

Solar Eclipse Activity: Eclipse Myths Around the World

Description

- Grades: K-3
- 40-55 minutes
- All seasons

Materials Needed

- Eclipse myths (attached)
- Pencils, paper, coloring supplies

Summary

Students will learn about the unique stories people in ancient cultures created to explain the phenomena of a solar eclipse, and then write their own myths based on those stories.

Learning Objectives

- Compare several eclipse myths and explore common themes.
- Understand how these myths relate to our current understanding of natural phenomena.
- Promote creativity, empathy, and an understanding of cause-and-effect relationships.

Invitation (5-10 mins)

- Review what a total solar eclipse is and what students should expect during the eclipse. Write these items on the board where students can see:
 - The moon slowly covers the sun.
 - The sky gets dark.
 - When the sun is fully covered (totality), we can see the corona.
 - Animals may behave strangely.
- Ask students to share how they would feel if they saw an eclipse and didn't know what was happening.

- Describe how, in the days before modern science could show exactly what was happening during a solar eclipse, many different cultures created their own mythology around eclipses to explain them.
- Tell the students that you will read to them some of these mythological stories, and then they will create their own.

Task 1: Exploring Eclipse Mythology (15-20 mins)

- Think of this part of the lesson as “story time” where you read the myths attached to this lesson plan to the students.
- Sit the students down in an area where they can see you clearly.
- Read each of the attached myths to them.
- To make this section more interactive, come up with motions for the children to do with you when you mention the main characters in each myth and act out parts of the story. For example, when the bear tackles and bites the moon, have the kids growl like a bear.

Myth Main Characters

Ancient China

- Dragon: a big, hungry Chinese dragon (long and skinny with no wings)

Ancient Egypt

- Ra: a falcon-headed sun god
- Apep (AH-pep): a giant snake, god of chaos and darkness, and enemy of Ra

Germany

- The Sun: a fiery, passionate woman
- The Moon: a cold, sleepy man

Pomo Tribe

- Bear: a grumpy bear that walks along the Milky Way
- Sun: the Sun that walks along the sky to bring light

Task 2: Writing Your Own Eclipse Myth (10-15 mins)

- Ask the students to think about all the myths they've just heard. Which ones did they like the most? The least?
- Ask the students to try writing or drawing their own eclipse myth. It could be inspired by the myths they heard today, or a completely new myth.
- Give the students about 10 minutes to write or draw their myths.
- Once time is up, check to see if the students need more time to finish. If not, encourage the students to share their eclipse myths with either the whole class or in smaller groups.

Conclusion: Reflection (10 mins)

- Reassure students that, although a lot of people had a very negative view of eclipses in the past, now we understand them as very natural and awe-inspiring events.
- Stress that the only way an eclipse can be harmful is if you look directly at the sun before or after totality without wearing special eclipse viewing glasses. NASA produced a guide covering common eclipse misconceptions which you can view [here](#).
- Wrap up the lesson by asking if students have any remaining questions about eclipse mythology.

Vocabulary

- Mythology
- Culture
- Solar Eclipse
- Totality
- Corona

Learning Standards

- [Ohio's Learning Standards and Model Curriculum for Science](#)
- [Next Generation Science Standards: MS-ESS1-1. Earth's Place in the Universe](#)

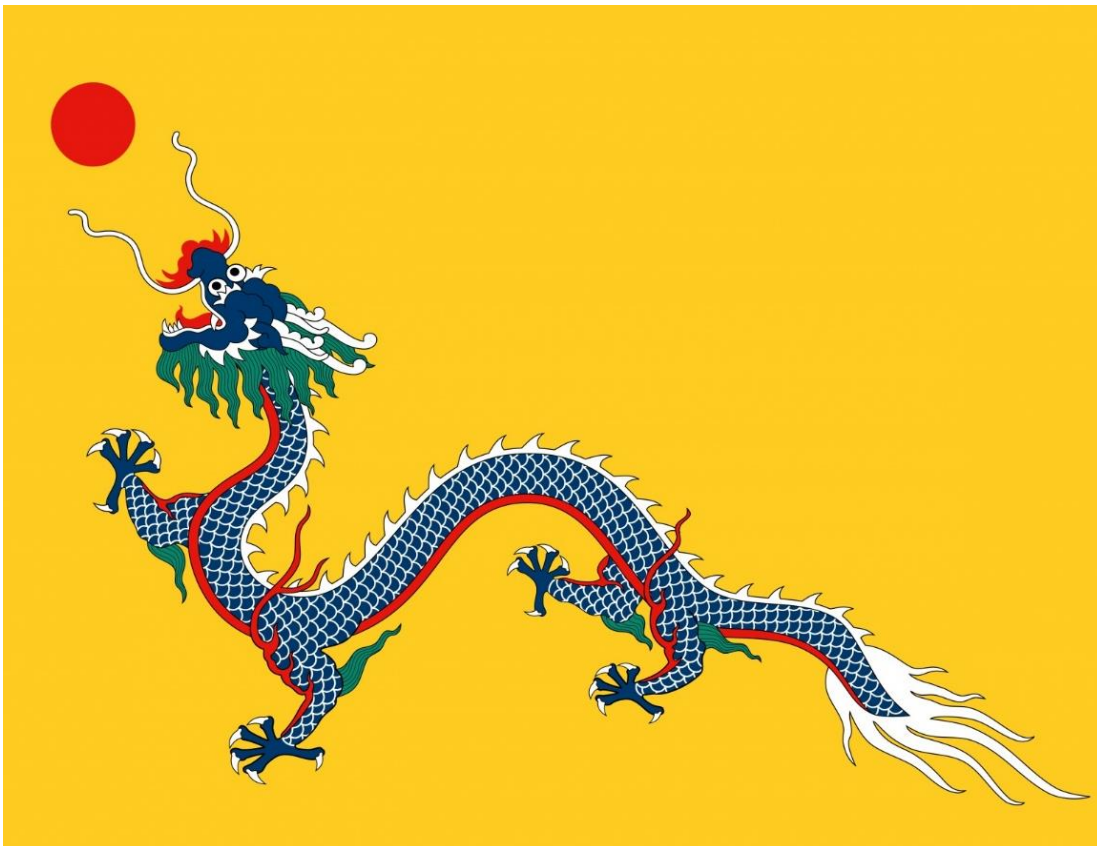
Solar Eclipse Myths

Ancient China

According to ancient Chinese myth, there were dragons living in the sky eating stars and clouds. But one dragon was so greedy and hungry that he would try to eat the sun.

Usually, the sun is too quick for the dragon to catch, but he occasionally manages to take little bites of the sun. However, when the dragon gets too hungry, he's able to move fast enough to eat the whole sun in one bite, blocking out its light completely. Ancient Chinese people even referred to eclipses as *shi*, which means "to eat."

*A great dragon trying to eat the sun.
Source: Public Domain*



To keep the dragon from swallowing the sun and losing it forever, people decided they needed to make a bunch of noise to scare off the dragon. They would start shouting and banging on

pots and pans, and later they started banging on drums, setting off firecrackers—even firing cannons!

If the people managed to make enough noise, they would scare the dragon so much he would cough out the sun and return it to the sky.

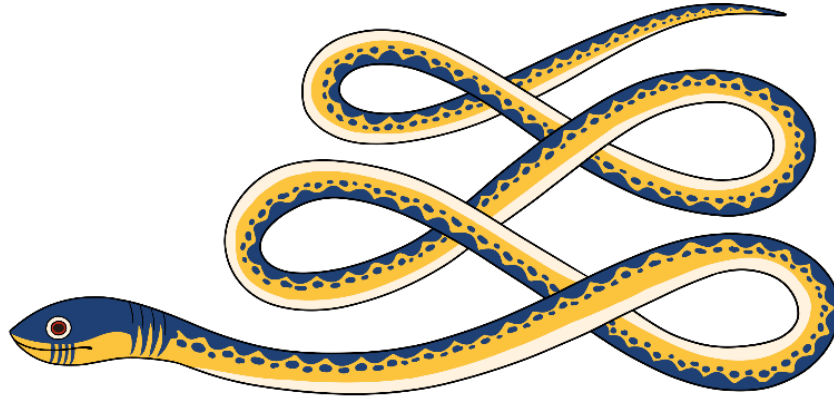
Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians worshipped the god Ra. Ra was the falcon-headed god of the sun, and every day he would travel across the sky with the sun in his boat. When the sun went down at night, it was because Ra was traveling through the underworld, shining light on the dead as he made his way back to the east to start a new day.



*The sun god Ra in his boat.
Source: Public Domain*

Ra made this trip over and over, but it wasn't without its challenges. Apep (AH-pep), Ra's worst enemy, was a giant serpent god of chaos and darkness that lived in the Nile River. Apep was constantly trying to catch up to Ra so he could eat him.



Apep, enemy of Ra.

Source: Eternal Space via Wikimedia Commons

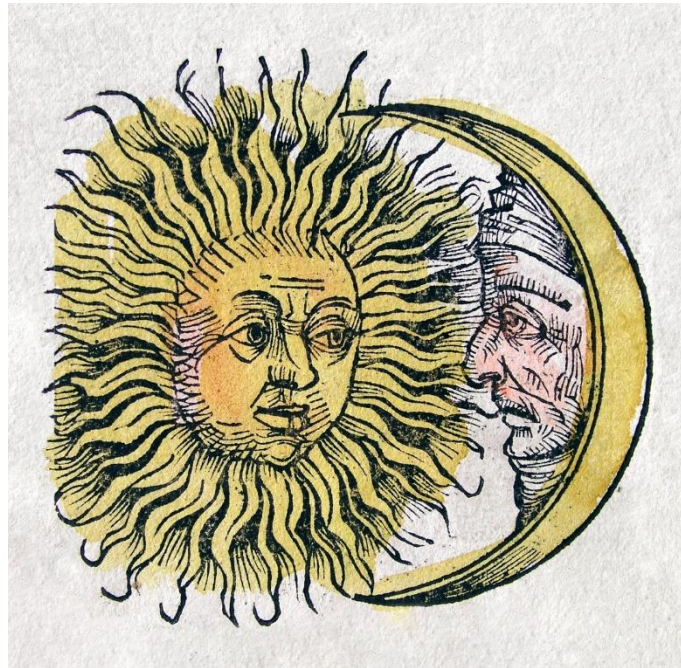
Usually Ra was too fast for Apep, but sometimes Apep was able to catch Ra and swallow him and his boat whole. When this happened, the sun would go dark and disappear as if it was night in the middle of the day.

Fortunately, Ra had powerful claws and a strong beak, so he always managed to fight his way out of Apep's stomach, throw him back into the Nile, and resume his journey across the sky.

Germania

Germanic people believed that the Sun was a woman, the Moon was a man, and they were married. Although they loved each other, they had very different personalities. The Sun was fiery and passionate while the Moon was cold and sleepy, and they were constantly fighting because of this.

The Sun and Moon decided to make a bet that whoever woke up first would rule the day and whoever slept in would rule the night. They both fell asleep, but the Sun was so mad at the Moon she couldn't sleep, so she decided to get up early. This meant the day was hers and the night was his.



*The Sun and the Moon.
Source: Public Domain*

The Sun swore she would never spend another night with the Moon, but soon she began to miss him, and the Moon missed her, too. They decided to get back together, and when they embraced, the Moon blocked out the Sun. But before long, they started to fight again, and the Sun and Moon went their separate ways, though they still come back occasionally.

The Pomo Tribe

The Pomo Tribe are a group of Native Americans from Northern California. According to tribal legend, there was a huge Bear who lived in the sky and walked along the Milky Way.

One day as the Bear was walking in the sky, it bumped into the Sun, who was walking the opposite way. The Sun told the Bear to move out of his way, but the Bear insisted the Sun was the one who should move. Because both were stubborn, they yelled at each other for a while, but neither one would move.



*The great bear constellation Ursa Major, also known as the Big Dipper.
Source: Public Domain*

Eventually their tempers boiled over and they started to fight. The Bear tackled the Sun and bit him, blocking his rays to the Earth below. Eventually the Sun was able to wrestle free from the Bear, bringing light back to the Earth. After their fight, the Bear and the Sun resumed their walks. But every once in a while, the Bear and the Sun will bump into each other again and have another fight.

The Pomo name for a solar eclipse means "Sun got bit by a bear."



Eclipse Mythology Sources

Littmann, M., & Espenak, F. (2024). *Totality: The Great North American eclipse of 2024*. Oxford University Press.

Berkowitz, B. (2017, August 16). *The strangest, scariest eclipse myths throughout history*. The Washington Post. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2017/lifestyle/eclipse-myths/>

Eclipse legends around the world | exploratorium. exploratorium. (2023).
<https://www.exploratorium.edu/eclipse/eclipse-stories-from-around-the-world>

Eclipse Myths activity adapted from the Teton Literacy Center's [Myth Telling Activity](#).