



Pansy and The Promise

Workbook

Stan and Judy Rule

Teacher Helps

Section

Learning Resources

The following pages contain teacher/parent help materials that have been gathered from a variety of sources including actual classroom applications. Some of these materials have been developed with the resource of *Bloom's Taxonomy* which is easily accessed on the internet. Some explanation of Bloom's follows here.

The help sheets and samples are meant only as suggestions and guides for your use. These resources are available online at www.pansyandthepromise.com and freely available for your use. We hope these helps and activities will enhance the enjoyment and learning environment associated with the book *Pansy and the Promise*.

Stanley R. Rule

Learning Resource Index

1. Bloom's Taxonomy and Costa's Levels of Questioning
2. Sample Exercises
3. Quiz Chapter 1-5
4. Quiz Chapter 6-10
5. Quiz Chapter 11-15
6. Quiz Chapter 16-20
7. Word Search Chapter 1-5
8. Word Search Chapter 6-10
9. Crossword Puzzle Chapter 11-15
10. Crossword Puzzle Chapter 16-20
11. Sequence Exercise Chapter 1
12. Sequence Exercise Chapter 4
13. Sequence Exercise Chapter 11
14. Sequence Exercise Chapter 17
15. Short Answer Questions Chapter 1-5
16. Short Answer Questions Chapter 6-10
17. Short Answer Questions Chapter 11-13
18. Short Answer Questions Chapter 14-15
19. Short Answer Questions Chapter 16-20
20. Vocabulary List Chapter 1-20
21. Word List and definitions Chapter 1-5
22. Word List and definitions Chapter 6-10
23. Word List and definitions Chapter 11-13
24. Prompt's
25. History pages Chapter 1-20

Bloom's Taxonomy

Bloom's taxonomy is a classification system used to define and distinguish different levels of human cognition—i.e., thinking, learning, and understanding. Educators have typically used Bloom's taxonomy to inform or guide the development of [assessments](#) (tests and other evaluations of student learning), [curriculum](#) (units, lessons, projects, and other learning activities), and instructional methods such as questioning strategies.

Original Taxonomy

Bloom's taxonomy was originally published in 1956 by a team of cognitive psychologists at the University of Chicago. It is named after the committee's chairman, Benjamin Bloom (1913–1999). The original taxonomy was organized into three domains: Cognitive, Affective, and Psychomotor. Educators have primarily focused on the Cognitive model, which includes six different classification levels: *Knowledge*, *Comprehension*, *Application*, *Analysis*, *Synthesis*, and *Evaluation*. The group sought to design a logical framework for teaching and learning goals that would help researchers and educators understand the fundamental ways in which people acquire and develop new knowledge, skills, and understandings. Their initial intention was to help academics avoid duplicative or redundant efforts in developing different tests to measure the same educational objectives. The system was originally published under the title *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives: The Classification of Educational Goals, Handbook 1: Cognitive Domain*.

Some users of the taxonomy place more emphasis on the hierarchical nature of the framework, asserting that the first three elements—*Knowledge*, *Comprehension*, and *Application*—represent lower levels of cognition and learning, while *Analysis*, *Synthesis*, and *Evaluation* are considered higher-order skills. For this reason, the taxonomy is often graphically represented as a pyramid with higher-order cognition at the top.

While Bloom's taxonomy initially received little fanfare, it gradually grew in popularity and attracted further study. The system remains widely taught in undergraduate and graduate education programs throughout the United States, and it has also been translated into multiple languages and used around the world.

Revised Taxonomy

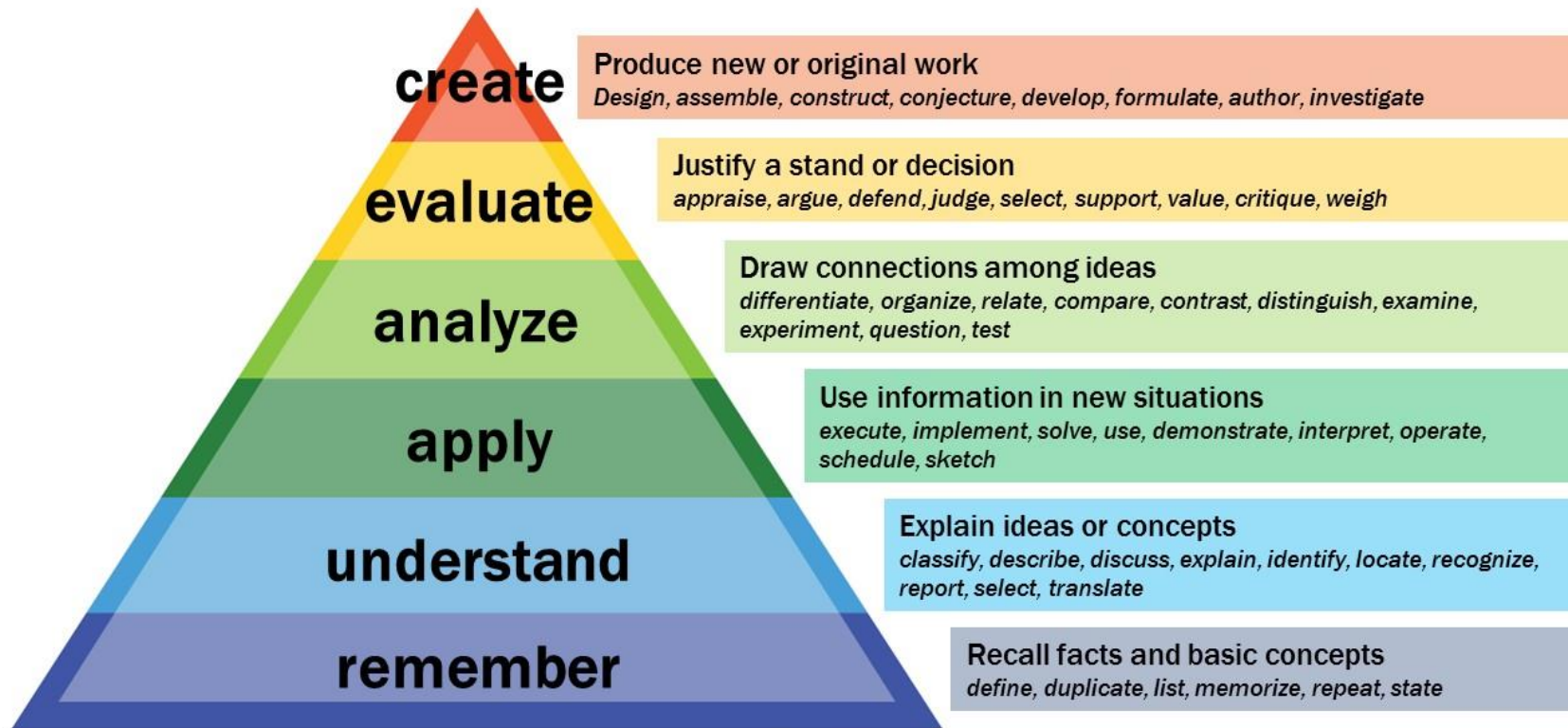
In 2001, another team of scholars—led by Lorin Anderson, a former student of Bloom's, and David Krathwohl, a Bloom colleague who served on the academic team that developed the original taxonomy—released a revised version of Bloom's taxonomy called *A Taxonomy for Learning, Teaching, and Assessing: A Revision of Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives*. The "Revised Bloom's Taxonomy," as it is commonly called, was intentionally designed to be more useful to educators and to reflect the common ways in which it had come to be used in schools.

In the revised version, three categories were renamed and all the categories were expressed as verbs rather than nouns. *Knowledge* was changed to *Remembering*, *Comprehension* became *Understanding*, and *Synthesis* was renamed *Creating*. In addition, *Creating* became the highest level in the classification system, switching places with *Evaluating*. The revised version is now *Remembering*, *Understanding*, *Applying*, *Analyzing*, *Evaluating*, and *Creating*, in that order.

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY and Costa's Levels of Questioning

The Student will...					
Knowledge (Remembering)	Comprehension (Understanding)	Application (Applying)	Analysis (Analyzing)	Synthesis (Creating)	Evaluation (Evaluating)
Learn specific facts, ideas, vocabulary, remembering/recalling information or specific facts.	Ability to grasp the meaning of material; communicate knowledge; understanding information without relating it to other material.	Ability to use learned material in new and concrete situations; use learned knowledge and interpret previous situations.	Ability to break down material into its component parts and perceive interrelationships.	Ability to put parts together to form a new whole; use elements in new patterns and relationships.	Ability to judge the value of material (statement, novel, poem, report, etc.) for a given purpose; judgment is based on given criteria.
Introduction of knowledge		Practice knowledge learned		Demonstrates mastery of knowledge learned	
Level One—the basement		Level Two—the ground floor		Level Three—the penthouse	
By doing the following...					
collect, copy, define, describe, examine, find, group, identify, indicate, label, list, locate, match, name, omit, observe, point, provide, quote, read, recall, recite, recognize, repeat, reproduce, say, select, sort, spell, state, tabulate, tell, touch, underline, who, when, where, what	alter, associate, calculate, categorize, change, communicate, convert, distinguish, expand, explain, inform, name alternatives, outline, paraphrase, rearrange, reconstruct, relate, restate (own words), summarize, tell the meaning of, translate, understand, verbalize, write	acquire, adopt, apply, assemble, capitalize, construct, consume, demonstrate, develop, discuss, experiment, formulate, manipulate, organize, relate, report, search, show, solve novel problems, tell consequences, try, use, utilize	analyze, arrange, break down, categorize, classify, compare, contrast, deduce, determine, diagram, differentiate, discuss causes, dissect, distinguish, give reasons, order, separate, sequence, survey, take apart, test for, why	alter, build, combine, compose, construct, create, develop, estimate, form a new..., generate, hypothesize, imagine, improve, infer, invent, modify, plan, predict, produce, propose, reorganize, rewrite, revise, simplify, synthesize	appraise, argue, assess, challenge, choose, conclude, criticize, critique, decide, defend, discriminate, discuss, document, draw conclusions, editorialize, evaluate, grade, interpret, judge, justify, prioritize, rank, rate, recommend, reject, support, validate, weigh
Knowledge—Level 1A (Remembering)	Comprehension—Level 1B (Understanding)	Application—Level 2A (Applying)	Analysis—Level 2B (Analyzing)	Synthesis—Level 3A (Creating)	Evaluation—Level 3B (Evaluating)
Skills Demonstrated: • Observation and recall of information • Knowledge of dates, events, places • Knowledge of major ideas • Master of subject matter	Skills Demonstrated: • Understanding information • Grasp meaning • Translate knowledge into new context • Interpret facts, compare, contrast • Order, group, infer causes • Predict consequences	Skills Demonstrated: • Use information • Use methods, concepts, theories in new situations • Solve problems using required skills or knowledge	Skills Demonstrated: • Seeing patterns • Organization of parts • Recognition of hidden meanings • Identification of components	Skills Demonstrated: • Use old ideas to create new ones • Generalize from given facts • Relate knowledge from several areas • Predict, draw conclusions	Skills Demonstrated: • Compare and discriminate between ideas • Assess value of theories, presentations • Make choices based on reasoned argument
What is...? How is...? Where is...? When did ___ happen? How did ___? Why did...? How would you describe...? When did...? Can you recall...? How would you show...? Can you select...? Who were the main...? Can you list three...? Which one...? Who was...?	How would you classify the type of...? How would you compare/contrast...? Will you state or interpret in your own words...? How would you rephrase the meaning...? What facts or ideas show...? What is the main idea of...? Which statements support...? Can you explain what is happening...what is meant...? What can you say about...? Which is the best answer...? How would you summarize...?	How would you use...? What examples can you find to...? How would you solve ___ using what you have learned...? How would you organize ___ to show...? How would you show your understanding...? What approach would you use to...? How would you apply what you learned to develop...? What other way would you plan to...? What would result if...? Can you make use of the facts to...? What elements would you choose to change...? What facts would you select to show...? What questions would you ask in an interview with...?	What are the parts of...? How is ___ related to...? Why do you think...? What is the theme...? What motive is there...? Can you list the parts...? What inference can you make...? What conclusions can you draw...? How would you classify...? How would you categorize...? Can you identify the different parts...? What evidence can you find...? What is the relationship between...? Can you make a distinction between...? What is the function of...? What ideas justify...? How would you estimate the results for...? What facts can you compile...? Can you construct a model that would change...? Can you think of an original way for the...?	Do you agree with the actions...? with the outcomes...? What is your opinion of...? How would you prove...? Disprove...? Can you assess the value or importance of...? Would it be better if...? Why did they (the character) choose...? What would you recommend...? How would you rate the...? What would you cite to defend the actions...? How would you evaluate...? How could you determine...? What choice would you have?	Do you agree with the actions...? With the outcomes...? What is your opinion of...? How would you prove...? Disprove...? Can you assess the value or importance of...? Would it be better if...? Why did they (the character) choose...? What would you recommend...? How would you evaluate...? How could you determine...? What choice would you have made...? What would you select...? How would you prioritize...? What judgment would you make about...? Based on what you know, how would you explain...? What information would you use to support the view...? How would you justify...? What data was used to make the conclusion...? Why was it better that...? How would you prioritize the facts...? How would you compare the ideas...?

Bloom's Taxonomy



@cirtlmooc



Sample: Exercises from Bloom's Taxonomy

1. Facts and Opinions from Chapter 1

List 3 facts and 2 opinions from Chapter 1.

- Fact: Pansy had a dog named Star.
Fact: Pansy lived on the prairie.
Fact: A mountain lion attacked a horse in the corral.
Opinion: The prairie was a wonderful place to live.
Opinion: American bulldogs are the best dogs.

2. Problem and Solution from Chapter 1

Identify the main problem and the solution from Chapter 1

- Problem: Mama and Pansy were awakened by the sound of Stars barking at something outside the cabin.
- Solution: Mama grabbed her shotgun and let Star out the door to chase away the intruder.

3. Writing Exercises/Techniques

- Summary: Write a short summary of this chapter.
Include events from the beginning, middle and end.
- Characters: Which character do you most identify with in this chapter? Why?
- Main Idea: What is the "Main Idea" in this chapter? Support your answer with details from the chapter.

Sample: Questions from the three levels of questioning in Bloom's Taxonomy. These samples are all from chapter one.

Level 1

Knowledge

- Where does Pansy live?
- What is the name of Pansy's dog?
- Why did mama let Star out of the cabin in the middle of the night?

Comprehension

- In your own words state why Pansy pulled the covers over her head?
- Explain why Mr. McCue came to the Hunt ranch early in the morning.
- Compare and contrast living on the prairie with the home and neighborhood you live in.

Level 2

Application

- In the story what examples can you find of life on the prairie in the year 1900? (They rode horses, made dolls from rags, and used oil lanterns.)
- If you had been there at that time what approach would you have used to chase away the intruder?
- Mr. McCue was a good neighbor. How can we be the same kind of neighbor in this present day?

Analysis

- Why do you think Pansy loved living on the prairie so much?
- What is the theme of this chapter?
- Why do you think Mr. McCue tipped his hat to Mama when he rode up to the house?

Level 3

Synthesis

- Assess the value of having a dog like Star when living on the prairie.
- What evidence was there that the mountain lion had attacked the colt?
- Why did Mama choose to wait in the house and send Star out into the night?

Evaluation

- Why do you think Pansy's Papa chose to not put windows on the back of the house?
- Do you agree with the way Pansy's Mama handled the problem?
- What would you have recommended as other solutions for handling the problem in this chapter?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Pansy and The Promise Quiz- Ch. 1-5

Write the letter of the correct word by its definition below.

A. treacherous
B. colt
C. saddlebag
D. ferocious

E. vast
F. prairie
G. settlers
H. treaty

I. Iroquois
J. tomahawk
K. gauntlet
L. preposterous

1. _____ a large bag or pouch, usually one pair, hung from a horse behind the saddle.
2. _____ dangerous; hazardous.
3. _____ absurd; senseless; foolish.
4. _____ a form of physical punishment where the prisoner has to run between two lines while each side attacks them.
5. _____ a member of the North American Indian Confederacy.
6. _____ savagely fierce, as a wild beast.
7. _____ a formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations.
8. _____ a large open area of grassland.
9. _____ a light ax used as a tool or weapon by American Indians.
10. _____ an immense space.
11. _____ a young male horse.
12. _____ people who settle in an area; usually one that has had few or no previous inhabitants.

Name: _____

Date: _____

- A. Pansy B. Papa C. Star D. Lolotea
E. Great Great Grandmother/Nancy

Character Matching: Which character is described by the following:

13. _____ an old Indian Mother that protected Great Great Grandmother.
14. _____ an American Bulldog.
15. _____ frequently traveled to Silver City and arranged the trip to Galveston.
16. _____ a nine-year old girl who lives in a log house in New Mexico.
17. _____ a brave girl that was stolen by the Indians and made to run the gauntlet.

Short Answer.

18. Where is Capitan Peaks? _____
19. What city did Papa go to on business? _____
20. Who was the main person in Papa's story? _____
21. What was the prayer Nancy's parents prayed? _____
22. What type of meat did the Indians eat? _____
23. Who was waiting for Nancy at the end of the gauntlet? _____
24. Who showed up at a special affair years later? _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Pansy and The Promise Quiz- Ch. 6-10

Write the letter of the correct word by its definition below.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A. perch | E. sacred place | I. badlands |
| B. refuge | F. artifact | J. lye soap |
| C. blockhouse | G. sanctuary | K. reluctant |
| D. Evangelist | H. foundation | L. persevere |

- _____ tracts of uncultivable land with little vegetation
 - _____ unwilling; disinclined
 - _____ to persist in anything undertaken; maintain a purpose in spite of difficulty or obstacles
 - _____ handmade soap
 - _____ the lowest load-bearing part of a building or house; typically at ground level
 - _____ a preacher of the gospel
 - _____ a fortified military structure with ports or loopholes through which defenders may direct gunfire
 - _____ a small, elevated seat
 - _____ an especially holy place in a temple or church
 - _____ a place of shelter, protection, or safety
 - _____ regarded with reverence
 - _____ a handmade object or tool or remains of one that is characteristic of an earlier time or cultural stage
-
-

Name: _____

Date: _____

- A. Aunt Virginia B. Ginny C. Bonita D. Lucy
E. Scout

Character Matching: Which character is described by the following:

13. _____ an Indian who works for the army.
14. _____ who Pansy got her middle name from
15. _____ the daughter of the Morgan family who quickly became a friend of Pansy's
16. _____ Aunt Virginia's daughter who was miraculously healed through prayer
17. _____ the name to be given to Pansy's baby sister; meaning pretty little one

Short Answer.

18. How long did Nancy live with the Indians? _____
19. Who helped Nancy escape? _____
20. What was the battle cry at San Jacinto? _____
21. What was the tragedy in Aunt Virginia and Uncle William's life? _____
22. Who was the new family they met? _____
23. What was the miracle that happened to Aunt Virginia's daughter?

24. What happened to Star? _____
-
-

Name: _____

Date: _____

Pansy and The Promise Quiz- Ch. 11-15

Write the letter of the correct word by its definition below.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. fork in the road | E. foundered | I. stern |
| B. reins | F. contraption | J. dusk |
| C. home remedies | G. helm | K. vagabond |
| D. Great Depression | H. navigate | L. obliged |

1. _____ a usually leather strap attached to either side of the bit or bridle used to control a horse
 2. _____ to sink
 3. _____ an important historical period of little to no money that impacted the entire world and occurred during 1929
 4. _____ to move on, over, or through
 5. _____ partial darkness between day and night
 6. _____ homemade treatments people created to make sick people well
 7. _____ the back or rear of anything
 8. _____ a mechanical gadget or device
 9. _____ to place under a debt of gratitude for some benefit, favor, or service
 10. _____ a wheel or tiller by which a ship is steered
 11. _____ a person who wanders from place to place without a home or job
 12. _____ a place where a single road splits into two roads
-
-

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Little Joe B. Big Bud C. Captain Eddie D. Doris E. Homer (H.T.)

Character Matching: Which character is described by the following:

13. _____ rescued Little Joe and Pansy from Tucker Island
14. _____ Virginia's youngest son who was called to the ministry.
15. _____ Homer's wife
16. _____ a big, tough man who built houses and employed Homer
17. _____ a boy Pansy met on the playground

Short Answer.

18. Where did Uncle Will go? _____

19. How many years after Uncle Will's death for Aunt Virginia and her family?

20. Why would people know the Hunt family was from out of town?

21. What did Pansy think of Little Joe? _____

22. What happened to on the way to Tucker Island?

23. What was the name of the boat that rescued them?

24. How did God answer Homer's prayer? _____

25. Name 3 people in the bible that God loved in spite of their mistakes?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Pansy and The Promise Quiz- Ch. 16-20

Write the letter of the correct word by its definition below.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. meticulous | E. reputation | I. tide |
| B. outlaw | F. charred | J. tumultuous |
| C. notorious | G. soup lines | K. cholera |
| D. quarreling | H. ominous | L. threshed |

1. _____ the alternate rising and falling of the sea
 2. _____ having an argument or disagreement
 3. _____ a place where food, usually soup, is served at little or no charge to the needy
 4. _____ very careful and precise
 5. _____ giving the impression that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen
 6. _____ partially burnt so as to blacken the surface
 7. _____ excited, confused, or disorderly
 8. _____ to separate grain
 9. _____ famous or well-known for something; usually negative
 10. _____ a person who has broken the law, especially one who is a fugitive
 11. _____ an often fatal disease of the small intestine often the result of infected water source
 12. _____ the beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something
-
-

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Billy the Kid

C. Mr. Coe

E. Mrs. Applebee

B. Smokey the Bear

D. Buffalo Bill

Character Matching: Which character is described by the following:

13. _____ a famous outlaw

14. _____ helped Mama deliver baby Bonita

15. _____ a bear cub who became famous and whose image is still a reminder of fire safety in the woods today

16. _____ also known as William Cody; the greatest horseman in the country at the time

17. _____ Papa's neighbor and good friend; Billy the Kid worked for him

Short Answer.

18. What was the big event on the beach? _____

19. How did Smokey the Bear get his name and where does he live now?

20. What was Papa's dream about?

21. What did Papa do after his dream? _____

22. What did the project manager want from Aunt Virginia's land? _____

23. What did the city man do in Papa's story?

NAME: _____ DATE: _____



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Pansy and the Promise Chapters 1-5

K J U L Y E T O M A H A W K V
B D P C C Y N O S I N E V Y D
L S I O U Q O R I Y T S A V Y
K S R O T A T C E P S H C H E
E O T O D O E L U F D A E R D
E L P O S S R E M O C R E V O
N D O S U O R E T S O P E R P
C I S D Z C S U O I C O R E F
T E L T N U A G Y I G I M P T
M R E S G A B E L D D A S K Z
F S G C R M U S R E L T T E S
T R E A C H E R O U S N C F G
J E V S E I T A E R T Y A V J
E S U O H G N O L C A P T O R
O P D M G V I X I D Y L N U U

TREACHEROUS SOLDIERS
FEROCIOUS PREPOSTEROUS
SADDLEBAG OVERCOMERS
DREADFUL
KEEN
VAST
SETTLERS
TREATIES
IROQUOIS
TOMAHAWK
CAPTOR
GAUNTLET
LONGHOUSE
VENISON
SPECTATORS

NAME: _____ DATE: _____



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Pansy and the Promise Chapters 6-10

X Y P E U C S E R A A H K B W
Y H I T C H E D O M A L A Y D
H U N E K A N S E L T T A R G
I M O I O V E U M C U W E Q R
D N C A M P G R O U N D B Y A
E O B H Y W D E D T V E U Y S
H I L E T Z E K D Y X C T Q S
C T O B H D L N Y L S V T E H
T A C R G R W A L S R V E H O
E D K E U Z O B H U E P R Y P
R N H W O Q N F S O H V F P P
T U O O R M K O E V T Q L O E
S O U U D R C M R R O P I N R
I F S U Y E A X F E M O E A Q
S Z E Z T U O C S N F Q S C L

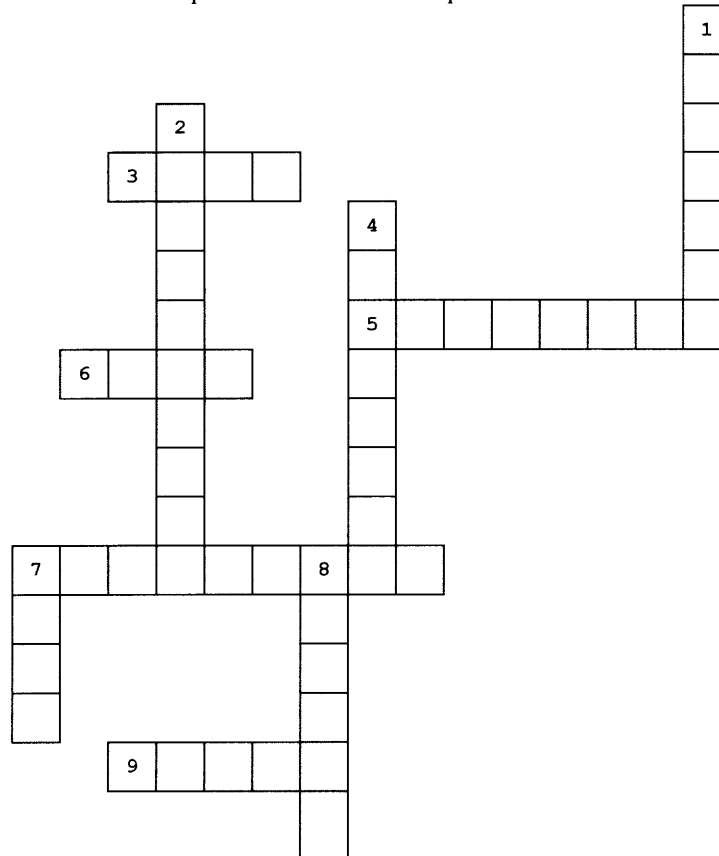
RESCUE
HITCHED
STRETCHED
NERVOUSLY
SCOUT
BLOCKHOUSE
RATTLESNAKE
ALAMO
FOUNDATION
BANKER
ACKNOWLEDGE
CAMPGROUND
MOTHERS
BUTTERFLIES
CANOPY

GRASSHOPPER
FRESHLY
DROUGHT
HEBREW

Name _____

Pansy and the Promise - Ch. 11-15

Complete the crossword puzzle below



• **Across**

- 3. The wheel used to turn the ship
- 5. A person who wanders from place to place
- 6. Partial darkness between day and night
- 7. To sink in water
- 9. Rear of a ship

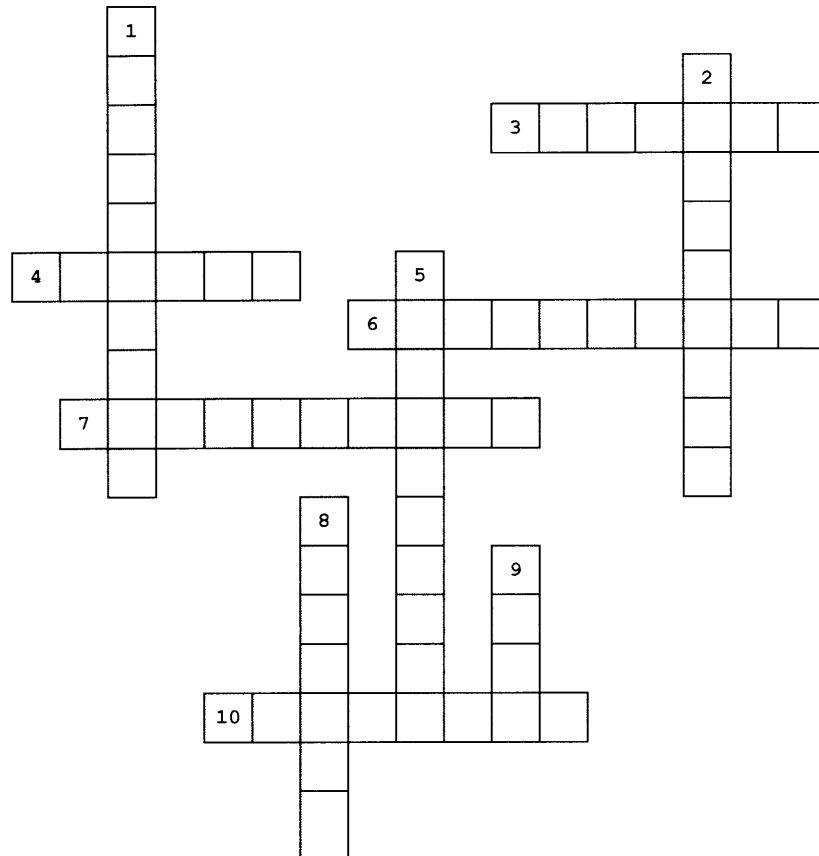
• **Down**

- 1. A debt owed for some benefit, favor or service
- 2. In 1929 the world economy fell into a Great _____
- 4. To guide on over or through
- 7. A place where a single road splits into two roads
- 8. Used to control a horse

Name: _____

Pansy and the Promise - Ch. 16-20

Complete the crossword puzzle below



Across

- 3. Giving the impression something bad is about to happen
- 4. A person who has broken the law
- 6. The beliefs or opinions generally held about someone
- 7. Having an argument or disagreement
- 10. To separate grain

Down

- 1. excited, confused or disorderly
- 2. Famous or well-known for something bad
- 5. Very careful and precise
- 8. Partially burnt so as to blacken the surface
- 9. Alternate rising and falling of the sea

Sequence Exercise: Chapter 1

Below are random facts from Chapter 1 of *Pansy and the Promise*.

Place these facts in the proper order by numbering them from 1-8.
Prove your work by writing the page number where the fact is found on the right.

Sequence Number		Page Number
_____	Mama quickly shuts and bars the front door.	_____
_____	Pansy worries something dreadful will happen to Star.	_____
_____	Star sips some water and curls up to sleep on the Indian rug.	_____
_____	Papa goes to Silver City.	_____
_____	Pansy hears noises outside her bedroom window.	_____
_____	Papa brings home an American Bulldog puppy.	_____
_____	Mr. McCue rides his horse up the road to the Hunt ranch.	_____
_____	Star Sounds out a warning BARK BARK!	_____

Answer Key: Chapter 1

__5__	Mama quickly shuts and bars the front door.	__5__
__6__	Pansy worries something dreadful will happen to Star.	__5__
__8__	Star sips water and curls up to sleep on the Indian rug.	__7__
__2__	Papa goes to Silver City.	__2__
__3__	Pansy hears noises outside her bedroom window.	__2__
__1__	Papa brings home an American Bulldog puppy.	__2__
__7__	Mr. McCue rides his horse up the road to the Hunt ranch.	__6__
__4__	Star Sounds out a warning BARK BARK!	__3__

Sequence Exercise: Chapter 4

Below are random facts from Chapter 4 of *Pansy and the Promise*.

Place these facts in the proper order by numbering them from 1-8.
Prove your work by writing the page number where the fact is found on the right.

Sequence Number		Page Number
_____	Nancy meets Lolotea.	_____
_____	Nancy is plucked from her horse by the Indians.	_____
_____	Nancy meets the Chief.	_____
_____	Nancy feeds the chickens in her front yard.	_____
_____	Nancy's Papa and Mama pray for Nancy's safety.	_____
_____	Lolotea feeds Nancy.	_____
_____	Nancy survives the gauntlet.	_____
_____	Nancy's Papa rides to the house yelling go go go!	_____

Answer Key: Chapter 4

Sequence Number		Page Number
___6___	Nancy meets Lolotea.	___24___
___3___	Nancy is plucked from her horse by the Indians.	___20___
___5___	Nancy meets the Chief.	___23___
___1___	Nancy feeds the chickens in her front yard.	___20___
___4___	Nancy's Papa and Mama pray for Nancy's safety.	___22___
___7___	Lolotea feeds Nancy.	___24___
___8___	Nancy survives the gauntlet.	___26___
___2___	Nancy's Papa rides to the house yelling go go go!	___20___

Sequence Exercise: Chapter 11

Below are random facts from Chapter 11 of *Pansy and the Promise*.

Place these facts in the proper order by numbering them from 1-8.
Prove your work by writing the page number where the fact is found on the right.

Sequence Number		Page Number
_____	The doctor visits Uncle Will.	_____
_____	Pansy takes the reigns of the wagon for the first time.	_____
_____	Uncle will talks about the beauty of heaven.	_____
_____	Pansy waves goodbye to Ginny from her wagon.	_____
_____	Uncle Will dies	_____
_____	Uncle Will coughs and opens his eyes. He's alive.	_____
_____	Papa begins telling the story of Uncle Will.	_____
_____	Will tells his children God is faithful and will always be with them.	_____

Answer Key: Chapter 11

__4__	The doctor visits Uncle Will.	__83__
__2__	Pansy takes the reigns of the wagon for the first time.	__80__
__6__	Uncle will talks about the beauty of heaven.	__84__
__1__	Pansy waves goodbye to Ginny from her wagon.	__79__
__8__	Uncle Will dies	__86__
__5__	Uncle Will coughs and opens his eyes. He's alive.	__84__
__3__	Papa begins telling the story of Uncle Will.	__80__
__7__	Will tells his children God is faithful and will always be with them.	__86__

Sequence Exercise: Chapter 17

Below are random facts from Chapter 17 of *Pansy and the Promise*.

Place these facts in the proper order by numbering them from 1-7.

Prove your work by writing the page number where the fact is found on the right.

Sequence Number		Page Number
_____	The Forest Service uses Smokey Bear as their symbol.	_____
_____	The children build sand castles.	_____
_____	Papa tells the children that Billy the Kid didn't have to end up The way he did.	_____
_____	A little bear cub is found after a forest fire.	_____
_____	Mothers fix lunch on the beach.	_____
_____	Papa tells about Billy the Kid.	_____
_____	A careless camper starts a fire in the forest.	_____

Answer Key: Chapter 11

___7___	The Forest Service uses Smokey Bear as their symbol.	___141___
___2___	The children build sand castles.	___133___
___4___	Papa tells the children that Billy the Kid didn't have to end up The way he did.	___136___
___6___	A little bear cub is found after a forest fire.	___139___
___1___	Mothers fix lunch on the beach.	___133___
___3___	Papa tells about Billy the Kid.	___134___
___5___	A careless camper starts a fire in the forest.	___139___

Pansy and the Promise

Short Answer Questions

Chapter 1-5

Short answer questions: Chapter 1-5

- 1) Where is Capitan peaks?
- 2) What was the bloom Pansy loved the most to smell?
- 3) What was the name of the American Bulldog?
- 4) What city did Papa go to on business?
- 5) What did Star do when he heard something at night?
- 6) Where did Papa say they were going on a trip?
- 7) What was the name of the horses behind the wagon?
- 8) What did Papa do that night around the campfire?

- 9) Who was the main person in Papa's story?
- 10) What happened to the little girl's parents?
- 11) What was the prayer her parents prayed?
- 12) Who was Lolotea?
- 13) Why did Nancy have to run through a gauntlet?

Pansy and the Promise

Short Answer Questions

Chapter 1-5

- 14) What type of meat did the Indians eat
- 15) What prayer did Nancy pray before running the gauntlet?
- 16) Who was waiting for Nancy at the end of the gauntlet?
- 17) Why did everyone hide when the horse soldiers came into camp?
- 18) Who showed up at a special affair years later?
- 19) Why was Nancy Ross considered a strong person?
- 20) What did Pansy have to think about?

Pansy and the Promise

Short Answer Questions

Chapter 6 - 10

- 1) Why did Papa and Mama put everything into the wagon?
- 2) What was Star's spot to sleep during the trip?
- 3) How long did Nancy live with the Indians?
- 4) Who helped Nancy escape?
- 5) How high did the water come up the side of the wagon?
- 6) Who was the general of the Mexican army at San Antonio?
- 7) What was the battle cry at San Jacinto?
- 8) What was Star staring at around the campfire?
- 9) Who did everyone worry about that night?
- 10) What did the local people say about the snakes?
- 11) What was Papa's reaction at the Alamo?
- 12) What was Pansy's middle name?
- 13) What was the tragedy in Aunt Virginia and Uncle Williams life?
- 14) What were the measurements of the house?

Pansy and the Promise

Short Answer Questions

Chapter 6 - 10

- 15) How long have they been traveling?
- 16) Who was the new family they met?
- 17) What was the miracle which happened to Aunt Virginia's daughter?
- 18) What happened to Star?
- 19) What was Ginny afraid of?
- 20) Who was named Bonita?

Pansy and the Promise

Short Answer Questions

Chapter 11 - 13

Short answer questions: Chapter 11-13

- 1) Where were the Morgan family going?
- 2) Papa said, "I never knew him to _____ or _____."
- 3) Where did Uncle Will go?
- 4) What did Uncle Will mean when he said "time is nothing"?
- 5) How did the next few years affect Aunt Virginia and her family?
- 6) How long was the bridge connecting Galveston and the Main land?
- 7) What did Papa call the motorcars?
- 8) Why would people know the Hunt family was from out of town?
- 9) What was Pansy staring at?
- 10) What was the name of the street Mr. Moore told Papa about?
- 11) What was the little boy's name at the playground?
- 12) What is the type of text called on page 99?
- 13) What did Pansy think of Little Joe?

Pansy and the Promise

Short Answer Questions

Chapter 11 - 13

- 14) Why was it called Tucker Island?
 - 15) What happened on the way to Tucker Island?
 - 16) What was the name of the ship that rescued them?
 - 17) What was different about the Captain?
 - 18) Why did the men at the factory get mad at Homer?
 - 19) How did God answer Homer's prayer?
 - 20) Who was Big Bud?
-

Pansy and the Promise

Short Answer Questions

Chapter 14 - 15

Short answer questions: Chapter 14-15

- 1) How did Mama convince Papa not to punish Pansy?
 - 2) What new world had Pansy moved into?
 - 3) List the people in the bible God loved in spite of their mistakes:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
 - e)
 - f)
 - g)
 - 4) Who did God rescue in the bible?
 - 5) Why did the men at the factory get mad at Homer?
 - 6) How did God answer Homer?
-

Pansy and the Promise

Short Answer Questions

Chapter 14 - 15

7) Who was Big Bud?

8) What was Papa's bid surprise?

9) Who was the next door neighbor girl?

10) In New Mexico how far away were Pansy's friends?

Pansy and the Promise

Short Answer Questions

Chapter 16 - 20

Short answer questions: Chapter 16-20

- 1) What was the big event of on the beach?
 - 2) Who was Mr. Coe?
 - 3) Was Smokey Bear real?
 - 4) Where was the baby bear found?
 - 5) Where does he leave now?
 - 6) When Pansy awoke on the beach, what was Papa getting ready to do?
 - 7) What was Papa's dream about?
 - 8) What did Papa do after his dream?
 - 9) What did the project manager want off Aunt Virginia's land?
 - 10) Why did they want it?
 - 11) What did the city man do in Papa's story?
 - 12) Who did the Hunt family get to see again?
 - 13) What show were they going to see?
-

Chapter One Vocabulary List

Capitan Mountains	prairie	cactus
treacherous	ferocious	wrinkled
horseback	saddlebag	footsteps
bulldog	shotgun	intruder
rustling	intense	concern
powerful	dreadful	faintest
shadowy	terrify	announce
coyote	wolves	bears

Chapter Two Vocabulary List

Silver City	fetch	duties
sunlight	clever	breeze
fireplace	familiar	suspected
porch	whinny	flickering
discuss	scooped	complimented
pioneers	dinner	Atlantic Ocean
storyteller	conversation	Pacific Ocean
stretched	especially	Gulf of Mexico

Chapter Three Vocabulary List

comfortable	sensed	gathered
canvas	wandered	campfire
watch	rising	reddish
disappear	chilly	stroked
assured	orchestra	brighten
distance	clucking	grandmother
flash	tonight	tired
special	settled	share

Chapter Four Vocabulary List

Kentucky	courageous	gauntlet
settlers	warriors	force
tribes	celebrate	pulpit
speed	success	raid
horse	circle	amazement
discourage	capture	agreement
stolen	leave	chased
river	plant	caught

Chapter Five Vocabulary List

wagon	women	children
worry	discovered	hide
sycamore	sword	intentional
stick	honor	express
chuckle	wonderful	innocent
happy	elegant	boastful
blanket	sacrifice	respect
soldier	overcome	realize

Chapter Six Vocabulary List

rescue	sounds	travel
cackle	think	sneak
howl	crash	thoughtful
black	sprinkle	whistled
rumble	yellow	wood
thunder	lightning	team
perch	hope	search
pitch	princess	gift

Chapter Seven Vocabulary List

street	museum	independence
shallow	memorial	rattlesnake
stream	sacred	country
valley	frightened	ditch
strength	admit	national
drown	chicken	fascinate
San Antonio	unison	Davy Crockett
Alamo	Spanish	mission

Chapter Eight Vocabulary List

beautiful	inspiration	everything
dinner	trust	foundation
glimmer	flower	concrete
savings	purchase	lumber
encourage	plow	borrow
trouble	matter	difficult
Oklahoma	destroy	straight
situation	neighbor	scripture

Chapter Nine Vocabulary List

eggs	medicine	kitchen
fresh	hospital	fancy
flood	friend	country
approval	adventure	crisp
company	doe	chatter
peaking	jumped	impossible
community	playmates	froze
daughter	sisters	enemy

Chapter Ten Vocabulary List

chores	creature	animals
barrel	amazing	shirt
scramble	worms	market
expensive	complained	grasshopper
serious	tangled	destructive
secret	anticipate	refuse
excited	patient	surprise
linger	persevere	Bible

Chapter Eleven Vocabulary List

Galveston	tight	drought
faithful	reason	happen
bench	autumn	church
crawl	question	nurse
pillow	honest	stories
livestock	occasional	doctor
guide	cheat	presence
reins	investigate	afraid

Chapter Twelve Vocabulary List

dusty	bridge	fabulous
activity	machine	obnoxious
twinkle	passenger	peppermint
licorice	business	welcome
journey	supplies	couple
silence	scene	incredible
Ferris wheel	enormous	aware
pleasure	planning	strange

Chapter Thirteen Vocabulary List

campground	invisible	lonely
voice	large	dusk
glanced	contraption	board
underneath	swamp	vegetables
empty	boiling	shouted
expression	boredom	founded
lantern	engine	suddenly
reverse	stranded	vessel

Chapter Fourteen Vocabulary List

appropriate	understood	entertain
punishment	guard	curious
correction	protect	married
stern	quiet	provision
obedience	diamonds	vehicles
compare	blaze	factory
decision	address	ministry
forgive	spiritual	terrible

Chapter Fifteen Vocabulary List

resident	vacation	exchange
furnished	avenue	believe
reserved	crazy	mirror
prove	vagabond	Texas
information	notice	friendship
figure	blessing	convince
permanent	expect	younger
neighborhood	horizon	allow

Chapter Sixteen Vocabulary List

birthday	judge	permission
shelter	energy	castle
contest	meticulous	remove
chocolate	brush	marshmallows
novel	recall	quarrel
balance	occur	rough
attention	Smokey Bear	careless
delicious	symbol	imagine

Chapter Seventeen Vocabulary List

splash	gentle	critters
crabs	project	pinch
hungry	reveal	gravel
tide	fortune	pocket
disappointment	government	eventually
everybody	envelope	introduce
ominous	respond	swiftly
desperate	experience	alarm

Chapter Eighteen Vocabulary List

bother	dream	hurricane
nervous	whisper	gripped
survive	return	ranch
reaction	individual	wedding
Chicago	cousin	direction
determine	packing	strong
dangerous	stubborn	worried
natural	laughed	healthy

Chapter Nineteen Vocabulary List

Brazos River	wilderness	separate
scout	excitement	thrill
point	steeple	tomorrow
magnificent	bicycle	pleasant
replica	demonstrate	tricks
merchant	moment	feature
arrive	arena	applaud
reunion	chance	terror

Chapter Twenty Vocabulary List

shaft	century	remember
predicament	insistence	prayed
donate	cholera	thresh
together	sparks	sweetest
fault	mistake	scoot
sheriff	headline	finish
different	breakfast	newspaper
tragic	catastrophe	family

Pansy and the Promise

Word list and definitions

Chapters 1-5

✓ **Capitan Mountains-** A mountain range in New Mexico.

Treacherous- dangerous; hazardous

Ferocious- savagely fierce, as a wild beast, person, action or aspect; violently cruel

Intruder- to thrust or bring in without invitation, permission, or welcome.

Saddlebag- a large bag or pouch, usually one of a pair, hung from a saddle, laid over the back of a horse behind the saddle

Dreadful- causing great dread, fear, or terror

Pioneer- a person who is among those who first enter or settle a region, thus opening it for occupation and development by others

✓ **Treaties-** a formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations

Iroquois Indians- a member of a North American Indian confederacy, the Five Nations, comprising the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, and later the Tuscaroras.

Courageously- possessing or characterized by courage; brave:

✓ **Gauntlet-** a form of physical punishment where the prisoner has to run between 2 lines while the 2 sides attack them.

Longhouse- a wooden long structure where people lived.

✓ **Venison-** deer meat

Pansy and the Promise

Word list and definitions

Chapters 1-5

Circuit-riding preacher- ministers who served several churches, would ride in a rotating pattern to preach.

Horse soldiers- cavalry soldiers who were trained to ride and fight.

Defenseless- one who cannot defend themselves

Bloodthirsty- eager to shed blood; murderous

Instinctively- natural intuitive power

Preposterous- completely contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; absurd; senseless; utterly foolish

Overcomers- one who over comes adversities

Pansy and the Promise

Word list and definitions

Chapters 6-10

Perch- a small, elevated seat for the driver of any of certain vehicles

Pitch- to begin to work in earnest and vigorously

Refuge- a place of shelter, protection, or safety

Customs- a group pattern of habitual activity usually transmitted from one generation to another

Scouts- a person sent out to obtain information

Suspicion- a slight trace, hint, or suggestion

Lolotea- "gift from God"

Blockhouse- Military. A fortified structure with ports or loopholes through which defenders may direct gunfire.

Evangelist- a preacher of the gospel

Sacred place- regarded with reverence

Anticipated- to expect; look forward to; be sure of

Artifacts- a handmade object, as a tool, or the remains of one, as a shard of pottery, characteristic of an earlier time or cultural stage, especially such an object found at an archaeological excavation

Inspiration- a divine influence directly and immediately exerted upon the mind or soul.

Sanctuary- an especially holy place in a temple or church

Victorious- having achieved a victory; conquering; triumphant

Pansy and the Promise
Word list and definitions

Chapters 6-10

Lye soap- homemade soap

Enthusiasm- absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest or pursuit; lively interest

Reluctant- unwilling; disinclined

Commented [LB1]:

Persevere- to persist in anything undertaken; maintain a purpose in spite of difficulty, obstacles, or discouragement; continue steadfastly

Bonita- pretty or beautiful little one

Pansy and the Promise

Word list and definitions

Chapters 11-13

Fork in the road- a place where a single road splits into two roads

Reigns- to have control, rule, or influence of any kind

home remedies- things people created to make sick people well

Drought- a period of dry weather, especially a long one that is injurious to crops

depression- The Great Depression of 1929 was a worldwide depression which lasted 10 years, little to no money

vats- large tanks or tubs used to hold liquids

Hotel Galvez- a historical hotel on the shores of Galveston

Round ballroom- a place which help grand parties in the Hotel Galvez

✓ **Contraption-** a mechanical contrivance; gadget; device

Teeter-totter- a seesaw

Plucking- pulling feather off a bird

froggin'- hunting frog

✓ **Navigating-** to move on, over, or through

✓ **Stern-** the back or rear of anything.

lean to- a roof with a single slope

dusk- partial darkness between day and night

✓ **foundered-** to sink

Pansy and the Promise

Word list and definitions

Chapters 11-13

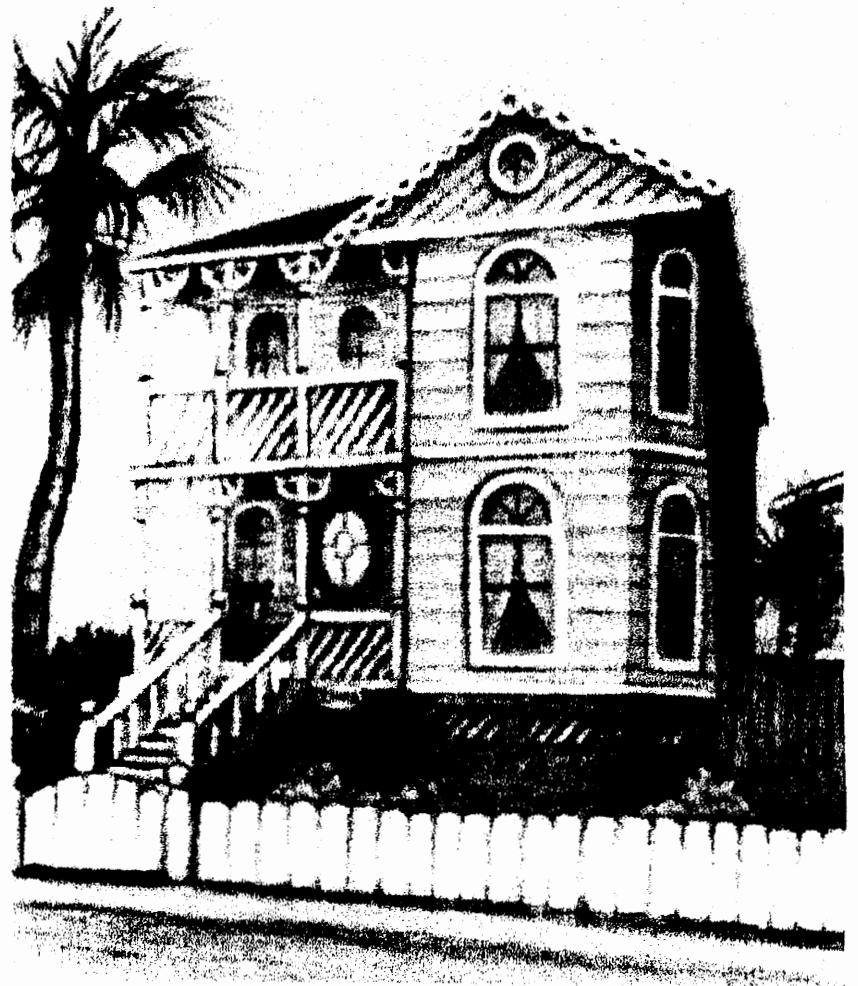
Obliged- to place under a debt of gratitude for some benefit, favor, or service

Helm- a wheel or tiller by which a ship is steered

Ministry- the service, functions, or profession of a minister of religion

Prompt: Why was the house so important to the Hunt Family at this point in their trip?

You may color after you are finished writing



Prompt: Draw a picture of a covered wagon and some of the items that you would have to pack for an 800 mile trip.

You may color after you are finished writing

History Chapter 1 - Home Life in the Old West

The first chapter describes the simple way many people lived back in the years before and after 1900. Pansy plays with rag dolls that her mother makes out of old scraps of cloth. Living in remote rural areas as Pansy did made going to the store a rare treat. Children made many of their toys out of the things they had available to them. Here is a surprising list of homemade toys from over 100 years ago. Have you ever made any of these?

Dolls - Stuffed Animals - Sleds - Marbles - Tops - Checker board games - Sling Shots - Toy Wagons and boats - Wooden Tomahawks and guns.

Have you ever made your own toys from stuff around the house? If you did you were doing the exact same thing boys and girls did over 100 years ago. You were using your imagination and creativity.

Make a Cup and Ball Toy

1. Poke a hole into the bottom of a plastic film canister/ disposable cup or some other small container. The hole should be slightly smaller than a pencil.
2. Push a pencil through the hole about one inch. Insert the pencil from the outside or bottom of the canister.
3. Tie a 20 inch string to the pencil on the inside of the canister. Tape over the string to make it more secure.
4. Place a small piece of foil onto the table and lay the end of the string coming out of the canister onto the foil. Tape the end of the string to the foil then roll the foil up into a ball around the end of the string.
5. You may want to put some tape around the foil too for extra strength. (Make sure the foil ball is small enough to easily fit inside the cup.)
6. Tape the area where the pencil is inserted... this will help hold the pencil in place.
7. Hold the cup with the pencil and sling the ball into the air trying to catch the ball in the cup. How many times can you catch the foil ball in ten tries? Create a game. Try it with your other hand and see if you do as well.

History Chapter 2 - One Room Schoolhouse



From the birth of the United States the "One Room Schoolhouse" was how most children attended school for the first 200 years. The one room schoolhouse was a classroom with one teacher and children of all ages from as young as 5 to as old as 18. Enrollment might have been as small as five children but rarely more than 25. Boys often attended only in the winter months because they were needed to work on the farm.

The school day began around 9:00 and lasted all day till 4:00 with a 15 minute break for recess morning and afternoon and a break for lunch at noon. Besides the normal lessons of Reading Writing and Arithmetic lessons were taught on proper behaviors and such things as how to introduce one's self and how to answer the telephone, which was new to many students. Lessons covered such topics as character, obedience, punctuality, good manners, courtesy, truthfulness and money management. You can see Pansy in front of her One Room School House on Page 209 of "Pansy and the Promise."

History Chapter 3 - Travel In Covered Wagons

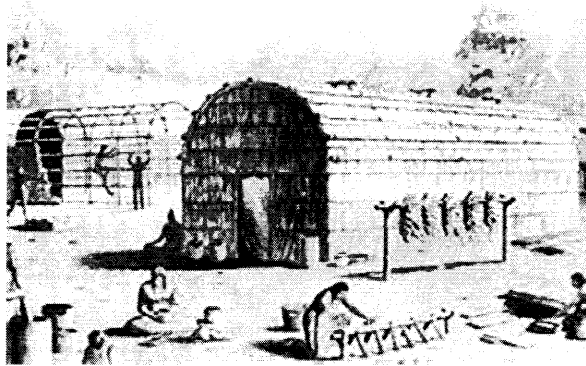


Have you and your family gone on a trip lately to a city nearby or another state across the country? Perhaps you flew there in a jet and it took only a few hours or less. Maybe you travelled by car and it took a day or even a half day. Imagine what it would have been like to travel in a covered wagon for hundreds even thousands of miles. The covered wagon was the way most people traveled across country 100 to 200 years ago and even longer.

The traveling was slow. A covered wagon might only be able to advance 10 to 15 miles in a day. They could cover even less ground if the weather was bad or the road was rocky and steep. Some wagons were shaped like boats so that when crossing streams or rivers they could float. Most wagons were pulled by teams of two or four horses. Oxen were also used. They were slower but could steadily pull through rough terrain.

The famous "Conestoga Wagons" were used to move travelers wanting to take their families to settle in the western United States. The Conestoga was larger and designed to haul heavy loads. These wagons were up to 18 feet long but only about 4 feet wide. The wagon has come to symbolize pioneer days. Sometimes they were called Prairie Schooners because the white canvas cover resembled the sails of a ship as it moved slowly across the sea of grasslands.

History Chapter 4 - Native American Iroquois Indians - Longhouses



The Iroquois Indians were actually a group of six large Native American nations. These were the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora. They were a very powerful and prominent Indian tribe.

They called themselves the "Haudenosaunee" which meant "People who live in the longhouses." The Iroquois lived in a type of dwelling known as a longhouse. A long narrow structure that would house up to twenty families.

To build the Iroquois longhouse, the Indians set poles in the ground. Horizontal poles supported those poles. By bending a series of poles, the Iroquois were able to create an arc shaped roof for the longhouse. The frame of the Iroquois longhouse was made by sewing bark and using that as shingles. All of this was covered in animal skins.

Iroquois longhouses had no windows, just the doors at each end. Missionaries wrote about how dark the inside of the houses were. The only other openings in the house were at the ceiling. There were holes there to allow the fire pit smoke to escape, but those holes provided very little natural light.

History Chapter 5 - Horse Soldiers



A Horse Soldier, often called "Cavalry" or "Horsemen" were soldiers or warriors who fought mounted on horseback. In ancient times some Cavalry soldiers fought from the backs of camels or mules but the horse proved to be the most efficient weapon because they were fast and could maneuver with ease. A soldier on a horse could equal several soldiers on foot. He could quickly surprise, overpower, charge or retreat according to the need at the moment. This made the horse and the horse soldier an invaluable asset to the military. Even in the early part of World War II the horse soldier was still being used. Eventually inventions such as tanks, and helicopters became the modern way to move men into and out of battle.

Because of the rugged terrain, horses saw use in the invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, when Special Operations soldiers rode them into combat with the Northern Alliance, against the Taliban. It was the first time since 1942 that horses had been used in combat. This Horse Soldier invasion resulted in a decisive victory for the United States.



History Chapter 6 - Native American's Iroquois Indians - Lacrosse



These days many children and adults enjoy participating in or watching games such as football, basketball, soccer, hockey, baseball and many other team sports. The Iroquois Indians were no different. They also enjoyed games of competition.

The Iroquois Indians invented a game which today is called Lacrosse. It is played throughout the world today but dates back hundreds of years in the history of the Iroquois.

This game required the greatest skill for catching, carrying, and passing a ball using only the basketlike head of the lacrosse stick. Quickness, stamina, and strength were equally important to play the game well.

Today Lacrosse is played on many college campuses in official NCAA Competition.





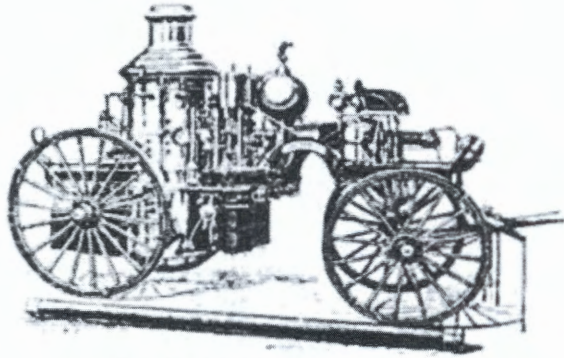
History Chapter 7 - San Antonio Texas and the Alamo in 1900



When Pansy first visited the Alamo in 1900 it likely looked like the picture above. Today tall buildings and the bustling city of San Antonio surround the solemn grounds where in March of 1836 brave men laid down their lives providing resistance against Mexican troops led by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. The defeat of these brave men that day inspired other Texans to join the Texian army and rise up against Santa Anna and his army at San Jacinto near modern day Houston, Texas. A decisive victory on that day ended the revolution and led to Texas independence.

In those days San Antonio was a small community of less than 2000 people. Following the war however San Antonio became a huge trading center. Commerce Street was thronged with wagon trains arriving and departing. The historic plazas became grazing and gathering areas for hundreds of oxen and mules. Warehouses up and down the street accepted deliveries and saw to their further distribution. Merchants set up shop near this area and the city began to radiate out from one of the busiest trade centers in the state. Blacksmiths, saddlers, livery services, wagon manufacturers and outfitters set up shop and the city began to grow quickly. Today the city of San Antonio is home to almost one and a half million people.

History Chapter 8 - Firemen back in the 1900s



STEAMER M. L. ROSS.

When the fire broke out at Aunt Virginia's home out in the country very little could have been done to save the house. In those days many communities depended on volunteers to put out fires. By the time the word spread to the firemen and they arrived at the fire their job was often to just keep the fire from spreading any further. The equipment was often inadequate and access to water was limited.

The first full-time paid professional fire department in the United States was established in 1853 in the city of Cincinnati Ohio. They used a horse drawn steam engine such as is pictured above. Fire trucks as we know them first began in 1907 and led to the decline and disappearance of steam engines by 1925.

In the early days of modern fire-fighting the different fire stations were in competition against one another for who would get to put out the fires. The fire insurance money would be paid only to the company that actually put the fire out. The competition became fierce at times and even led to fist-fights and battles between fire stations.

When poor people with no money to pay had a fire it was possible no one would come at all. Eventually the cities began to regulate the fire stations and they all became employees of the city. Today of course a 911 call will instantly put anyone in touch with emergency help and first responders

such a police ambulance and fire-fighters will be rushing to help. Even in small rural communities volunteer fire fighters are well trained and have modern communication devices to assist in the fastest possible response. Had Aunt Virginia's home caught on fire today it might have been saved with only minimal damage.

History Chapter 9 - Travelling across the country in wagons



Pansy grew up in an exciting time for travel. Trains and cars were replacing horses and wagons. Although this was great in many ways; it brought with it unexpected problems. Trains had to stay on tracks and roads were not designed for easy travel in a car. For many more years the horse and wagon would still be the most practical and affordable way to get from here to there.

The pioneers who migrated west by covered wagon train in the early to late 1800s-did not have today's luxuries and travel was not quite so easy. Aside from the rough journey of traveling by horse or oxen-pulled wagon and walking great distances, travel was slow, and roads that were only rough dirt paths.

Although pioneers did not have to pay the high cost of gasoline, they did have the challenge of keeping themselves and their livestock alive-particularly the horses or oxen that pulled the wagons.

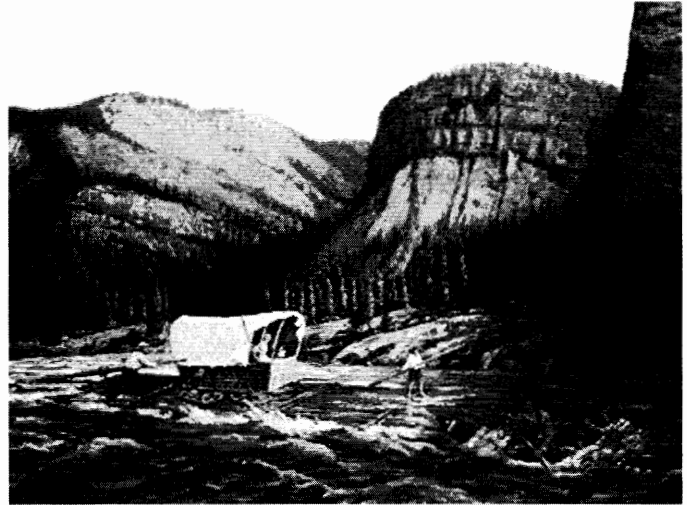
Time was another important factor in wagon journeys, as settlers tried to reach their destinations before winter. We enjoy a coast-to-coast drive within a few days. The covered wagon made 8 to 20 miles per day depending upon weather, roadway conditions and the health of the travelers. It could take up to six months or longer to reach their destination.

The pioneers' transportation problems were mostly caused by weather. Wet weather created mud and quicksand, and winds caused fallen trees and other calamities that slowed travel and the "race" to be settled before winter. Unfortunately, avoiding snow was not always possible.

Hot weather could also become a problem as more frequent water sources were required for both

traveler and livestock, though sufficient water and grasses were needed in all weather for the animals when the wagon train stopped for the night.

Broken axles from ruts in the trails were a major problem, but many travelers brought along a spare, just as we are equipped with a spare tire.



Toll bridges of today, sturdy steel and concrete structures with routine maintenance, may cost us a few dollars per vehicle; however, some early entrepreneurs charged from \$5.00 to \$15.00 to cross man-made wooden bridges over rivers. The charge would cover only the wagon and team, so other livestock that the travelers owned, such as cows and spare oxen, would have to swim, many drowning in the process.

History Chapter 10 - The "Dust Bowl Days" of the 1930s



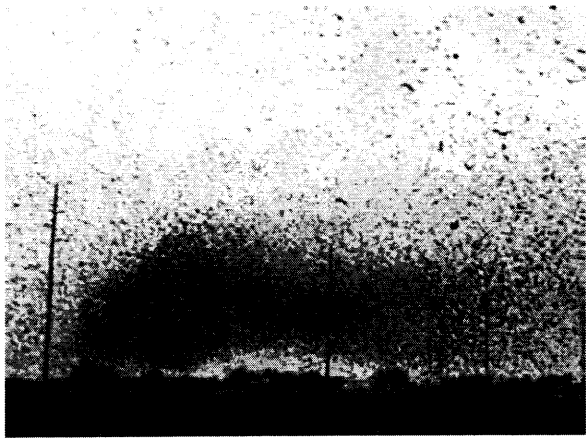
In the picture above a farmer and his two sons are seen during a dust storm in Cimarron County, Oklahoma, 1936.

The **Dust Bowl**, also known as the **Dirty Thirties**, was a period of severe dust storms that greatly damaged the farmland and agriculture of the US prairies during the 1930s. Severe drought and a failure to apply proper farming methods caused the problem.

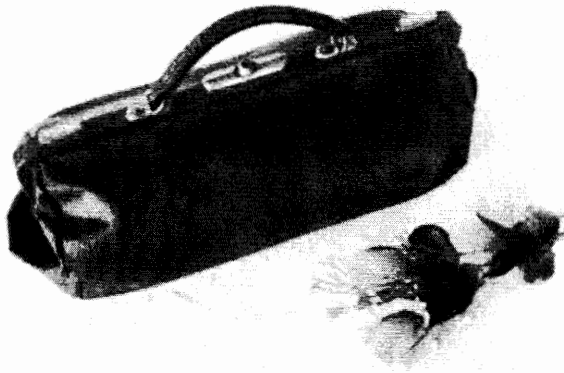
During the drought of the 1930s, the soil turned to dust, which the winds blew away in huge clouds that sometimes blackened the sky. These choking billows of dust - named "black blizzards" traveled cross country, reaching as far as such East Coast cities as New York City and Washington, D.C.

The drought and erosion of the Dust Bowl forced tens of thousands of families to abandon their farms. Many of these families, who were often known as "Okies" because so many of them came from Oklahoma, moved to California and other states.

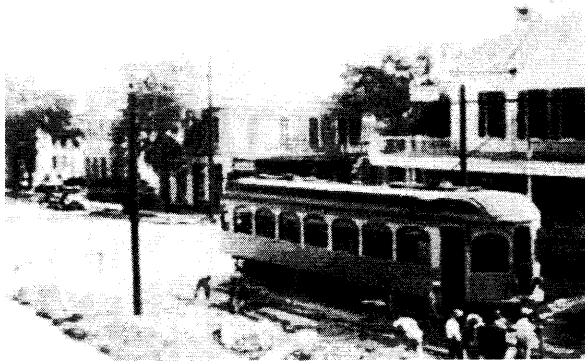
As though the drought was not bad enough the hot dry weather brought an invasion of Grasshoppers. Some of the people who survived the 1930s on the plains have stories of how fields of corn or alfalfa or oats could be destroyed in hours. The grasshoppers would eat anything. The conventional wisdom was that hoppers liked salt, and so they would eat the shirt off your back, or wherever else sweat landed.



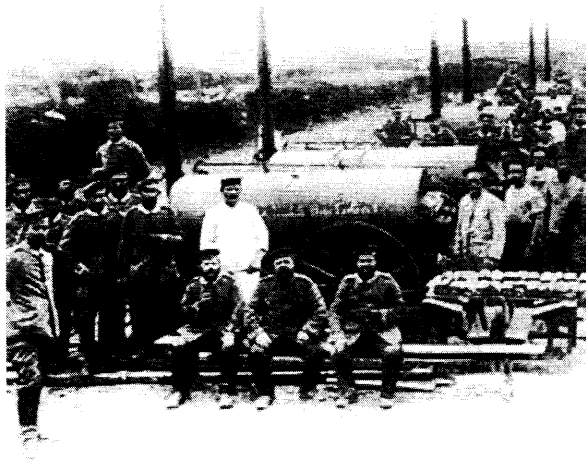
History Chapter 11 - Doctors in the early 1900s



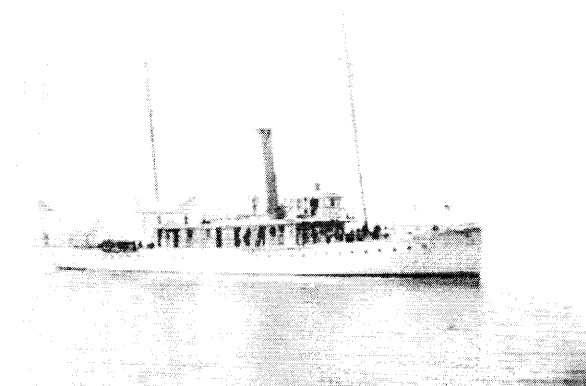
History Chapter 12 - Galveston Texas in 1900



Electric Pavilion



History Chapter 13 - Ships in the early 1900s





History Chapter 14 - Cars in the year 1900



1900 New England Electric



1900 Ford

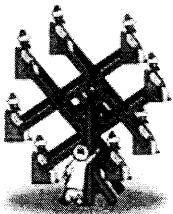
History Chapter 15 - The history of the Ferris Wheel

The original Ferris Wheel was designed and constructed by George Washington Gale Ferris, Jr. for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The term Ferris wheel is used generically for all such structures, which are now the most common type of amusement ride at state fairs in the United States.



Since the original 1893 Chicago Ferris Wheel, there have been nine world's tallest-ever Ferris wheels. The current record holder is the 167.6-metre (550 ft) High Roller in Las Vegas, US, which opened to the public in March 2014.

"Pleasure wheels" (shown below) whose passengers rode in chairs suspended from large wooden rings turned by strong men, may have originated in 17th-century Bulgaria.



17th Century Turkish 'Ups and Downs'

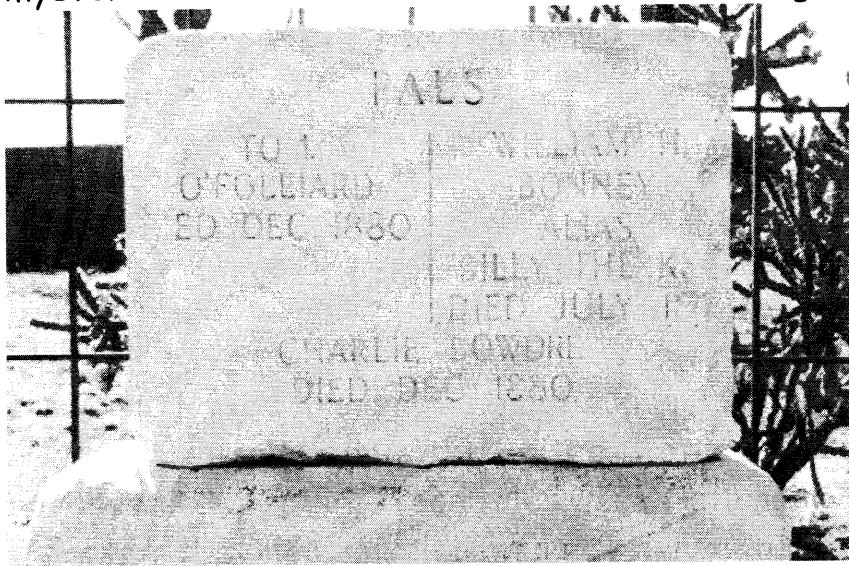
History Chapter 16 - Billy the Kid history



One of the most famous outlaws in the Old West was a young man named William H. Bonney, better known as "Billy The Kid". Books and movies have been created about his life. He was sometimes portrayed as a "Good Outlaw" or just a misguided young man. No doubt Billy was a talented and creative young man whose life might have turned out much better had it not been for his difficult upbringing. Whatever the reason Billy made bad decisions which led to bad outcomes and in the end his own death.

Billy was a ranch hand in the Lincoln County New Mexico area around the year of 1877. When he was about 18 years old a struggle broke out between competing cattle ranches and merchants in Lincoln. This conflict was known as the Lincoln County War. Billy's boss was shot and so he went looking for revenge. Taking the law into his own hands he shot and killed a man. Before it was all over Billy had shot as many as eight or nine men. He became famous when the Governor of New Mexico made him a wanted man with a reward for his capture. Signs were posted and in the newspapers he became known as "The Kid" or "Billy The Kid" because of his youthful appearance. Billy stood only 5 feet 8 inches tall with blonde hair and blue

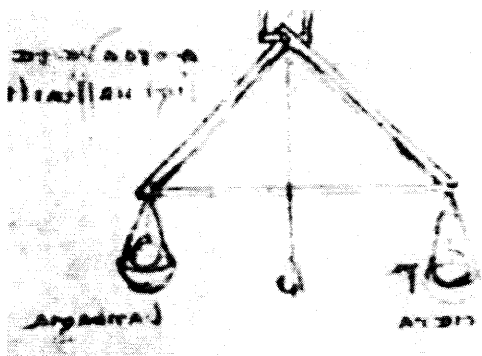
eyes. He looked like anything but a killer. Before and after his death newspapers from across the United States carried stories of his adventures. Most of these tales were fictional without a bit of truth in them but they helped sell newspapers. Eventually The Kid was hunted down and shot by Lincoln County Sherriff Pat Garrett. Billy died on July 14, 1881 at the age of 22. He is buried in New Mexico at Fort Sumner. Many mysteries and tales still swirl around concerning Billy the Kid.



History Chapter 17 - Weather Reports in 1900

Throughout the centuries, attempts have been made to produce weather forecasts. For centuries weather prediction was based on stories folk tales and personal observations. By the 1400s it had become increasingly evident that these tools were inadequate and that greater knowledge was necessary to further our understanding of the atmosphere. In order to do this, instruments were needed to measure the properties of the atmosphere, such as moisture, temperature, and pressure.

In 1450, Nicholas of Cusa, a German Priest and mathematician, was the first person in history to conceive a weather device, when describing a hygrometer, an instrument that could be used to measure the amount of moisture in the air. He had the following idea:



If someone would hang a good deal of wool, tied together on one end of a large pair of scales, and should balance it with stones at the other end in a place where the air is mild it would be found that the weight of the wool would increase when the air became more humid, and decrease when the air tended to dryness.

We have no evidence that should suggest Nicholas of Cusa ever built his hygrometer, but Leonardo Galileo did. In 1481, he took the description and used it to put together his own hygrometer.

Galileo also invented an early thermometer around 1592 and Evangelista Torricelli invented the barometer for measuring atmospheric pressure in 1643.

This was the beginning of the science of weather reporting instruments.

History Chapter 18 - Judge Roy Bean



Judge Roy Bean, Jr. is an interesting and colorful part of Texas History. Born in 1825 he was known as a saloon-keeper and Justice of the Peace. He was better known as "The Law West of the Pecos". According to legend Judge Bean held court in his saloon along the Rio Grande river in a desolate part of south-western Texas. He became known as the "Hanging Judge" though in reality he is only known to have sentenced one man to death by hanging.



In the picture above Judge Bean is holding trial on the porch of his saloon. A horse thief is being tried for stealing. In most courts this crime was punishable by hanging. Since there was no jail Judge Bean would only fine the criminal and make him return the horse. Bean would pocket the money.

In the spring of 1882, Roy Bean established a small saloon near the Pecos River in a tent city he named Vinegaroon Texas. The tent city housed more than 8,000 railroad workers. The nearest court was 200 miles away at Fort Stockton. There was nothing to stop out of control illegal activity. A Texas Ranger requested that a local law jurisdiction be set up in Vinegaroon, and on 2 August 1882, Bean was appointed justice of the peace for Pecos County.^[7]

Jurors, who were chosen from his best bar customers, were expected to buy a drink during every court recess.

History Chapter 19 - Buffalo Bills Wild West Show



William Frederick "Buffalo Bill" Cody Born February 26, was an American scout, bison hunter, and showman. He was born in the Iowa Territory (now the U.S. state of Iowa). He grew up for several years in his father's hometown in Canada before his family moved to the Kansas Territory. Buffalo Bill started working at the age of eleven after his father's death, and became a rider for the Pony Express at age 14. During the American Civil War, he served for the Union from 1863 to the end of the war in 1865. Later he served as a civilian scout to the US Army during the Indian Wars, receiving the Medal of Honor in 1872.

He is one of the most colorful figures of the American Old West. Buffalo Bill started performing in shows that displayed cowboy themes and episodes from the frontier and Indian Wars. He founded his Buffalo Bill's Wild West in 1883, taking his large company on tours throughout the United States and, beginning in 1887, in Great Britain and Europe.

The show began with a parade on horseback, with participants from horse-culture groups that included US and other military, cowboys, American Indians, and performers from all over the world in their best attire.^[6]

Visitors would see main events, feats of skill, staged races, and sideshows.

Many historical western figures participated in the show. For example, Sitting Bull appeared with a band of 20 of his braves.

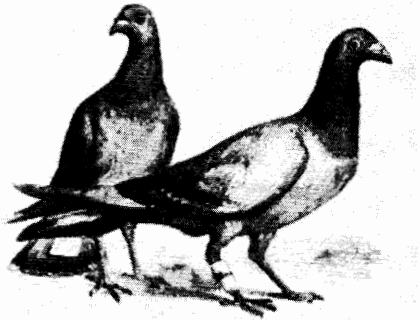
Cody's headline performers were well known in their own right. People such as Annie Oakley and her husband Frank Butler did sharp shooting, together with the likes of Gabriel Dumont, not to mention Lillian Smith and Calamity Jane. Performers re-enacted the riding of the Pony Express, Indian attacks on wagon trains, and stagecoach robberies. The show was said to end with a re-enactment of Custer's Last Stand, in which Cody portrayed General Custer. The show greatly influenced early film makers in Hollywood and their portrayal of the "Old West".



Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill



History Chapter 20 - Mail in the early 1900s



Pigeon Mail

In our book Pansy receives a letter from her friend Annie when she arrives in Lincoln. She might have received the letter much sooner if she could have used Pigeon Mail.

The use of pigeon's to carry mail goes back to the earliest of times. The ancient Persians and Romans over 2000 years ago used them as messengers. The pigeon has a natural homing sense. No matter where it is taken the bird when released will find its way home. These birds have been used to carry mail, send news from the front lines of war, even transport financial information to merchants. The pigeon became a vital weapon for military purposes during the 1800s. The pigeon messenger was so effective in war that enemy forces began to train falcons to attack them in flight. The invention of the telegraph machine finally began the move away from sending messages by bird.





Little
Joe

Little Joe