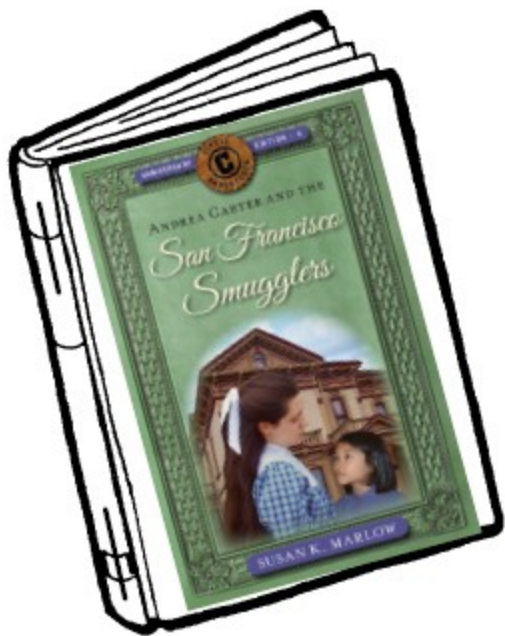


Folder



4- San Francisco Smugglers: Chapters 1-3

Book Trivia: Cut out all of the books. Stack on top of each other with the book cover sheet on top. Staple together. Glue into lapbook. **Directions:** Use the cover, the back cover, and the first few pages of *San Francisco Smugglers* to find the information you need to fill out the booklets.



4- San Francisco Smugglers: Chapters 13-15

Chinatown

Andi, Jenny, and Lin Mei head for Chinatown hoping to take the little slave to the mission home. This is new territory for Andi, and Aunt Rebecca already warned her way back in chapter 4 to stay clear of that part of the city. So, what is Chinatown?

Chinatown is the name for any section of a city that includes a large population of Chinese people. Andi's adventures took place in San Francisco's Chinatown—the largest population of Chinese outside of Asia. However, in the late 1800s, many California cities had their own "Chinatowns" as well. Even Fresno had a section of town where the Chinese lived.

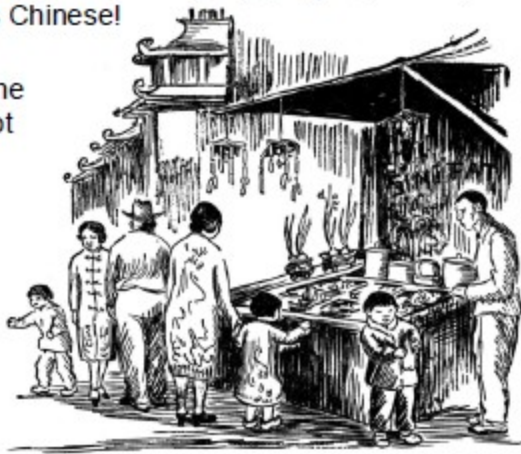
Why did they live separately? For one reason, it was easier to live in a neighborhood where everyone shared a common culture and language. Another reason was that the Chinese were not welcome in many cities.

Why did the Chinese come to America in the first place? For gold! When gold was discovered in 1848, it wasn't only the Americans who came to California. The Chinese came by the thousands to the "Golden Mountain" hoping to find gold and return to China. The Chinese people were not treated as equals by the Americans. They were abused, cheated, and driven out of many gold claims. When they found out (like everyone else) that the gold wasn't as easy to get as they thought, the Chinese set up other businesses like barbers, cooks, laborers, and laundrymen. They stayed together in their own Chinatowns so they could keep the traditions of their homeland—China.

In Chinatown, people lived as if they were still in China. If you crossed into that section of the city it was like stepping into a piece of China—the language, sights, smells, the Chinese theater, the food . . . everything was Chinese!

They even had their own schools (but only the boys went), since the law in California did not allow Chinese children to attend the public schools.

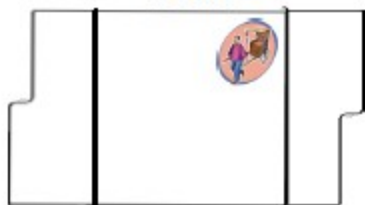
As you discovered in the book, Chinatown kept all of the old traditions—even to the buying and selling of slaves, even though slavery was against the law in the United States.



San Francisco's Chinatown

4- San Francisco Smugglers: Chapters 13-15

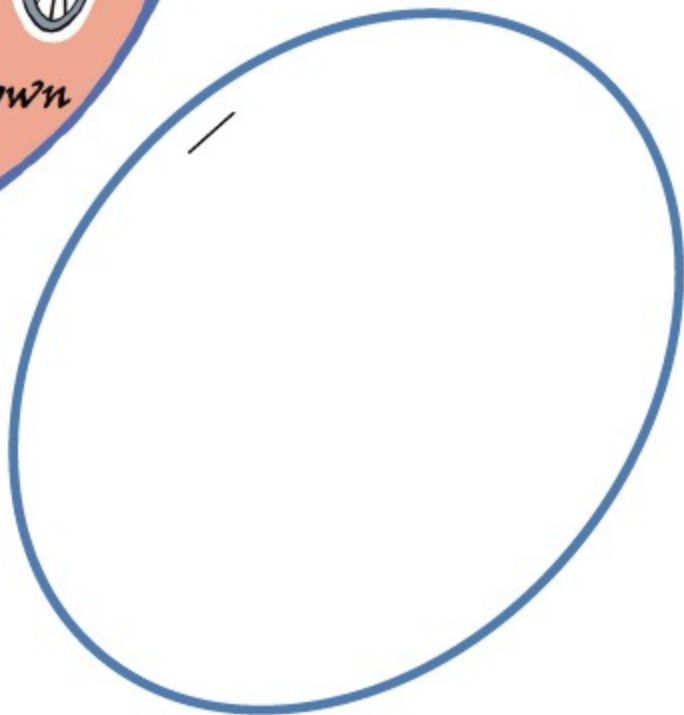
Folder



Read "Chinatown"

Cut out both shapes. Stack with the cover sheet on top. Staple as indicated. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside, write two things you learned about Chinatown that you did not know before.



Samuel Morse and the Telegraph

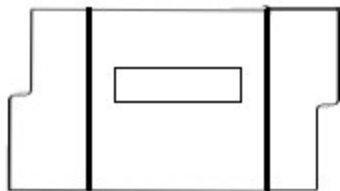
Just when Andi finds Taffy and thinks her troubles are over, she is attacked by Felicity. The housekeeper, Mrs. Nelson, has found a "MISSING" poster of Andi. Realizing how badly Andi is hurt, she shows the poster to Mr. Livingston. Instead of doing the right thing and telegraphing Andi's family, he forbids her to leave until she gets better. A telegram would be a quick way to let the Carters know where Andi is. It was a marvelous invention and by 1880 had connected the entire country. However, in a few years, the telephone would quickly replace the telegraph.

The word "telegraph" comes from two Greek words: tele meaning "far" and graph, meaning "writing." So telegraph means "far writing." This new invention allowed messages to be sent over long distances by using wires and electricity. This new way of sending messages was invented by Samuel Morse. He used a "dot and dash" system to send pulses of electric current over a wire. The combination of dots and dashes stood for letters of the alphabet. Samuel Morse sent the first telegraphed message on May 24, 1844. It went from the old Supreme Court in the U.S. capitol in Washington, D.C. to his business partner in Baltimore, Maryland. The first message to go across the line was from Numbers 23:23. It said, "*What hath God wrought?*"

You may cut out this code card and write messages if you want.

The International Morse Code (dots and dashes for letters)	
A	• —
B	— •••
C	— • — •
D	— ••
E	•
F	•• — •
G	— — •
H	••••
I	••
J	• — — —
K	— • — —
L	• — ••
M	— —
N	— •
O	— — —
P	• — — •
Q	— — • —
R	• — •
S	•••
T	—
U	•• —
V	••• —
W	• — —
X	— •• —
Y	— • — —
Z	— — ••
1	• — — — —
2	•• — — —
3	••• — —
4	•••• —
5	•••••
6	— ••••
7	— — •••
8	— — — ••
9	— — — — •
0	— — — — —

Folder



Read “Samuel Morse” and pages 102-103 in the book (original) or pages 114-115 (anniversary edition).

Mr. Livingston should do the right thing and let the Carters know that Andi is okay. A quick way to do that in 1880 was by telegraph.

Directions: Cut out the pieces. **DO NOT CUT OFF THE TABS.** Stack together—with title page (“Samuel Morse”) on top—and staple the left side. Fill out the information for each page.

Samuel Morse & the Telegraph

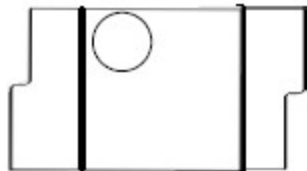


Telegraph

How does a telegraph machine work?



Folder



Read "The History of Coins"

Cut out the circles and stack them together with the cover piece on top. Staple at the top and glue into lapbook.

Direction: Fill in the value of the coins in one booklet. In the other, choose a coin and glue it where indicated.

Double-eagle:

Eagle:

Half-eagle:

Quarter-eagle:

Which "eagle" did Chad pay Andi?

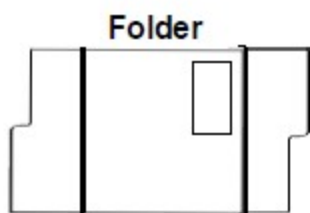
Value of
Gold Coins

This 1880 \$5.00 half-eagle is similar to what Chad paid Andi as part of her wages for working in the orchard.



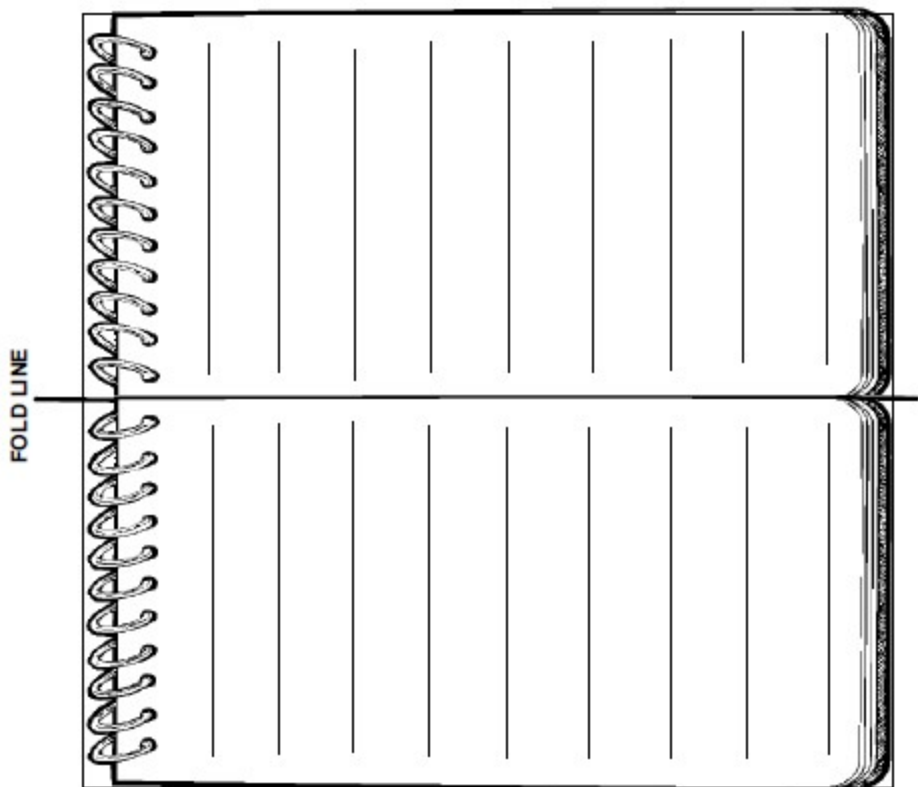
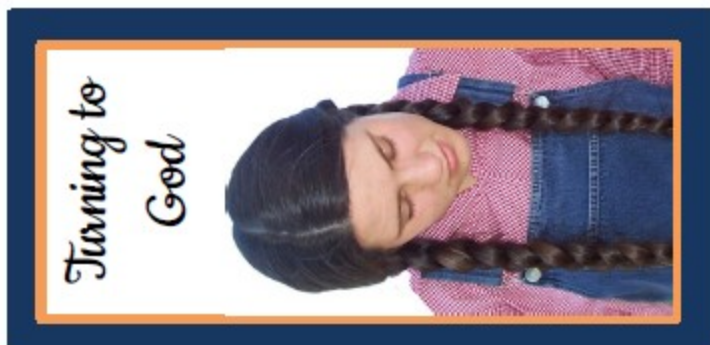
Choose either the "heads" or "tails" side of this \$5.00 gold coin and glue into your booklet.

GLUE COIN
HERE1880 Five-dollar
Gold Piece

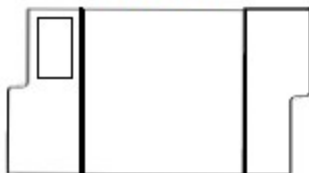


Turning to God: Once again Andi has found herself in a dangerous situation—maybe the worst one ever. When she doesn't know what to do, her first thought is to turn to God in prayer. Have you ever found yourself in a place where you didn't know what to do? **Directions:** Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Glue cover sheet in place. Glue booklet into lapbook. Inside the booklet, write about your experience.

Cover
Piece



Folder



Read: "1800s Logging Camps." Cut out the booklets and stack with the cover piece on top. Staple across the top and glue into lapbook. **Directions:** Answer the questions.



1800s Logging Camps

Where could California cities get timber cheaper than from the Sierra logging camps?

Why was lumber cheaper from these places?

Sierra Timber

Name two ways timber was transported from lumber camps to the sawmills:

What did logging camps build to transport timber faster and cheaper?

How long (in miles) was this creative invention from the Sugar Pine camp to Madera?

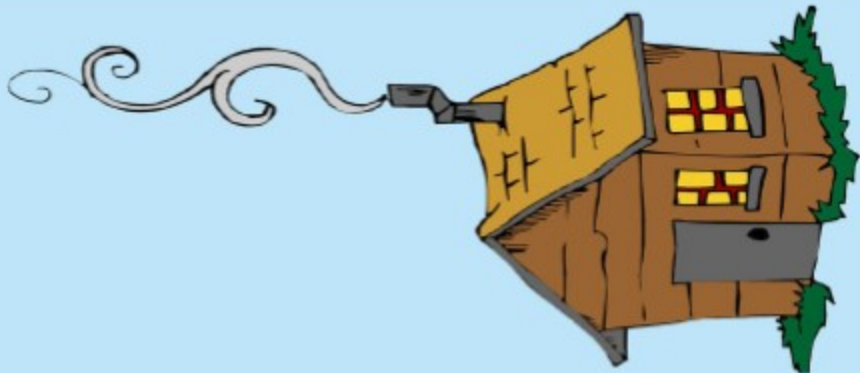
Sawmills

Folder



The Shack. Andi, Jenny, and Mitch have been stuck in a dirty, rat-trap of a cabin for a number of days. So many things have happened to them since stumbling on the shack that Andi can barely keep track. **Directions:** Cut out the booklets and stack with cover piece on top. Staple and glue into lapbook. Each picture shows a plot event. Write under each picture explaining 1. what happened, and 2. how Andi (and Jenny) solved the problem.

THE SHACK



Deputy Baker



Bank Gold



Hunger



Mountain Lion



1800s Logging Camps

The Carter family are part owners of the Sugar Pine logging camp up in the Sierra Nevada. Mitch has been elected to take a look at their investment and get a feel for the business. What will he find when he gets there? What were logging camps in the 1880s like?

The Sierra Nevada range produced some of the finest timber in the nation. But it was hard (and expensive) to transport the lumber overland by horse teams. The gold rush years brought on a huge demand for lumber. The small mining camps in the mountains could get lumber from the Sierras, but growing cities like San Francisco and Sacramento could get lumber cheaper from Oregon or Washington Territory! Why? Because the lumber camps in Washington and Oregon were near water. Logs were loaded onto ships in Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland and easily transported down the coast to San Francisco. The Sierra logging camps, however, were a long way from natural water transportation.

Once the timber was cut in the Sierra forests, teams of oxen—sometimes as many as six to a cart—were used to carry the logs to the sawmill. The trip covered difficult and dangerous terrain that was steep and rocky. Sometimes the logs were transported to a major river and floated downstream to the sawmill, which was located on the banks for easy access to the logs. Later on, logging camps in the southern Sierras got creative. They built water-filled, V-shaped flumes—sometimes sixty miles long—to transport the timber from the mountains to the valley. Once the flume was built, this mode of transportation cut down on time and costs of the slow, ponderous overland travel.

Sawmills were dirty, noisy, unsafe places to live and work. They were usually built up in mountainous areas as close to the timber as they could get or—if possible—near rivers. Being near the water allowed for the timber to be cut down and hauled to the mill much quicker. The Sugar Pine logging camp used a flume to transport the timber sixty miles to the sawmill in Madera, California. Later, railroad tracks were laid all the way up to the forest sawmills to help with transporting the sawed lumber back down to the valley.

Most sawmill camps were like a small village. They housed the loggers and sawyers who worked there. There was a cookhouse and a recreational building as well.



They cut huge trees in the 1800s!



Cut out the booklet and fold in half. Glue into lap book. After reading the information, write two new things you learned about the California kingsnake that you did not know before.

The snake Cory gives Andi (and slips into her desk) is a California kingsnake. California kingsnakes can be found in many western states, even on some of the highest mountain ranges. It is a constrictor-type snake, which means it squeezes its prey to death before eating it. California kingsnakes are gentle, non-venomous, and make good pets. They are easy to tame and care for, and they are attractive. California kingsnakes can be bred to produce many different colors and patterns. Young snakes prefer smaller spaces, and a cage about the length of the snake is the best choice, either in glass, plastic, or wood. They can be moved to a larger enclosure as they grow older. When they grow, they shed their skin like other snakes, sometimes four or six times a year.

Kingsnakes eat almost anything—small rodents, reptiles, birds, amphibians, and other snakes. For this reason, a pet California kingsnake should be kept alone. Two snakes in the same cage will try to eat each other. Kingsnakes will hunt, kill, and eat rattlesnakes, but not on a regular basis. They have some immunity to the rattlesnake's venom.

When disturbed, California kingsnakes often coil up in their bodies to hide their heads. They hiss and sometimes rattle their tails. If they do this in dry vegetation, it sounds like a rattlesnake's rattle. Although they are considered harmless to humans, California kingsnakes will bite if handled too much.



The History of Coins

Much to Andi's surprise and delight, Chad pays her for her work in the peach orchard. He pays her a five-dollar gold piece and three silver dollars. While paper greenbacks were used somewhat, most transactions were completed in coins. In the 1800s most of the coins in use were made of real silver, gold, or copper. How did these coins come into circulation?

With the signing of the U.S. constitution in 1787, the new leaders of America realized there was a need for a respected monetary system. At that time, Alexander Hamilton held the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he began planning for a national mint. Eventually, Congress passed a new law—the Coinage Act (or Mint Act)—on April 2, 1792. This law established the dollar as the unit of money used in the United States. The law also set up a decimal system for our money (10 pennies in a dime; 10 dimes in a dollar, etc.).

In 1793, the first batch of coins (11,178 copper coins) were produced. Within a couple of years, the mint began issuing gold and silver coins as well. In the early years of making the coins, the process was very tedious and physical. The metals (gold, silver, and copper) had to be heated and melted in a large furnace. After it was melted, the liquid metal was poured out into thin sheets. Next, coin shapes were punched out of the metal sheets. The coins were then stamped with the designs on each side.

The first gold coin produced was the \$5.00 gold coin. It was issued in 1795. The design on the coin was the bust of Liberty wearing a conical cap. An eagle with a wreath above its head was stamped on the reverse side.

Later on, gold coins of higher value were issued. These coins were given nicknames (from the stamped eagle on the coin):



"Double-eagle"

\$20.00



"Eagle"

\$10.00



"Half-eagle"

\$5.00



"Quarter-eagle"

\$2.50



"Silver dollar"

\$1.00

Dollars, half-dollars, and dimes (dimes) were made of real silver. The nickel came into use in 1866 due to silver shortages during the Civil War. Cents (pennies) and half-cents were copper coins.

Today, a real silver dollar is rare, and only collectors own real gold coins.



one penny

**The First
Message**

Who invented the telegraph?

What was the first message ever sent over telegraph wire?

**Meaning of
"TELEGRAPH"**

From what two Greek words does the word "telegraph" come from?

What do these two words mean in English?

**Morse Code
Message**

Using the chart from your study guide, write a message using Morse code.

The Hostage

Who is the "perfect hostage"? _____

Why does Jed think she would make a good hostage? _____

Why does Andi decide to take Virginia's place as Jed's hostage? _____

Guilty?

Throughout the story Andi insists that Jed is not guilty of killing Mr. Slater (even when Chad is convinced otherwise). However, in chapter 15, Andi suddenly changes her mind. What changes her mind about Jed being innocent of his crime?

Is Jed guilty or not guilty of the crime of killing Mr. Slater? _____

God's Word

At the end of chapter 13, Justin encourages Andi with these words: ". . . don't be afraid. Be strong. Be brave. And God go with you." Justin is summing up Deuteronomy 31:6. Look up this verse and copy as much of it that will fit below as a reminder that God is always with you.

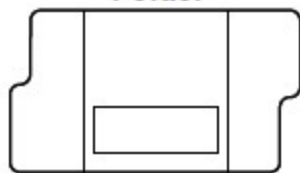
Courage

Can you think of a definition for courage in your own words?

For example, here is John Wayne's definition of courage: "Courage is being scared to death, but saddling up anyway." Here might be Jesus' disciple Peter's definition: "Courage is being scared to death, but climbing out of the boat anyway." Now you try it!

Courage is being scared to death but . . .

Folder



Cut out each piece. Stack with the cover page on the very top and the tabs in order from smallest tab on top and working to the longest at the back. Staple down the left side.

Directions: Answer the questions on each sheet. They have to do with the theme on each tab.



Andi Shows Courage

Jed Hatton

What crime has Jed Hatton been convicted of? _____

Why does he burst into the schoolroom? _____
