

## Daily Schedule for Book 2: Heartbreak Trail

\*indicates an optional activity found in the *Circle C Milestones* lapbook.

(Lapbook activities can be skipped or purchased from [www.CircleCMilestones.com](http://www.CircleCMilestones.com))

|                         | Day 1  | Day 2                                    | Day 3                                   | Day 4                                    |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| <i>Heartbreak Trail</i> | Chapters 1-2                                 | Chapters 3-4                             | — — — — —                               | — — — — —                                |
| Literature Guide        | Page 39<br>Page 41 #1-6                      | Page 41 #7-12                            | Pages 42-44                             | * Lapbook activity<br>for chapters 1-4   |
|                         | Day 5  | Day 6                                    | Day 7                                   | Day 8                                    |
| <i>Heartbreak Trail</i> | — — — — —                                    | Chapters 5-6                             | Chapters 7-8                            | — — — — —                                |
| Literature Guide        | Pages 45-46                                  | Page 47 #1-6                             | Page 47 #7-10                           | Pages 48-50                              |
|                         | Day 9  | Day 10                                   | Day 11                                  | Day 12                                   |
| <i>Heartbreak Trail</i> | — — — — —                                    | — — — — —                                | Chapters 9-10                           | Chapters 11-12                           |
| Literature Guide        | * Lapbook activities (2)<br>for chapters 5-8 | Pages 51-52                              | Page 53 #1-7                            | Page 53 #8-13                            |
|                         | Day 13                                       | Day 14                                   | Day 15                                  | Day 16                                   |
| <i>Heartbreak Trail</i> | — — — — —                                    | — — — — —                                | — — — — —                               | Chapters 13-14                           |
| Literature Guide        | Pages 54-56                                  | Pages 57-59                              | * Lapbook activity<br>for chapters 9-12 | Page 60 #1-6                             |
|                         | Day 17                                       | Day 18                                   | Day 19                                  | Day 20                                   |
| <i>Heartbreak Trail</i> | Chapters 15-16                               | — — — — —                                | — — — — —                               | — — — — —                                |
| Literature Guide        | Page 60 #7-12                                | * Lapbook activity<br>for chapters 13-16 | Pages 61-62<br>(recipes tomorrow)       | Pages 63-65<br>Make a recipe<br>Page 67  |
|                         | Day 21                                       | Day 22                                   | Day 23                                  | Day 24                                   |
| <i>Heartbreak Trail</i> | Chapters 17-18                               | Chapters 19-20                           | — — — — —                               | — — — — —                                |
| Literature Guide        | Page 68 #1-6                                 | Page 68 #7-12                            | Pages 69-71                             | * Lapbook activity<br>for chapters 17-20 |
|                         | Day 25                                       | Day 26                                   | Day 27                                  | Day 28                                   |
| <i>Heartbreak Trail</i> | Chapters 21-23                               | Chapters 24-25                           | — — — — —                               | — — — — —                                |
| Literature Guide        | Page 72 #1-6                                 | Page 72 # 7-10                           | Pages 73-75                             | * Lapbook activity<br>for chapters 21-25 |

**Story Synopsis:** *Heartbreak Trail* opens one year after the events in *Thick as Thieves*. For her all-important *quinceañera* celebration (fifteenth birthday), Andi asks permission to accompany her brothers on a cattle drive to Los Angeles. Together with her young nephew, Levi, who is staying on the ranch, Andi and the Circle C crew embark on an adventure like nothing Andi envisioned. She is unwittingly plunged into trail events much riskier than annoying mosquitoes and lack of sleep. When the worst happens, Andi’s brother Mitch is left shorthanded with a herd of 1,000 balky steers to drive to market. Andi is ripped from her dull, “safe” position as Cook’s helper and given charge of the horses. Already exhausted, Andi must dig deep inside herself to find the strength to finish what she started.

The character quality/theme for *Heartbreak Trail* is “endurance.” In your best handwriting, copy Philippians 4:13 from page 5 in the book. Color, cut out the poster, and memorize this verse during your study.

ENDURANCE:

THE INWARD STRENGTH TO WITHSTAND HARDSHIP WITHOUT GIVING UP



## Heartbreak Trail: Chapters 1–4

Show how well you understand the story by answering the following questions:

### CHAPTERS 1–2

1. How old is Andi when *Heartbreak Trail* opens? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Andi is lost in thought while she waits for her nephew Levi to reappear from the gully.  
What is she daydreaming about ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What does Andi do when she sees what is happening to Levi?
  - A. She panics and then gallops to the branding fire to fetch help from her brothers.
  - B. She yells and waves her arms to frighten the cow away from Levi.
  - C. She uses Taffy to lasso the cow to make her stop.
4. What is the name of the man who comes along in time to see the cattle scattered and Levi and Andi on the ground? \_\_\_\_\_ What is his ranch job? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Andi thinks her friend Rosa is *loco* because . . .
  - A. she wants to go back to Mexico.
  - B. she's engaged to be married.
  - C. she wants a job in town.
6. What notion does Sid McCoy insist Andi "get out of her head"? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### CHAPTERS 3–4

7. What surprise question comes up at the supper table?
  - A. Mother asks Andi what she would like to do for her upcoming *quinceañera*.
  - B. Melinda asks Andi if she is willing to go with her to Aunt Rebecca's.
  - C. Chad asks Andi if she'd like to accompany him and Mitch on a cattle drive.
8. How do Mitch and Chad decide who will boss the upcoming trail drive?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What is a *remuda*? \_\_\_\_\_
10. A trail hand on a cattle drive who takes care of the *remuda* is called the . . .
  - A. flank rider
  - B. point man
  - C. wrangler
11. What are the names of the two women Andi uses as examples to prove ladies can follow their dreams and still remain ladies?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Which brother convinces their mother that Andi ought to be allowed to go along on the cattle drive? \_\_\_\_\_

ELEMENTS OF A FICTION STORY

Every dramatic fiction story must include these five essential writing elements:

CHARACTERS, SETTING, PROBLEM, PLOT EVENTS, and the SOLUTION.

For now, we will look at characters and setting.

CHARACTERS:

1. In the first 4 chapters, you meet a number of characters. List as many as you can find in these chapters and give their relationship to the main character, ANDREA CARTER:

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

SETTING: The setting of a fiction novel is considered the *time* and *place* of the story. (When and where does the story take place?)

2. TIME: The timeframe for *Heartbreak Trail* can be either inferred from the context or found at the beginning of the first chapter. What is the time period? \_\_\_\_\_
3. PLACE: This aspect of the setting can vary as a story progresses. In *Heartbreak Trail*, the setting covers a good portion of the San Joaquin Valley of California. Where specifically does the story open? \_\_\_\_\_

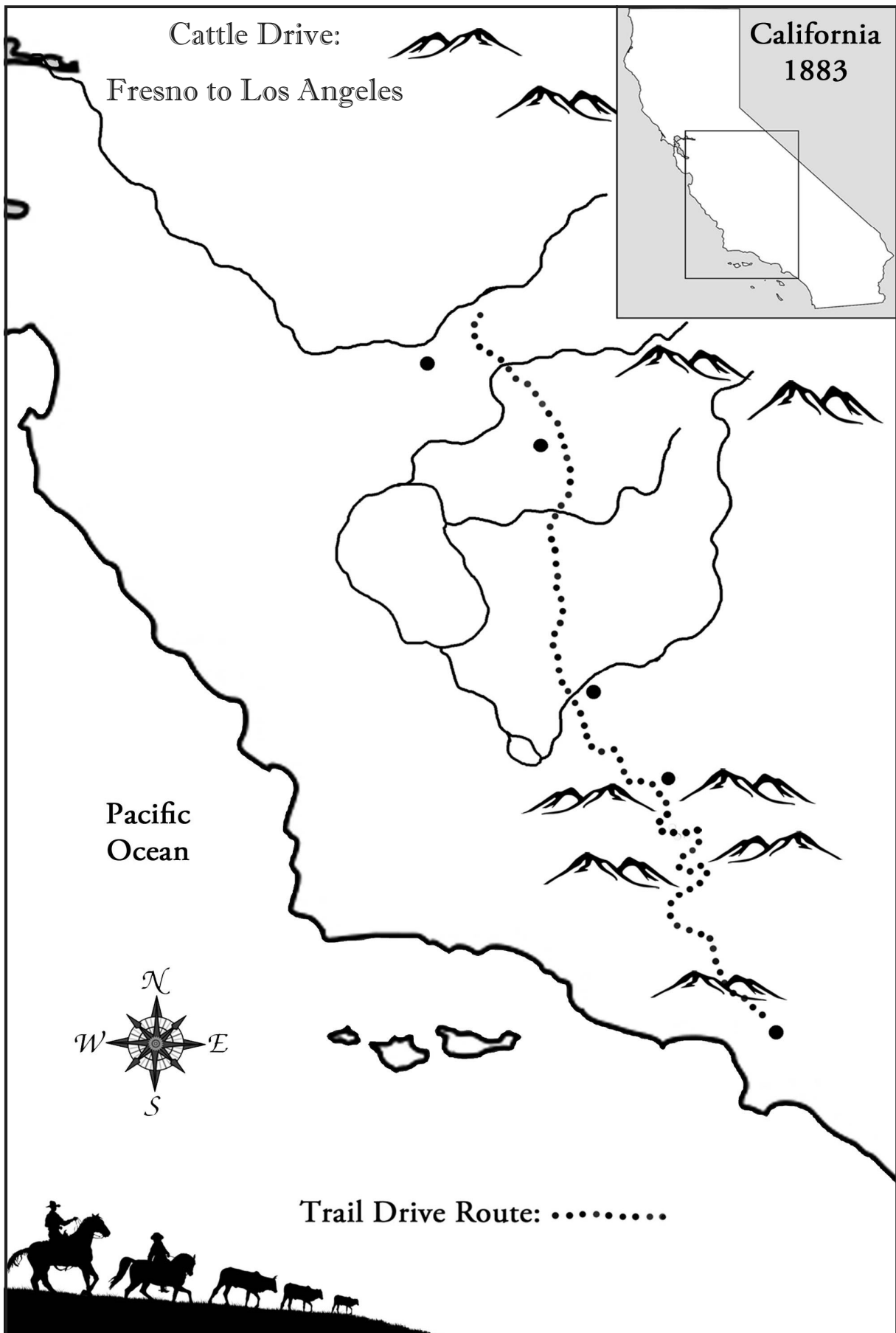
Sometimes it is fun to have a map to sort out all of the different settings in a story. The map on page 6 of *Heartbreak Trail* is a map of California in 1883. Although the route of the trail drive is the author’s imagination, the rest of the map is as it really appeared in 1883.

4. Find a current map of California and compare it to the map on page 6 in the book. What two lakes do you see on the 1883 map that no longer exist in California today?

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
|-------|-------|

5. The blank map on the next page is intended to be used throughout this study. It will help you get a feeling for where some of the major plot events in *Heartbreak Trail* take place. For chapters 1-4, add the following to the map (refer to the map on page 6 of the book).

- |                     |   |                           |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| - Fresno            | - Color and label Tulare Lake                                       | - Color the Pacific Ocean |
| - San Joaquin River | - Draw a house or a rail fence for the Circle C ranch and label it. |                           |



## VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

For each underlined word below, write the part of speech (noun, verb, or adjective) on the line. Then choose the best definition for how the word is used in the sentence. (See example.)

1. The usual jovial foreman had turned prickly and short-tempered. ADJECTIVE  
A. sensitive                      C. cheerful  
B. patient                         D. understanding
2. The men pivoted and took off. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. turned                         C. agreed  
B. saluted                         D. yelled
3. Andi clamped her mouth shut and silently stewed. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. suffocated                     C. laughed  
B. fussed                         D. mused
4. Up till now, Sid had been rambling. Now he was meddling. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. gossiping                     C. helping  
B. comforting                   D. interfering
5. Levi tittered. Andi elbowed him into silence. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. grunted                       C. snickered  
B. whined                        D. argued
6. Their Aunt Rebecca's reputation for propriety was well-known. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. respectability                C. rudeness  
B. dishonesty                   D. bossiness
7. Mother's question had piqued the whole family's interest. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. bored                         C. repelled  
B. grabbed                       D. put off
8. "Wouldn't *you* like to know?" Andi replied with a saucy grin. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. cautious                       C. hasty  
B. patient                         D. sassy
9. "I think we need an attorney to mediate this dispute," Mother said. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. settle                         C. prolong  
B. stop                             D. provoke

SNIPPETS FROM ANDI'S JOURNAL:



*I love listening to Mother's olden-day tales. Afterward, she always looks at me like she shouldn't be too hard on me about not acting like a proper young lady. I'm thinking that maybe Mother wasn't such a lady back then either.*

## LA QUINCEAÑERA (THE FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD)

The Carters are Americans living in California, a state admitted to the Union in 1850 but still heavily influenced by Spanish colonization 100 years before. With so many ranch hands and neighbors of Latin descent (Spanish, Mexican, and native-born *Californios*), it is no surprise that the Carters have adopted the birthday tradition of the *quinceañera* coming-of-age for their daughters. The *quinceañera* celebrates the virtues of love, honor, and family—and recognizes the girl's journey from childhood to maturity. The custom highlights God, family, friends, music, food, and dancing.

The tradition of the *quinceañera* dates back to about 500 B.C and the time of the Aztecs. At fifteen, a girl became of marriageable age; fifteen-year-old boys became warriors. It was an important rite of passage. When the Spanish conquered the Aztecs in the New World, they blended their European customs with those of the native people groups. During the 1700s in colonial Mexico, young girls of the upper class were not allowed to dance in public before age fifteen. The *quinceañera* was their ticket into this aspect of adult social life, and the girls were eager to embrace it.

In colonial Mexico, wealth was a big part of a family's social status. It was important to throw a fancy party for their young daughter: an opulent, handmade gown, gold jewelry, and a lavish cake. This would ensure the family's chances of landing a good husband in the future.

In Europe, the rich also celebrated a young woman's "coming out," known as the debutante party (actually a full season, from April to July). The young women were "presented" with the hope that by the end of the season they would have found husbands.

The *quinceañera* went much deeper than the European model. The celebration was a time of affirming a girl's faith, family traditions, and her good morals. It was a time for welcoming a young lady into adulthood, but it was not a way of presenting her as eligible for marriage.

Today, the *quinceañera* remains a glorious and honored tradition among Hispanics around the world. Because many Hispanics are Catholics, their ceremonies include a very Catholic element to the occasion. The young lady receives a cross, a Bible or prayer book, and a rosary. After the religious ceremony, a reception is held in a hall or somewhere large to gather all the family and friends who have been invited. There is plenty of food, flowers, music, dancing, and a cake.

The "princess" of the day wears an elaborate ball gown and waltzes with her father and other members of her "court." At the reception, the guests toast the *quinceañera* and are invited to offer her their best wishes and congratulations.

Sometimes the custom of *The Last Doll* is included in the celebration. It can be used as a decoration or keepsake and represents that the girl is putting aside the things of childhood and will now focus on the things of a young lady. Sometimes she passes *The Last Doll* to a younger sibling to symbolize she is moving on.



## LA QUINCEAÑERA WORD SEARCH

The word search puzzle below hides twenty-three important words having to do with a young girl's *quinceañera*, both past and present. Can you find them? The words run vertically, horizontally, and diagonally. Have fun!

### WORD BOX

|         |           |          |         |        |          |           |
|---------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Bible   | cake      | Catholic | dancing | faith  | family   | fifteen   |
| flowers | food      | friends  | God     | gold   | gowns    | honor     |
| jewelry | love      | music    | party   | prayer | princess | relatives |
| rosary  | tradition |          |         |        |          |           |



### SCRIPTURE MEMORY



If you don't already know this verse, begin to memorize **Philippians 4:13**, the Bible verse that complements the theme of endurance for *Heartbreak Trail*.

## Heartbreak Trail: Chapters 5–8

Show how well you understand the story by answering the following questions:

### CHAPTERS 5–6

1. Circle the words that describe the Carters' trail cook, "Cook":  
a gentle spirit • partially lame • a Mexican • appreciates help • old and proud •  
gruff • hard-working • a poor cook • feels sorry for Andi and Levi • bossy
2. How many cattle are the Carters driving to market? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why has Mitch hired half a dozen outside, "temporary" trail hands for the drive?  
A. The cattle herd is larger than he expected.  
B. He doesn't want to empty the home ranch of all its cowhands.  
C. The new trail hands asked Mitch to hire them on.
4. Why does Andi want to get to know the flashy cowhand Toledo better? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Toledo's horse is named \_\_\_\_\_. What color is his glistening coat?  
\_\_\_\_\_ What color is his mane and tail? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why is Andi alarmed when she hears the grandfather clock chime five times?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### CHAPTERS 7–8

7. Andi thinks, *I need a little more of Flint's attitude*. What prompts this thought?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. "The Serpent of Bear Lake" is the retelling of a real incident. Copy this link into your browser to read the story: [www.legendsofamerica.com/ut-bearlakemonster.html](http://www.legendsofamerica.com/ut-bearlakemonster.html)  
What do you think the serpent really was? \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you think it is still there? \_\_\_\_\_ Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What does Chad do to make up for scaring Andi so badly? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. SETTING: Add the following locations to the map on page 9 of this guide:  
Kings River • Visalia • Draw and label the Kaweah River. It flows from the mountains,  
near to the town of Visalia, then dumps into Tulare Lake.  
How many days have passed? \_\_\_\_\_ How many miles have they gone so far? \_\_\_\_\_



## VOCABULARY: MEANING FROM CONTEXT

For each underlined word below, circle the closest definition. Then use the word in a sentence of your own. (See example.)

1. "I want to get settled straightaway," Toledo told Mitch.

sometime      immediately      later      soon

You kids get your rooms cleaned up straightaway!

2. He climbed down, doffed his hat, and bowed low.

removed      touched      lost      put on

3. "What's the ruckus?" Sid demanded to know.

problem      story      commotion      answer

4. Hat in hand, the old man groused about Toledo.

spoke praise      complained      whispered      yelled

5. "Bring me proof Toledo's a liability, and I'll send him packing," Mitch said.

hindrance      fumbler      agitator      assistance

6. Chad and Mitch got an earful about that "strutting cockerel," Toledo.

self-effacing      unassuming      frenzied      boasting

7. "I stayed behind," Mother said, "reveling in the adventure of the West."

wallowing      working      delighting      cowering

8. Barely breathing, Andi listened, mesmerized.

startled      alarmed      bored      captivated

9. The fun of a cattle drive had definitely waned.

faded      grown      settled      expanded

## HOW'S YOUR SPANISH? PART 1



"Cook"

Throughout *Heartbreak Trail*, you will come across various Spanish words and phrases. Most of these words and phrases revolve around the ranch's Mexican cook, "Cook" (his real name is Manuel). Chapters 1-4 introduce a few of these words, but in chapters 5-8 the Spanish really begins to roll from Cook's tongue, as well as from Luisa, the Circle C's housekeeper. The Spanish is presented in context so the words can be easily understood. Match the English translation of the following Spanish words and phrases. (See example.)

1.   D   *No, chico, no necesito ayuda.* (p. 33)

2.            *Hay agua.* (p. 33)

3.            *¡Váyanse!* (p. 33)

4.            *Siéntate.* (p. 41)

5.            *Tómalo.* (p. 41)

6.            *comida* (p. 41)

7.            *Muchas gracias.* (p. 41)

8.            *Buenos días.* (p. 46)

9.            *¡Apúrate!* (p. 47)



Andi and "Dusty"

A. food; meal

B. Go away; get going

C. Take it (eat it; drink it).

~~D. No, boy, I don't need help.~~

E. Hurry up!

F. Many thanks.

G. There's water.

H. Sit down.

I. Good day; Good morning.

## COWBOY SONGS

Cowboys sang to the cattle for a variety of reasons: singing helped pass the time while guarding cattle; it gave the cowboys something to do; but the most important reason was to keep the cattle from becoming startled at night. The darker it got, the more nervous the cows would get. Even the sudden slapping of reins or the *snap* of a striking match could spook the cattle and start a dreaded stampede. Cowboys were constantly on the move, circling the herd, singing, humming, or soft-talking the steers.

Many of the songs the trail hands sang became popular American songs of the West. To sample some of the songs that lulled restless cattle to sleep, you may want to type the song titles below into a search engine like Google. Some even have audio tracks to listen to. Note: For safety's sake, ask your parents before you search the Internet.

*Get Along, Little Dogies*

*The Streets of Laredo*

*Sweet Betsy from Pike*

*The Old Chisholm Trail*

*The Yellow Rose of Texas*

*Home on the Range*

*Old Paint*

*Red River Valley*

Visit [www.legendsofamerica.com/we-cowboysongs.html](http://www.legendsofamerica.com/we-cowboysongs.html) to read the lyrics to dozens of other cowboy songs and ballads.



## TRAIL DRIVE JOBS

Everyone has a job to do on a trail drive. They follow a certain pattern when herding the cattle. Below are the jobs on the Circle C trail drive, along with the men initially assigned to the tasks. Read over the jobs. Based on the descriptions, fill in the jobs on the correct lines. Then, if you would like, color the picture. Note: There are more cattle on the drive than the picture shows.

**Trail Boss** (*Mitch*): keeps the records and gives the orders to the ramrod; rides in front.

**Ramrod**\* (*Chad*): carries out the trail boss's orders and keeps the herd moving

**Scout**\* (*Chad*): scouts half a day ahead for water, grazing, and stopping places

**Trail Cook** (*Cook*): drives the chuck wagon a mile or two ahead of the herd; cooks all meals

**Point Riders**: 2 (*Wyatt & Diego*): ride at the very front of the herd and lead the way

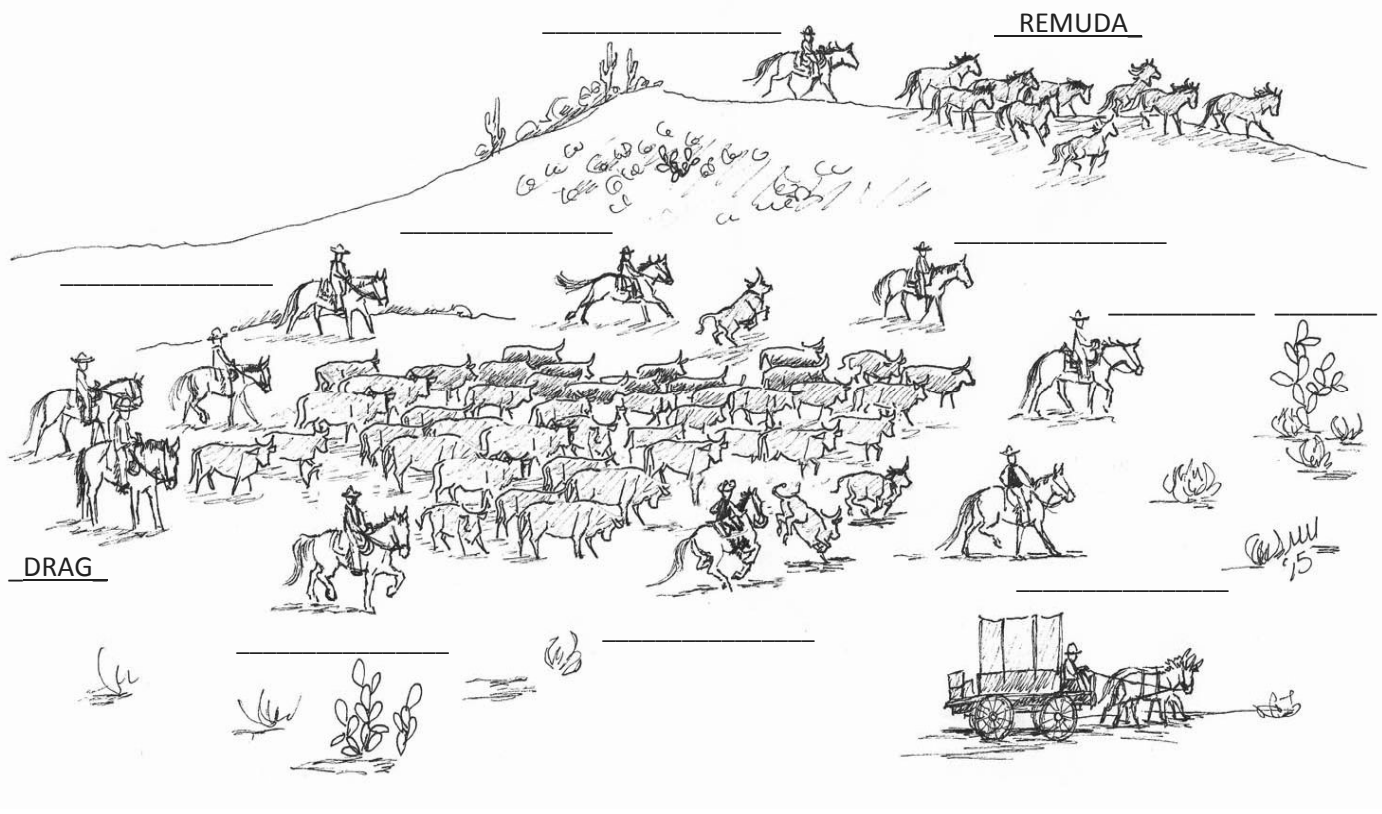
**Swing Riders**: 2 (*Tripp & Toledo*): ride near the front and make sure the herd turns correctly

**Flank Riders**: 2 (*Seth & Huey*): ride toward the back and keep the herd from spreading out

**Drag Riders**: 3 (*Joselito, Kirby, & Bryce*): ride at the rear of the herd and make sure the slow cattle keep moving; dirtiest job of the drive

**Wrangler** (*Flint*): in charge of the *remuda* (horses); usually one of the youngest riders.

\* starred jobs are not shown on the picture;



## DARING WOMEN OF THE WEST

The first cowgirls were rugged daughters of the frontier, who cut their first teeth chewing on leather harnesses. Most could ride and rope at an early age. While many girls learned the horse-trading business, they were also well educated for the times and could play the piano as easily as they could rope a steer. Most history books overlook the women who helped tame the West, resigning them to parlors and Ladies' Aid Society meetings. Amazingly, they were comfortable doing it all. Meet four of these daring girls:



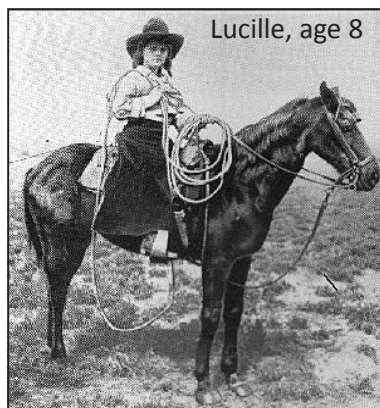
**Kitty Wilkins:** I was born "Katherine" in 1857. Papa gave me my first horse when I was a small girl. He bought a sweet filly for two \$20 gold pieces. My family moved all over the West and finally settled in Idaho. When I grew up, folks called me the "Horse Queen of Idaho." I rode the range alongside my hired hands, and my Diamond brand became known all over the country. The U.S. Cavalry bought my horses, as did Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. I once took 3,000 horses to St. Louis and sold them myself. Then I changed clothes and entertained in an elegant fashion. Sadly, I never married. I was engaged to my foreman, but he was killed going after an intruder on the ranch.

**Lizzie Williams:** I was a well-educated young lady. Father moved our family to Texas and established the Johnson Institute (of higher learning). I taught at the school (age 17), but after the Civil War, with all those loose cattle running free, I donned my sunbonnet, hired a few cowhands, and rounded up the strays to ship north. I became a wealthy young woman. In 1871 at the age of 28, I registered my own brand. Later, I became the first cattle queen of Texas. When I married Hezekiah Williams, I was able to secure a contract that kept all of my own property (unusual for the times). Hezekiah and I drove our herds together on the Chisholm Trail.



**Prairie Rose Henderson:** At the turn of the last century (1908), I rode into Cheyenne, Wyoming, to enter a bronco-busting contest. "Sorry, no women are permitted to ride," I was told. As the daughter of a Wyoming rancher, I could ride just as well as any cowboy. I demanded to see the rules, where I found no official rule forbidding women to compete, so the officials were forced into allowing me to enter the competition. The audience was stunned! I dashed out of the chute and . . . lost the contest. But I won the right for women to compete alongside the men in rodeos. I admit I was a showy cowgirl. I wore ostrich plumes over my bloomers and a blouse with bright sequins. I won many rodeo competitions but lost my life one winter during a blizzard.

## DARING WOMEN OF THE WEST



**Lucille Mulhall:** I was America's first true cowgirl (The term "cowgirl" was invented because of me.) At eight years old, I was already a skilled roper. By age ten I could lasso a running jackrabbit and rope a full-grown steer. Papa said I could keep any calf I could rope and brand, and I soon had a small herd that I marked with my belt buckle. I was never interested in dolls or tea parties, much preferring to train my ponies, lasso, and trick ride. When Mother sent me to finishing school a few years later, I returned before the year was up. I was born to be a "cowboy" and did not belong to that other world of fancy doings and fine

accomplishments. I wore a split skirt and refused to ride sidesaddle. By the time I was sixteen, I could rope five horses all at once. In 1900 while still a teen, I weighed only ninety pounds, but I could break a bronc, lasso a wolf, and shoot a coyote at 500 yards. I performed at Wild West shows, where the crowds adored my antics (I loved those days!). I once put on a roping exhibition for the future president of the United States, Teddy Roosevelt. He said if I could rope a wolf, I could go to the inaugural parade in Washington, D.C. I brought Mr. Roosevelt his dead wolf at the end of a rope, and I went to the parade.

### YOUR TURN

Choose one of these other daring women of the West to research. Find and print out a picture to paste in the box. Create a short biography in first person like the examples above. Write it on the lines below or on the computer and print it out.

HENRIETTA KING • LORENA TRICKEY • ANNIE OAKLEY • MARY ANN GOODNIGHT

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## Heartbreak Trail: Chapters 9–12

Show how well you understand the story by answering the following questions:

### CHAPTERS 9–10

1. Why does Andi never want to forget the unwritten trail-drive rule “never go out to the herd alone at night”?  
A. because she was frightened half to death by night noises  
B. because she almost started a cattle stampede when she visited the herd  
C. because she was scolded for going out there alone with untrusted cowhands  
D. because she was supposed to be in bed, sleeping
2. Chad usually gets after Andi for doing something she shouldn't. This time, however, Mitch gets that privilege. Why? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What reason does Mitch give Andi for not wandering around in the middle of the night?  
A. Mitch doesn't trust the new hands. B. Andi could get lost. C. Andi might spook the cattle.
4. What is Levi in charge of each morning? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Andi is tasked with the job of \_\_\_\_\_
6. What “plague” of insects will not leave Andi alone? \_\_\_\_\_
7. True or False (circle one): Andi feels ill because she's coming down with the chicken pox.

### CHAPTERS 11–12

8. Mitch is worried that Andi may have been taken sick with \_\_\_\_\_
9. Circle the reasons Cook believes Andi *está bien* (is fine):  
she's not throwing up • her eyes are clear and bright • she's not coughing or sneezing  
she has no fever • it is too soon to show signs of the disease • she gets right to work
10. One of Cook's trail-drive jobs includes doctoring sick men and animals. He has a fine supply of home remedies on hand. What tonic does Cook make Andi drink? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is it supposed to cure? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What do Andi and Levi spy when they're chopping firewood in the brushy woods?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. When Toledo rides up, Andi is embarrassed to see him. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Young Bryce is a master campfire storyteller. First it was “The Serpent of Bear Lake.”  
His latest tale involves \_\_\_\_\_ and the old Fort \_\_\_\_\_.



## VOCABULARY: MATCHING

Match the underlined word in each phrase with the correct meaning. Page numbers where the word is first used are given so you can find the meaning using the context of the sentence. The first one has been done for you.

### SECTION A:

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>D</u> a <u>cavalier</u> attitude (p. 62)        | A. to walk                     |
| 2. _____ an <u>inept</u> Flint (p. 62)                | B. a wild-goose chase          |
| 3. _____ a " <u>loose cannon</u> " (p. 64)            | C. dull; tedious               |
| 4. _____ sick with the <u>ague</u> (p. 71)            | <del>D. careless; casual</del> |
| 5. _____ to <u>reek</u> to high heaven (p. 72)        | E. crazy                       |
| 6. _____ to <u>reprimand</u> a child (p. 74)          | F. malaria; marsh fever        |
| 7. _____ to " <u>hoof it</u> " (p. 78)                | G. unstable; unpredictable     |
| 8. _____ a <u>monotonous</u> trip (p. 80)             | H. to scold                    |
| 9. _____ to be " <u>tetched in the head</u> " (p. 81) | I. wandering; ambling          |
| 10. _____ a <u>snipe hunt</u> (p. 82)                 | J. to stink                    |
| 11. _____ <u>moseying</u> around (p. 82)              | K. unskilled; incompetent      |

### DIGGING DEEPER

At the beginning of chapter 12, Andi's first instinct when she sees Toledo meeting up with two strangers is to hightail it back to the herd and tell her brother what he's up to. When Toledo explains and promises to tell Mitch himself, however, Andi decides she's being silly to worry. What is *your* impression of the charming but brash cowhand Toledo? Has Andi been fooled by his tricks and his beautiful horse? Or is Toledo a valuable member of the Carter trail-drive crew?

Toledo McGuire is (circle one) trustworthy • loyal • sneaky • pushy • kindhearted. Use clues about Toledo's character from the story (chapters 5-9 and 11-12) to support your impression.

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## THE KAWEAH OAKS PRSERVE

The Kaweah Oaks Preserve is the remains of the last riparian forest (woodlands along rivers) in California. It has been preserved so visitors can see what the now-dry valley looked like 200 years ago, before the settlers came. Today, the oak forest covers only 322 acres, but in Andi's day valley oak, sycamore, cottonwood, willows, blackberries, and wild grape covered *hundreds of square miles*, from the base of the Sierra Nevada range to the banks of Tulare Lake.



### USING THE MAP ON PAGE 43 OF THIS GUIDE . . .

- Label the Tule River.
- Color all of the land between the Kings River and the Tule River light green. Label it "wetlands."



Early settlers called this land "The Swamp" because of frequent flooding and the high water table. The original people, the Yokut Indians, never made their homes in these wetlands but instead hunted, fished, and foraged for the wildlife and plant life they found here. The valley oaks in this area were also a source of the Yokuts' most important food—

acorns.



An example of a Yokut hut made of tule reeds.

Abundant wildlife once thrived in these woodlands: birds—herons, hawks, owls, ducks, song birds, woodpeckers, crows, vultures, and quails; mammals—gray fox, bobcat, coyotes, rabbits, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, and skunks; as well as insects, amphibians, and reptiles.



By the mid-19th century, settlers were using this land mostly for cattle grazing, hunting, and wood-cutting. One family wanted to plant walnut trees in the area of the current preserve. Eventually, a dam was built in 1962, which put an end to the flooding, but the water table was too high to grow walnut trees successfully. Finally, the land was sold to a conservation group and has been kept just the way it was in the past.

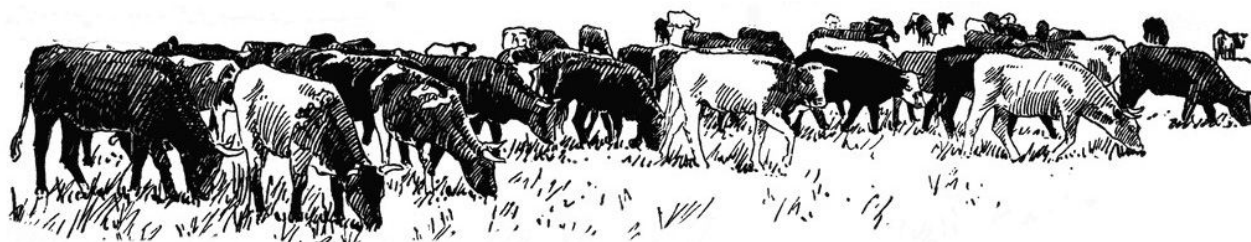
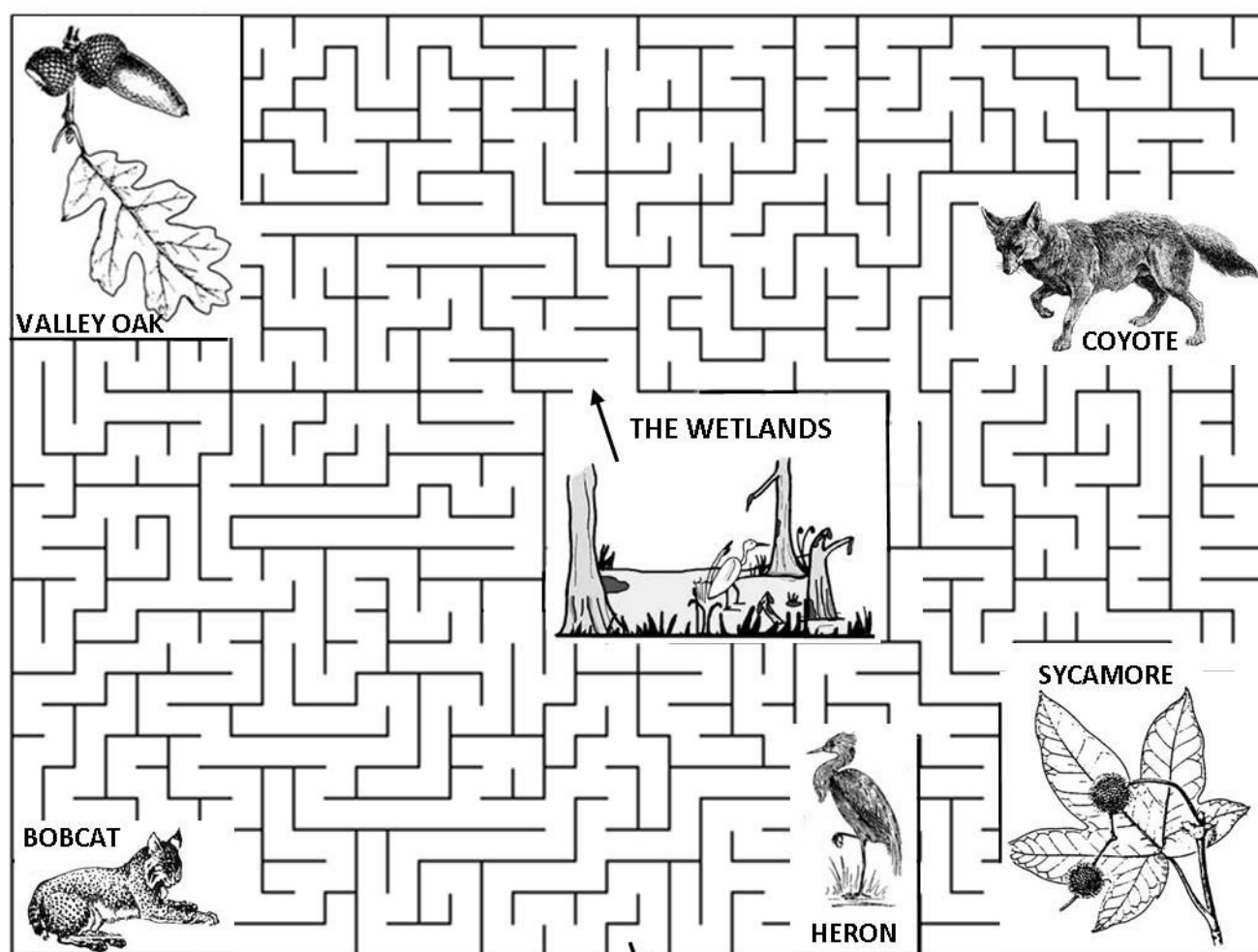
If you have ever driven through the San Joaquin Valley around Visalia, you may find it hard to believe that this area was once teeming with water and wildlife. With a nickname like "The Swamp," it is easy to see why Andi was plagued by countless mosquitoes when she traveled through this wet, woodlands region.

## ESCAPE THE WETLANDS

The Carters are taking their 1,000 head of cattle through the wetlands between the rivers just south of the Circle C ranch. It's spring, so the region has probably experienced some flooding in the recent weeks. Help the Carters' cattle escape the wetlands by following the maze through "high ground" around the area. Steer clear of the wildlife, especially coyotes and bobcats, animals that could startle the herd and cause a stampede.

This maze is sprinkled with a few examples of what you might see if you journeyed there in 1883, or if you visit the Kaweah Oaks Preserve today.

WEB FUN: copy this link to explore the Kaweah Oaks Preserve: [www.kaweahoaks.com](http://www.kaweahoaks.com)



## HOW'S YOUR SPANISH? PART 2



"Cook"

Are you ready for another Spanish lesson? This time you will write the Spanish words Cook uses when he talks to Andi. First, try to find the word from the box and write it on the line. If you can't guess the meaning, go back to the book pages and figure out the meaning from the context of the story. When you write your Spanish, don't forget to include the accent marks. Also, try to pronounce the words and phrases by reading the pronunciation guide.

### SPANISH WORDS AND PRONUNCIATIONS

levántate chica (*lay-váhn-ta-tay cheé-kah*) • está bien (*es-táh bee-én*) • tómalo (*tóe-mah-lo*)  
hombres (*óhm-brays*) • arriba (*ah-rée-bah*) • Qué pasa? (*kay páhsa*) • ven aquí (*ben ah-kéy*)  
no importa (*no impórta*) • ándale (*áhn-dah-lay*) • Comprende? (*coh-m-prén-day*)  
Dónde está Levi? (*Dóhn-day es-táh Levi*)

1. (p. 66) Get up, girl! "\_\_\_\_\_." Cook nudged Andi.
2. (p. 66) Another nudge. Up! "\_\_\_\_\_." There is much work to do."
3. (p. 67) Come here. "\_\_\_\_\_." Cook waved Andi over.
4. (p. 67) Cook furrowed his dark brow. "What's wrong?" \_\_\_\_\_
5. (p. 71) She's fine. "\_\_\_\_\_."
6. (p. 72) Drink it. "\_\_\_\_\_."
7. (p. 72). It's not important. "\_\_\_\_\_."
8. (p. 78) "Those two men \_\_\_\_\_ said they were just passing through."
9. (p. 79) Hurry! "\_\_\_\_\_."
10. (p. 79) Where's Levi? "\_\_\_\_\_?"
11. (p. 79) "Never again will my wagon leave late, understand?" \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEW: Pronounce these Spanish words and write their meanings (see page 49 of this guide).

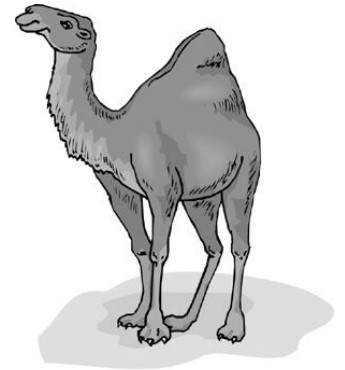
1. comida (*coh-mé-da*) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Muchas gracias (*moó-chahs gráh-see-ahs*) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Buenos días. (*bwáy-nohs dée-ahs*) \_\_\_\_\_
4. ¡Apúrate! (*ah-pwúr-ah-tay*) \_\_\_\_\_
5. No necesito ayuda. (*no nes-say-sée-toe ah-yú-dah*) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Hay agua. (*I áh-gwah*) \_\_\_\_\_
7. ¡Váyanse! (*bý-en-say*) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Siéntate. (*see-én-ta-tay*) \_\_\_\_\_

## CAMELS OF THE OLD WEST

Bryce was not telling a tall tale about his story of camels packing supplies to Fort Tejon in 1858. It was true. No American ever took a camel seriously. They found it to be an ugly, bumpy creature with a face that shouted “stupid!” and eyes that popped out of its head. The camel was good only as a curiosity in a sideshow or a zoo. But all of that changed in 1848.

The United States had just won the Mexican War and taken over thousands of square miles in the Southwest (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California). How would eager settlers move supplies across this untracked desert wilderness? Congress thought the camel would be perfect. After all, didn’t camels do the majority of packing in North Africa? “Let’s ship some camels to America and see how they work,” the men decided. In 1855, Congress set aside money to do just that. They purchased thirty-three camels from Egypt and unloaded them at the port in Galveston, Texas.

The army officers who worked with the camels made some amazing discoveries about this unusual animal. It could travel as fast as a horse but could carry much more weight than either a horse or a mule—about 1,000 pounds. The camel felt right at home in the American desert, even eating the bitter-tasting bushes that dotted the land. Better yet, when the camels were tried out in the Colorado and California high country, it was discovered they took to the cold and high altitude just fine, and they were surefooted over steep slopes. They could even successfully swim the mountain streams. This seemed too good to be true.



By 1859, the government officials were “sold” on the camel. They wanted to bring 1,000 more to the Southwest. Unfortunately (or fortunately), the American Civil War of 1861-65 interrupted their ambitious plans. The camel might have overcome deserts, mountains, rivers, and heavy burdens, but it could not shake the worst obstacle of all: the animal itself.

Americans were used to their beautiful horses, not this ungainly, goose-necked beast with bumpy knees, a split upper lip, and a loose, sagging jaw. One settler insisted that the first time his horse saw a camel, the horse became so frightened “it climbed a tree” to get away.

Worse than its homely appearance, the camel’s temperament exasperated the settlers. If a camel felt mistreated, it would spit a foul stream of saliva—and it was accurate up to ten feet away. Other times the camel sneezed a “mass of filth.” When really angry, the beast kicked or bit the nearest person, horse, mule, or cow within range. The camel stank both in body and breath and could emit a long, piercing cry that rattled the ear drums from afar.

When the Civil War ended, American settlers were much more interested in using the new transcontinental railroad (1869) to transport their goods rather than either the horse or the camel. Some of the camels from this experiment were given to zoos. Others were set loose in the desert, where they were hunted by Indians or simply died off. The camel never found a permanent home in America.

EXTRA, EXTRA, READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Write a front-page news story about the arrival of camels at Fort Tejon. Create a headline and then give the reader the exciting news about this experiment. Be as creative and interesting as you can. Make up examples from the soldiers' "eye-witness" accounts.

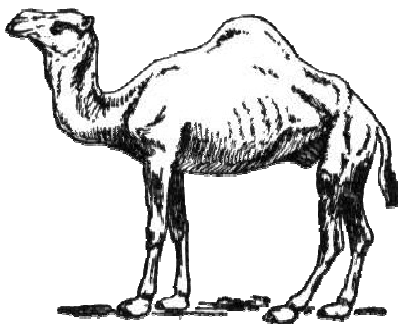
Use the five “W’s” and “H” for article writing: WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, AND HOW.

Volume 1, Issue 1

August 10, 1859

# The Fort Tejon Gazette

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## Heartbreak Trail: Chapters 13–16

Show how well you understand the story by answering the following questions:

### CHAPTERS 13–14

1. After battling with herself the night before the river crossing, what important decision does Andi make the next morning? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Label the following on the map on page 43 of this guide:
  - Kern River    ● Bakersfield    ● Buena Vista Lake    ● an “X” at the river crossing
3. What has become Andi’s favorite part of this cattle drive?
  - A. eating the greasy, filling chuck-wagon food
  - B. splashing through the innumerable valley creeks
  - C. listening to campfire stories
4. Why can’t Andi and Levi ford the Kern River on horseback as they have done before?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does Cook do in the middle of the river in spite of his bum leg? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Circle the events that horrify Andi just after she and Levi survive the river crossing:  
the chuck wagon disappears underwater   ●   Mitch narrowly misses being gored   ●  
the cattle stampede   ●   a cowhand is trampled   ●   the horses stir up the cattle

### CHAPTERS 15–16

7. Andi helps Flint chase down the scattered *remuda* in the delta region south of Bakersfield. Draw cattails on the map on page 43 to show this marshland.
8. Why is Toldeo angry at Andi? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Mitch says Toledo is a “loose cannon.” This saying originated during the days of sailing ships. During sea battles, the cannons were rigged tightly into a good firing position. Sometimes, though, the pitching sea could tear a cannon loose. A loose cannon was unpredictable and dangerous for the crew. Why does Mitch use this phrase with Toledo?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. When the river crossing is over, three people are missing or dead. Who are they?  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Andi has gone back and forth between sticking it out and asking to be sent home. As she searches for Chad, what does she decide to do? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What signal alerts Andi that Chad has been found? \_\_\_\_\_



## VOCABULARY: MEANING FROM CONTEXT

For each underlined word below, circle the closest definition for the context. Then use the word a sentence of your own. (See example.)

1. Chad's ominous words were meant for Cook's ear, but Andi listened.

promising      helpless      alarming      uncertain

The weather report for the next day sounded ominous.

2. Andi heard a *crack*, and the wagon listed, sending her and Levi over the side.

tilted      toppled      broke in two      capsized

3. Gaggering and flailing, Levi took a breath than disappeared under the current.

paddling      thrashing      waving      begging

4. Andi forgot her own fatigue and squatted beside her nephew.

worry      troubles      exhaustion      terror

5. Mitch rode hard and fast, close to a writhing mass of cattle gone berserk.

wild      scared      disappeared      injured

6. Mitch would need every hand to help him salvage what livestock they could.

tend      pick up      rescue      recover

7. Cook's staunch defense of all things proper soothed Andi's trembling spirit.

unfaltering      loyal      indecisive      weak

8. Cook immediately plied them with heaping plates of hot food and gallons of coffee.

pursued      supplied      frightened      hounded

9. Andi saw three riders converging on a copse of oaks.

galloping      avoiding      coming together      looking



## THE CHUCK WAGON



Before the chuck wagon was introduced, most cowboys ate “in the saddle” and relied on what they could pack in their saddlebags: corn fritters, dried beef, or stale biscuits. Cattleman Charles Goodnight knew the importance of providing his trail hands with plentiful, filling food. A cowboy could work longer and harder on a full stomach, and a trail drive could easily last two months (some lasted up to five months). If a cowboy knew there was good

“chuck” (food) on the trail, he would be more likely to sign on to the drive.

Charles Goodnight got the brilliant idea of converting an old army supply wagon into a kitchen on wheels, complete with a rear-hinged door that lay flat to form a worktable. He added shelves and drawers so the cook would have everything he needed at arm’s length.

The chuck wagon carried food and cooking gear, but it also carried other much-needed supplies: blacksmithing tools for horseshoeing, axes and saws to repair the wagon, sewing needles to repair clothes, first-aid supplies, bedrolls, and slickers, along with the crew’s personal items. A cowboy on the trail needed a good night’s sleep as well as good food, and the chuck wagon provided an opportunity for both by being the cowboy’s supply station.

With so many things to cart around, Mr. Goodnight added heavier running gear (axles and wheels) to keep the chuck wagon moving over hundreds of miles of rough ground. This wagon design became so popular that the Studebaker company created and sold a special “Round Up” model in 1880. Many outfits supplied a large tent canopy that extended from the chuck wagon clear over the cooking area and to the campfire. It was propped up by wooden poles. Very handy during rainy spring days on the prairie.

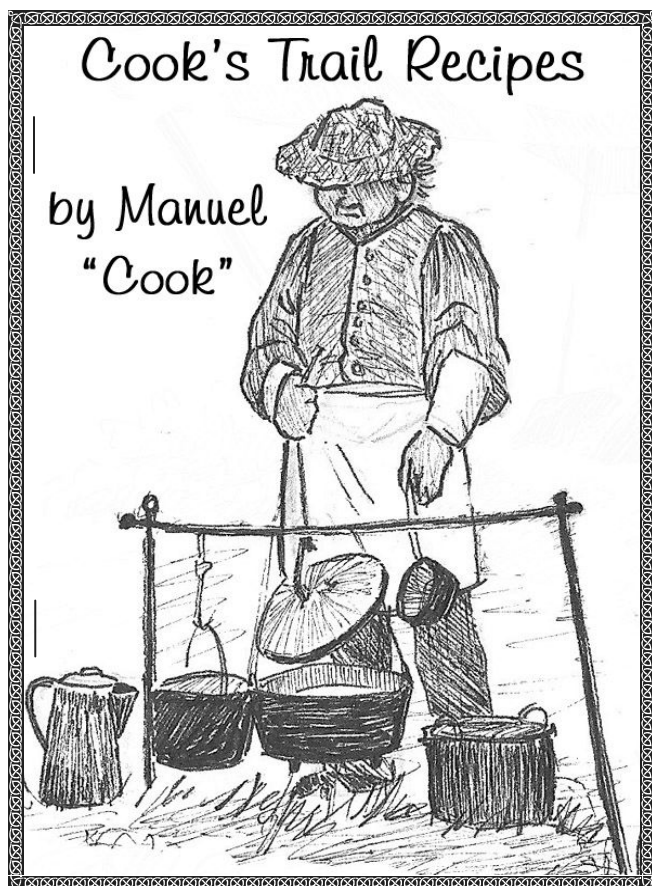
“Cook” or “Cookie” managed the chuck wagon. He was an experienced person and second in command to the trail boss (along with the ramrod). He received \$45 per month, while the other hands earned \$25-\$30 a month. Cookie was expected to serve as wagon fixer, doctor, referee in case of fights, barber, banker, and letter writer. While the cook was not expected to watch or guard cattle, he had a long day that started about 3 AM. He made sure coffee was available around the clock. He cooked a variety of meals in cast-iron skillets or Dutch ovens. He served plenty of beans, bacon, potatoes, biscuits, gravy, and the occasional son-of-a-gun beef stew (if a steer couldn’t keep up).

Cookie found plenty of opportunities to liven up the menu with fresh eggs, milk, or vegetables if the trail boss authorized the trading of one of the steers along the way.

On the next two pages see a sampling of Cook’s trail recipes. Cut out the recipe book, staple it together, and give the recipes a try. You can experience what Andi and the others ate on the cattle drive. Enjoy!

## COOK UP SOME CAMPFIRE FOOD COURTESY OF "COOK"

Cut out the booklet on this page and the next. Staple them together with the cover piece on top. Experiment with the foods Cook prepared on the trail drive. Have fun!



### SLAPJACKS

Note: Back in the 1800s, oftentimes no specific measurements were given. I have tried to substitute real measurements when I can to avoid a recipe from "flopping."

Flour: "some" (try 3 cups)

Sugar: "some" (try 1/4 cup)

Yeast: "a little" (2 teaspoons) **or** . . .

Sourdough: a cup (don't forget to replace and feed your sourdough!)

Water: enough to make a nice paste. Not too runny; not too dough-like.

Form into patties and fry in hot grease until brown. Be generous with the salt.

### Cook's Quick Doughnuts

- Put a kettle half full of fat over the heat.
- Sift together 4 cups flour, 1 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons of baking soda, and 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg.
- Beat 1/2 pound of butter until creamy and add to flour mixture.
- Beat the yolks of 2 eggs until creamy and add to flour mixture.
- Beat the egg whites until stiff and save.
- Add enough sour milk to make a soft dough; add the egg whites and mix.
- Roll out the dough, shape or twist, and fry the doughnuts in the hot fat (about 360°).





## MORE CAMPFIRE RECIPES FROM COOK

### COOK'S EASY SOURDOUGH STARTER

When a trail cook found a good sourdough starter, he cherished it like a baby. Here is Cook's easy recipe:

2 cups of lukewarm potato water: make potato water by boiling 2 medium potatoes (cubed) until tender. You can eat the potatoes for supper. Keep the water.

2 cups white flour

1 tablespoon sugar

Mix the flour, potato water, and sugar into a smooth paste in a glass bowl. Cover and set in a warm place until the mixture doubles in size (a few days). You can remove some and feed with 1/2 cup flour and 1/3 cup water to freshen it.

When you use the starter, "feed" the rest as above. Store in a cool, dark place and use often. Or store in the refrigerator, but bring to room temperature before using.

### TRAIL BEANS

Cook stored his beans dry then cooked them as needed. Here is an easy recipe with canned beans for modern cowpokes:

Mix together one 16-ounce can of each:

- pinto beans
- pork & beans
- red kidney beans
- black beans
- white northern beans

Cut up and fry 1 pound bacon, 1 chopped onion, and 1/2 garlic. Mix with beans.

Combine 1/2 teaspoon mustard, 1/2 cup vinegar, and 1 cup brown sugar. Simmer 15 minutes. Pour over bean mixture and bake over the fire in a Dutch oven (or you can use a crock pot).

### SOURDOUGH BISCUITS

2 cups sourdough starter  
1 or more cups flour  
1 tablespoon sugar;  
1 teaspoon baking soda

Combine all ingredients. If your starter is runny, you may need more flour. Knead the dough on a floury surface. Cut into biscuits. Bake in a Dutch oven until brown (or 375 degrees for 20 minutes in a modern oven)

### FRIED APPLES IN BACON GREASE

4 apples (peeled or not) chopped  
1/2 lb. bacon

Fry bacon, drain, and retain drippings. Fry apples in the hot bacon grease until soft. Combine with bacon if desired.



## HOW'S YOUR SPANISH? PART 3

This time there are six new Spanish words and phrases to explore.

From the context of the story, write the English for the following Spanish words:



1. (p. 84) "It must be done," Cook muttered, "*pero no me gusta*."  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. (p. 85) "*Silencio, chica*," Cook broke in. \_\_\_\_\_
3. (p. 85) "I want you to drive the wagon ahead and find the best place for taking it across," Chad said. "*Sí, señor*," (Cook answered.) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (p. 89) "It is only a little debris from upriver. *No se preocupe*." \_\_\_\_\_
5. (p. 96) "*¡Gracias a Dios!*" Cook shouted. "You and the boy were not drowned as I feared."  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. (p. 101) "*¡Basta ya!*" Cook growled, stepping between the two men. \_\_\_\_\_

## DIGGING DEEPER CHAPTERS 13–16

1. After over a week of being on the trail, Andi discovers this cattle drive business is nothing like she imagined, full of mosquitoes, exhaustion, swamps, dust, and dirt. She almost admits she's had enough but then decides to stick it out. One reason is because she does not want Levi to finish something *she* cannot finish. What does this tell you about Andi's personality? List some character traits that come to mind that describe her.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What character traits describe you? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. If you were in Andi's place, what would you decide to do and why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Look up Galatians 6:9 and copy it. It's a great verse to remember when you feel like giving up.

|                                  |
|----------------------------------|
| _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ |
|----------------------------------|

## Heartbreak Trail: Chapters 17–20

Show how well you understand the story by answering the following questions:

### CHAPTERS 17-18

1. Using the map on page 43 label: Tehachapi Mts. • Ft. Tejon • Draw a small stockade to indicate the fort.
2. When Andi learns Chad has been shot, her mind flashes back to what event two years ago?



3. Mitch fires off instructions like a Gatling gun (p. 115). A Gatling gun was a rapid-fire, 1800s weapon and the forerunner of modern-day machine guns. This means Mitch is talking very \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Why is Andi so upset when Chad describes the men who shot him and stole their beef? \_\_\_\_\_
5. The trail drive crew experiences a loss of healthy workers. Why can't these men work?  
Huey: \_\_\_\_\_ Chad: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bryce: \_\_\_\_\_ Wyatt: \_\_\_\_\_
6. *Irony* is "the outcome of events contrary to what was expected." In the beginning of the story, Andi begged for a certain trail job. At the end of chapter 18, Mitch grants her wish, but she no longer wants the job. What job is it? \_\_\_\_\_

### CHAPTERS 19-20

7. Being shorthanded, Mitch shuffles the trail jobs around. What are these people's new jobs?  
Andi: \_\_\_\_\_ Levi: \_\_\_\_\_  
Flint: \_\_\_\_\_ Rico: \_\_\_\_\_
8. What good news does Andi discover about ugly Dusty? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. True or False (circle your answer): Andi discovers that being the horse wrangler is harder work than being Cook's helper.
10. Who confirms Bryce's tale about camels once being used at Fort Tejon? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mitch sends Andi to ride drag. Whom does she see scuffling with Levi? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Andi makes a horrifying discovery about Toledo, the trail hand she once admired.  
What is it? \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY: MEANING FROM CONTEXT

For each of the underlined words in the sentences below, write a definition in your own words. Use a dictionary for help if needed. (See example.)

1. "This was not an accident. I think Chad was bushwhacked, and not long ago."

"bushwhacked" means . . . attacked unexpectedly; ambushed

2. Right then Andi knew she was going to swoon . . . just like a prissy girl.

"swoon" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

3. Andi looked up to see Mitch rein in his horse and vault out of the saddle.

"vault" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

4. Cook's loud guffaw confirmed that Andi had missed everything Mitch said.

"guffaw" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

5. Andi had been filled to the brim with energy and so cocksure of herself before the drive.

"cocksure" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

6. Signs of an improvised breakfast lay everywhere.

"improvised" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

7. The enormity of this new responsibility made Andi gulp.

"enormity" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

8. Toledo hinted that the current leadership could be blamed for yesterday's calamity.

"calamity" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

9. The drover reached around Andi and hoisted her saddle with one hand.

"hoisted" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

10. It was as if the wily steers knew a couple of greenhorns were in charge.

"wily" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

11. Mitch looked haggard, and more than a little frustrated.

"haggard" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

12. The shock of seeing the steers scattered and Levi hurt befuddled Andi.

"befuddled" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

13. Toledo seemed impervious to the pain.

"impervious" means . . . \_\_\_\_\_

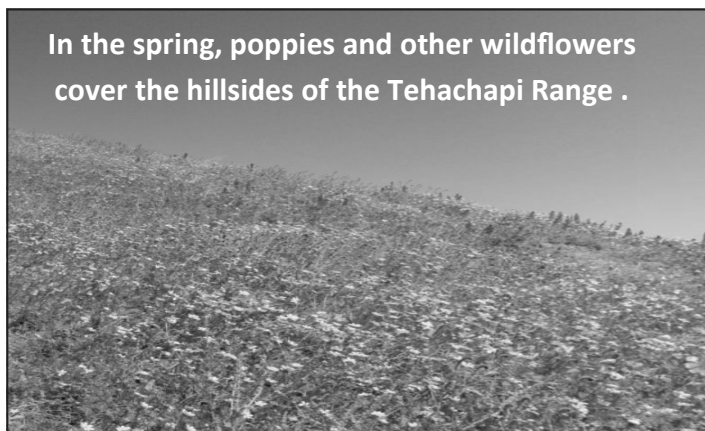


## THE TEHACHAPI MOUNTAINS—A PHOTO JOURNEY

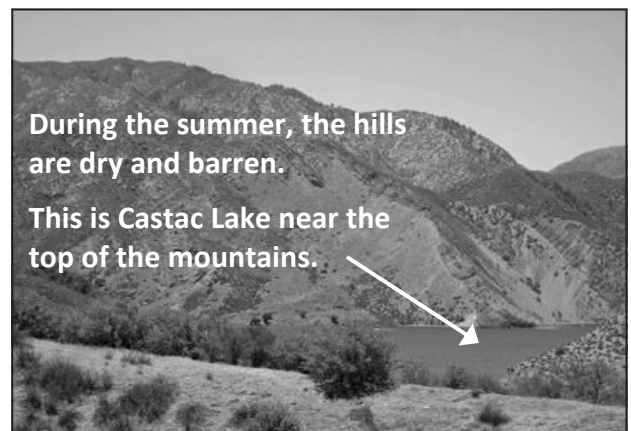


When chapter 20 opens, Andi is looking up from the San Joaquin Valley toward the mouth of a steep mountain canyon, the “Grapevine.” The picture to the left shows the striking difference between the flat valley and the sudden rise of the Tehachapi Mountains. (“Tehachapi” is an Indian word meaning a “hard climb.”)

The Tehachapi range divides the southern portion of California between the San Joaquin Valley to the northwest and the Mojave Desert in the southeast. The peaks range in height from 4,000—8,000 feet. The dramatic climb through the Grapevine canyon tops out at Tejon Pass. Tehachapi Pass, another mountain pass, connects the San Joaquin Valley to the Mojave Desert on the eastern edge of the mountains (where the famous Tehachapi railroad “loop” crosses).



In the spring, poppies and other wildflowers cover the hillsides of the Tehachapi Range .



During the summer, the hills are dry and barren.

This is Castac Lake near the top of the mountains.

**MAP WORK:** The map to the right shows the southern portion of California. Based on the map on page 6 (in the book) and what you have learned here, label the indicated geographical features:

### WORD BOX

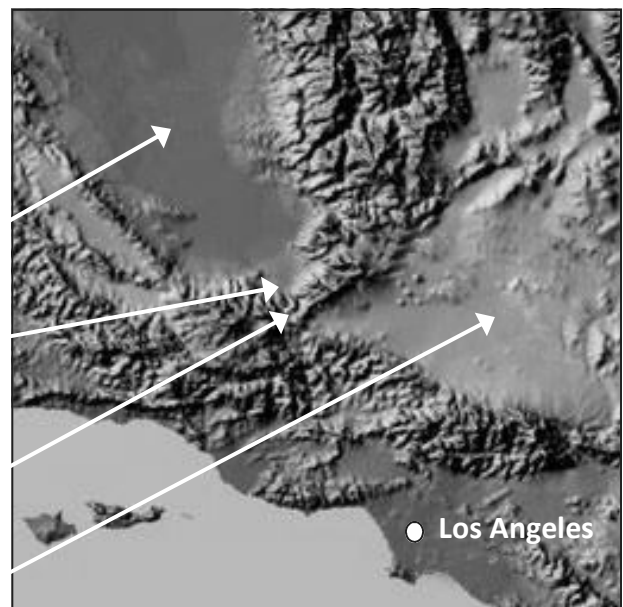
Tehachapi Mts.  
Mojave Desert  
Grapevine Canyon  
San Joaquin Valley

1.

2.

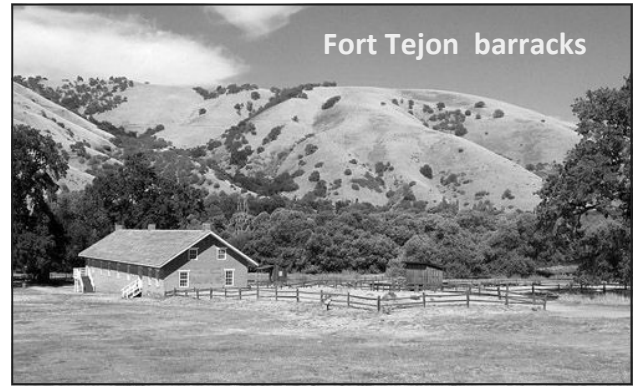
3.

4.



## FORT TEJON

At the top of the Grapevine canyon, with an elevation of over 3,500 feet, lies a beautiful, tree-lined meadow, the site of Fort Tejon. Today the fort is a state historic site, but in 1854 it was a military outpost. Why establish a fort in the Tehachapi Mountains? A few years before (1849), the discovery of gold had drawn thousands of people into the area. With it came the inevitable clashes between the native people already living



there, the miners, and the land-hungry settlers. The government set up a reservation at the southern end of the valley, along with a small army camp, but it lacked water, forage for the horses, and timber for construction. It was an altogether unsuitable spot (for both Indians and the army). The army moved seventeen miles into the mountains to a lovely site that contained everything needed to maintain a large military outpost. Civilians soon followed.

The soldiers (called Dragoons) patrolled a wide region: most of central and southern California, and sometimes clear to Utah. Their most-important duties included protecting the settlers, controlling the local Indians, and stopping raids from desert Indian bands. In 1859, the army took charge of a camel experiment and housed the beasts at Ft. Tejon. However, that did not last long. The animals were eventually sold or left to wander.

For ten years, Fort Tejon was a source of employment, protection, and social life for the local residents. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the Dragoons were sent to guard Los Angeles and later transferred back East to fight. Only the local volunteer cavalry remained. The U.S. Army closed the fort in 1864, much to the disappointment of the locals. Edward Beale, a rancher, bought up most of the land in the area—including the fort grounds—in 1866. Today, the Tejon Ranch is one of the largest private land holdings in California.

### FORT TEJON RIDDLES: WHO AM I?

Based on *Heartbreak Trail* and what is presented here, can you solve the following riddles?

1. I am a large building used to house the soldiers at Fort Tejon. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am the route one takes through the Tehachapi Mountains to arrive at Fort Tejon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We were the suffering participants of a failed experiment to improve transportation through the desert regions of the west. We died miserably. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Our foremost duties were to protect the settlers and fend off Indian raids.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We never tired of participating in the fort's social activities. \_\_\_\_\_

## Heartbreak Trail: Chapters 21–25

Show how well you understand the story by answering the following questions:

### CHAPTERS 21-23

1. Label the following on the map on page 43 of the study guide:

Santa Monica Mountains • Cahuenga Pass: )( [symbol for a pass] • Los Angeles

2. Andi is so angry at Toledo for trying to take liberties with her that she wants to run him down. What stops her from carrying out her plan?

A. Levi is hurt and needs tending. B. Toledo gallops away. C. Dusty swerves at the last second.

3. Andi's next "great" idea involves keeping Sultan away from Toledo so he can't chase after them. Is she successful with this plan? \_\_\_\_\_ Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_

4. The loyal trail hands have had a bellyful of Toledo's behavior. Circle their reactions:

"Aw, good riddance." • "Get out the six-shooters." • "Let's chase after him."

"We need to get our beef back." • "He can't do any more harm. Let him go."

"Let's hang him from the nearest tree." • "We should round up some men."

5. By now you should know who the permanent Circle C hands are and who are the temporary men. Circle the Circle C hands. Cross out the ~~temporary trail hands~~. Wyatt • Toledo

• Huey • Diego • Flint • Kirby • Cook • Tripp • Seth • Joselito • Bryce

6. Once the cattle are off Mitch's and Andi's hands, the story feels resolved. Sometimes an author throws in one last "twist" to surprise the reader. What is the twist in this story?

### CHAPTERS 24-25

7. Where do Toledo, Huey, and the other two men take Andi and Levi? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How do Andi and Levi escape from their captivity?

A. They kick and yell until somebody hears them.

B. They cut their bonds with a knife from Levi's pocket.

C. They crawl under the stall railings to freedom.

9. The first time Andi was asked what she wanted to do for her upcoming *quinceañera* she begged to go on the cattle drive. What does she hope to do now, if her mother gives her another chance to choose? \_\_\_\_\_

10. How do the Carters travel home?    A. horseback    B. railroad cars    C. stagecoach

## HOW'S YOUR SPANISH? PART 4

Ten more Spanish words and phrases popped up back in chapters 17-20. Can you pronounce these words and match them without looking back?



- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ (p. 112) pronto ( <i>práwn-toe</i> )                       | A. See you tomorrow.             |
| 2. _____ (p. 113) bueno ( <i>bwáy-no</i> )                          | B. thank you                     |
| 3. _____ (p. 120) muy enojado ( <i>moó-ie en-o-háh-doe</i> )        | C. Don't worry.                  |
| 4. _____ (p. 122) Hasta mañana. ( <i>áh-stuh mahn-yáh-na</i> )      | D. I'm sorry.                    |
| 5. _____ (p. 128) No se preocupe. ( <i>no say pray-oh-coó-pay</i> ) | E. very angry                    |
| 6. _____ (p. 128) De nada. ( <i>day náh-duh</i> )                   | F. uncle                         |
| 7. _____ (p. 128) Lo siento. ( <i>low see-én-toe</i> )              | G. Oh no!                        |
| 8. _____ (p. 129) ¡Ay no! ( <i>I no</i> )                           | H. you're welcome (it's nothing) |
| 9. _____ (p. 129) tío ( <i>teé-oh</i> )                             | I. soon                          |
| 10. _____ (p. 129) gracias ( <i>gráh-see-ahs</i> )                  | J. good                          |

## ELEMENTS OF A FICTION STORY

Earlier in this study guide we looked at CHARACTERS and SETTING. Now let's touch on the overall story PROBLEM and the PLOT EVENTS up to this point.

1. Story Problem: The main character usually faces a number of conflicts as the story progresses. However, there is also one overshadowing problem that drives the hero/heroine and in the end causes some kind of character growth or change. What do you think is the main story problem Andi faces in *Heartbreak Trail*?

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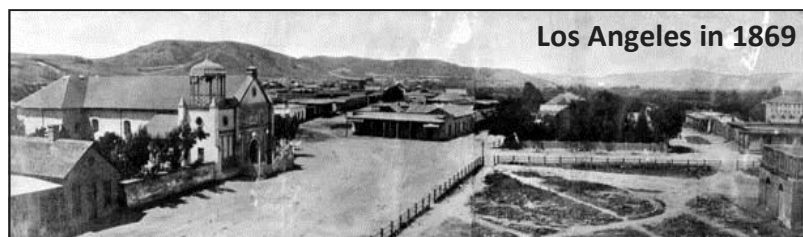
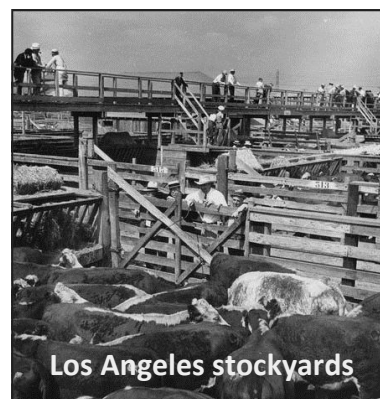
2. Plot Events: The other conflicts—great and small—make up the plot events. These are the situations the character faces as she strives toward the goal of coming to grips with the main story problem. Plot events form a pattern of “ups & downs” (good & bad) and give the story “pacing.” Decide if the following plot events are an up or a down for Andi.

A. \_\_\_\_\_ Andi learns that Levi gets to go on the trail drive. B. \_\_\_\_\_ Andi receives permission to go along. C. \_\_\_\_\_ Andi has to ride Dusty instead of Taffy. D. \_\_\_\_\_ Andi goes out to see the night herd. E. \_\_\_\_\_ Toledo gives Andi a ride back to camp. F. \_\_\_\_\_ Chad and Mitch scold Andi for going out to the herd alone. G. \_\_\_\_\_ Andi gets no sleep. H. \_\_\_\_\_ Andi takes a cool dunking in the pond. I. \_\_\_\_\_ Everybody sits around the campfire telling stories. J. \_\_\_\_\_ Andi almost drowns in the river. K. \_\_\_\_\_ Cook fixes doughnuts. L. \_\_\_\_\_ Chad is shot. M. \_\_\_\_\_ Chad is taken to town and is okay.

## LOS ANGELES

With a population of nearly four million, the City of Los Angeles (official name) is the second-largest city in the United States (after New York City). But what was this huge metropolis like when the Carters brought their 1,000 head of cattle to the city's stockyards?

The "City of Angels" began with forty-four persons (twenty-two adults and twenty-two children) as a Spanish settlement in 1781 along the banks of a river a Catholic priest had earlier named *Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de la Porciúncula* (Our Lady of the Angels of the Little Portion) in honor of a celebration and a chapel back home in Europe. The settlement was named after the river. It had a longer name at first: *El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciúncula* (The Town of Our Lady the Queen of Angels of the Little Portion). On page 151 in the book, young Rico uses the official "shortened" name, *El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles*.



village was only 2,500 and nearly one-hundred percent *Californios* (Hispanic). Over the years, white Americans added to the population. By the time *Heartbreak Trail* takes place, Los Angeles had grown to a city of over 11,000 people.

"The Angels" is the English translation for *Los Angeles*. All over California and the Southwest, the names of cities reflect the highly religious Spanish explorers of the 18th and 19th centuries. Below are a number of Spanish-named cities in California and the Southwest. Can you figure out what the cities' names would be if the English names were used? You may be surprised at how many of them speak of Christ and His salvation. God was clearly on these Spanish explorers' minds as they established colonies and missions in the New World.

|                 |                      |               |             |                      |            |         |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|---------|
| Blood of Christ | Mountain of the King | Riverview     | Sacrament   | St. John the Baptist |            |         |
| The Cats        | Holy Faith           | Saint Matthew | The Crosses | Butterfly            | Holy Cross | The Tar |

1. Mariposa \_\_\_\_\_
2. La Brea \_\_\_\_\_
3. Los Gatos \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sacramento \_\_\_\_\_
5. Santa Cruz \_\_\_\_\_
6. San Juan Bautista \_\_\_\_\_
7. Rio Vista \_\_\_\_\_
8. Santa Fe \_\_\_\_\_
9. Las Cruces \_\_\_\_\_
10. Monterey \_\_\_\_\_
11. San Mateo \_\_\_\_\_
12. Sangre de Cristo (mountains) \_\_\_\_\_

## SNIPPETS FROM ANDI'S JOURNAL

*I didn't think I would care that Levi watched the train go up and around the famous Tehachapi Loop while I slept. That's all he talked about from Bakersfield to Fresno, and I got mighty tired of it. But when Mitch agreed and called it one of the wonders of the railroad world, I began to think I missed something special.*

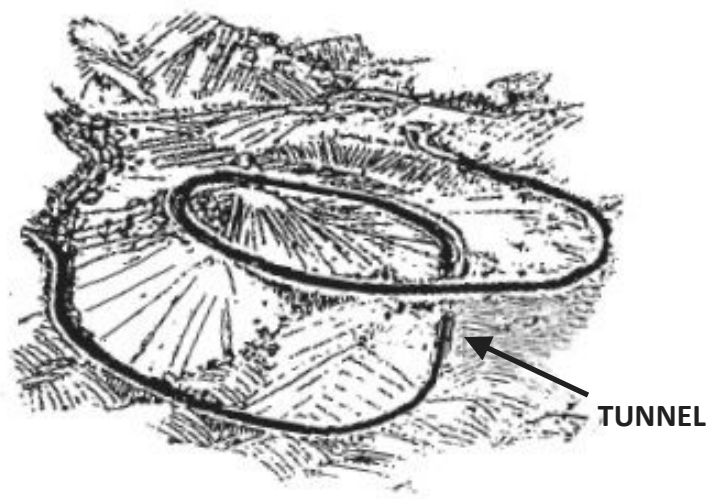


## THE TEHACHAPI LOOP

What is this famous “wonder of the railroad world” Levi couldn’t stop talking about all the way back to the ranch? It is a 3/4 mile-long spiral of railroad track halfway up the grade to the Tehachapi Pass. It connects the city of Mojave in the Mojave Desert with Bakersfield in the San Joaquin Valley. It is one of the busiest single tracks in the entire world.

One of the engineering feats of its day, the Southern Pacific Railroad built the Loop to ease the steep grade going over the Tehachapi Mountains. Three thousand Chinese workers cut through solid granite with picks, shovels, horse-drawn carts, and blasting powder. The railroad line, of which the Loop is a part, had eighteen tunnels, ten bridges, and a number of water towers to refill the locomotives as they steamed over the Tehachapi Mountains.

Work began in 1874 and took two years to complete. This track line was the final piece in the railroad linking San Francisco to Los Angeles. When Andi and her family rode over the Loop, it had been in operation for eight years. This same track line has remained virtually unchanged since it was first constructed. It is indeed an amazing display of engineering genius.



## WEB FUN:

Copy this link to watch a YouTube video showing a modern train tackling the Loop:

**[www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UWm2PAJkQU](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UWm2PAJkQU)**

Seven engines pull 111 cars. Start at 1:00 and watch at least until 5:30. The train goes over itself in the tunnel and comes close to the screen as it makes its way to Mojave.

## Answer Key: *Thick as Thieves* - 4

### Page 34: Vocabulary Crossword

#### ACROSS

4. Cower
5. Reinforce
8. Hazardous
14. Luxurious
15. Skeptical
16. Sentinel
18. Mingled
19. Plight

#### DOWN

1. Tendril
2. Roiled
3. Potential
6. Banishing
7. Dumbstruck
9. Dwarfing
10. Flanked
11. Hummocks
12. Niggling
13. Secluded
16. Settee
17. Bloated
20. Grisly

## Answer Key: *Heartbreak Trail* - 1

### Page 41: Chapters 1-4

#### Chapters 1-2

1. 14 years old, almost 15
2. Go along on the upcoming cattle drive.
3. C
4. Sid; foreman
5. B
6. Get the "ranching" notion out of her head (that she thinks she can help run the ranch).

#### Chapters 3-4

7. A
8. They flip a coin.
9. A collection of horses.
10. C
11. Kitty Wilkins and Lizzie Williams
12. Justin

### Page 42: Elements of a Fiction Story

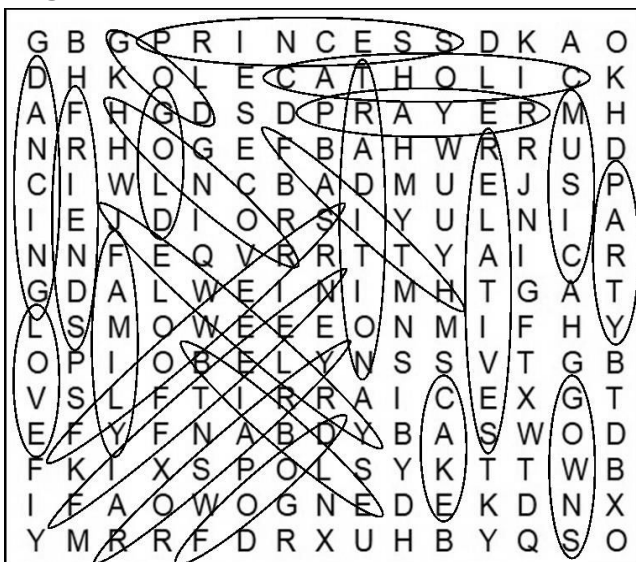
1. Examples: Levi = nephew; Chad = brother; Sid = foreman over Andi; Justin = brother; Elizabeth = mother; Lucy = future sister-in-law; Melinda = sister; Mitch = brother.
2. Spring 1883
3. Circle C Ranch
4. Tulare Lake; Buena Vista Lake
5. See the map on page 6 of the book for placements.

### Page 44 Chapters 1-4

#### Vocabulary & Grammar

1. C adjective
2. A verb
3. B verb
4. D verb
5. C verb
6. A noun
7. B verb
8. D adjective
9. A verb

### Page 46 Word Search



### Page 47 Chapters 5-8

#### Chapters 5-6

1. Partially lame; a Mexican; old and proud; gruff; hard-working; bossy
2. 1,000 head of cattle
3. B
4. She hopes to get a ride on Toledo's beautiful horse.
5. Sultan; white; black
6. She thinks Mitch left without her because she slept in.

#### Chapters 7-8

7. Flint doesn't like horses, yet he does the job given to him without complaining.
8. Answers will vary: a seagoing dinosaur
9. Chad takes her out to see the herd bedded down.
10. **SETTING:** see the map in the book on page 6. They have traveled 4 days; They have gone 55 miles.

## Answer Key: *Heartbreak Trail* - 2

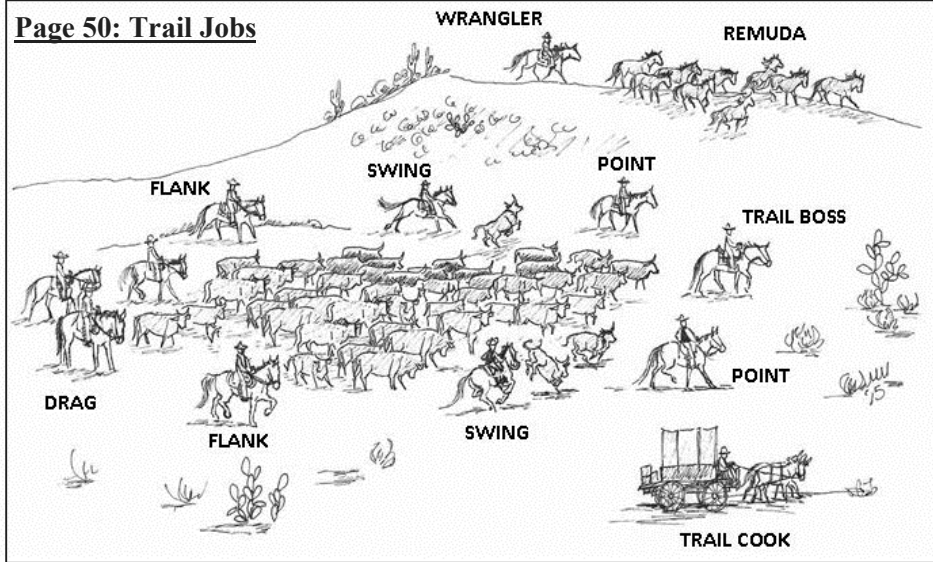
### Page 48: Chapters 5-8

#### Vocabulary

1. Immediately
2. Removed
3. Commotion
4. Complained
5. Hindrance
6. Boasting
7. Delighting
8. Captivated
9. Faded

Sample sentences will vary.

### Page 50: Trail Jobs



### Page 49:

#### Spanish

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

### Page 53: Chapters 9-12

#### Chapters 9-10

1. C
2. He's the trail boss.
3. A
4. Grinding coffee beans (or) making coffee.
5. Frying the bacon.
6. Mosquitoes
7. False

#### Chapters 11-12

8. The ague (marsh fever or malaria)
9. Her eyes are bright & clear; no fever; it's too soon for the disease to show up.
10. Ginger tea; dizziness
11. They see two men around a campfire.
12. She has dirt on her face and looks messy.
13. Camels; Tejon

### Page 54: Chapters 9-12 Vocabulary

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. A  |
| 2. K | 8. C  |
| 3. G | 9. E  |
| 4. F | 10. B |
| 5. J | 11. I |
| 6. H |       |

**Digging Deeper:** Answers will vary.

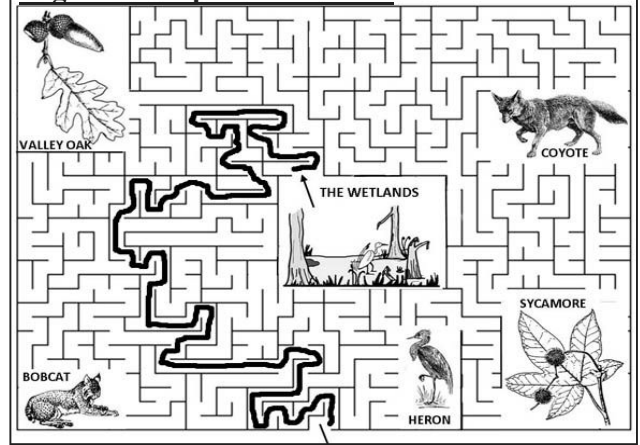
### Page 57: Spanish

- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. Levántate | 7. No importa       |
| 2. Arriba    | 8. Hombres          |
| 3. Ven aquí  | 9. Ándale           |
| 4. Qué pasa  | 10. Dónde está Levi |
| 5. Está bien | 11. Comprende       |
| 6. Tómallo   |                     |

#### Spanish Review

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. food; meal       | 5. I don't need help. |
| 2. Many thanks      | 6. There is water.    |
| 3. Good day/morning | 7. Go away/Get going! |
| 4. Hurry up!        | 8. Sit down.          |

### Page 56: Escape the Wetlands





## Answer Key: *Heartbreak Trail* - 3

### **Page 60: Chapters 13-16**

#### **Chapters 13-14**

1. Andi decides to stick out the drive and not give up.
2. See map on page 6 of the book. "X" should be placed where the trail crosses the Kern River.
3. B
4. Because the river is too high, and the current is fast.
5. Cook jumps off to help the horses reach the other side.
6. Mitch narrowly escapes being gored; the cattle stampede; the horses stir up the cattle

#### **Chapters 15-16**

7. Cattails should be placed to the south of Bakersfield.
8. Andi took off on Sultan with Toledo's say-so.
9. Because Toledo is unpredictable. No one knows when he will explode, or when he will act and speak nicely.
10. Chad; Huey; Bryce
11. Andi decides she wants to go home as soon as she can.
12. 3 gunshots

### **Page 61:**

#### **Chapters 13-16**

#### **Vocabulary**

1. alarming
2. tilted
3. thrashing
4. exhaustion
5. wild
6. recover
7. unfaltering
8. supplied
9. coming together

### **Page 62: Spanish part 3**

1. I don't like it.
2. Silence (or be quiet), girl.
3. Yes, sir.
4. Don't worry.
5. Thank God!
6. Enough!

#### **Digger Deeper**

1. She is determined;  
competitive: sample traits:  
stubborn, hardy, energetic,  
bold, not lazy.
- 2.-4. Answers will vary.

### **Page 68: Chapters 17-20**

#### **Chapters 17-18**

1. See map on page 6 of the book.
2. Andi remembers the time when her brother Mitch was shot.
3. Fast
4. They are the same men she and Levi saw in the woods.
5. Huey: he's gone; Chad: he's shot; Bryce: he's dead; Wyatt: sprained wrist
6. Wrangler

#### **Chapters 19-20**

7. Andi: wrangler; Flint: drag rider; Levi: drag rider; Rico: Cook's helper
8. Dusty is an excellent "boss" horse, making Andi's job easy.
9. False
10. Cook
11. Toledo
12. Toledo is a thief and a scoundrel; he steals cattle.

### **Page 69: Chapters 17-20**

#### **Vocabulary**

1. Ambushed; attacked
2. Faint; pass out
3. Leap; fly from
4. Laugh
5. Smug; overconfident
6. Unplanned
7. Magnitude; huge size
8. Disaster; tragedy
9. Lifted
10. Sneaky; devious
11. Worn out; exhausted
12. Confused; puzzled
13. Unaffected

### **Page 70 Map Work**

1. San Joaquin Valley
2. Grapevine Canyon
3. Tehachapi Mts.
4. Mojave Desert

### **Page 721 Fort Tejon Riddles**

1. Barracks
2. Grapevine Canyon
3. Camels
4. Dragoons (or) soldiers
5. Civilians (local residents)

## Answer Key: *Heartbreak Trail* - 4

### **Page 72: Chapters 21-25**

#### **Chapters 21-23**

1. Santa Monica Mts. are to the north of LA. The pass is in the middle of the mountains. Los Angeles is the dot.
2. C
3. No. Toledo whistles; his horse comes running.
4. "Get out the six-shooters." "Let's chase after him." "We need our beef back." "We should round up some men."
5. **CC hands**: Wyatt, Diego, Flint, Cook, Joselito  
**Temporary**: Toledo, Huey, Kirby, Tripp, Seth, Bryce
6. Toledo shows up with his band of thieves and kidnaps Andi and Levi.

#### **Chapters 24-25**

7. A livery stable
8. A
9. Have a party with music, dancing, and a pretty dress.
10. B

### **Page 73: Spanish Part 4**

- |      |      |       |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. I | 5. C | 8. G  |
| 2. J | 6. H | 9. F  |
| 3. E | 7. D | 10. B |
| 4. A |      |       |

### **Page 73: Story Problem and Plot Events**

1. Andi wants to go on the cattle drive. Once on the drive, she must overcome the problem that she has "bitten off more than she can chew."
2. A. down; B. up; C. down; D. up; E. up; F. down; G. down; H. up; I. up; J. down; K. up; L. down; M. up

### **Page 74: Los Angeles**

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Butterfly              | 7. Riverview             |
| 2. The Tar                | 8. Holy Faith            |
| 3. The Cats               | 9. The Crosses           |
| 4. Sacramento             | 10. Mountain of the King |
| 5. Holy Cross             | 11. Saint Matthew        |
| 6. Saint John the Baptist | 12. Blood of Christ      |

## Answer Key: *The Last Ride* - 1

### **Page 79: Chapters 1-5**

#### **Chapters 1-3**

1. New York City; Aunt Lydia Carter
2. G, D, F, E, I, H, A C, B
3. Chad has hired a young wrangler to work with the colts.
4. Riley Prescott
5. Ten years; the funeral for Andi's father, James.

#### **Ch. 4-5**

6. Any of these: pinched Melinda; put snakes in Melinda's bed; swiped eggs from the henhouse; nearly drowned the cat; bullied the girls; let the horses loose from their stalls
7. Mitch
8. Not protecting her skin; her nickname, Andi.
9. Horses
10. Thrown from his horse in a roundup accident.
11. A square dance.

### **Page 81: God's Word**

| GREEK MYTH             | SCRIPTURE                |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Pandora                | Eve                      |
| from clay              | from Adam's rib          |
| Don't open the box.    | Don't eat from the tree. |
| Zeus                   | God                      |
| She opened the box.    | She ate from the tree.   |
| Sin entered the world. | Sin entered the world.   |
| no hope                | Jesus Christ             |

### **Page 82: Ch. 1-5**

#### **Vocabulary & Grammar**

1. C verb
2. A adjective
3. B adjective
4. D noun
5. B adjective
6. A adjective
7. C adjective
8. B verb
9. A noun