



## What Do You Know? Pretest 10

**True or False?** Circle the correct answers to the best of your ability. Remember, this is a *pretest* and serves as a sneak peek into what you will be learning this week!

1. Wowing crowds with her candor, Harriet Tubman gave a famous speech — later titled “Ain’t I a Woman?” — on behalf of women’s suffrage. T F
  
2. For smuggling slaves through the Underground Railroad, Harriet Tubman once had a bounty on her head worth \$40,000. T F
  
3. Though his father was a free white man, Frederick Douglass was deemed a slave child by the owners of his African-American mother. T F
  
4. Hudson Taylor went to China as a missionary during the course of the Taiping Rebellion, one of the worst civil wars in history. T F
  
5. Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the Taiping Rebellion, believed he was the younger brother of Buddha and responsible for leading China. T F
  
6. In the Boxer Rebellion in China, a secret society of martial arts “boxers” rose up to drive Muslims out of China. T F
  
7. Florence Nightingale was presented to the king of Germany as an up-and-coming socialite, but she chose instead to work in a hospital. T F
  
8. In “The Charge of the Light Brigade,” Alfred, Lord Tennyson memorialized the tragic loss of British soldiers in the Battle of Balaclava. T F
  
9. May 12, the birthday of Florence Nightingale, is considered International Nurses’ Day in honor of the “Lady with the Lamp.” T F

# Activities for Lesson 28

## *Famous American Abolitionists: Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, and Frederick Douglass (Early to Mid-1800s)*

### 28A—All Students (in the Northern Hemisphere)

1. **Field Trip Opportunity.** In acknowledgment of America’s painful past, more and more civil rights museums are opening in the United States. Visit a civil rights museum near you. (I have personally visited, and can highly recommend, the civil rights museums in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Memphis, Tennessee.)
2. **The Big Dipper.** Find the Big Dipper constellation at night and use it to find the North Star. How did this landmark in the sky help runaway slaves in America? What did the “North” mean to those who could reach it? *Note:* There are a number of sites that tell you how to find the North Star using the Big Dipper, but this site has additional helpful information:

[www.physics.ucla.edu/~huffman/finddip.html](http://www.physics.ucla.edu/~huffman/finddip.html)

### 28B—Younger Students

**A Hiding Place!** If your home were a safe station on the Underground Railroad, where would you hide “passengers” escaping slavery? Have a family contest to determine the best hiding place. When choosing your hiding place, consider that some passengers might have to stay for a while and will need air, food, and water to survive. What other items of comfort would you want to provide for your passengers? In what other ways could you help them?

### 28C—Middle Students

1. For more information on the Underground Railroad, visit the following interactive Web site.  
[http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/bhistory/underground\\_railroad](http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/bhistory/underground_railroad)
2. **What If . . . ?** What if the Underground Railroad existed in your country today? What modern devices would benefit any secret movement like the Underground Railroad (that is, GPS devices, mobile phones, etc.)? Divide students into small groups and brainstorm modern ways and means to smuggle people to freedom. Be as specific as possible, and share your ideas with your class or family.

### 28D—Older Students

1. **Diary of a Slave.** Write three imaginative diary entries as if you were a runaway slave in America. Compose one entry as if you were still in bondage and scheming a way to freedom. Write a second entry detailing the fears and dangers facing you on your escape. Write a third entry describing your feelings of freedom!

2. Re-enactment. Give an oral presentation (read or memorized) of Sojourner Truth's famous speech, "Ain't I a Woman." Bear in mind that the original speech was given spontaneously by Sojourner and was not recorded. For this reason, various versions of the speech have been captured in history. I recommend the version given below because it does not use words that would be offensive today and, unlike many variations, it does not imply that Sojourner had a southern accent. (If you remember, she had a Dutch accent all her life!)

[www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/sojtruth-woman.asp](http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/sojtruth-woman.asp)

## Activities for Lesson 29

### *Hudson Taylor and the Taiping Rebellion (March 1854)*

#### 29A—All Students

Tasty! Eat Chinese food for lunch or dinner using chopsticks. While you eat, discuss the evident differences between the customs and the cultures of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. What do you think contributes to these differences?

#### 29B—Younger Students

**Chinese Dress.** When Hudson Taylor chose to dress like the Chinese peasants, what did he wear? Based on traditions of the Chinese, who were influenced by the Manchu, he wore a long "pao" robe over wide trousers with a small, black, boxy cap. The robes of the Manchu fit tight at the neck and were decorated with wide panels of embroidery called "huabian." Over time, robes grew shorter in length, and pants grew narrower. As for shoes, men wore plain black slippers with white socks or clogs. Peasant women dressed much the same, with wide, cuffed robes over loose pants or skirts and clogs with wooden platform heels.

Build your own Chinese costume using a silky robe, pajama pants, a black ski cap, and Crocs-style shoes or black slippers. Pin the robe high around the neck, and pin wide, embroidered ribbon on the cuffs. For extra detail, pin wide, embroidered cuffs to the pants. *Boys Only:* Braid several strands of black yarn together, about a foot in length, and secure it to the back of the cap. Take pictures of your Chinese dress with the ponytail, or *queue*, brought to the front. Add to your Student Notebook under "Asia: China."



Chinese dress

## 29C—Middle Students

Chinese Word Fun. In the 1950s, the “pinyin” system was devised to transcribe Chinese characters into the Latin alphabet. Using the table below, learn and practice a few Chinese words transcribed for you with pronunciations. Use these words as frequently as possible throughout your day.

<i>English</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
Hello	Ni hao	Nee how
Goodbye	Zai jian	Zy jee-en
Please	Qing	Ching
Thank you	Xie xie	Shee-eh shee-eh
Breakfast	Zao fan	Zow fahn
Lunch	Wo fan	Woo fahn
Dinner	Wan fan	Wahn fahn
Father	Ba ba	Ba ba
Mother	Ma ma	Ma ma
Sister (older)	Jie jie	Jee-eh jee-eh
Sister (younger)	Mei mei	May may
Brother (older)	Ge ge	Guh guh
Brother (younger)	Di di	Dee dee
Friend	Peng you	Pung yo
Home	Jia	Gee-ah
School	Xue xiao	Shway shee-ow
Teacher	Lao shi	Laow shur

## 29D—Middle and Older Students

Missionary Appreciation. One of many famous missionaries to follow in the footsteps of Hudson Taylor and serve for a time with China Inland Mission was Gladys Aylward. For inspiration, read any of the numerous biographies about her amazing life and service.

## 29E—Older Students

1. Classic! Don't miss the inspirational classic titled *Hudson Taylor's Spiritual Secret*, by Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor (the son and daughter-in-law of Hudson Taylor).
2. War Buffs. Research the Battle of Wu Song, one of many battles fought in the Taiping Rebellion. The Battle of Wu Song is rated Battle #41 in William Weir's *50 Battles That Changed the World*. As mentioned in the lesson, at the cost of 20 million lives, the Taiping Rebellion was one of history's deadliest civil wars! Dissect the Battle of Wu Song with maps, statistical charts, and lists of military leaders to better understand the conflict. File your collection of statistics in your Student Notebook under "Asia: China."

## Activities for Lesson 30

### *Florence Nightingale: "Lady with the Lamp" (October 1854)*

#### MEMORY CARDS

Make your Memory Cards for Lessons 28–30.

#### 30A—All Students

1. Remember International Nurses' Day on May 12 by writing thank-you notes to men and women in the nursing field.
2. How long is four miles? Walk, drive, or ride a bike four miles to appreciate the nighttime rounds of Florence Nightingale.

#### 30B—Younger Students

Role-play. Dress in scrubs or white clothing to "play nurse" and be a Florence Nightingale to your with dolls or stuffed animals. Use real gauze and bandages to tend to their wounds.

#### 30C—Younger and Middle Students

Turkish Paper Lantern. (*This craft is pretty nifty, but because of the need for a glue gun, it will require adult involvement.*) When Florence Nightingale walked the halls of the makeshift hospital in Crimea, she may have carried a Turkish-style paper lantern common to that area. With a few household items, you can build one that really lights!

*Materials:* Battery-powered tea light (for safety), corrugated cardboard packaging from a lightbulb sleeve, two Mason jar lid rims, one Mason jar lid insert, black pipe cleaner, glue gun, wooden spoon or similar instrument, rolling pin or drinking glass

### *Adult Supervision Needed*

1. *Building the lantern base:* Have an adult hot-glue a Mason jar lid insert into a Mason jar rim, and set this aside to dry. Always be careful handling hot glue. You may use a wooden spoon or similar instrument to “press” the pieces together to avoid burning your fingers! (Photo 1)
2. *Building the lantern sides:* Empty a common lightbulb package to obtain the lightweight corrugated cardboard packaging that acts as a sleeve to two lightbulbs. (Photo 2)
3. Gently loosen the glue that holds the sleeve together to “unfold” the cardboard sleeve. Don’t worry if a little of the cardboard rips. You are going to trim the edge anyway.
4. Use scissors to cut the jagged, floppy edge off the cardboard (the piece that normally separates the lightbulbs). You can cut on the fold that is provided. (Photo 3)
5. Fold the cardboard on a crease. Use scissors to cut away four triangle-sized pieces on the folded edge. It will be easier to cut if the “smooth” sides of the cardboard are facing out. (Photo 4)
6. Repeat this step on every other crease so that you have three rows of “diamonds” when you open the cardboard. (Photo 5)
7. To “round out” the sides of the lantern, lay the cardboard on a work surface with the flat side facing up and the corrugated side facing down. Wrap the cardboard piece around a rolling pin or drinking glass and “roll out” the stiff edges of the cardboard. (Photo 6)



Photo 1



Photo 2

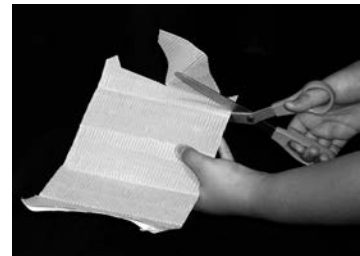


Photo 3



Photo 4

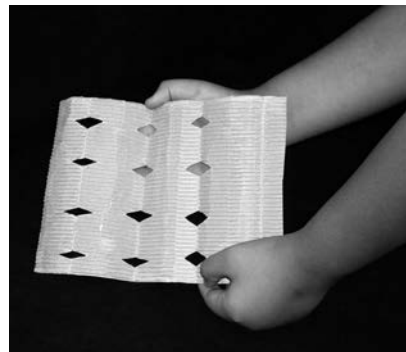


Photo 5



Photo 6

8. Before the next step, which involves hot glue, practice attaching the lantern sides to the base by positioning the rounded-out cardboard into the rim and adjusting the sides to lay flush to the rim. A little squeezing, twisting, and pulling will help. You will need to slightly overlap the edges of the cardboard to make the sides fit into the lid just right. Once you've eyeballed the fit, separate the pieces and move to the next step.

9. *Attaching the lantern sides to the base:* This is a tricky step that may require two hands. Lay the base on your work surface, with the open side of it facing up. Have an adult apply hot glue to the inside rim of the lid — but only add glue to about one-quarter of the diameter of the lid. The glue dries too quickly to go all around the lid at one time. While the glue is hot, insert the cardboard (as you practiced) and press it into place using the end of a wooden spoon. Be careful that hot glue does not ooze onto the fingers of the person holding the base of the lantern! (Photo 7)

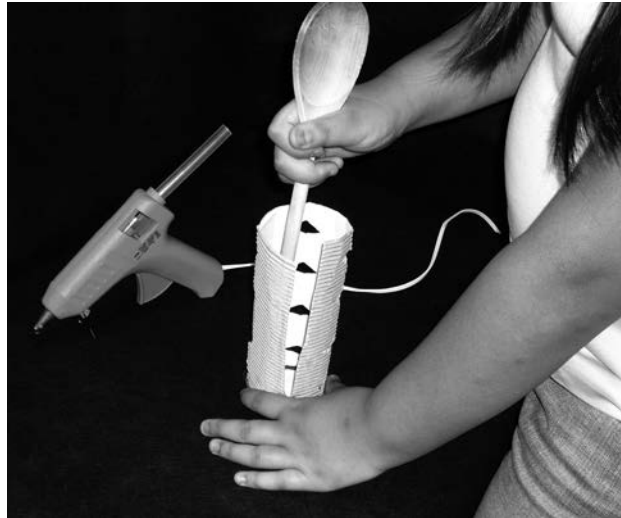


Photo 7

10. Continue to apply glue around the inside edge of the lid and press the sides into place as you go all the way around the lid.
11. When you feel that the base is secure to the sides, *have an adult apply a line of hot glue on the side of the lantern where the cardboard edges overlapped.* Set aside to dry.
12. *Making the top lid and handle:* Wrap and twist a black pipe cleaner to a second Mason jar lid rim. (Photo 8)
13. In much the same way that you attached the lantern sides to the base, *have an adult attach the top to the sides, using hot glue and the end of a wooden spoon to press the pieces together.* (Photo 9) (You are almost done!)



Photo 8



Photo 9

14. Turn on a battery-operated tea light. Drop it carefully into your lantern so that it sits at the bottom. (Photo 10) It will glow best in a dark room.
15. Talk about the miles and miles that Florence Nightingale walked at night by the dim light of a lantern to care for her patients. Take pictures with your lamp for your Student Notebook and file them under “Asia: Russia.” (Photo 11)



Photo 10



Photo 11

### 30D—Middle Students

What Are Vital Signs? Vital signs are measurements of basic bodily functions to help nurses and doctors determine a person’s state of health. The four most common vital signs are body temperature, pulse (or heart rate), respiratory rate (breaths per minute), and blood pressure. The first three vital signs can be taken with household items like a thermometer and a timer. The last requires a manual or automatic *sphygmomanometer*, more commonly known as a blood pressure machine. From home, learn to take someone’s temperature and pulse, and practice counting breaths per minute. Visit a grocery store or pharmacy that has an automatic blood pressure cuff to measure blood pressure. Compare your blood pressure results to the average, noting the top number and the bottom number. Research what these different numbers are called and what they mean.

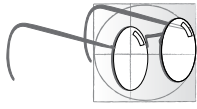
### 30E—Middle and Older Students

Read *Jack Archer: A Tale of the Crimea* by G. A. (George Alfred) Henty, first published in 1883, a historical novel detailing the adventures of two sailors in the Crimean War.

### 30F—Older Students

1. Poetry Appreciation. Read out loud with meaning “The Charge of the Light Brigade” by Alfred, Lord Tennyson and/or “Santa Filomena” by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
2. Service Hours. Need service hours to graduate? Consider volunteering as a “candy striper” at your local hospital. Candy stripers are hospital volunteers, nicknamed for the red-and-white-striped uniforms originally worn by volunteer students at the East Orange General Hospital in New Jersey in 1944.
3. Skim through the more interesting sections of *Notes on Nursing* by Florence Nightingale. An online version can be found at the following Web site:  
<http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/nightingale/nursing/nursing.html>





## Take Another Look!

### Review 10: Lessons 28–30

#### Wall of Fame

- ◆ **Famous American Abolitionists: Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, and Frederick Douglass (Early to Mid-1800s)** — Use male and female templates to create Truth, Tubman, and Douglass — but before cutting them out, extend the length of the legs of one female figure to use for Truth to make her appear taller than Tubman. Give Truth a quote box saying “Ain’t I a Woman?” Give Tubman a striped conductor hat to represent the Underground Railroad. Glue black yarn onto the head of Douglass to represent his thick hair and give him a tie to represent his becoming a banker. Title and date each figure. [From *History Through the Ages*, use *Sojourner Truth*, *Harriet Tubman*, and *Frederick Douglass*. Optional additions: *Harriet Beecher Stowe* and *John Brown*.]
- ◆ **Hudson Taylor and the Taiping Rebellion (March 1854)** — Use a male template for Hudson Taylor. Braid three small pieces of yarn together and attach to Hudson’s head to represent the queue he wore to identify with the Chinese. Title and date the figure to follow the abolitionists. [Simple, use *James Hudson Taylor*. More extensive, use *Taiping Rebellion; Start of the China Inland Mission*; and *Boxer Rebellion*. Should you choose to add the Boxer Rebellion, it will need to be moved to the approximate location of 1900 on your timeline.]
- ◆ **Florence Nightingale: “Lady with the Lamp” (October 1854)** — Use a female template for Nightingale. Give her a small lantern to represent her nightly rounds. [Use *Florence Nightingale* and *Crimean War*.]

#### SomeWHERE in Time

##### Younger Students

###### *Adult Supervision Needed*

1. **Secret Map.** Imagine you are a conductor on the Underground Railroad and your home is a safe depot. How would you tell someone the whereabouts of your home without using street names or house numbers? (It would be too dangerous to give out such information.) What are the natural landmarks around your home that would point the way to your house? With pencil and paper, step outside and study these things from a block or two away from your home. (*Don’t go alone! Have an adult or older sibling accompany you.*) Sketch on your paper a bird’s-eye view of your block or property. Draw in trees, creeks, fire hydrants, and any other landmarks that would help someone find safe passage to your home from a few blocks away. Age your map by dipping it in tea or coffee. Allow to dry. Crinkle it to age it some more and store it in a plastic sleeve for your Student Notebook. With a marker, title the sleeve “If my house were on the Underground Railroad . . .” File it under “North America: United States.”

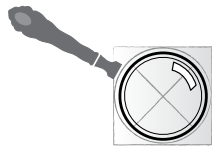
## Middle Students

2. Crimea? Using a globe or atlas, find the peninsula of Crimea on the northern coast of the Black Sea. Using a map scale and a ruler (or tape measure), calculate the approximate distance from your home to Crimea. As of 2014, Crimea is “in the news” as Ukraine and Russia battle over control and annexation of the peninsula. Watch for Crimea in the headlines and pray for those who are caught in the crosshairs of the conflict.

## Middle and Older Students

3. China. If you made and still have a map of East Asia/China as suggested in Week 10 of Volume II, or Week 25 of Volume III, then use this time to review that map using the instructions under “a. Review China” below. If you have not made a map of China in the past, follow the directions for each age group under “b. Features of China.”
  - a. Review China. Make a flashcard game for two or more to review the features of China. You will need a copy of Map 15, “China,” index cards, and the finished map of East Asia/China from Volume II (Week 10) or Volume III (Week 25) to study from.
    1. Cut the index cards in half and on each half, write one of the following place names:
      - (Bodies of Water) Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, South China Sea, Bay of Bengal
      - (Cities) Beijing (the capital), Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chongqing
      - (Geographical regions) Altai Mountains, Himalayas, Takla Makan Desert, Gobi Desert, Plateau of Tibet, Huang River (also called Hwang River, or Yellow River), Yangtze River
    2. Study your previously made map of China. Take turns drawing the cards you just made from a pile. Earn a point for correctly identifying on your blank map of China the location of each card without looking. Check your answers. Play several times until these names are familiar and identifiable.
  - b. Features of China. Use Rand McNally’s *Atlas of World Geography* (or WonderMaps, “China”) to find the age-appropriate features listed in the table on the next page. **Middle Students:** Find everything in Column A. **Older Students:** Find everything in Columns A and B.) Transfer this information to a copy of Map 15, “China.” Shade the map as you desire with colored pencils. An answer key map is available, titled “Review 10-3 Answer Key.” File your completed map in your Student Notebook under “Asia: China.”

<i>China</i>		
<i>Features</i>	<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
<b>Countries/Regions</b>	China Manchuria Mongolia Russia North Korea Vietnam Laos Myanmar (Burma) India Pakistan Afghanistan Kazakhstan	(Smaller neighbors) Taiwan Bhutan Nepal Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan
<b>Capital Cities</b>	Beijing (China) Ulan Bator (Mongolia) Hanoi (Vietnam) New Delhi (India) Islamabad (Pakistan)	Pyongyang (North Korea) Taipei (Taiwan) Kathmandu (Nepal)
<b>Bodies of Water</b>	Sea of Japan East China Sea South China Sea Bay of Bengal Huang River Yangtze River	Yellow Sea Bo Hai Taiwan Strait Yalu River (separates Manchuria from North Korea)
<b>Mountains</b>	Himalayas Altai Mountains	Great Khingan (border of Mongolia and Manchuria)
<b>Deserts and Plateaus</b>	Plateau of Tibet Gobi Desert	Takla Makan Desert



## What Did You Miss? Week 10: Exercise

**Make It Right.** Following the example provided, cross out one wrong word or name in each sentence and replace it with the correct answer. You may use your textbook. For your convenience, lesson numbers are in parentheses.

1. As Johann Bach entered his final years, his senses grew dim; and by age 65, he was completely <sup>blind</sup> ~~deaf~~. (1)
2. Unfortunately, Jonathan Edwards died from cholera shortly after taking a position at the College of New Jersey, which today is Princeton. (3)
3. During the Enlightenment, Voltaire wrote several works, including *The Social Contract*. (5)
4. At the Battle of the Plains of Moses, named for a farmer's field, the generals of the British and French armies were *both* killed in the fighting; but by 1760, Great Britain claimed victory in the French and Indian War. (7)
5. In 1774, the British issued the Inexcusable Acts to punish Bostonians for dumping 90,000 pounds of tea into the Boston harbor! (9)
6. After the death of his father, Mozart composed *Don Juan*, which is considered one of his darker operas. (11)
7. Showering 87,000 Austrians and Russians with cannon fire, Napoleon's greatest victory was in Moravia at the Battle of Trafalgar. (13)

8. After 20 years of relentless work in the British Parliament, John Newton finally saw the passing of the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act in 1807. (15)
9. Father Hidalgo, a leader in the Mexican War of Independence, was considered a royalist for being of Spanish descent but born in Mexico. (17)
10. On June 18, 1815, Napoleon lost the one-day Battle of Waterloo against the British, who served under the duke of York, and the Prussians, who served under Gebhard von Blücher. (19)
11. In 1821, leadership of the *Filiki Eteria* fell to Alexander Ypsilanti, a talented military man who was born in Greece and grew up in Germany. (21)
12. Pedro II ended slavery slowly in Brazil and didn't see it completely overturned under the passing of the Silver Law in 1888. (22)
13. After accepting money for their homeland, a large group of Chickasaw gathered in Nashville, Tennessee, on July 4, 1837, to start their long, wet walk to Oklahoma on the infamous Trail of Tears. (23)
14. Trusting God to build, staff, and supply his needs, George Müller opened his first hospital in 1836. It filled quickly, and he opened more! (24)
15. Stephen F. Houston, a settler and statesman of Texas, famously said of the brewing battle over Texas, "War is our only recourse. No halfway measures, but war in full." (25)
16. On his third expedition to Africa, David Livingstone found the south end of Lake Victoria before disappearing from 1867 to 1872. (26)

17. After writing *The Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx wrote the first volume of *Mein Kampf*, a detailed series on economics written to destroy capitalism. (27)
18. Isabella Baumfree, later known as Harriet Tubman, was raised speaking Dutch and kept a Dutch accent all her life. (28)
19. In 1865, together with William Thomas Berger, Hudson Taylor formed a new mission agency titled the India Inland Mission. (29)
20. In "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Alfred, Lord Tennyson memorialized a Greek cavalry of 600 who died in the famous Battle of Balaclava. (30)