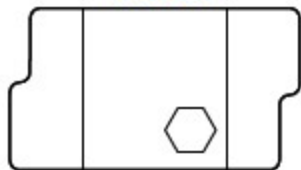


2- Tunnel of Gold: Historical Note

Folder



Gold Mining. Read the Historical Note at the end of *Tunnel of Gold*. **Directions:** Cut out the shape. Fold each rectangle toward the center, with the top shape folded down last. Cut out the cover piece and glue to the outside of the top rectangle. Glue into lapbook (making sure the booklet is right side up). Using the Historical Note and what you read in the story, describe how each of the items listed on the tabs was used in the gold mining process.



COVER
PIECE

Stamp Mill

← Glue cover piece to this rectangle, after folding it over.

Mules

Black Powder

Gold Mining

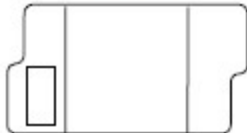


Candles & Lanterns

Quicksilver
(Mercury)

Ore Carts

Folder



“Bowie Knife.” Cut out the booklet and fold in half. Glue into the lapbook. After reading the information, write two new things you learned about Bowie knives.

Revolvers and shiny bowie knives glinted from spectators' sides. “Zeus! Zeus!” they cried.

The men watching the bull-and-bear fight carried **bowie knives**. A bowie knife is a “fighting” knife. During the setting of this book, all bowie knives did not look alike. The name “Bowie” was applied to a wide range of different-shaped blades and knife lengths. A man named Rezin Bowie first made one of these knives for his brother, Jim Bowie, a knife fighter who fought (and died) alongside Davy Crockett at the Battle of the Alamo in 1836. His original Bowie knife was 9½ inches long, ¼ inch thick, and 1½ inches wide. Many who saw the knife said it looked like a large butcher knife. It was a single-bladed knife until about two inches from the point. Then it curved and became a double-edged blade. The “Arkansas Toothpick,” which Jem saw being used in *Badge of Honor*, was a long knife, with a double-edged blade that came to point.

The Bowie knife is designed to be easy to wear and easy to grab, like a short sword that works well in close combat. It has a strong, sharp blade and is heavy enough to do plenty of damage. It's also very handy when hunting, skinning, or butchering game. It's very likely that no miner in a gold camp would have gone without his bowie knife. He would have felt “undressed.”



Traveling Medicine Men

"Get your Dr. Shoops remedies right here!" the medicine man shouted above the hustle and bustle. "Guar-an-teeed to cure coughs, pimples, indigestion, and nervousness . . . I seen it work on dead men and give them back their health and vigor."

~ Chapter 6

Jem passed right by the traveling **medicine man**. He knew snake-oil salesmen were **swindlers**. "**Snake oil**" is another name for the cure-all **potions** and **medicines** these **quacks** sold. Back in the 1800s, the government did not control the kinds of medicines people bought and used. Today, we have the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) to protect us from unproven, useless, or even dangerous health-care products.

Snake-oil salesmen traveled around in medicine shows, hawking (shouting about) their fake **remedies**. The common people, ignorant about health in general, were sucked into buying these products by smooth-tongued salesmen.

Here are a few snake-oil products and what they contained. (No snakes in the ingredients!)

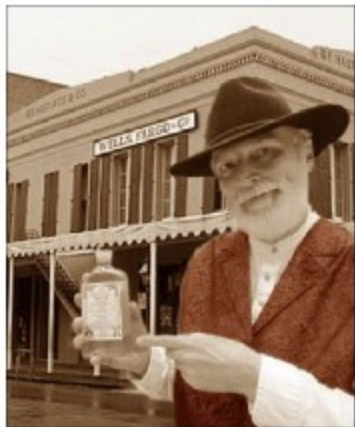
Dr. Bandit's World Famous Elixir "cured" hair loss, memory loss, stomach aches, underarm odor, brain disorders, bed-wetting, crying in babies, temper tantrums, and sleeplessness. All for \$0.75 cents a bottle. How much did you need to take? Two teaspoons three times a day for men; six drops for women and children. What was in this delightful mixture? Mostly **alcohol** (1/3), but also **bleach**, herbs, mint, honey, and **opium** (a dangerous drug), plus Dr. Bandit's five secret ingredients. In addition, the fine print read, "Also makes a good paint thinner and gun solvent." Yikes! And a person was supposed to *drink* this stuff? No wonder the babies stopped crying. They were drugged and fed alcohol.

Stanley's snake oil contained mineral oil, beef fat, red pepper, **turpentine**, and **camphor**. I'm not sure if this was sold to put on your body or in your body. Camphor is an ingredient we use today for a chest rub when someone has a cold.

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound contained 7% alcohol but promised no opiates or other harmful drugs. It was used for coughs, colds, and hoarseness.

Sometimes, in order to drum up more sales, the snake-oil salesmen hired **shills**. These were people in the crowd who would tell the onlookers how good the product was and how they had been cured by the remedies. Shills were good actors (and liars).

A fancy label and a quick tongue can trick a person today too, even if the FDA has approved the product. This kind of trickery doesn't apply only to food or medicine either. Be on your guard. Take your time. Make wise decisions about the things you buy.



A medicine man in front of the Wells Fargo Express office in Old Sacramento, ready to sell you some Dr. Shoops!

Folder



Read "Traveling Medicine Men"

Cut out the pieces and stack with the cover piece on top. Staple at the top. Glue into lapbook. Directions: Answer the questions. Then create your own remedy. Use the study guide (or your imagination) to 1) decide what ingredients to put in your potion. 2) Choose a price and dosage (how much to take). 3) Write what your potion cures. 4) Name your potion.

COVER
PIECE
**SNAKE
OIL**


—
What were some names
for the traveling
medicine men?

What is a "shill"?

Facts

—
Ingredients

Price and dosage

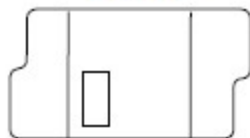
My Remedy

—
What my remedy cures

Name of remedy

My Remedy

Folder



"A Bear or a Bull?"

Cut out the booklet and fold in half. Cut on the dotted line to form 2 flaps. Fold over and glue into the lapbook. Cut out the "bear" and "bull" labels and glue each inside the booklet so when you open the flap you can see the label for that animal.

Directions: Reread pages 19-22 in *Valley of Treasure* and think about the bull and the grizzly bear. Under the "Bear" flap, list the bear's advantages and disadvantages in a fight (claws, speed, weight, etc.) Do the same under the "Bull" flap. When finished, decide which animal you think would win the fight and check the box for that animal.

GLUE THIS
SIDE TO
LAPBOOK

FOLD LINE



Mining Camp Diseases

She [Mama] was sick with influenza, the miners' winter curse ... Everyone had been sick—Pa, Mama, Ellie, and even their friend Strike.

~ Chapter 8

The gold rush brought thousands of men (and some families) to California mining camps. The gold towns were crowded, and as is usual with crowded conditions, bad food, and poor shelter during bad weather, diseases easily spread. Jem's mother died from one such illness—**influenza**. Nearly one in every five miners died within five months of arriving.

One of the worst killers was **cholera**, nicknamed the "Blue Death" because people turned blue from dehydration (lack of water in one's body) due to horrible diarrhea. Living in primitive, overcrowded conditions without even basic sanitation (not even privies), miners quickly dropped dead. This bacterial disease was spread through food or water dirtied by human waste. Today, cholera is treated by giving the patients a lot of (salty) water, but nobody knew that back then. The Blue Death hit so quickly that a miner might catch it in the morning and be dead by nightfall.

Scurvy is not a disease you "catch," but it affected thousands of miners. Scurvy is caused by a lack of vitamin C. After six months aboard ship and a constant diet of beans, salt pork, bread, and boiled beef in the gold camps, it was no wonder the miners' gums grew swollen, their teeth got loose and start falling out, and their skin bruised easily. Many miners died. Some berries every few days (or other California fruits) would have protected the miners, but they did not know about the value of vitamin C.

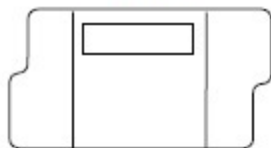
If those diseases weren't bad enough, mosquitoes in the swamps and ponds in California spread **malaria**. When a malaria-infected mosquito bit a miner, he experienced a high fever, chills, headaches, muscle aches, and exhaustion. Worse, once infected, malaria kept coming back in cycles for many victims, sometimes for the rest of their lives.



There was one infection running through the California gold camps that had no cure: **Gold fever**. This miners' disease was not caused by bacteria, like cholera. Nor was caused by a virus, like influenza. Gold fever infected the majority of miners as they rushed about to strike it rich and claim their "pile" (gold). Once infected, miners experienced homesickness, heartache, and depression. Gold fever made them jump from claim to claim, sometimes dragging their families with them. Occasionally, gold fever was fatal. Arguments about who owned a claim could lead to knife fights and gunfights.

Prospecting during the California gold rush was dangerous. Bad food, poor shelter, and a strike-it-rich attitude led to many illnesses, much grief, and oftentimes death.

Folder






Read: "Mining Camp Diseases" Cut out the booklet as one piece. Cut the *dotted lines* to form 4 flaps. Fold each flap up to meet the bottom of the picture. Cut out the labels and glue to the **outside** flaps. Glue into lapbook. **Directions:** Write one thing you learned about each disease listed.

Mining Camp Diseases



--	--	--	--

			
---	---	---	--

Cholera



Scurvy



Malaria



Gold Fever



金山

“Gum Shan”
Gold Mountain
(California)

Chinese Miners in California

Wu Hao turned to Pa. “We will listen. But only because we respect you, Sheriff. Whatever this man has to say, it will not change our minds. We pay our tax. The mine is ours.”
~ Chapter 11

When gold was first discovered in California in 1848, there were no laws to oversee the mining, or to collect taxes on the gold. Digging for gold was a free-for-all, a first-come-first-served deal. “There’s plenty of gold for the world for generations to come!” they cried.

The enthusiastic miners who said this were wrong. The gold camps became crowded; competition to find the placer (surface) gold increased. It soon became clear that there was *not* enough gold for everybody in the whole world.

The Chinese also heard the news of gold in California. They crossed the Pacific Ocean in droves. By 1852, only four years after the first gold nugget was found at Sutter’s Mill, 25,000 Chinese had arrived at what they called *Gum Shan*, “Gold Mountain,” making them the largest group of foreigners in the gold fields. They stayed together in large camps, living and working together in communal groups.

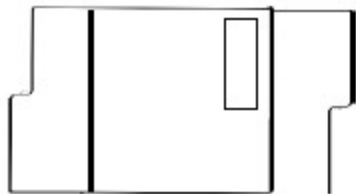
The Chinese were patient and thorough miners. They did not give up until every grain of gold dust was taken from a claim. They were also scavengers, willing to mine claims that whites had abandoned as not being worthwhile. The Yankees (American miners) became resentful of the efficient Chinese. They felt the Chinese were taking gold away from the white miners. The Chinese were run out of gold camp after gold camp. Many started their own towns like Chinese Camp.

Then the California government got into the act, supporting the white miners’ claims. In 1852, the legislature in Sacramento passed a “Foreign Miner’s Tax” aimed at the Chinese. No one who was not a US citizen could mine unless they had a license and paid a tax of \$3.00 a month. Some Chinese were making only \$6.00 a month mining at the time. If a miner could not (or refused to) pay this tax, the tax collectors could take their mine away and sell it as quickly as one hour later.

Phony tax collectors were everywhere too, forcing miners to pay up. When they refused, some Chinese were shot and killed. It was not a good time to be Chinese in California. Worse laws came later. This unfair and inhumane prejudice is a horrible blot on the history of our United States.

2- Tunnel of Gold: Chapters 10-12

Folder



Read: "Chinese Miners in California"

Cut out the pieces and stack with the cover piece on top. Staple at the top, or attach with a brad fastener. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Answer the questions (based on the study guide).



—

Write "Gum Shan" in Chinese in the box.

"Gum Shan" means:

—

What was a "Foreign Miners' Tax"?

—

How did the Chinese show they were patient and efficient miners?



Ellie's albino wild turkey chick
"Snow White"

Albino Animals

Ellie had her arms full of the struggling, half-grown gobbler. For the first time since Rafe returned, Jem looked at it. Really looked at it. "It's pure white!" "Albino," Rafe said. "Very rare. Very sacred."

~ Chapter 14

Albino animals are extremely rare. They are born without any **melanin**, robbing their skin, hair, and eyes of **pigment** (color). Albino animals are pure white and have pink eyes. (The eyes are not actually the color pink. They have no color at all, which makes the red blood vessels of the eye show through, creating the pink coloring).

Albino animals can be completely albino or partially albino. Partial albinos have light blue eyes and patches of color somewhere on their bodies. What causes this condition? It is hereditary. That means it is hiding in the **genes** inside the cells of the body. When two parents each have this hidden gene, the result is an albino offspring.

An albino animal may look beautiful, but being an albino is not a good thing in the wild. With no colored feathers or hair to **camouflage** (hide) them in the brush, albinos make easy prey for other animals. (Maybe this is why they are so rare. They get eaten.) Albino animals also suffer from sunburn. They lack the pigment that protects their skin, just like a tan in people protects our skin.

Did you know that there are also albino people? With no pigment in their skin, hair, or eyes, they sunburn easily and can develop skin cancer. Many have eye and vision problems. Other than that, human albinos are as healthy as any other people.

Because albino animals are so rare, legends and stories surround them. Many Native Americans considered these animals **sacred** (holy). An albino animal was never to be killed or hunted. If a hunter killed an albino squirrel, for example, he believed he would suffer the loss of his hunting skills. If an albino deer was killed, the hunter thought he might later lose his life in a freak accident. Native Americans believed albino animals had powerful spirits that kept them alive (since people are easy prey in the wild).



albino frog

The most famous albino animal is the white buffalo (bison) of the Lakota Sioux tribe. Their legend says that the birth of a white buffalo is a good sign and symbolizes the coming together of humanity.



albino bat

Wild Turkeys

Wild turkeys are native to North America. This means no one imported them, but they lived here from the beginning. The wild turkey is in the same family as the domestic turkey (the kind we eat at Thanksgiving). It would be interesting to find out who counted them, but wild turkeys have between 5,000–6,000 feathers.

A male wild turkey is called a “tom” or a “gobbler.” He is much bigger than the female turkey. In the fall when he is attracting a mate, he spreads his tail feathers into a beautiful fan. His feathers almost glow with glossy colors of red, green, copper, bronze, and gold. The female wild turkey, or “hen,” on the other hand, has feathers much duller in browns and grays.

An adult male turkey has no feathers on his head. When he gets excited, his head turns blue. When he is ready to fight (another tom), his head turns red. His feet have sharp spurs. If this 20-pound bird comes after you, you’d better run!

Wild turkeys are different from domestic turkeys in an important way: they can fly. Domestic turkeys do not fly. Imagine seeing a 20-pound tom turkey with wings spread, flying close to the ground then up into a tree to roost.

Wild turkeys can make many different sounds. They gobble, cluck, putt, purr, yelp, whine, cackle, and say “kee-kee.” Some of their noisemaking can carry nearly a mile away. They can also “spit,” which is not saliva but a sharp expelling of air from an air sack in their chest.

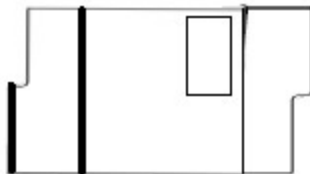
Wild turkeys are omnivores, which means they eat just about anything they can get their beaks on. They love acorns, chestnuts, and other nuts, as well as various seeds, grasses, berries, and bugs. Turkeys also enjoy the occasional frog, lizard, or small snake. A wild turkey is happy to steal from a backyard bird feeder too.

Benjamin Franklin thought the wild turkey should be our national bird. Here’s what he had to say: *“For my part, I wish the Bald Eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country. He is a bird of bad moral character. He does not get his living honestly. . . . For in truth, the Turkey is in comparison a much more respectable bird, and a true original native of America . . . a bird of courage . . .”*



a male wild turkey

Folder



Read: "Wild Turkeys"

Cut out the pieces and stack (from smallest to largest) with the cover piece on top. Staple across the top and glue into lapbook.

Directions: Fill out the booklets.



— —

List some of the sounds wild turkeys make.

Turkey "Talk"

— —

What do wild turkeys like to eat?

Turkey Treats

— —

List two interesting facts you learned about wild turkeys that you did not know before.

1.

2.

Turkey Facts

One mast, with a main sail and a head sail.



Three (or more) masts, and the mast sails are all "square-rigged."



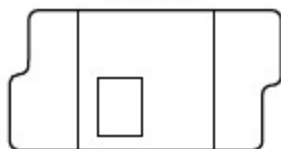
Two masts, and both are "square-rigged."



Three masts, but only the foremast is "square-rigged."



Folder



Read "New Orleans, Louisiana"

Cut out the pieces and stack in order, with the cover piece on top. Staple across the and glue into lapbook.

Directions: Answer the questions.

New Orleans



List 2 interesting facts about New Orleans that you did not know before.

- 1.
- 2.

Fun facts

Why was New Orleans not a nice place to live in the 1700s?

What country bought Louisiana in 1803?

History

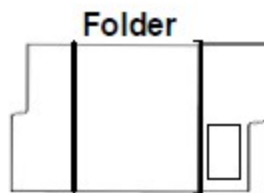
Which river flows by New Orleans?

What large body of water does this river flow into?

Louisiana is in the **northeast** or **southeast** of the United States. (circle one)

Geography

1- Badge of Honor: Chapters 13-15



Folder

How's Your French? Cut out the booklet. Fold along the dotted line. Cut out the **cover piece** and glue it on the outside of the booklet. French is spoken in Goldtown by the French-speaking miners. Can you identify what the French words in *Badge of Honor* mean in English? Cut out each French word and glue it inside the colored rectangle that matches the English meanings. Now, glue the booklet into the lapbook where indicated. (Use page numbers as hints.)

PAGE 111

oui

PAGE 115

baudet

PAGE 110

bonjour

PAGE 115

au revoir

PAGE 49

père

PAGE 110

enfant

hello



child



yes



father



donkey

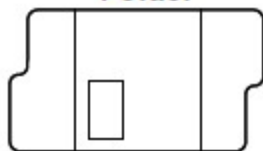


good-bye

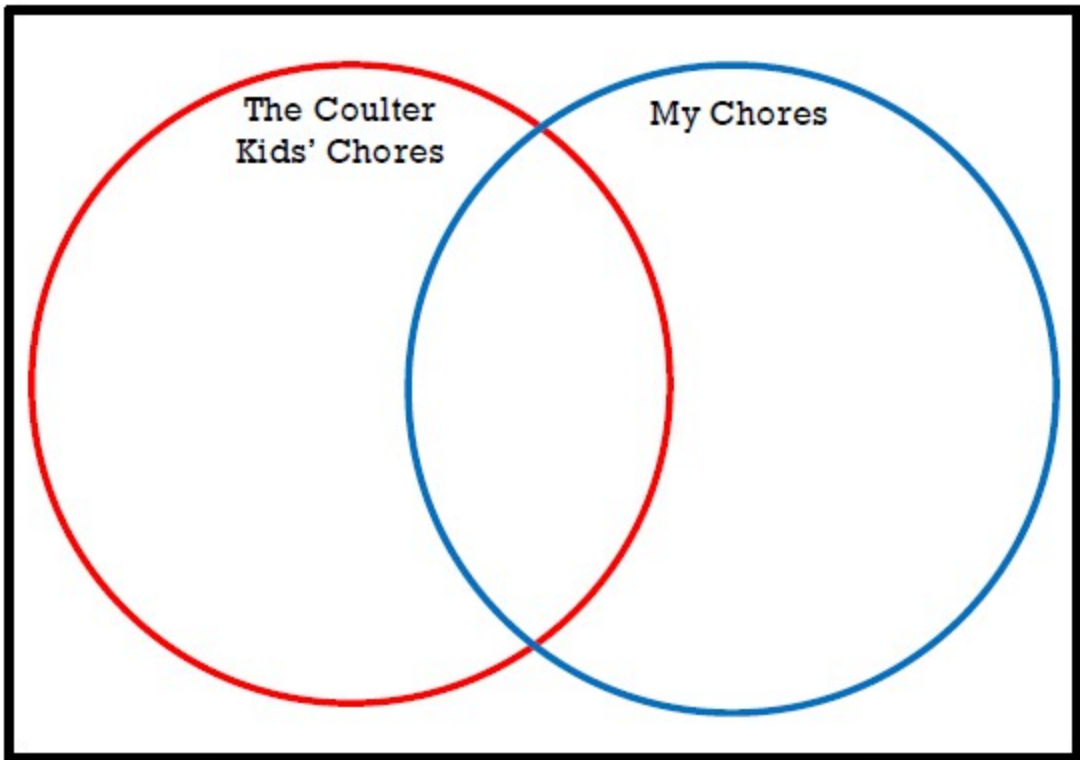


COVER PIECE

Folder



Review chapters 8 & 9 focusing on the Coulter kids' chores.
 Directions: Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Cut out the cover piece and glue onto front of booklet. Glue into lapbook.
 Think about the chores Jem and Ellie do to help out around the ranch. Think about other chores they might do inside the house. Now think about the chores you and your siblings do around the house and yard. Fill out the Venn diagram by showing the differences between your chores and Jem and Ellie's chores. If some of the chores are the same, list those in the space where the circles intersect.



Cover Piece