

# SUN YAT SEN NANYANG MEMORIAL HALL

LET'S CELEBRATE WITH  
UNCLE TING: LUNAR NEW YEAR



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## Let's Go for a Hunt!

Uncle Ting is at Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall celebrating Lunar New Year. Let's find him and the following items in the picture.



Uncle Ting

☐

2 lion dance heads

☐

2 spring couplets

☐

2 red packets

☐

2 mandarin oranges

☐

The lion dance that we see today was brought to Singapore in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the Chinese migrated to colonial Singapore. Lions represent protective guardians that chase away evil spirits and bad omens and help to welcome an auspicious new year.



The lion dance troupes were usually formed by the Chinese clan associations. Spot the "Chinese Community Organisations" section in the Memorial Hall's Gallery 4 to learn more about the clan associations!



## Mix & Match!

There are various Lunar New Year delicacies eaten by the different dialect groups. Help Uncle Ting match the Lunar New Year dishes from the various dialect groups to the correct descriptions!



The traditional mixed vegetable stew or *chap chye* is a must-have Lunar New Year delicacy for the Hainanese. Its ingredients include dried black moss (*fatt choy*) and black fungus, which have various auspicious meanings.



Abacus seeds (or *suan pan zi*) are prepared and consumed by the Hakkas during the festive period because they symbolise reunion and wealth.



The rabbit fish or *pek tor he* is a Teochew new year staple as the fish is full of roe or milt during this period which is a sign of prosperity.



The fried sesame ball (also called "auspicious date") is a Cantonese favourite for the new year as its round shape and golden exterior symbolise reunion and prosperity.



The *niangao* or *ti kuih* ("sweet cake" in Hokkien) is a must-have Lunar New Year delicacy for the Hokkiens. It is used as an offering to the Kitchen God.

Which of the above is your favourite Lunar New Year delicacy or which dish would you like to try? Why?



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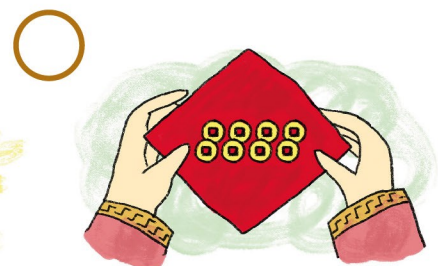
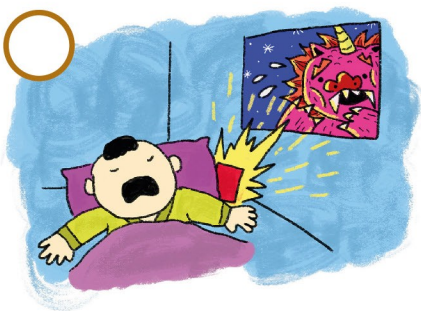
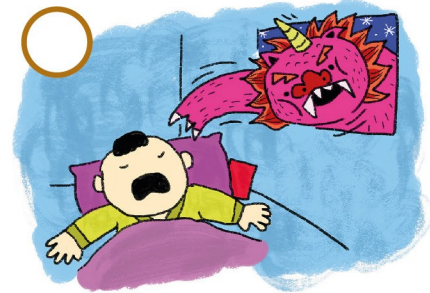
## Piece Up the Story!

Legend has it that a demon by the name of *Sui* would roam through the villages in China on Lunar New Year eve to pat the foreheads of sleeping children, causing them to fall sick.

One day, an elderly couple wrapped eight coins in red paper for their child to play and to keep him awake. The boy eventually fell asleep and *Sui* attempted to touch his forehead. A ray of light shone from the coins, which was lying next to the boy's pillow and frightened *Sui* away.

People then began giving their children red packets with coins, also known as *yasuiqian*, or "money that suppresses *Sui*".

Label the comic strip with the correct numbering in order of sequence base on this story!





# Let's Create and Design!



Red packets distributed during Lunar New Year are also known as *yasuiqian* (压岁钱 or "money to suppress demons"). This custom conveys the givers' wish for the recipient's safety and well-being throughout the year. As the Chinese characters for "demon" (祟, *sui*) and "year" (岁, *sui*) are homophones, the former was replaced by the latter after some time.

**Create your very own red packet!**

**Step 1:** Cut out the envelope template and place it on top of a red construction paper.

**Step 2:** Trace the outline of the template onto the red paper and cut it out.

**Step 3:** Fold in both sides **A** and **B** and use the glue stick to seal it.

**Step 4:** Fold up the bottom **C** and use the glue stick to seal it.

**Step 5:** Fold over the top **D** and leave it open to put money inside.

**Step 6:** Decorate the front of your envelope.

