

## Journey Stories Scavenger Hunt

Look for the answers to these questions as you explore the *Journey Stories* exhibition. Each group of questions goes with a different section of the exhibition. Write down your answers and return this sheet to your teacher.

### Introduction Section

Fill in the blanks:

1. Give me your \_tired\_, your poor,  
your \_huddled\_, masses yearning to breathe \_free\_.  
The wretched \_refuse\_ of your \_teeming\_ shore.  
Send those, the homeless, tempest-tost, to me:  
I lift my \_lamp\_ beside the \_golden\_ door!
2. My \_grandmother\_ told me that when she was young our \_people\_ ... put their  
\_packs\_ upon dogs or on little \_pole\_ \_travois\_ drawn by dogs ... But when  
they got \_horses\_ they could move more easily from \_place\_ to \_place\_ ... Our  
people \_traveled\_ over the whole \_country\_ between the Elk River and  
\_Mexico\_.
3. Who wrote "The horses' hoofs clop-clopped with a dull sound, the wagon  
wheels went crunching...All around the wagon there was nothing but empty  
and silent space."? Have you read any of this author's books? What does she  
write about?

Laura Ingalls Wilder. Wilder's series of books beginning with 1932's *Little House in the Big Woods* was based on her childhood experiences moving west with her family from Wisconsin and building a new life on the prairies of Kansas, Minnesota and South Dakota. Wilder later moved to Missouri.

### One Way Trip

4. Find the case with a deck of playing cards. Name two other things in this case. Why were those objects included in the exhibit?  
Dice and a clay pipe. These were items that early travelers from Europe to North America might have carried with them.
5. Who was the following quote attributed to?  
"After a long and tedious voyage, the ships came in sight of land... all creep from below on deck... and they weep for joy, and pray and sing, thanking and praising God."

Gottlieb Mittelberger, a German emigrant to America in 1754.

6. Listen to the audio clip that accompanies the picture of children held as slaves. How does Olaudah Equiano describe the stench of the ship's hold? Looking at the detailed drawing of a packed slave ship on the exhibition panel, try to imagine being chained inside of a ship.

Equiano described the smell of the ship's hold as: "intolerably loathsome." The full quote: "The stench of the hold while we were on the coast was so intolerably loathsome, that it was dangerous to remain there for any time . . . but now . . . it became absolutely pestilential. [The ship] was so crowded that each had scarcely room to turn himself . . ."

7. Look through the window at the map of the Atlantic Trade Triangle, use the space below to list two places found on the map and explain what the items in the case with the map illustrate.

Europe, Africa, North America, the West Indies. The items in the object case are replicas of trade items that were commonly exchanged between the areas as part of the Atlantic Trade Triangle.

## Pushing the Boundaries

8. Study the large image of Daniel Boone leading settlers through the Cumberland Gap. Boone described the trip as a, "long and fatiguing journey through mountains and wilderness." Do you think this image looks like the trip Boone described or did the artist make it look easier? Why or why not?

This artist interprets the arrival of Boone's party as a triumphant moment, and shows the sun breaking through the trees and the group looking well to mark the importance of the journey. Boone's actual description of the trip is much more accurate, given the difficult terrain and conditions that travelers through the Appalachian Mountains reported at the time.

9. Press the audio button and listen to the "Escaping" clip. From what two states did John Brown escape? What animals did Brown hear during his journey?

John Brown escaped from Alabama and Louisiana. The trip he describes in the audio clip was his final escape from Louisiana, along the Mississippi River. Brown feared the alligators that he heard splashing around as he traveled at night to avoid being captured.

10. Find the *Kentucky Almanac*. What kind of information did this book contain?

The almanac contained tables for sunrises and sunsets and predictions for weather affecting crops and the growing season. This was extremely important information for farmers and helped them deal with the weather.

11. What were the first great "highways"? Why do you think these routes would make good "highways"?

Rivers and other waterways. Rivers helped people and goods move easily into the interior of North America. Unlike narrow trails traversing rough terrain, rivers allowed boats that could carry more travelers and more cargo. Boats were also able to move more quickly, making travel easier.

12. Find the flip-up panel about Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. What territory did President Jefferson charge them with exploring? How did they travel?

Lewis and Clark explored the Louisiana Purchase, acquired by the U.S. from France. They traveled by boat, canoe, and on horseback as they followed rivers across the country to the Pacific Ocean.

### Across the 'Great Desert' to the West!

13. Who is shown on the cut-out figure you see? Why did he and his family move west?

The cutout figure shows settler Jack Strang and his family. The Strang family practiced the Mormon faith. In the 1830s and 1840s, there were conflicts in the Midwest over Mormon religious practices. More than 70,000 Mormons moved west to form their own communities.

14. Look through the *Prairie Traveler* flipbook and describe the most suitable material for clothing for prairie travel. Why aren't cotton and linen good fabrics for this type of travel?

The guidebook suggested that travelers use wool for their clothing. Cotton and linen did not provide enough protection from the sun, rain, and changes in temperature.

15. Find the object case with the toys, boots, and lantern. These are items that a family might take on their journey west. Think about the things that you would want on your trip and the items that would be helpful for the journey. Often, these are not the same. What 5 items would you bring on your journey?

Answers determined by group.

16. Read the Trail of Tears subsection. Name one of the tribes who were forced to do that. What was the name of the Act that Congress passed to move the Natives? Can you imagine being forced to walk almost 1,000 miles to a new home?

Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw are mentioned in the text. Some students may also know that the Seminole and Chickasaw were also removed. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 allowed action to be taken to force Native Americans from their lands.

17. Press the button on the interactive map and listen to the stories of the travelers. How many pounds of bacon and coffee did the westward guidebook suggest that travelers bring? Why did James Wilkins travel west and what was wrong with the wagon that he passed?

The guidebook suggests taking one hundred and fifty pounds of bacon and ten pounds of coffee on the westbound journey. James Wilkins traveled west not to settle, but as an artist, to visually illustrate and document the landscape. On an 1849 trip, Wilkins' party passed a group that had a broken rear wagon wheel. This type of delay could seriously affect a group's ability to make it west before weather conditions made the trip more dangerous.

## **Railroads Span the Nation**

18. In what year did railroads link the U.S. for the first time, "physically, economically and politically from the Atlantic to the Pacific"?

1869. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads met at Promontory, Utah on May 10, 1869.

19. Look at the flipper, "How did the Civil War help settle the West?" What two Acts did President Lincoln sign during the Civil War to help develop the west?

The Pacific Railroad Act and the Homestead Act. Both acts made it easier to open up western lands for settlement.

20. Look at the political cartoon in the "Disappearing Way of Life" subsection. Why do you think the cartoonist shows Native Americans and animals trying to escape the trains? What do you think Albert White Hat, Sr meant when he said, "When older people heard that whistle out on the prairie, they would cry." ?

The cartoonist is critical of the impact that the growth of railroads and settlement had on Native American culture on the Great Plains, and also the impact of that growth on animals and the landscape. The cartoonist shows Native Americans and animals as running from the negative effects of the railroad. Albert White Hat, Sr. is also relaying the negative impact that his ancestors felt that the railroads brought to their culture.

21. Look at the "Immigration Stories" flipbook. What Oklahoma city "was built in a day"?

Guthrie, Oklahoma was first settled in April 1889, when the land was opened for a land rush for homesteaders. *Harper's Weekly* magazine reported that settlers rushed in, made land claims, and by nightfall, more than 10,000 people were living on area lands.

### **Accelerated Mobility**

22. Look at the large picture of the intersection in Chicago. Name all of the different modes of transportation you can see in the picture.

Streetcars on rails, trolleys, horses and wagons, automobiles, delivery trucks, people walking.

23. Watch the slideshow of images. What types of things are the people in the images using transportation to do?

Fishing from a car, traveling by train and dining in a rail car, going to work via streetcar, traveling by airplane, transporting mail by airplane, driving into a forest, having a picnic in the forest, riding motorcycles, posing for photographs in the forest.

24. Look at the photos of the Great Migration and the Dust Bowl. Then read through the "Migrant Stories" flipbook. Why did many families move around during the Great Depression? How much money does John Macnamara write that he collected as a "net profit" after seven days of picking berries near Newburgh, New York?

Families moved often, moving from farm to farm to harvest different crops during different seasons, or moving to new cities to find jobs. Macnamara reported that he made just \$.98 cents in profits after a week of work.

25. Read through the panels on early air transportation. Who was called the “persistent first flyer?” How long did it take that person to fly around the world in 1939?

The *New York Times* called Clara Adams a “persistent first flyer” for being the first female passenger on ground-breaking air flights. Adams flew around the world in just under 17 days as a passenger on a 1939 flight.

26. Read the “Wartime Stories” flipbook. Who wrote: “The trip was a nightmare that lasted two nights and a day. The train creaked with age. It was covered with dust, and as the gaslights failed to function properly, we traveled in complete darkness most of the night...All shades were drawn and we were not allowed to look out of the windows...” Why was this author forced to move from her home?

Miné Okubo wrote this passage in her autobiography *Citizen 13660*. Okubo and her family were Japanese-Americans forced to leave their home and were placed into an internment camp during World War II. Okubo and her family were internees at Topaz, a camp in Utah.

### **Our Expanded World**

27. Look at the objects in the case of travel souvenirs. Name the items that you see in the case. Do you collect things when you take a trip? Talk with your classmates about the items that you collect to remember your trips.

Viewmaster with discs, maps, brochures, AAA TripTik, postcards, souvenir spoons, felt pennant

28. Find the photograph of the National Guardsman on a bus. Why did the National Guard travel with the bus passengers?

The passengers on the bus were Freedom Riders, who traveled around areas in the South to protest racial segregation in transportation. The National Guard was mobilized to help protect the Freedom Riders, who were violently confronted in several communities, culminating in the firebombing of a bus in Alabama in 1961.

29. Move from side to side to see the images of the streetcar and the modern subway train. How many people commuted to work by bus or rail in 2000? How do you travel to school each day?

In 2000, 128 million Americans used bus or rail transit to travel to work.

30. Look at the flipper showing a truck driver. How many truck drivers work in the United States?

There are more than 3.5 million professional truck drivers working in the United States.

31. Listen to the stories told by each of the people who recent migrated to the United States. Who traveled by airplane, ship and train to move from Taiwan to Illinois? Why did that person move?

Yih-Yun Hsu migrated from Taiwan to the United States in 1955. His trip took him by airplane from Taiwan to Tokyo, Japan. There, he boarded a ship that took two weeks to travel across the Pacific Ocean to Oakland, California. In Oakland, Yih-Yun boarded a train that took him to Illinois. Yih-Yun came to the United States to go to school (at the University of Illinois).

**After your tour, be sure to visit the Journey Stories website at <http://journeystories.org> and share your favorite journey story or tell your family's story.**