

Cub Scout Den Meeting Outline

Month: **October**

Week: **3**

Core Value: **Loyal**

	Tiger	Wolf	Bear	Webelos
Before the Meeting	Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments (if any) ready.	Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments (if any) ready.	Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments (if any) ready.	Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments (if any) ready.
Gathering	Metric Match			
Opening	Metric History Opening			
Activities/Project	Marvelous Measuring			
Game/Song	Finger Football			
Business items/Take home	None	None	None	None
Closing	Smart Closing			
After the meeting				

Materials:

Gathering: copies of Metric Match, pencils

Opening: opening cards

Activities/Project: rulers, paper, pencils

Game: instructions, paper

Closing: instructions

Home assignments: none

Metric Match

Draw a line between the word and what it means...

Remember “dec-“ means 10.

Remember “cent-“ means 100.

Remember “milli-“ means 1000.



Cent

Century

Centipede

Centenarian

Decade

Millennium

Millisecond

- A time period of 10 years.
- Someone who is at least 100 years old.
- A measure of money. 100 of these makes up a dollar.
- A time period of 1000 years.
- A time period of 100 years.
- An animal with lots of legs (anywhere from less than 20 to 300 legs).
- A very small interval of time. It takes 1000 of these to make up one second.



Metric Match

Draw a line between the word and what it means...

Remember "dec-" means 10.

Remember "cent-" means 100.

Remember "milli-" means 1000.



- Cent** — A measure of money. 100 of these makes up a dollar.
- Century** — A time period of 100 years.
- Centipede** — An animal with lots of legs (anywhere from less than 20 to 300 legs).
- Centenarian** — Someone who is at least 100 years old.
- Decade** — A time period of 10 years.
- Millennium** — A time period of 1000 years.
- Millisecond** — A very small interval of time. It takes 1000 of these to make up one second.



Metric History Opening



Cubmaster:

Today our Cub Scouts are going to tell us a little about the historic of the metric system:

[The following will be on cards with graphic and script]

Cub Scout #1: In the year 1795, the Republic of France adopted the first basic metric system.

Cub Scout #2: In 1866, the metric system was made legal in the United States. It became unlawful to refuse to trade metric measurements.

Cub Scout #3: At the Meter Convention in 1875, 17 nations (including the United States) signed the Treaty of the Meter – improving weights and measures all over the world.

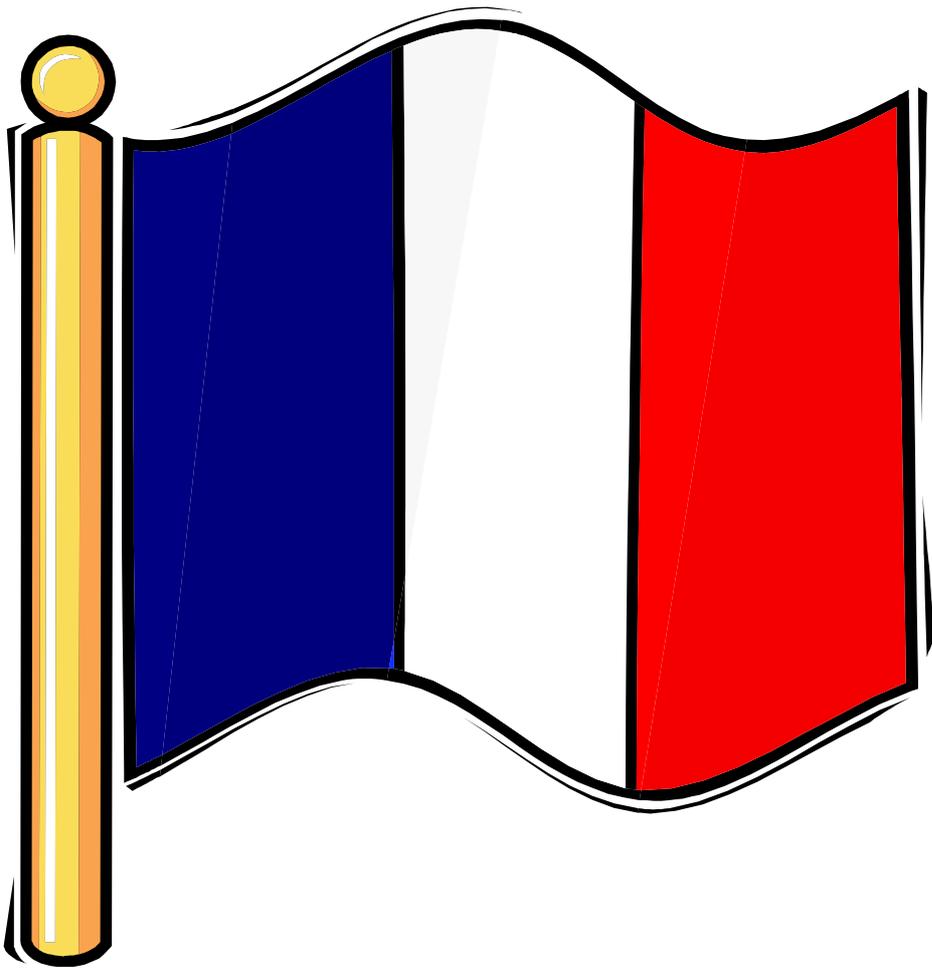
Cub Scout #4: In 1916, the Metric Association was established in the United States to help the country convert to the metric system.

Cub Scout #5: The Metric Conversion Act of 1975 designated the metric system to be the preferred method of measurement.

Cub Scout #6: Today we still use inches, pounds and ounces to measure by most of the time – but we can also learn how to measure in meters, liters and grams!

Cubmaster – Wow! We have had many centuries of metric history and we will have many more! Please join me in the Pledge of Allegiance and the Scout Oath.

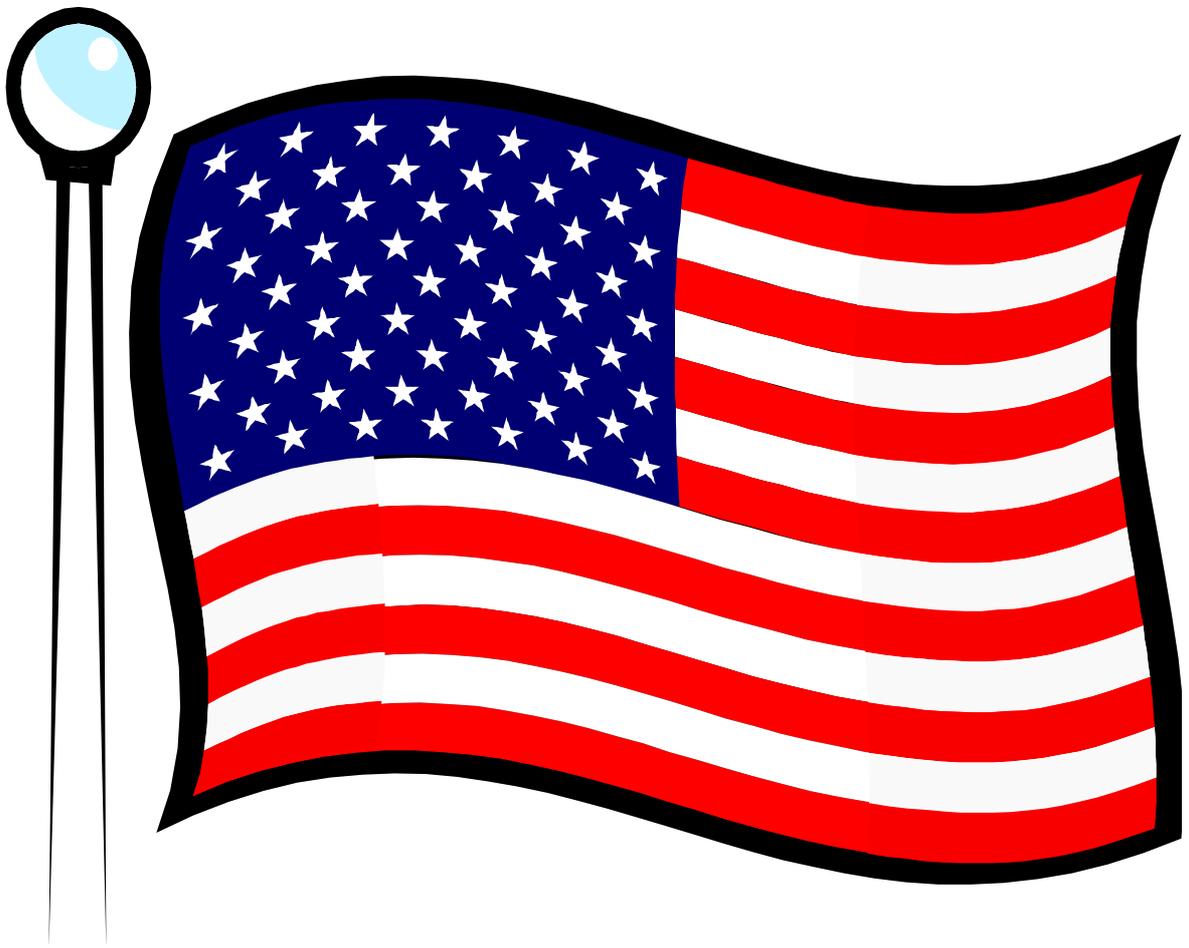
1795



Cub Scout #1:

In the year 1795, France adopted the first basic metric system.

1866



Cub Scout #2:

In 1866, the metric system was made legal in the United States. It became unlawful to refuse to trade metric measurements.

1875



Cub Scout #3:

At the Meter Convention in 1875, 17 nations (including the United States) signed the Treaty of the Meter – improving weights and measures all over the world.

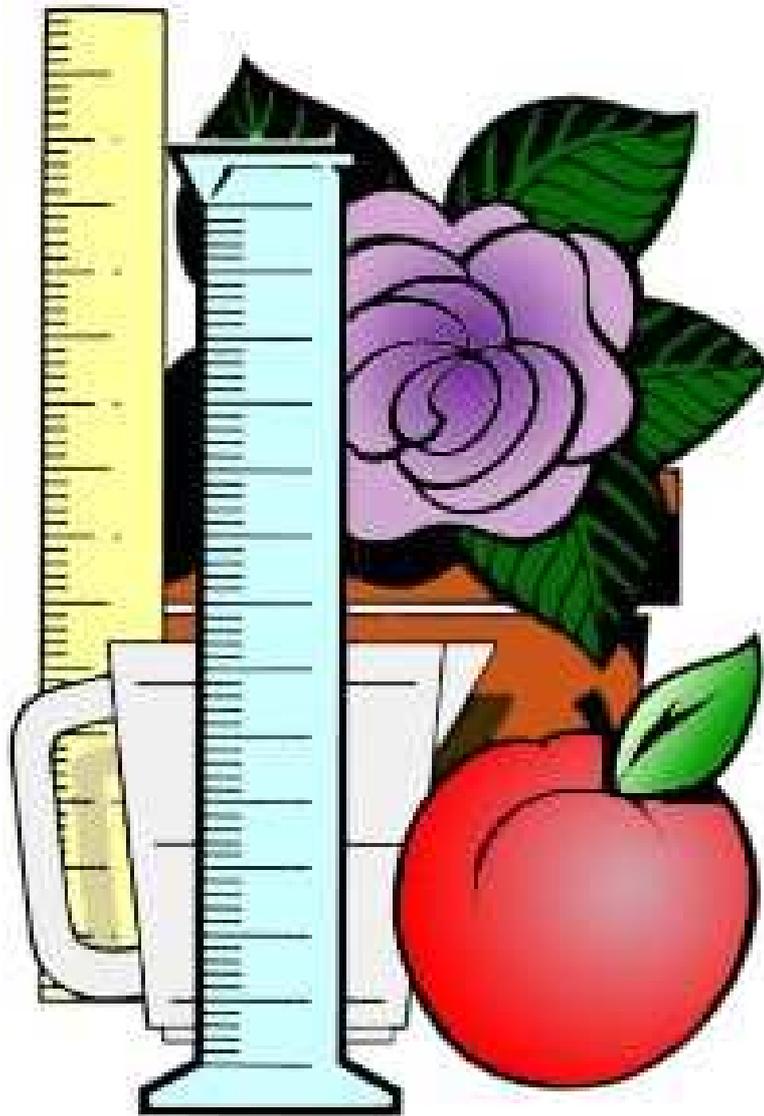
1916



Cub Scout #4:

In 1916, the Metric Association was established in the United States to help the country convert to the metric system.

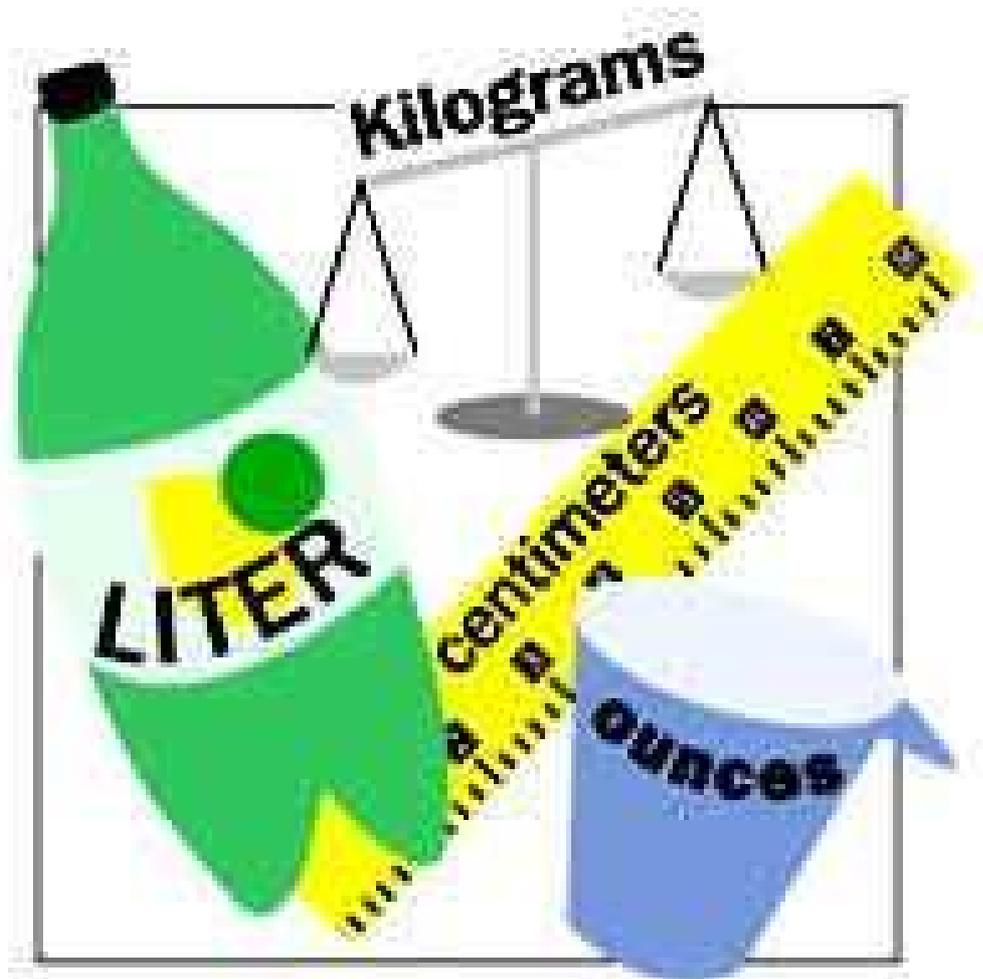
1975



Cub Scout #5:

The Metric Conversion Act of 1975 designated the metric system to be the preferred method of measurement.

Today



Cub Scout #6:

Today we still use inches, pounds and ounces to measure by most of the time – but we can also learn how to measure in meters, liters and grams!

Finger Football

Materials:

Masking tape

Rulers

Paper – 2 pieces (one for football, one for score keeping)

Pencil or pen



Making the football

Materials:

One sheet of 8½" X 11" sheet of paper

Pencil

1. Fold the paper in half lengthwise.
2. Cut or tear the sheet of paper in half along the fold.
3. Using one of the halves - fold it in half again lengthwise.
4. Take one of the ends of the paper and fold it up diagonally towards the other side – and make a triangle.
5. Continue folding the triangle (like folding a flag) up the paper until you get almost to the end of the paper.
6. Fold the extra paper into a reverse triangle (one folded from the other side of the paper strip).
7. Tuck the reverse triangle into the “pocket” of the original triangle.
8. Using the pencil, make an “X” on one side of your football. This will be your “coin” for the coin toss.

Setting up the field

On your table you will mark lines – using the masking tape and ruler.

1. Mark your side to side boundaries. Where is “out of bounds” going to be on your left and on your right? Mark these lines with masking tape going from your side of the table to your partner’s side of the table. (Your partner should be sitting across the table from you.)
2. Determine where the center of the table is between you and your partner across the

table from you. Put a piece of masking tape there to mark the center line that will go from your left boundary to your right boundary marking the center.

3. Next, figure where the line goes that is one half-way between the center and your edge of the table. Put a piece of masking tape there going from the left boundary to your right boundary.

4. Then determine where the line goes that is one half-way between the center and your partner's edge of the table. Put a piece of masking tape there going from the left boundary to the right boundary.

Playing

Materials:

Paper Football

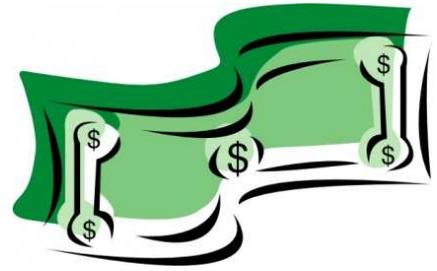
Paper and pencil to keep score

Now to choose who will kick first.

Using the paper football with the mark on one side, flick the ball. As you flick the ball have the other player choose whether he wants the blank side or the X side. If your partner chose the X and the X landed facing up, then he gets to choose if he wants to "kick" the ball first.

1. The player who is going first places the football on the table in front of him.
2. He then flicks the ball towards his opponent using one or more fingers or sliding it with his hand.
3. The ball is not to be touched as it slides across the table.
If the ball falls off the table, no points are made. If the ball stays on the table but is not hanging over the edge a little, no points are made. To score a touchdown (worth 6 points), the football must be hanging off the edge of the table (a little bit or a lot!).
4. If a touchdown is scored at the goal line opposite to the side you started on, the player who scored gets the ball back. His opponent makes goal posts with his fingers by making an "L" shape with the thumb and pointer finger of each hand and putting them together.
5. The player who scored then attempts an extra point by holding the football up on one corner with one hand and flicking it into the air towards the "goal posts" with the other hand. If the football goes through the "goal posts" then the extra point (worth 1 point) is counted.
6. If no touchdown is scored, the ball goes to the other player. Play continues back and forth until a player scores a touchdown and then he can try for an extra point.
7. The person who scores the most points in the time that you have to play is the winner!

Smart Closing



Cubmaster:

I'm going to read you a short story. You try to figure out if the boy in the story is smart.

Smart

by Shel Silverstein

My dad gave me one dollar bill
'Cause I'm his smartest son,
And I swapped it for two shiny quarters
'Cause two is more than one!

And then I took the quarters
And traded them to Lou
For three times -- I guess he don't know
That three is more than two!

Just then, along came old blind Bates
And just 'cause he can't see
He gave me four nickels for my three dimes,
And four is more than three!

And I took the nickels to Hiram Coombs
Down at the seed-feed store,
And the fool gave me five pennies for them,
And five is more than four!

And then I went and showed my dad,
And he got red in the cheeks
And closed his eyes and shook his head--
Too proud of me to speak!

Was his dad proud of him? I'm sure glad you figured it out!

Have a great week, Cub Scouts!