



Mighty Mongolian Fried Rice + Cumin Frizzled Onions + Warm Mongolian Cinnamon Milk Tea

By Erin Fletter

Prep Time 40 / Cook Time 25 / Serves 4 - 6

Shopping List

FRESH

2 C mixed raw vegetables (broccoli, bell pepper, carrots, green beans, cauliflower, zucchini, mushrooms, or snap peas)

4 green onions

DAIRY

3 T butter, or olive or vegetable oil **** (see allergy subs below) ****

2 C whole milk **** (see allergy subs below) ****

PANTRY

1 C dried long-grain rice

3/4 tsp salt

1 T spice mixture, using as many spices as you have (at least 3!): paprika, coriander, chili powder, ginger, cumin, turmeric, garlic or onion powder, and black pepper

1/4 tsp dried cumin

1 pinch cinnamon

1/2 C sugar

2 decaf tea bags (any flavor)

HAVE ON HAND

4 1/4 C water

Fun-Da-Mentals Kitchen Skills

dice: to cut foods into small pieces of equal size so that the food is cooked evenly or looks uniform and pleasant when used in the recipe.

blend: to stir together two or more ingredients until just combined; blending is a gentler process than mixing.

boil: to cook a food in liquid heated to the point of gas bubbles and steam forming (boiling point is 212 F at sea level).

steep: to soak a food, like tea, in water or other liquid so as to bring out its flavor.

blend spices: to choose and mix together complementary spices in order to add complex flavor to a dish.

knife skills: Bear Claw (growl), Pinch, Plank, and Bridge (look out for trolls).

stir-fry: to cook meat, fish, or vegetables rapidly over high heat while stirring briskly—used in Asian cooking.

snip: to use scissors to cut something with quick, sharp strokes.

stir-fry: to cook meat, fish, or vegetables rapidly over high heat while stirring briskly—used in Asian cooking.

Equipment

- Kid or kitchen scissors
- Small skillet
- Measuring spoons
- Wooden spoon or heat-resistant spatula
- Saucepan + matching lid
- Liquid measuring cup
- Dry measuring cups
- Small mixing bowl
- Cutting board + kid-safe knife
- Large sauté pan
- Saucepan
- Wooden spoon

Ingredients

Mighty Mongolian Fried Rice

- 1 C dried long-grain rice
- 1/2 tsp salt
- 2 C mixed raw vegetables (broccoli, bell pepper, carrots, green beans, cauliflower, zucchini, mushrooms, or snap peas)
- 1 T spice mixture, using as many spices as you have (at least 3!): paprika, coriander, chili powder, ginger, cumin, turmeric, garlic or onion powder, and black pepper
- 1 pinch sugar
- 2 T butter, or olive or vegetable oil **** (for DAIRY ALLERGY use a nut-free oil, like olive or vegetable)****

Cumin Frizzled Onions

- 4 green onions
- 1 T butter, or olive or vegetable oil **** (for DAIRY ALLERGY use a nut-free oil, like olive or vegetable)****
- 1/4 tsp dried cumin
- 1 pinch salt
- 1 pinch sugar

Warm Mongolian Cinnamon Milk Tea

- 2 C water
- 2 C whole milk **** (for DAIRY ALLERGY sub dairy-free/nut-free milk)****
- 1/4 C sugar/honey
- 1 pinch salt
- 1 pinch cinnamon
- 2 decaf tea bags (any flavor)

Food Allergen Substitutions

Mighty Mongolian Fried Rice

Dairy: Substitute a nut-free oil, like olive or vegetable oil, for butter.

Cumin Frizzled Onions

Dairy: Substitute a nut-free oil, like olive or vegetable oil, for butter.

Warm Mongolian Cinnamon Milk Tea

Dairy: Substitute dairy-free/nut-free milk.

Instructions

Mighty Mongolian Fried Rice

measure + boil + cover + simmer

Measure **2 cups of water** and **1 cup of rice** and add to a saucepan. Add **1/2 teaspoon of salt** and stir. Bring to a boil, then reduce heat to simmer and cover. Rice takes about 15 minutes to cook and is finished when all the water has evaporated and soaked into the rice. Turn off the heat and let sit, covered, for 10 minutes.

dice + measure + mix + blend

While rice cooks, dice **2 cups of mixed vegetables**. Measure selected spices using a 1/2 teaspoon or big pinches for a total of **1 tablespoon spice mixture** and add to a small mixing bowl. Then add **1 pinch of sugar** and mix to blend spices.

sauté + add

To a large sauté pan, add **2 tablespoons of butter or oil**. Add the diced veggies and sauté for a few minutes until crisp-tender. Sprinkle spices over the veggies and stir. Then add cooked rice to the sauté pan and stir until rice and veggies are combined. Top with Cumin Frizzled Onions (see recipe) and enjoy!

Cumin Frizzled Onions

snip + heat + stir fry

Wash and snip **4 green onions** into thin slices using a clean set of scissors. Heat **1 tablespoon butter or oil** in a small skillet. Add green onions, **1/4 teaspoon cumin**, **1 pinch of salt**, and **1 pinch of sugar**, then sauté over medium heat until onions are slightly crispy and frizzled! Enjoy Frizzled Onions on top of Mighty Mongolian Fried Rice (see recipe)!

Warm Mongolian Cinnamon Milk Tea

measure + add + boil

Measure and add **2 cups water**, **2 cups milk**, **1/4 cup sugar**, **1 pinch of salt**, and **1 pinch of cinnamon** to a saucepan and bring to a boil.

steep + pour

Turn off heat and add **2 decaf tea bags** to the pan. Let steep for 10 minutes as the tea cools to warm. Remove tea bags, whisk until the drink is blended and frothy, then pour into mugs and enjoy!

Featured Ingredient: Spices!

Hi there!

"Let's see if you can guess who I am. I'm a small but essential ingredient in dishes; I come in many types and forms; I might be very colorful or dull and extremely hot or subtle; plus, I'm almost never left out of a dish, at least a good tasting dish! Have you guessed yet? I'm Spice! You might use just one or several of us in a recipe! What's your favorite spice? Is it cinnamon, cloves, or ginger? Perhaps you are very daring and like to add ground cayenne pepper or even Carolina reaper pepper (the hottest!) to your food. I hope you'll give many of us a try. You never know; you just might discover a new favorite!"

History

A spice is a seed, fruit, root, bark, or another part of a plant primarily used to flavor, color, or preserve food. Herbs differ from spices as they are a plant's leaves, flowers, or stems. Herbs are mainly used to flavor or garnish a dish. Some spices may also be herbs, depending on which parts of the plant are used. One example is Coriander. And, although Garlic is botanically a vegetable, it can be used as a spice or herb!

The stories and histories of the spices you see in the grocery store now are rich and span thousands and thousands of years across the world.

Spices were considered extremely valuable in ancient times, even more than gold (especially cinnamon, cloves, and black pepper). Now, spices are widely available and cost a small fraction of what they used to. Saffron is considered the most expensive spice.

The Spice Trade happened between ancient civilizations of Asia, Northeast Africa, and Europe.

During the ancient Roman Empire, trading largely came from Arabia. Traders supplied cassia, cinnamon, and other spices and purposely kept their sources a secret. This allowed the Arabians to remain the sole traders, and they could control the price, keeping them expensive.

Traders continued to keep their spices' origins secret for several centuries from both Ancient Greek and Ancient Roman civilizations. Finally, in the first century, Pliny the Elder, a Roman scholar, discovered their secret.

Later, during the Middle Ages, Europeans used spices on their food to show off their wealth since spices were still costly at that time. For example, a pound of saffron cost the same as a horse, a pound of ginger was as much as a sheep, and two pounds of mace as much as a cow!

The discovery of spices led to exploration along the Spice Route. Europeans were searching for a water route to reach the Spice Islands, the only place where spices were grown at the time. This journey led to the European colonization of India, Indonesia, and other countries of the eastern hemisphere.

Spices are important to food because they preserve it, add nutrition, flavor, and color, and tie a recipe to a

particular part of the world. For example, cumin is often used in Indian but not Italian food. Likewise, oregano is often used in Greek, Italian, and Mexican food but not Thai food.

Peppercorns have been used as a spice for over 4,000 years!

Stories suggest that Chinese courtiers in the third century BCE carried cloves in their mouths to keep their breath sweet when talking with the emperor.

Indians have used spices and herbs for thousands of years for cooking and medicine.

Spices native to India were grown as early as the eighth century BCE in the gardens of Babylon.

The United States entered the Spice Trade toward the end of the 1700s. They traded salmon, codfish, tobacco, flour, soap, candles, butter, cheese, and beef for spices like pepper, cloves, cinnamon, and ginger.

Nutrition

Not only do spices help food taste amazing, but they also have astounding health benefits. For example: Cinnamon lowers blood sugar, and Ginger helps calm upset stomachs.

Turmeric helps the heart stay healthy and protects our brain from losing memory.

Black pepper aids in digestion so that our body can eat all the vitamins it needs from the food we eat.

Cumin can help with digestion and calm upset stomachs. It's also good for the heart!

Paprika has nutrients that are good for the eyes, and Chili powder benefits the brain!

Coriander helps the body get rid of toxic agents, and Cardamom helps fight inflammation.

Garlic is great for the heart and the immune system, and it helps prevent the flu!