School

The Beach



Hasaru Gimnada (7 years)
Mount Calvary High School, Galle

A Penguin



Shuaib Sabry (12 years)
Amal Int. School, Colombo

Beautiful Environment



Laksitha Manodara (Grade 3)
Kavanthissapura M.V., Embilipitiya

Cat and her Kittens



Yunus Sabry (8 years)
Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa




FROM THE EDITOR

Hi Kids,
Please send in your Articles and Art for Kids' World, to be published in the Funday Times online edition and website.

As you can see, we have space only once a month for Kids' World articles and art in the print edition. Therefore, we are planning to carry them every week in the Funday Times online pages as well as on the Funday Times website.

We also invite schools to send in their students' work for a school page in the online edition and website.

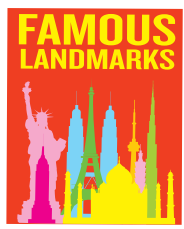
Thanking you in anticipation of your positive response.

  or  fundaytimes1@gmail.com

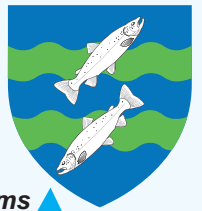
In our online issue this week:

- **Page 5** – Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition
- **Page 6** – Fun Craft
- **Page 7** – Kids News / BC Event
- **Page 8** – News in Pictures

Please log on to the Funday Times website on www.fundaytimes.lk or check out the Sunday Times epaper on www.sundaytimes.lk for additional pages of this week's Funday Times.



Mont-Saint-Michel



Coat of arms

Mont-Saint-Michel, is a rocky islet and famous sanctuary off the coast of Normandy, France. It lies 41 miles (66 km) north of Rennes and 32 miles (52 km) east of Saint-Malo. Around its base are medieval walls and towers above which rise the clustered buildings of the village with the ancient abbey crowning the mount.

One of the more popular tourist attractions in France, Mont-Saint-Michel was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1979.

The island has had strategic fortifications since ancient times. The name Mont-Saint-Michel comes from the monastery built there in the 8th century AD. The way the town is built is an example of how feudal society worked. At the top there is God. Lower, are the abbey and monastery. Below this, are the great halls, then stores and housing. At the bottom, outside the walls, are the houses of fishermen and farmers.



Mont-Saint-Michel is almost circular, (about 3,000 feet in circumference) and consists of a granite outcrop rising sharply (to 256 feet) out of Mont-Saint-Michel Bay (between Brittany and Normandy). Most of the

time it is surrounded by vast sandbanks and becomes an island only when the tides are very high. Before the construction of the 3,000-foot causeway that connects the island to land, it was particularly difficult to reach because of quicksand and very fast-rising tides.

The island was originally called Mont-Tombe but became known as Mont-Saint-Michel in the 8th century, when St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches, built an oratory there after having a vision of the archangel St. Michael. It rapidly became a pilgrimage centre, and in 966, a Benedictine abbey was built there. In 1203, it was partly burned when King Philip II of France tried to capture the mount. He compensated the monks by paying for construction of the monastery known as La Merveille ("The Wonder").

The island, which was fortified in 1256, resisted sieges during the Hundred Years' War between England and France (1337 – 1453) and the French Wars of Religion (1562 – 98).

The monastery declined in the 18th century, and only

seven monks were living there when it was dissolved during the French Revolution (1787– 99).

It became a state prison under Napoleon I and remained a prison until 1863. In 1874, it was classified as a historic monument and restored.

The fine abbey church that towers over the island has an imposing 11th and 12th century Romanesque nave and an elegant choir in Flamboyant Gothic style (built 1450 – 1521). The tower and spire, crowned by a statue of St. Michael, were added in the 19th century. The church is built over three crypts, the oldest dating probably from Carolingian times (8th – 10th century). The exterior walls of the splendid Gothic monastery La Merveille combine the powerful characteristics of a military fortress and the simplicity of a religious building. The most striking sections are the refectory, with its high, narrow windows, and the magnificent cloister, with its fine sculptures.

There is a panoramic view of the bay from the medieval walls on the southern and eastern sides of the mount. The houses (now mainly hotels or tourist shops) along the narrow street winding up to the abbey, date in some cases to the 15th century.

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica



Mont-Saint-Michel



Famous Landmarks Quiz 51

Q: Where is Mont-Saint-Michel located and what was its original name?



Famous Landmarks Quiz 50

Abdullah Ilham, Dehiwala **WINNER**



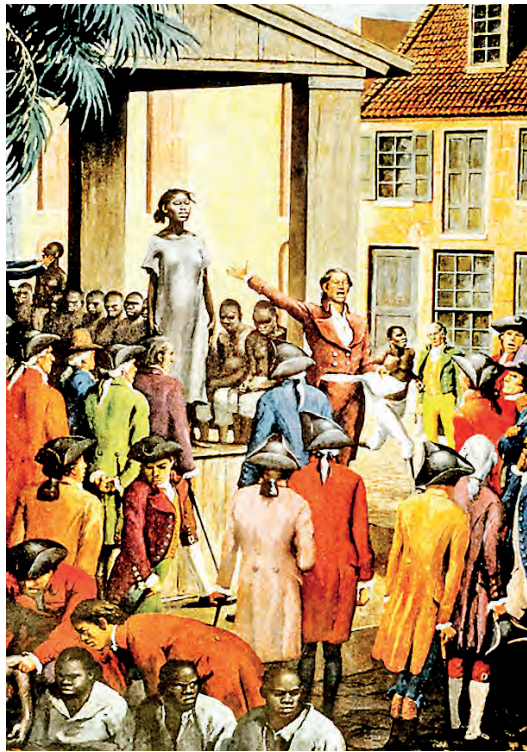
International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition

Compiled by Cecilia Hewavitharana

International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition is commemorated annually on August 23.

The beginning of the transatlantic slave trade

The transatlantic slave trade began in the 1500s when Portuguese and Spanish traders started taking people from West and Central Africa to the new colonies in the Americas, such as Peru, Mexico and Hispaniola, which had been



An auction in Charleston, South Carolina in 1770. (Image courtesy of Rue des Archives/Granger)

established following Christopher Columbus' 1492 voyage.

The slave trade reached the North American colonies in 1619, when the English privateer, *White Lion*, intercepted a Portuguese slave ship, the *São João Bautista*, and brought it to Point Comfort, which was a port near Jamestown (in Virginia). The settlement there had been established just 12 years prior and was the first permanent English settlement in North America.

The slave ship carried captive African men, women and children from Angola (in Southwestern Africa) and by the time the ship had been intercepted by the English, half the captives had already perished during the horrific journey. The surviving Africans were likely sent to work in a nearby tobacco plantation.

Forced labour was nothing new and had existed for centuries before the transatlantic slave trade emerged, but it had never been based on race; the transatlantic slave trade established a commercialised and racialized system of slavery.



Arrival of the first enslaved people at Point Comfort in 1619. (Image courtesy of Hulton Archive/Getty Images)

The beginning of the end

Saint-Domingue (present day Republic of Haiti) had more Africans than any other part of the French Caribbean and they were treated just as brutally. With the advent of the French Revolution in 1789 in France, those revolutionary ideals made their way to Saint-Domingue, where pain and rage were already festering.

On August 22, 1791, an uprising began and people of colour, both enslaved and free, fought and defeated the French, Spanish and British. In 1804, the independent Republic of Haiti was created and slavery was ended in the state. Known as the Haitian Revolution, this is the only slave uprising that resulted in the creation of a state that was ruled by non-white people and formerly enslaved people. It is also the largest slave uprising since Spartacus' unsuccessful uprising against Rome in 73 BC.

International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition is commemorated annually on August 23 because of the Haitian Revolution.

The Haitian Revolution inspired many other Africans to fight for their freedom. Many also took to the courtrooms to fight for their freedom. One such person was Elizabeth Freeman, who argued that the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 (which stated that "All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties.") was violated by slavery, and sued for her freedom. She won, and her landmark case helped in effectively ending slavery in Massachusetts.

While slavery was abolished at different times in different parts of the world, slavery was finally abolished in the USA in December 1865 with the ratification of the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution.



Toussaint Louverture, a formerly enslaved person, emerged as a general in the Haitian Revolution. (Image courtesy of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

DIY Book Bins

Supplies Needed

- Cardboard box
- Construction Paper – 2 sheets of 12 x 18 inches
- Tape
- Clear packing tape
- Scissors
- Pencil



Step One:

Find a box to use for your book bin.

Search for a box ready to be recycled to use for the book bin. Tape down all of the tabs. You could cut them off but they add more stability to thin cardboard if you just fold them over and tape them down.



Step Two:

Cover the end of the box with coloured construction paper.

Two sheets of red construction paper is used here. Depending on how large your box is you may need more!

Start by covering the ends of the box by laying the paper over the end of the box and fold around the box marking where the fold lines should go. Take the paper off and fold the paper.

Once the paper is pre-folded, go ahead and attach it using tape. Wrap the paper around the top edge of the box so it lines some of the inside.

Repeat for the other end of the box.

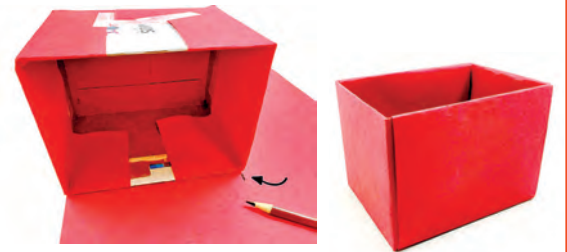


Step Three:

Cover the middle of the box.

Use one long strip of paper to cover the middle of the box. Mark the inside width of the box using a pencil and then cut a strip of paper that width.

Position your box in the middle of the strip of paper and wrap the paper up and around the two uncovered sides. Mark the places where the paper will need to be folded. Tape the piece of paper in place.



Step Four:

Cover the box with clear packing tape.

This step is optional but a great way to protect the paper on the box from ripping and tearing!



Step Five:

Add a book label to the box.

This step is optional, but if you plan to use your book bins for a specific collection of books or a series, you can add a book tag to the front.

We chose to add pictures of the book series but you could also add the title of the books.



The packing tape is visible right after making the book boxes but actually blends in after a day or two.

The books bins can be used with forward facing books where the cover of the books is visible.

You can also make book bins to hold books with the spine facing out like we did for the 'Bear Grylls Adventures' books.

For some of our bins we added labels to both the front and side of the bins so the bins can be positioned different ways with the label still visible!

You can skip the label and keep the books bins plain which is perfect for adding an assortment of books.



Storytelling at British Council Library, Kandy

In a recent storytelling session at the British Council Library in Kandy, Country Director Orlando Edwards captivated a group of young readers as he read from the 'Dear Tooth Fairy' storybook. The reading aimed to spark a passion for literature among children and was a memorable experience for all the children who attended – taking them on an exceptional storytelling journey.

The British Council has libraries in Colombo, Jaffna and Kandy and regularly organises creative and engaging events for members and the public too.

Look out for opportunities by going through British Council Library events page.



JUICE spacecraft to fly-by Earth and Moon in 'world first'

August 19, 2024

The European Space Agency's mission to Jupiter was scheduled to fly past Earth and the Moon on August 19, in what scientists are calling a "world first" fly-by.

The spacecraft, called the Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer – or JUICE – for short, was launched in April last year.

Experts will guide JUICE past our planet in order to help it on its way to the giant gas planet.

It is due to arrive at Jupiter in 2031, after a 4.1 billion-mile journey!

What will happen to JUICE?

Experts from the European Space Agency (ESA) say they plan on using the Moon's gravity, and then Earth's, as a natural brake – slowing itself down before firing it on to the next phase of its journey.

By doing so, the move will change JUICE's speed and direction to alter its course through space.

However, the slightest mistake could take the spacecraft off course – which could result in the end of the mission.

Dr. Caroline Harper, from the UK Space Agency, said: "This is a world first – a double fly-by of the Moon and Earth has never been done before.

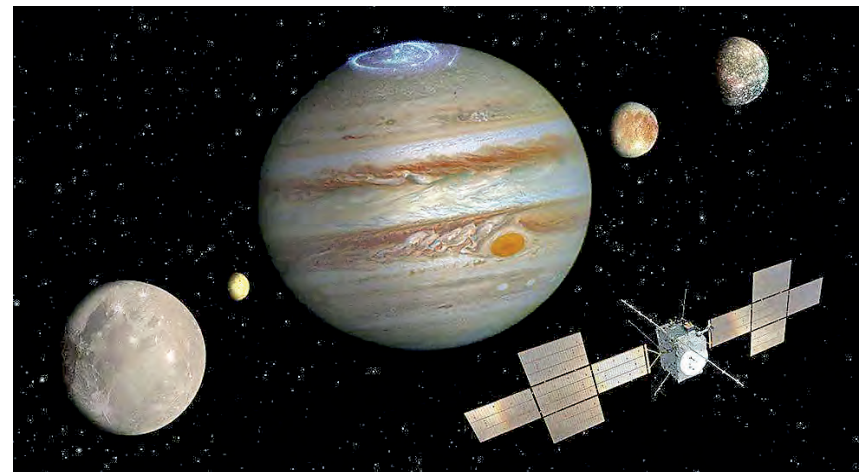
This saves a huge amount of fuel, which means that when JUICE arrives at its destination it can do a lot more science," she explained.

Two cameras on board JUICE will also be taking photos throughout the Lunar-Earth fly-by – which the ESA say they will share publicly when they receive them.

What is the JUICE mission?

JUICE is expected to arrive at Jupiter in July 2031 – where it will explore three of the planet's moons.

The six-tonne spacecraft will make fly-bys, which means a close approach



for observation without landing, of Jupiter's moons Callisto, Ganymede and Europa.

It will then settle permanently around Ganymede in late 2034. The aim of the mission is to find out if any of the moons are habitable and can support life.

There are scientific instruments on board the spacecraft, including high-resolution cameras and telescopes which can take detailed pictures of the moons and radar to make 3D maps of the surfaces.

Source: CBBC Newsround

August 20

News in Pictures



Salford, England
▲ A young climber at the launch of the Find Your Greatness, a new UK Sport recruitment campaign to find the next generation of Team GB and Paralympics GB athletes.



Kanyaruchinya, Democratic Republic of Congo
Justine Munguiko holds her child who has been cured of Mpox, an infectious disease caused by the monkeypox virus that causes a painful rash, enlarged lymph nodes and fever, at the site for the internally displaced people, in Nyiragongo territory, near Goma.

August 19

Birao, Central African Republic
Pupils at Nguerendomo Primary School take part in a series of fun activities. Many of the children in the Korsi neighbourhood have been traumatised after fleeing the fighting in Sudan that has killed tens of thousands of people and displaced a fifth of the population.



Dhaka, Bangladesh
▲ Pupils return to their classrooms after schools were closed during violence surrounding the anti-government protests that resulted in the resignation of Sheikh Hasina as prime minister.



Balmoral, Scotland
King Charles III meets Shetland pony Cpl. Cruachan IV, the mascot of the Royal Regiment of Scotland, during an inspection of Balaklava Company, 5th Battalion, at the gates of Balmoral as he takes up summer residence at the castle.

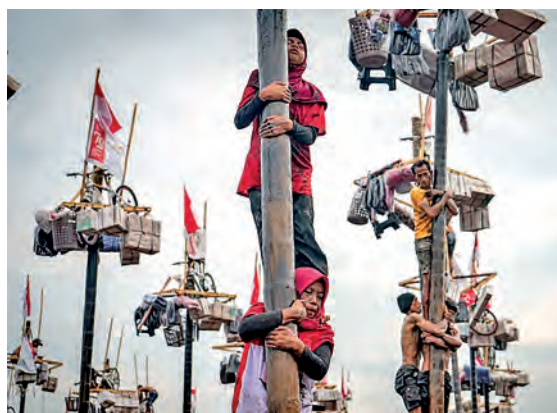


Vigo, Spain
The first supermoon of the year, known as the Sturgeon Moon or Harvest Moon, is illuminated behind the Rande Bridge.

Beit Lahia, Gaza
Palestinians queue for a meal at a soup kitchen. The UN has warned of the risk of famine due to the ongoing widespread food shortages in the northern Gaza Strip.



Palembang, Indonesia
Women participate in a traditional game called Panjat Pinang, which involves climbing a greased pole, as part of celebrations marking the 79th anniversary of Indonesia's independence.



Bilbao, Spain
A girl enters a giant sculpture during the annual festival of Aste Nagusia or the 'Great Week'. The festival commences on the first Saturday after the Feast of the Assumption of Our Lady.

Source : The Guardian