



Daily Schedule for Book 6: Andrea Carter and the Price of Truth

*Indicates an optional activity found in the Circle C Adventures lapbook.
 (Lapbook activities can be skipped or purchased at www.CircleCAdventures.com.)

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
<i>Price of Truth</i>	Chapters 1-2	Chapter 3	Chapters 4-5	-----
Literature Guide	-----	Page 131 #1-7	Page 131 #8-15	* Lapbook activity for chapters 1-4 (+ cover)
	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8
<i>Price of Truth</i>	-----	-----	Chapter 6	Chapters 7-8
Literature Guide	Pages 132-133	Pages 134-137 (Find recipe.)	Page 135 (Make recipe.)	Page 138 #1-9
	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12
<i>Price of Truth</i>	-----	Chapters 9-10	-----	-----
Literature Guide	* Lapbook activity for chapters 5-7	Page 138 #10-17	* 1st lapbook activity for chapters 8-10	* 2nd lapbook activity for chapters 8-10
	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Day 16
<i>Price of Truth</i>	-----	-----	Chapters 11-12	Chapters 13-14
Literature Guide	Pages 139-140	Pages 141-142	Page 143 #1-4	-----
	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20
<i>Price of Truth</i>	-----	Chapter 15	-----	Chapter 16
Literature Guide	* Lapbook activity for chapters 11-13	Page 143 #5-10	Pages 144-145	Pages 146-148
	Day 21	Day 22	Day 23	Day 24
<i>Price of Truth</i>	-----	-----	Chapters 17-18	Chapters 19-20
Literature Guide	* 1st lapbook activity for chapters 14-16	* 2nd lapbook activity for chapters 14-16	Page 149 #1-7	Page 149 #8-13
	Day 25	Day 26	Day 27	Day 28
<i>Price of Truth</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----
Literature Guide	* Lapbook activity for chapters 17-20	Pages 150-151	Pages 152-153	Page 154

Price of Truth Chapters 1-5

Show how well you understand the story by answering the questions.

Chapters 1-3

1. Andi and Rosa are helping harvest which fruit? _____
2. Why is Andi dressed up like Rosa? _____

3. There is a lot of Spanish in the first few chapters. Can you figure out the meanings?
 - A. *¡Pesa tanto!* (p. 9) _____
 - B. *Vengan, chicas.* (p. 10) _____
 - C. *¡Vayanse!* (p. 11) _____
 - D. *Rodrigo está furioso.* (p. 14) _____
 - E. *¿Aqui?* _____
4. How much money does Chad pay Andi for her work in the orchard? _____
5. What tune does the music box play? _____
6. Mr. Goodwin tells the girls the music box costs _____
7. Using your answer from number 4, how much more money does Andi need? _____

Chapters 4-5

8. Peter Wilson is best friends with which of Andi's brothers? _____
9. Who prevents Andi from withdrawing \$10 from her account?
 - A. her mother
 - B. Peter Wilson
 - C. Mr. Charles Wilson
10. Who is Mr. Wilson? _____
11. Andi can't ask her mother about working at Goodwin's Mercantile because . . .
 - A. her mother is out of town.
 - B. she doesn't want her mother to find out about the music box.
 - C. she knows her mother will say no.
12. Circle the characters Andi finds in the alley behind the mercantile:
Mitch • Johnny • Mr. Goodwin • Jack • Robbie • Ben Decker
13. Andi would rather be friends with a rattlesnake than with _____
14. Andi is upset because she has to work with _____ for a few weeks.
15. Who interrupts Andi's complaining to Rosa about her experience with Johnny?
 - A. Mr. Goodwin
 - B. Andi's mother
 - C. Justin
 - D. Chad



Digging Deeper

Andi wants to buy her mother a birthday present with her own hard-earned money. In order to accomplish this, she keeps secrets from her family. Is this a good idea? _____

Why or why not? _____

If you were Andi's friend, how would you advise her? Discuss orally and write your answer.



Just for Fun

Goodwin's Mercantile might have looked something like this. Jack and his father would live in the rooms behind or above the store. Use your imagination to decide what kind of goods would be on the shelves of an 1880s general store. Then color the picture. What do you think the young shopper is hoping to buy? _____



Price of Truth: Vocabulary Chapters 1–5

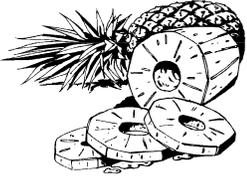
Match the underlined words with their meanings. Page numbers are given where the word is used.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. a <u>foreman</u> (p.7) | A. a project; a risk or scheme |
| ___ 2. a money-making <u>venture</u> (p.8) | B. a general store that sells all kinds of items |
| ___ 3. the <u>mercantile</u> (p.9) | C. to give in |
| ___ 4. to <u>ground-tie</u> a horse (p.15) | D. a poor child |
| ___ 5. to <u>relent</u> (p.17) | E. a person in charge of a group of workers |
| ___ 6. a <u>street urchin</u> (p.21) | F. a dark-grained wood |
| ___ 7. to be <u>intimidating</u> (p.24) | G. threatening; scary |
| ___ 8. a <u>mahogany</u> dresser (p.25) | H. to train a horse to stay in one place when the reins touch the ground |

Character Clues 1

Price of Truth brings back some favorite characters and introduces a lineup of interesting new ones. In chapters 1–5, you meet most of the main players in this story. Have you learned enough about the characters—old and new—to identify them from the following clues?

1. Everybody is pretty much afraid of me. I usually get my own way by bullying others. I'm bigger than anyone else in my class. _____
2. I let my boss down by not figuring out soon enough that his younger sister was working in the orchards, where I am the foreman. _____
3. I'm quiet and usually follow Andi around. She has lots of grand ideas, and it's fun to see what she will do next. But sometimes I regret it. _____
4. Dragging my younger sister out of trouble is not my favorite pastime. I wish she would learn to think before she gets herself in another fix. _____
5. I run the general store in town. I have a son, whom I wish would man up to his responsibilities and stay away from troublemakers. _____
6. Johnny stole a kiss from me. I don't think I will recover from it. _____



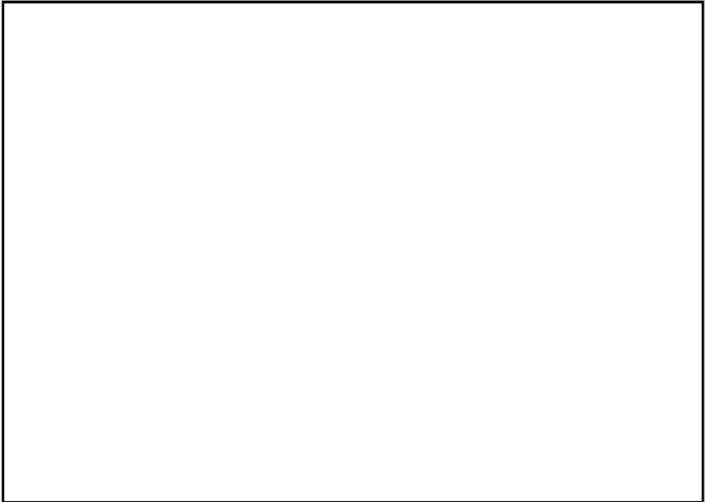
Favorite Fruit or Vegetable Report



Choose a favorite fruit or vegetable to research. If you need ideas, a list of all of the fruits and vegetables harvested in California appears on page 137. Or you may find an unusual fruit or veggie. Using resource books or the Internet, find out everything you can about your favorite fruit or veggie. Fill out the fast facts on this page and the next. Then find a recipe that uses your fruit or vegetable and try it out. You may cut out the recipe to keep it.

My Fruit or Vegetable:

FAST FACT #1:
Find (or draw) a picture of the fruit or veggie you chose:



FAST FACT #2:
On the map below, color the state (or states) where the fruit or veggie is grown.



Favorite Fruit or Vegetable Report

FAST FACT #3:

Find out the following facts about the fruit or vegetable.

1) What time of year is the fruit or vegetable harvested?
(This varies from state to state.)

2) How is this fruit or veggie harvested? (By machine or
with laborers?)

3) How long does the harvest last? _____

4) What happens to the produce (fruit or vegetable) after it
is harvested, to get it ready to be sold to stores?

FAST FACT #4:

List the vitamins,
minerals, and other
nutrients found in the
fruit or vegetable.

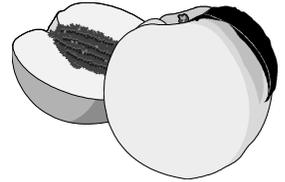
CUT OUT THE RECIPE CARD ON THE DOTTED LINE

Recipe for _____

Ingredients: _____

Instructions: _____

A Harvest for All Seasons



Whether she should or should not be doing it, Andi is out in the orchards picking peaches with the rest of the Mexican harvest hands. During the mid-1800s, before the introduction of irrigation canals in the 1870s, wheat, barley, sheep, and cattle were the main agricultural products of the Central Valley in California. Man-made irrigation allowed fruit orchards and grape vineyards to spring up throughout the valley. Today (21st century) fresh fruits and vegetables are available year-round in the San Joaquin Valley. Fresno County is the number one producer. California is considered the bread basket (a region that provides a large amount of food for other areas) of our nation. Below you can see the harvest calendar.

Fruits and Nuts:

- AlmondsSept.—mid-Oct.
- Applesmid-Aug.—Oct.
- Apricotsmid-June—July
- CherriesJune
- FigsJune—Oct.
- Grapesmid-July—Oct.
- Oranges, Navel ...Nov.—mid-May
- Oranges, ValenciaApril—July
- NectarinesMay—Sept.
- Peachesmid-May—mid-Sept.
- PearsAug.—mid-Sept.
- PistachiosSept.—Nov.
- Plums & Prunes...June—mid-Aug.
- Walnutsmid-Sept.—mid-Nov.



19th-century orchard harvest hands

Vegetables, Berries, and Melons

- Asparagusmid-April—mid-June
- Cabbage, Broccoli, &
CauliflowerApril—June; mid-Sept.—Dec.
- CarrotsMarch—June; Aug.—Dec.
- Celerymid-July—mid-Dec.
- Cornmid-May—mid-Dec.
- LettuceApril—mid-Dec.
- MelonsJune—mid-Oct.
- Peas & BeansFeb.—April; Aug.—mid-Oct.
- StrawberriesMay—Sept.
- TomatoesJune—mid-Aug.; Sept.—mid-Nov.



Price of Truth Chapters 6-10

Show how well you understand the story by answering the questions.

Chapters 6-8

1. True or false? After the first few days of working at the mercantile, Andi decides she'd ask her brothers for the money for her mother's music box rather than keep the job.
2. _____ thinks Andi should quit her job at the mercantile.
3. What do Andi and Jack get into an argument about?
A. the music box B. Johnny C. Andi's new job
4. Who is Tim O'Neil? _____
5. What prompts Andi to enter the dark alley? _____
6. True or false? Andi ends up seeing something she shouldn't have because she leaped into something without thinking it through.
7. To whom does Andi send Rosa?
A. Justin B. the sheriff C. Mr. Wilson
8. Andi knows the killer. Who is it? _____
9. What is the name of the man who has been killed? _____

Chapters 9-10

10. _____ is the sheriff of Fresno.
11. True or false? The bank president, Mr. Charles Wilson, is a friendly man who enjoys visitors and likes Andi.
12. What makes Mr. Wilson turn hostile toward Andi?
A. She accuses Johnny of kissing her.
B. She accuses Peter of killing someone.
C. She acts disrespectfully toward him.
13. When nobody seems to care about the death of Ben Decker, Andi says something that surprises Peter and the others. What does she say? _____
14. Which brother thinks Andi is mistaken and has seen somebody else? _____
15. Who interrupts Andi when she is about to go riding? _____
16. What does he want? _____
17. Who rescues Andi from this unpleasant visitor? _____

Vocabulary Chapters 6-10

Match the underlined words with their meanings. Page numbers are given where the word is used.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. a <u>stockyard</u> (p.45) | A. an ideal model of something |
| _____ 2. a <u>mad dog</u> (p.46) | B. to give an accounting for someone's whereabouts |
| _____ 3. to give someone a <u>wide berth</u> (p.50) | C. an inquiry into a matter to determine a cause for a crime |
| _____ 4. a <u>showcase</u> (p.55) | D. a dog suffering from the disease of rabies |
| _____ 5. <u>alabaster</u> (p.55) | E. to give something plenty of room to go around |
| _____ 6. to <u>alibi</u> someone (p.58) | F. to insult; to say mean and untrue things about a person |
| _____ 7. to <u>slander</u> a person (p.56) | G. smooth, white stone; gypsum |
| _____ 8. an <u>inquest</u> (p.60) | H. a gathering place near a railroad depot for livestock ready to be shipped out |

Character Clues 2

Chapters 6-10 introduced more characters. Some of these story people drift through the book as window dressing (in the story but not really a part of the drama). Others become major players. Can you identify these new faces from the clues below?

1. I work as a clerk for an attorney. I set appointments and organize his life. My job would be easier if his sister would not barge in unannounced. _____
2. I work at the bank. My best friend is Mitch Carter. People say my young brother looks like me, but we are total opposites in character. _____
3. I am an important character, but I am not in this story for long. _____
4. I am black and furry. Because of me, Andi finds herself in trouble. _____
5. My older brother and my younger sister insist that my best friend killed someone. I don't believe it. I think my sister is mistaken. _____
6. Yes, sir! I *love* a scandal to write about for the newspapers. _____
7. Andi says I don't think for myself. I *do* go around with Johnny, but I admire him and think Andi (and my pa) should mind their own business. _____

Price of Truth: Life in the 1880s—Earning Money

Andi tried to withdraw a few dollars from her bank account in order to buy a music box for her mother. A bank like this one below would be a bit imposing for a young girl to enter—especially in 1881, when children were supposed to be seen and not heard.

Fresno National Bank 1889
(Courtesy of California History and
Genealogy Room, Fresno County Library)



\$10.95 might not seem like a lot of money to spend on a music box today, but it's very expensive when you consider the following wages many people earned in **one month** during the late 1880s:

- train engineer: \$100
- carpenter: \$37
- teacher: \$40
- house servant: \$8
- ranch foreman: \$115
- sales girl: \$12
- ranch hand: \$30 (+ food & housing)
- factory worker: \$35
- child factory worker: \$8
- laundress: \$12
- soldier: \$13
- streetcar driver: \$43

If a ranch hand hoped to buy an expensive gift like a music box, it would cost him over a third of his month's wages. A good pistol cost him twenty dollars, nearly a month's salary. There were many people in the 1880s who were incredibly well-off like Andi's family. For most people, though, even a penny was worth a lot of money.

Do the Math

How did the average wage earner feed, clothe, and house his family? On the next page, you will go "shopping" at the mercantile for goods. But first, the rent must be paid! The rent for a small dwelling was about **\$4.50 a month**. In addition, it cost about **\$5 a month** to clothe and feed each member of the family. Below are a few families and their wages. Use the chart above to figure out the family's wages and how much they spend on the cost of living. Then write "yes," they will make it through another month, or "no," they will need to borrow money from relatives or friends. You may use a calculator.

- A) John is a carpenter. Sally stays home to care for their four children. _____
- B) José is a ranch hand. Nila works as a house servant. They have two kids. _____
- C) Tom is a train engineer. Mary is a laundress and washes rich folks' clothes. They have five children. _____
- D) Paul and Judy are factory workers. They have six children. Three kids work in the factory, while one stays home to care for the younger children. _____
- E) Sam is a soldier. Jane does laundry for the fort. They have three children. _____

Price of Truth: The Mercantile

The wages and expenses on the previous page make for some sad reading, don't you think? Remember, the five dollars a month per person for cost of living did not include expenses like seeing the doctor if the baby got sick, fixing the barn if a storm blew it down, or taking into account a bad year of crops. If your horse died, how did you replace it? Most people lived from one weekly paycheck to the next and prayed nothing would go wrong and put them into debt. This was the working class. The middle class had things a little better, but not by much. Many were merchants like grocers or shopkeepers, hotelkeepers, jewelers, and saloonkeepers.

Lawyers, doctors, and ministers were professionals, but they weren't rich since the people they served were mostly from the working and middle classes. The rich were the landowners, bank owners, railroad barons, and wealthy businessmen, or those with "family" money. Some people in California became rich because of the gold rush.



Whenever the family had a little extra money, the place to spend it was at the mercantile. One could find all kinds of things to buy—from thread and ribbon to kerosene lamps, candy, and fancy doodads.

Goodwin's Mercantile

Muslin fabric:	10 cents/yard
Calico fabric:	6 cents/yard
Comb:	40 cents
1 dozen buttons:	15 cents
Thread	25 cents/spool
Corset	\$1.00
Brown sugar	10 cents/pound
Matches	8 cents/box
Kerosene	40 cents/gallon
Beans	9 cents/quart
White sugar	10 cents/pound
Pistol	\$12.00
Rifle	\$24.00
Cartridges	50 cents/box
Music box	\$11.95
Levi's	\$1.46
Shoes	\$2.50

A family bought their fresh produce from the grocer. Milk came from the milkman. Ice to keep things cold came from the ice man. Here you can see a sampling of items and their prices from 1880.

More Prices

Eggs:	30 cents/dozen
Butter:	39 cents/pound
Milk	8 cents/quart
Beef	19 cents/pound
Bacon	10 cents/pound
Cheese:	17 cents/pound
Cow & calf:	\$16.50
Horse:	\$50.00
Pig:	\$5.00
Steer	\$9.00
Wood:	\$6.49/cord

Price of Truth: An 1880s Shopping Trip

Your mother has sent you to town to pick up a few items. You have \$1.50 and a short list of the things she wants you to bring home. (It is the last bit of money your family has until the next payday, so you must make sure you spend it wisely.) You really want to buy the calico fabric. Your little sister's birthday is coming up, and your mother wants to make her a special dress.

Will the \$1.50 be enough to buy everything on the list? If not, what will you do? How will you spend the money and bring home as much as you can? Use the price list from the previous page, a pencil, and paper. *Do not use a calculator.* Remember, you are living in the 1880s before calculators. You can do your figuring on paper or in your head.

If you do not have enough money, cross out and/or change the items or the number of items to make everything balance. Will you bring home change? How much? _____
What will you tell your mother when she asks you why you changed the list?



Do your figuring here:

Price of Truth Chapters 11–15

Show how well you understand the story by answering the questions below.

Chapters 11–12

1. Andi's head is full of unfamiliar legal words. Can you help her straighten them out?

Match the words with what they mean:

evidence	the process used to decide if there should be a trial; a hearing
examination	the process used to find a criminal guilty or not guilty by a jury
trial	the attorney who tries to prove the criminal guilty
district attorney	the attorney who tries to prove the criminal <i>not</i> guilty
defense lawyer	the proof both lawyers present at the trial to convince the jury

2. What is the only thing that keeps Andi from staying home? _____

3. Why does Andi change her mind about running to Justin after Johnny punches her?

- A. She thinks he will scold her for getting herself in another mess.
- B. She's afraid he will go after Johnny and hurt him.
- C. She knows Justin will take her home, and she'll be stuck on the ranch.

4. True or false? It's hard, but the truth is so important to Andi that she is willing to put up with half the town's poor attitude toward her.

Chapters 13–15

5. Why is Andi hiding out in the back room of the mercantile? _____

6. True or false? By the time Justin is finished talking to Andi, she is ready to admit she was mistaken about who she saw in the alley on that fateful day.

7. How does the title of chapter 14, "A House Divided," describe Andi's family?

8. Peter seems to have had a change of heart. What does he encourage Andi to do?

9. Who crashes through the back door of the mercantile? _____

10. What does he have in his hand? _____

Digging Deeper

The newspaper did not tell the whole truth about Andi's back-alley argument with Johnny. Has someone ever told an untrue story about you, or a story that was partly true but seemed to you like a lie? _____ How did you feel? _____

What did you do (if anything) to set the record straight? Discuss orally and write your answers below.



Just for Fun

On page 93 Mitch says, "The Bible says the truth will set us free, and I believe it will." He is referring to John 8:32. Copy the verse in your best writing. Memorize the verse.

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.



 _____ 

 _____ 

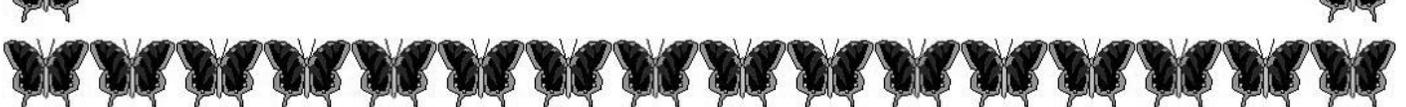
 _____ 

 _____ 

 _____ 

 _____ 

 _____ 



Price of Truth: Vocabulary Chapters 11–15

Circle the correct meaning of the underlined words in the sentences below.

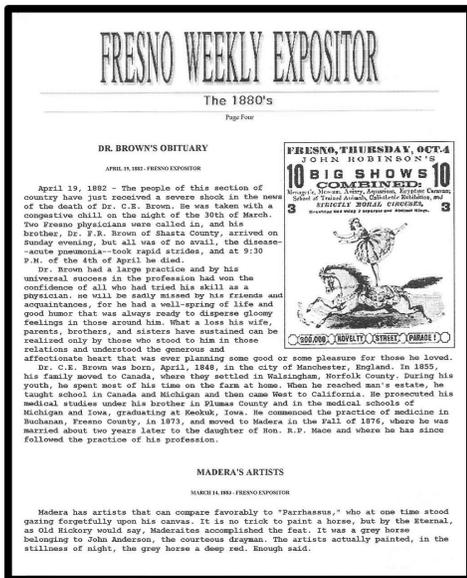
1. “George Fleming’s editorials are meant to stir up a sensation,” Mr. Goodwin said.
Sensation means . . . A. a feeling B. a thrilling commotion C. an impression
2. The whole school was taking great delight in this unexpected diversion.
Diversion means . . . A. an outcry B. a scuffle C. a distraction
3. It was an editorial. A boring one too until Andi read her own family’s name.
Editorial means . . . A. an opinion piece B. a news story C. a magazine article
4. “He’ll tear your testimony apart and twist it around until you’re confused,” Justin said.
Testimony means . . . A. an eyewitness account B. the truth C. a proof
5. “It’s as cheerful around here as the middle of an anthrax epidemic,” Chad said.
Anthrax means . . . A. the flu B. a cattle disease C. a roundup
6. Justin’s voice betrayed his dismay at the news.
Betrayed means . . . A. deceived B. cracked C. revealed
7. Whenever Mr. Goodwin stepped into the back room, Jack pestered Andi.
Pestered means . . . A. bullied B. bothered C. yelled at

Character Clues 3

More characters make an appearance as the story continues. How are you doing with figuring out who they are by the clues? This last batch of story players may be a bit more difficult to guess. Have fun!

1. Andi and I have been friends for ages. I would like to take Johnny Wilson and knock him clear into the next county. But he’s bigger than I am. _____
2. In the beginning of the story, Andi helped me out. Now it’s my turn to help her. I take her to my house so she can rest and have tea. _____
3. Andi is a nice girl, but I think she’s crazy to go up against the powerful Wilson family. I encouraged her to think over what she’s doing. _____
4. We are two lady gossips who think our dear friend, Elizabeth Carter, should whip some sense into her daughter. _____
5. I try to keep our family from becoming too divided over this entire legal mess. My son leaves the table and my daughter cries. What can I do? _____
6. It was hard, and I didn’t like to do it, but I had to give my younger sister one of those big-brother talks she hates so much. _____

Price of Truth: The *Fresno Expositor*



In chapter 13, Andi finds herself the target of the *Fresno Expositor* newspaper's editorial. Mr. Goodwin rescues Andi from reading too many of the hurtful words and tells her not to take it to heart. "George Fleming's words are meant to stir up a sensation. That's what sells newspapers."

The newspaper Andi read was originally called the *Fresno Weekly Expositor*. It was first published in 1870 in a town called Millerton and came out once a week. The newspaper moved to Fresno in 1874.

In 1881, the newspaper's name changed to the *Fresno Daily Expositor* and provided daily news. The newspaper

had eight pages. That was a good-sized paper for those days.

Newspapers in the 1880s didn't just inform readers of the news. They were also a source of cheap reading entertainment, as Andi discovered. Sometimes the stories read more like a novel than a "just the facts" article.

There is a difference between a newspaper **article** and an **editorial**, however. Articles are fact based. They report the *who, what, where, when, why*, and *how* of an event. An editorial, on the other hand, is based on opinion—one's feelings about a certain topic. In Andi's case, the *Expositor's* editor is firmly convinced Andi is mistaken in what she saw, and he wants readers to agree. He can't write his opinion in the main article about the death of Ben Decker, but he can write whatever he wants in his editorial.

The same thing holds true today. For example, during an election year many newspapers report the facts on what a candidate is doing or where he has campaigned. In the same newspaper, an editorial may show up that tries to sway the reader to vote for a certain candidate.

Readers can also write editorials and send them in to the newspaper. An article about the rise of cell phone use might encourage a concerned reader to write a piece urging police to crack down on people who text while driving and explaining why the reader thinks it is so wrong. Editorials are all about people giving their opinions—whether true or not—while an article tries to stay on track with the facts.

The next page gives two examples of actual articles from the *Fresno Expositor* of the 1880s. Find the five "W's" and the "H"—who, what, where, when, why, and how—in each article. Note: The articles might not include all five W's and the H. Leave those letters blank.

Fresno Expositor

Fresno Weekly Expositor: March 17, 1880

From Gus Witthouse we learn that quite an excitement was created during the past week by the discovery of a very rich mine. Last Thursday some lucky person brought in a nugget of pure gold, weighing 41 ounces and sold it to H.S. Williams, the enterprising merchant, for \$656, being \$16 per ounce. Mr. Williams sent the nugget to the San Francisco mint to have it coined into twenties.

The place where the nugget was found is kept a secret because the finder wants to make sure of his claim before informing the public of its whereabouts. Indications, however, point to Coarse Gold Gulch, because that is the only place in Fresno County where coarse gold is known to have been found.

WHO? _____

WHAT? _____

WHERE? _____

WHEN? _____

WHY (is gold sent to S.F.)?

HOW (does the article know the location)? _____

WHO? _____

WHAT? _____

WHERE? _____

WHEN? _____

WHY (did he run)? _____

HOW (was he caught)? _____

Fresno Daily Expositor: April 19, 1886

On last Thursday night, the watchman at the railroad station found one of the doors of the freight house open, and upon investigation found a man inside. The man broke and ran like a racer. The watchman fired a shot at him, which accelerated his flight, and he escaped.

The night watchman, however, identified Henry George, a young man living in Madera, as the burglar. He was accordingly arrested and charged with burglary. He was examined before Justice Redfield on Saturday, and held to answer to Superior Court.

Not being able to furnish bail, he was brought by Constable Hensley on Saturday evening to be lodged in jail to await the action of the court.

Price of Truth: Dumb Laws

Price of Truth is a story that revolves around our justice system. Courts try to uphold the law and keep everybody safe. Sometimes, however, you have to wonder what they're thinking. Believe it or not, there are a whole bunch of what seem like silly, useless laws in our United States. Some will make your eyes pop out of your head. Some of them were mostly likely passed during the 1800s, but nobody ever amended (updated) the laws. As you read these dumb laws, can you think of a reason why each law might have been needed at the time?

Kentucky: It's the law that a person must take a bath once a year.

Michigan: It is illegal to tie a crocodile to a fire hydrant.

Galveston, Texas: It is illegal to have a camel run loose in the street.

Kentucky: It is illegal to carry an ice cream cone in your pocket.

Wilbur, Washington: You may not ride an ugly horse.

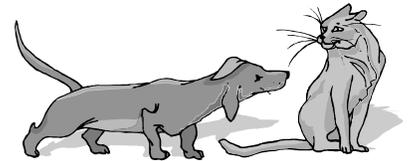
Missouri: A man must have a permit to shave.

Virginia: Chickens cannot lay eggs before 8:00 A.M., and must be done before 4:00 P.M.

Seattle, Washington: You cannot carry a concealed weapon that is over six feet in length.

Here are some *really* dumb laws. (I am not making this up!)

North Carolina: It is against the law for dogs and cats to fight.



Blythe, California: You may not wear cowboy boots unless you own at least two cows.

Chico, California: It is illegal to plant a garden in any public street.

Santa Ana, California: You may not swim on dry land.

California: You may not shoot at any kind of game from a moving vehicle, unless the target is a whale.

California: No vehicle without a driver may exceed sixty miles per hour.

Memphis, Tennessee: It is against the law to drive a car while sleeping.

New York: It is against the law for a blind person to drive an automobile.

Price of Truth Chapters 16–20

Show how well you understand the story by answering the questions.

Chapters 16–18

1. Why does Andi allow Johnny and Jack to kidnap her? _____

2. What price does Johnny pay Jack to go along with the kidnapping?
A. a set of pearl-handled pistols B. Andi's horse, Taffy C. fifty dollars in cash
3. Who is the surprise visitor to the line shack? _____
4. Which brother demands an explanation for Andi's disappearance? _____
5. True or false? After talking with Mother, Andi decides to share her problem.
6. Why does Andi hesitate to be sworn in?
A. She doesn't understand what the court clerk is asking her to do.
B. She knows she can't tell the truth.
C. Her brothers interrupt the proceedings.
7. How does Andi get out of testifying? _____

Chapters 19–20

8. Fill in Mother's wise advice: "Believe me, sweetheart, *nothing* is more precious than _____"
9. Who bursts into the courtroom? _____ What does he tell Andi?

10. Judge Morrison bangs his gavel and declares a mistrial. What happens next?
A. The judge sends Peter back to jail.
B. The judge declares Peter innocent.
C. The judge decides to review Peter's case at a later date.
11. What gift for Mother is tied to the back of the buggy? _____
12. True or false? Andi agrees to go along with the gift since she has no other gift to offer.
13. Who saves the day and brings Andi the music box?
Jack • Johnny • Cory • Justin • Mr. Goodwin

Vocabulary Chapters 16–20

Match the underlined words with their meanings. Page numbers are given where the word is used.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. to be <u>distraught</u> (p.108) | A. the audience; onlookers |
| _____ 2. to be <u>sympathetic</u> (p.117) | B. the side trying to prove guilty the one accused of a crime |
| _____ 3. <u>exquisite</u> (p.135) | C. very upset |
| _____ 4. to <u>lope</u> (p.104) | D. the one who gives testimony about what she or he saw, heard, or experienced |
| _____ 5. <u>spectators</u> (p.117) | E. a gait faster than a trot but slower than a gallop |
| _____ 6. the <u>prosecution</u> (p.118) | F. to look upon with favor |
| _____ 7. a <u>counselor</u> (p.119) | G. lovely; very fine |
| _____ 8. a <u>witness</u> (p.119) | H. another name for a lawyer or attorney |

What Do You Think?

Earlier in the story, when Andi is in the barn with her brother, she has second thoughts that cause her to doubt what she saw. What do you think would have happened in the story if Mitch had agreed to go along with Andi's plan to tell the sheriff she was mistaken? Read pages 92-93 again to review the scene. Now imagine the new "what-if" scene and write your ideas. You may also use the computer. Print out your scene and tape it here.



Price of Truth: Music Boxes

During the 1880s, there were no iPods, radios, TVs, or music halls. People had to find other ways to enjoy music. One way was with a music box.

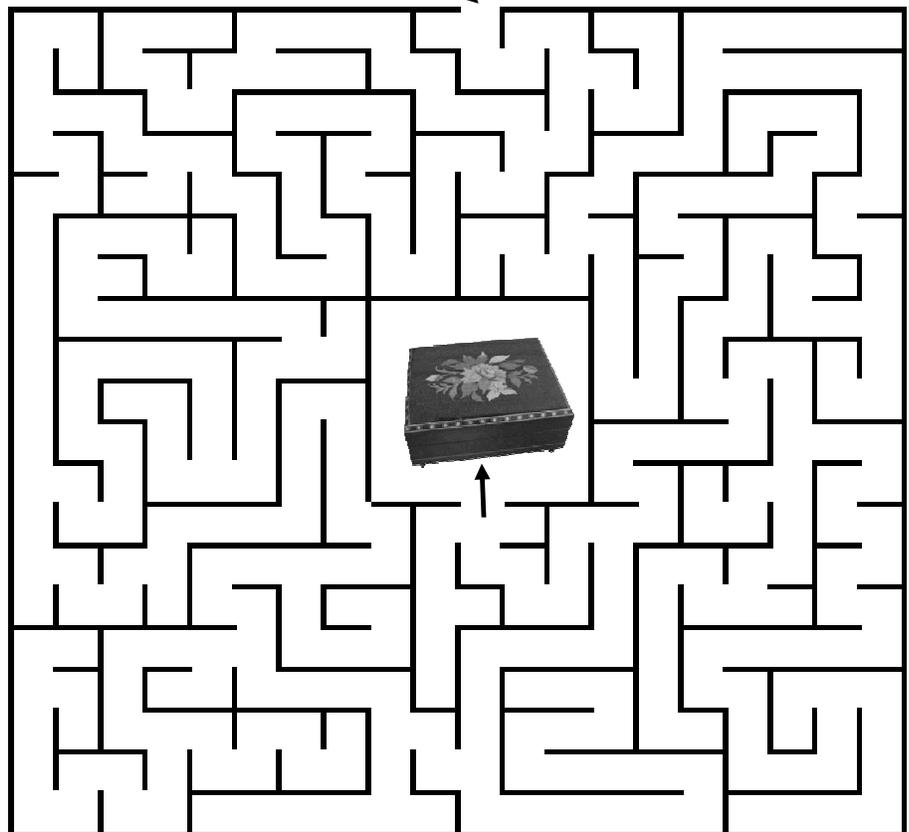
The music box was invented in 1796 by Antoine Favre of Switzerland. It was an immediate hit in Europe, and later in America. Within a couple of years most rich families had a music box in their home. The first music boxes were tiny things, which could fit inside a vest pocket. Later, they ranged in size from a hatbox to a large piece of furniture! Most, however, were small tabletop boxes.

The sounds from a music box are unlike any other musical instrument. The tune is produced by a set of pins sticking out of a cylinder in a specific order. As the cylinder turns, a steel “comb” plucks the pins, producing the tune. The cylinder spins by means of a small key, which winds it up. Some music boxes allowed you to change the cylinders, thus providing a variety of different tunes.



Music boxes were expensive. The music box Andi wanted to buy cost \$10.95. Most working-class families made about a dollar a day, so the music box cost about ten days' labor!

ENTER HERE →



At the end of chapter 15, Andi is forced to leave her precious music box behind and go with Johnny and Jack. What happens to this precious, hard-earned gift?

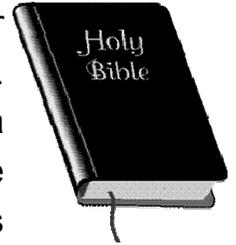
Does Andi ever get it back? Help Andi find her missing music box by following the right path through the maze.



The American Justice System

“That book, Sir, is the Rock upon which our republic rests.”
~Andrew Jackson, 7th president of the United States

Andrew Jackson is referring to the Bible in the above quote. The basis for our laws comes from the Ten Commandments of God found in Exodus 20. So, what is law? It is the set of rules, rights, and obligations that bind a society together. And because God has set His laws in our hearts, there was even a code of law before Moses brought the Ten Commandments down from Mt. Sinai.



4,000 years ago, Hammurabi, the king of Babylon, said he was chosen by the gods to deliver the law to his people. These 282 laws became known as the Code of Hammurabi and were written on clay tablets. The laws were practical and the first record of the “rule of law.” Examples:

- *If anyone commits a robbery and is caught, he shall be put to death.*
- *If a man puts out the eye of an equal, his eye shall be put out.*
- *If anyone steals the minor son of another, he shall be put to death.*
- *If a son slaps his father, his hand shall be cut off.*

The rule of law means that nobody—not even a king or a president—is above the law. When Daniel was brought before the king for violating the law, King Darius himself could not intervene for his friend. He agreed that “the law of the Medes and Persians . . . may not be revoked” (Daniel 6:12). So Daniel spent the night in the lions’ den.

We will take a small peek into the criminal justice system of America. Things differ a little between states (and between time periods). For example, in *Price of Truth* an inquest was conducted to determine how the victim died. They did that a lot in the 1880s. However, inquests are no longer conducted in most California counties today.

Another difference between today’s courtroom procedures and the way things were done in the 1880s is that things were “wide open” back then. You never knew what might happen at a trial. Some of the strict rules of evidence were still being developed. Surprise witnesses were common. Surprise evidence could be presented as well. This made a courtroom trial wonderful entertainment for people who had no television and wanted some excitement in their dull lives. Often, the lawyer who could impress the jury with his speech was the lawyer who won the case—in spite of the evidence.



Price of Truth: The American Justice System

The Players

There is quite a lineup of VIPs (very important players) for a trial.

BAILIFF: The court's "sergeant at arms." He calls the court to order ("all rise"), keeps order during the trial, and guards the jury's privacy.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Keeps the court's records and swears in the witnesses.

COURT REPORTER: Records everything said—word for word—during the trial.

DEFENDANT: The person whose guilt or innocence will be decided in court.

DEFENSE LAWYER: The lawyer who represents the person charged with a crime (defendant). He presents his case after the prosecutor is finished.



JUDGE: The courtroom's overseer. He explains the law, interprets the law, and keeps everything going according to the law. He gives the jury instructions and makes rulings on matters like evidence and testimony.

JURY: The citizens who listen to the testimonies of witnesses, weigh the evidence presented by the lawyers, and decide either "guilty" or "not guilty" for the defendant (the one charged with a crime). They are chosen just before the trial begins.



PROSECUTOR: The lawyer who presents the case against the defendant. He goes first.

WITNESS: A person who, under oath, testifies (tells the truth) about what he or she saw, heard, or experienced.

Can you name these court "players" from *Price of Truth*?

1. The **defendant** is _____
2. The **defense lawyer** is _____
3. The **judge** is _____
4. The **prosecutor** is _____
5. The **witness** is _____

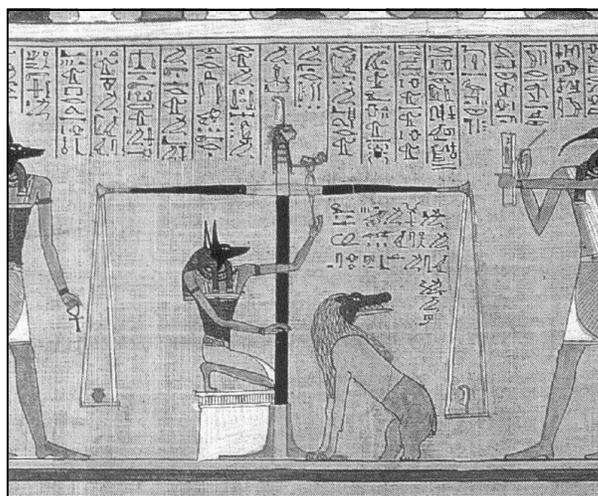
Price of Truth: Lady Justice



Lady Justice is a symbol one often sees in courthouses. She is the symbol of the right of the government to punish evil once the jury has convicted a person of a crime. She comes from ancient Roman and Greek ideas. Her name was originally Justitia, the goddess of justice. The earliest Roman coins showed her without the blindfold, but by the fifteenth century, this symbol was added.

Lady Justice holds two items—a sword in her right hand and a set of scales in her left. All three symbols have meanings in our justice system with regard to the law.

The ancient Egyptians also used the idea of the balancing of scales. Look closely at the picture to the right. It is taken from the Egyptian *Book of the Dead*. It shows a scene in which a scribe's heart on the left-hand scale (in its canopic jar) is weighed against the feather of truth on the right-hand scale.



The Symbols of Lady Justice

Can you match the symbols with their meanings? Look up the Bible verses if needed.

___ **BLINDFOLD**

___ **SCALES**

___ **WORD**

- A. This symbol can be traced back to the Old Testament (Job 31:6) and even further in history. It implies weighing the evidence that is presented in a trial. Each man receives what he deserves.
- B. This symbol represents that justice is (or should be) given out impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of a person's money, power, or social position. Justice should always be fair.
- C. This symbol represents the power of the government to punish those who break the law (Romans 13:4).

Answer Key: Price of Truth - 1

Page 131: Chapters 1-5

Chapters 1-3

1. peaches
2. so she can pass herself off as a Mexican harvest hand
3. A. It's so heavy! B. Come on, girls. C. Get going!
D. Rodrigo is furious. E. Here?
4. eight dollars
5. Braham's Lullaby
6. ten dollars and ninety-five cents (\$10.95)
7. \$2.95

Chapters 4-5

8. Mitch
9. C
10. the bank president (or Peter's father)
11. A
12. Johnny, Jack, Robbie
13. Johnny Wilson
14. Jack Goodwin
15. C

Page 133: Chapters 1-5

Vocabulary

1. E
2. A
3. B
4. H
5. C
6. D
7. G
8. F

Characters

1. Johnny Wilson
2. Rodrigo
3. Rosa Garduno
4. Chad Carter
5. Mr. Goodwin
6. Andi Carter

Page 138: Chapters 6-10

Chapters 6-8

1. false
2. Rosa
3. C
4. Justin's office assistant
5. She hears a crying puppy.
6. true
7. B
8. Peter Wilson
9. Ben Decker

Chapters 9-10

10. Russ Tate
11. true
12. B
13. "God cares."
14. Mitch
15. Harvey Wellin (a newspaper reporter)
16. a story (information) or Andi's version of what happened
17. Melinda (Andi's sister)

Page 139: Chapters 6-10

Vocabulary

1. H
2. D
3. E
4. A
5. G
6. B
7. F
8. C

Characters

1. Tim O'Neil
2. Peter Wilson
3. Ben Decker
4. a puppy
5. Mitch Carter
6. Harvey Wellin
7. Jack Goodwin

Page 142: A Shopping Trip

\$1.50 is not enough. You are \$0.24 cents short.

kerosene .40
3 yds calico .18
thread .25
1 doz. eggs .30
2 qt. milk .16
1 pound bacon .10
3 qts. beans .27
1 box matches .08

TOTAL: \$1.74

Answers will vary on the decisions.

Page 140: Life in the 1880s. What's It Worth?

- YES.** This family has \$2.50 left at the end of the month. Not much for "extras." What if the baby gets sick and they need a doctor?
- YES.** This family has \$18.00 to spare. They can afford a little extra at times.
- YES.** This family is very well off, having an extra \$72.50 at the end of the month. If someone gets sick, they can afford to call the doctor.
- YES.** This family is also doing okay with \$49.50 left over after living expenses. Maybe a new dress for one of the children is in order.
- NO.** This family is coming up short by \$4.50. Maybe Jane can pick up some extra laundry.

Answer Key: Price of Truth - 2

Page 143: Chapters 11-15

Chapters 11-12

1. **evidence:** the proof both lawyers present at the trial to convince the jury • **examination:** the process used to decide if there should be a trial; a hearing • **trial:** the procedure where a criminal is found guilty or not guilty • **district attorney:** the attorney who tries to prove the criminal guilty • **defense lawyer:** the attorney who tries to prove the criminal not guilty
2. the music box she must earn
3. C
4. true

Chapters 13-15

5. She's trying to get away from the gossiping ladies.
6. False
7. Mitch is on Peter's side; the rest of the family believes Andi.
8. to tell what she saw that Friday
9. Johnny Wilson
10. a hunk of Taffy's mane

Page 149: Chapters 16-20

Chapters 16-18

1. She wants to see Taffy.
2. A
3. Mr. Wilson (Johnny's father)
4. Chad
5. false
6. B
7. She faints.

Chapters: 19-20

8. . . . a clear conscience before God.
9. Jack Goodwin; He has brought Taffy back and wants Andi to be free to tell the truth.
10. C
11. a painting
12. true
13. Jack

Page 153: The Players

1. Peter Wilson
2. Maxwell Browning
3. Samuel Morrison
4. Matthew Powers
5. Andrea Carter

Page 154: Lady Justice

Symbols

- B
A
C

Page 145:

Chapters 11-15

Vocabulary

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. B

Character Clues

1. Cory Blake
2. Robbie Decker
3. Megan Decker
4. Mrs. Evans; Mrs. King
5. Elizabeth Carter
6. Justin Carter

Page 147: The Fresno Expositor

March 17, 1880

Who? a lucky person

What? found a gold nugget

Where? Coarse Gold Gulch

When? last Thursday

Why (is gold sent to S.F.)? to be made into coins

How (does the article know the location)? Coarse Gold Gulch is the only place in the county where coarse gold has been known to be found.

April 19, 1886

Who? Henry George

What? involved in a burglary

Where? railroad station (freight house)

When? last Thursday night

Why (did he run)? The watchman shot at him.

How (was he caught)? The watchman identified him.

Page 150:

Chapters 16-20

Vocabulary

1. C
2. F
3. G
4. E
5. A
6. B
7. H
8. D

Page 151 Maze

