TEACHER'S PACK

by

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The following information is to inspire lessons that can be based around TARZAN, using the wealth of books, films and comics and Internet pages as resources.

Don't forget, for every copy of TARZAN sold, money goes towards a charity to save endangered apes.

LITERATURE

Suggested Tasks

- In **2012** Tarzan will be **100** years old. Start a discussion on why the character has endured for so long.
    - *Burroughs apparently never visited Africa. Everything in Tarzan came from his imagination or from accounts he had read.*
    - *TARZAN OF THE APES was first published in All-Story Magazine in October 2012.*
    - *In the magazine story, Sabor (the lioness) was originally a tiger. Burroughs changed it afterwards when he was informed that there were no tigers in Africa.*

- Investigate how many **Tarzan** books Edgar Rice Burroughs wrote?
    - *Burroughs wrote and co-wrote 26 Tarzan books. The last was published in 1995 - 45 years after Burroughs' death, based on an incomplete manuscript.*

- What other series did Burroughs write?
    - *Estimates show that Burroughs sold over 40 million books and has been translated into 53 languages.*

- Read Burroughs' original TARZAN OF THE APES and compare to Andy Briggs' rebooted version.

- Discuss similarities and changes.

- After reading "TARZAN: A GREYSTOKE LEGACY" cover the following questions:

    1. Which character do you like the most and why? The least and why?

    2. What passage from the book stood out to you?

    3. Are there situations and/or characters you can identify with, if so how?

4. Did you learn something you didn’t know before?

5. Do you feel as if your views on a subject have changed by reading this text?

6. Have you had a life changing revelation from reading this text?

7. What major emotion did the story evoke in you as a reader?

8. At what point in the book did you decide if you liked it or not? What helped make this decision?

9. Name your favourite thing overall about the book. Your least favourite?

10. If you could change something about the book what would it be and why?

11. Describe what you liked or disliked about the writer’s style?

MEDIA

Suggested Tasks

How many **TARZAN** films and TV shows have their been?

- *www.imdb.com lists 89 Tarzan films between 1918 and 2008*
- *Cheeta was Tarzan's famous chimp companion. However, he was created just for the movies and never featured in any book.*

How many Actors have portrayed Tarzan? Discuss who was the best?

- *Elmo Lincoln was the first in 1918.*
- *Johnny Wiessmuller, Buster Crabbe, Herman Brix, Glen Morris all portrayed Tarzan and they were all Olympic medallists.*

What makes Tarzan an enduring character across different media platforms? From comics to computer games through to films and TV.

- *Burroughs incorporated himself in 1923 so he could control all aspects of his empire. His company began publishing its own books in 1931.*

JOHN CARTER OF MARS is a major Disney film out in March 2012. Are there any similarities between this character and Tarzan?

- *Burroughs dubbed this series the Barsoom series named after the fiction.*
- *The Disney movie is adapted from the first book: A Princess of Mars.*

GEOGRAPHY

Suggested Tasks

Africa is a vast continent. The diagram below shows how other countries can fit inside it.

Explore how many countries form modern Africa.

- *Colonial occupation means that many countries speak wither English or French as their main language.*

Research different environments found within Africa - from the **Sahara Desert** to the **Ngorogoro Crater.** The **glaciers** of Kilimanjaro to the **volcanoes** of the Congo.

Investigate the wide diversity of the people of Africa - from urban cities such as Cairo, to the **Masai** warriors and **pygmy hunters** in the Congo.

ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

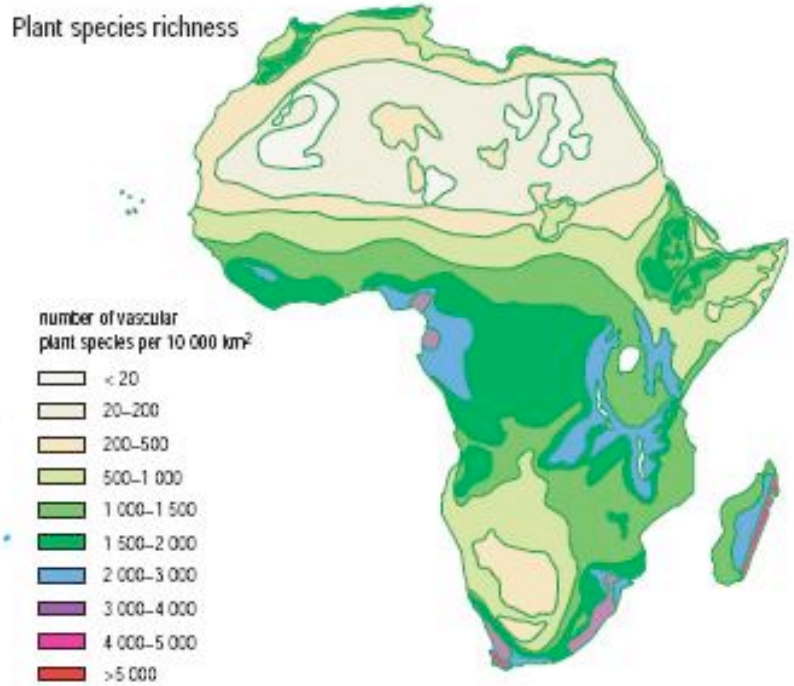
Suggested Tasks

Research the wide biodiversity found in Africa.

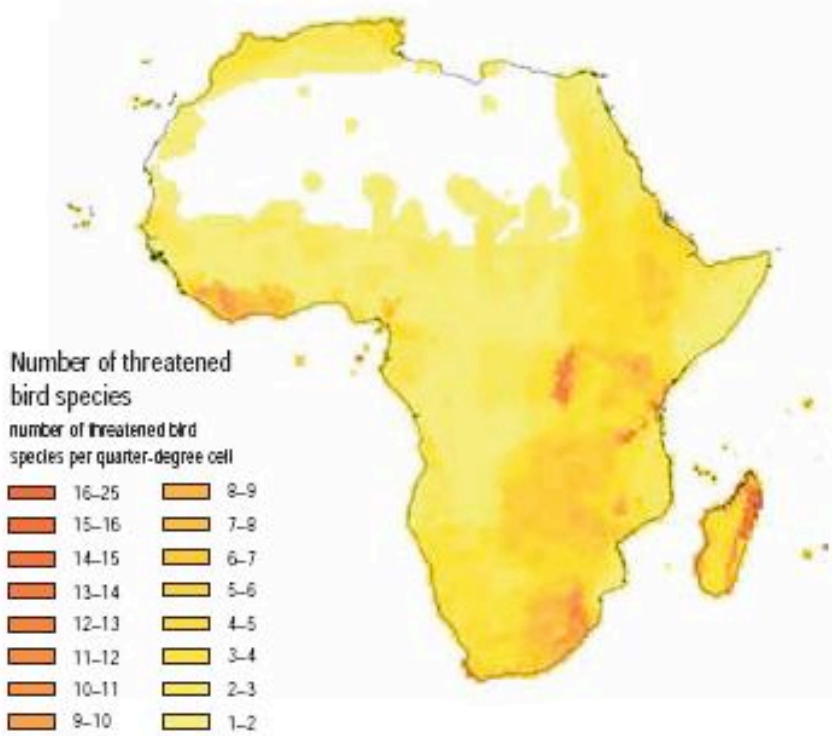
- *Different groups can explore mammals, insects, reptiles, etc.*
- *Groups can explore and compare environments - savannahs, jungles, tropical forests, deserts, etc.*

Explore endangered species within Africa. The EAZA (European Association of Zoos and Aquaria) campaign can be used as a resource (more information below).

www.apecampaign.org/

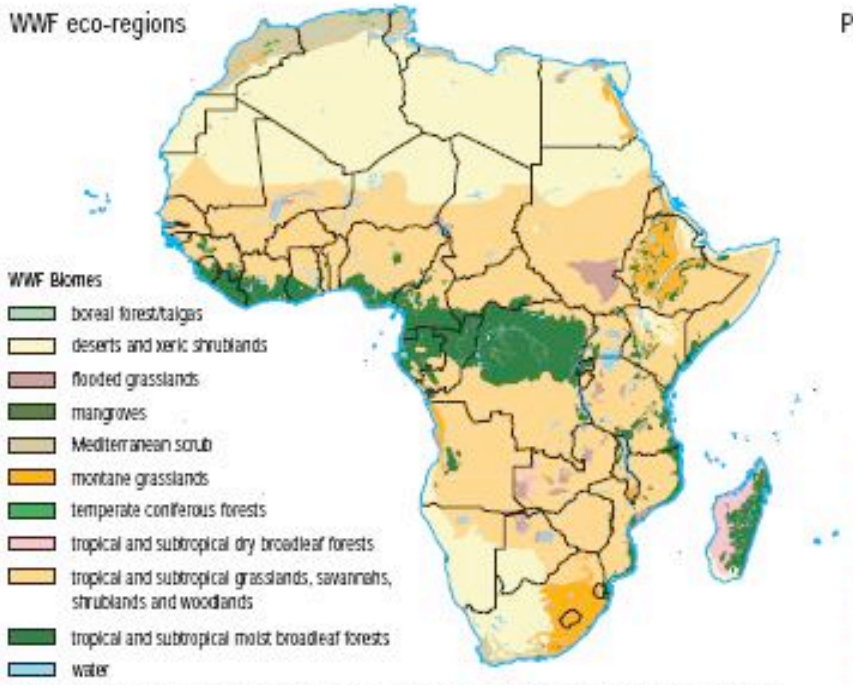


Source: Plant species richness per 10 000 km² (Mutke and Barthlott 2005). Colours indicate the major biomes as defined by the WWF. Biomes represent groups of eco-regions with similar vegetation types.

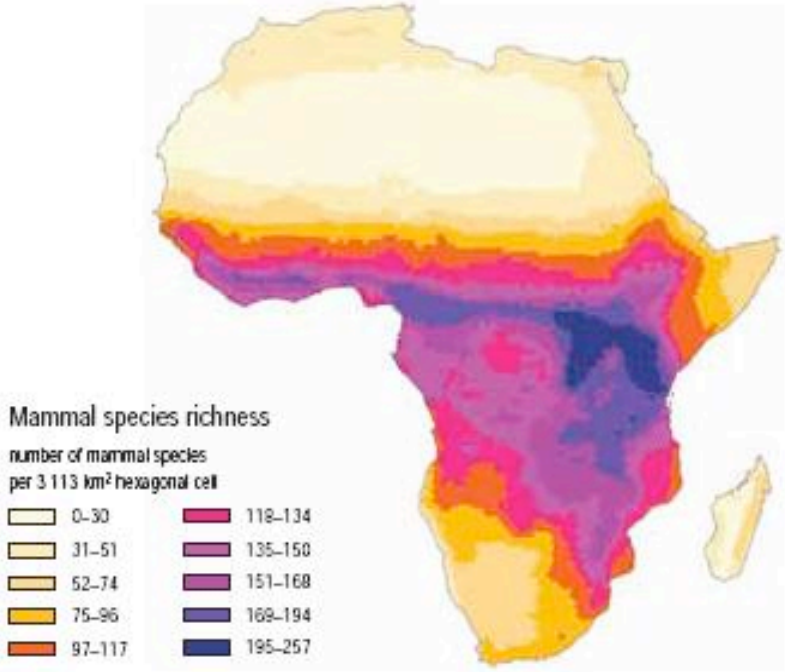


Source: Number of threatened bird species per quarter-degree grid cell (BirdLife International 2004).

The distribution of biodiversity



Source: Eco-regions are large units of land or water that contain a distinct assemblage of species, habitats and processes, whose boundaries depict the original extent of natural communities before major land-use change. Olhson and Dinerstein 2006, WWF undated; Map redrawn by UNEP/DEWA/GRID 2006.



Source: Data from IUCN – The World Conservation Union – Species Survival Commission; University of Virginia, Virginia; Center for Applied Biodiversity and Science at Conservation International (CI – CABS); Instituto di Ecologia Applicata (IEA) Rome; Zoological Society of London; and The African Mammals Databank (AMD).

Explore the impact of logging (illegal or otherwise) on the rain forests. How it can lead to dwindling animal populations and poison river systems.

Man vs. the Environment - discuss the need for us to create space to grow food against protecting the environment.

Palm oil is used in cooking and huge plantations have been established in Africa to grow it, improving the local economies. However, this practice is destroying swathes of tropical jungles. Do we need it?

Coltan is used in almost every electronic device, including mobile phones and computers. There are large deposits of this across Africa, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This has lead to mining operations destroying the environment. Is there any way to control or stop this need?

About the EAZA Ape Campaign
Outline and Aims

Apes (the six species of great apes and 16 species of gibbons) are under threat from hunting, deforestation and disease. Without our support these beautiful and iconic animals will become extinct. All the apes are threatened and almost all are either endangered or critically endangered. For some species really urgent action is needed. The Hainan gibbon, for instance, is right on the brink of extinction with fewer than 20 surviving, while there are fewer than 400 Cross River gorillas left in the wild.

We need to ensure the apes survive and thrive not simply because they are iconic and we have a moral obligation to do so. Tropical forest ecosystems are essential to humans and apes play a vital role as keystone species in the ecosystems they inhabit. They help maintain the forest structure and are important seed dispersers for many plant species. Their conservation is not an easy task, but we do know that real strides can be made through focused attention applied to habitats and species.

The EAZA Ape Campaign focuses attention on the apes, the issues they face and the urgency with which we must act. Through the support of EAZA membership and the campaign partners we will work to improve their survival and leave a lasting legacy for ape conservation.

If we cannot save the apes and the ecosystems on which they depend, how can we save the rest of the natural world?

Campaign Aim: To make a significant and lasting contribution to the continued survival of apes and their habitats

Main Campaign Objectives:

12. To increase habitat protection and reduce habitat loss
13. To reduce hunting and trade of apes, both live and dead
14. To change consumer behaviour to reduce pressure on apes and their habitats
15. To raise €1 million to establish a lasting fund providing ongoing financial support to ape conservation

The Campaign covers all ape species; great apes and gibbons. It will achieve its objectives through raising awareness of the issues apes face, lobbying decision-makers and key influencers about these issues, and raising funds to support conservation projects. It will focus on the key issues of habitat loss and trade, both within range states and internationally, and control of diseases affecting wild apes.

Strategic partnerships will be developed with a range of organisations and projects, both to support the campaign itself, and to deliver the main campaign objectives.

The Campaign will run from 1st October 2010 to 30th September 2011.